

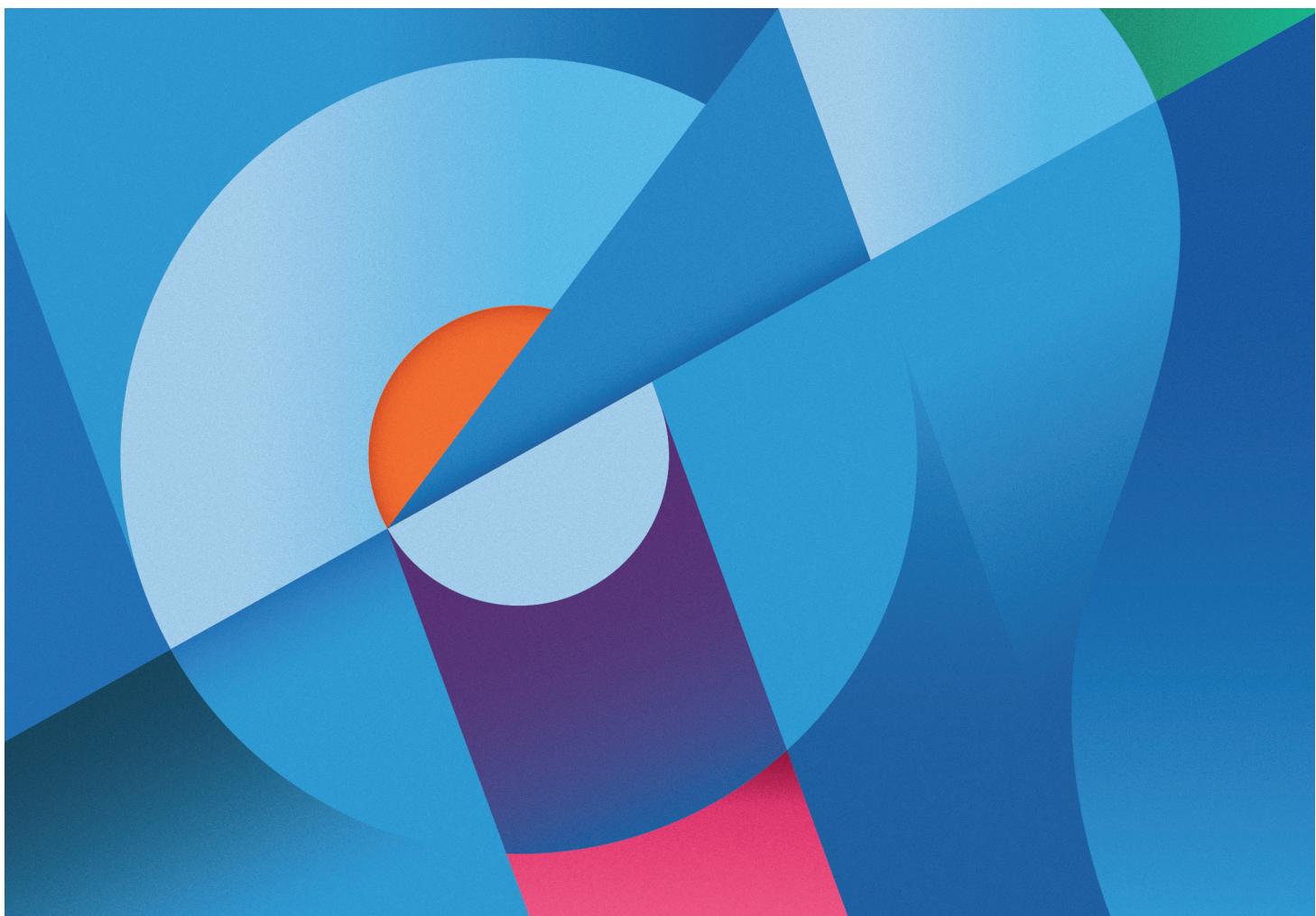


COMMITTED TO  
IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD

Insight Report

# The Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum







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IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD

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# Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

With the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), humanity has entered a new phase. The 4IR has become the lived reality for millions of people around the world, and is creating new opportunities for business, government and individuals. Yet it also threatens a new divergence and polarization within and between economies and societies. This year also marks the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the global financial crisis, which has had social and economic consequences of a magnitude unprecedented in recent generations. Combined with a background of growing inequality and geopolitical flashpoints, this has fuelled citizens' concerns about globalization and polarized the political debate. Although global economic growth has been robust over the past two years, it remains fragile in this changing economic and political context.

These developments—the 4IR and the consequences of the Great Recession—are redefining the pathways to prosperity and, indeed, the very notion of prosperity, with profound implications for policy-making. Concerned leaders are grappling for answers and solutions, aiming to go beyond short-term, reactionary measures.

In this context, the World Economic Forum is introducing the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0, a much-needed economic compass, building on 40 years of experience in benchmarking the drivers of long-term competitiveness. After having conceptualized the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the World Economic Forum is contributing to global thinking and policy-making by integrating the notion of the 4IR into the definition of competitiveness.

The index integrates well-established aspects with new and emerging levers that drive productivity and growth. It emphasizes the role of human capital, innovation, resilience and agility, as not only *drivers* but also *defining features* of economic success in the 4IR. It calls for better use of technology for economic leapfrogging—but also cautions that this is only possible as part of a holistic approach with other factors of competitiveness. Finally, it offers objective, data-driven analysis for dispassionate, future-oriented, and rational policy-making.

The results of the GCI 4.0 reveal the sobering conclusion that most economies are far from the competitiveness "frontier"—the aggregate ideal across all factors of competitiveness. In fact, the global average score of 60 suggests that many economies have yet to implement the measures that would enhance their long-term growth and resilience and broaden opportunities for their populations. In addition, we find that countries have a mixed performance across the twelve pillars of the index and that long-standing developmental issues—such as the lack of well-functioning institutions—continue to be a source of friction for competitiveness. Yet there are bright spots—in the form of economies that outperform their peers and present valuable case studies for learning more about methods to implement the factors of competitiveness.

At the World Economic Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society, the new home of the *Global Competitiveness Report*, we provide a platform for leaders to understand and anticipate emerging economic and social trends, and to adapt policies and practices to our rapidly evolving context. This report is complemented by a range of other benchmarking tools as well as frontier insights on the emerging contours of the new economy and society. Importantly, the Centre also aims to serve as an accelerator for newly emerging solutions, experiments and pilots led by the public and private sectors in areas such as designing new industrial policy, closing skills gap, developing new standards for business, and preparing for the future of work. This combination allows policy-makers, business and other stakeholders to combine insight and action into accelerating change, and we invite leaders to engage with our platform.

I want to express my gratitude to the core project team involved in the production of this report: Thierry Geiger, Roberto Crotti, Sophie Brown and Jean François Trinh Tan. Additional thanks for the specific contributions of Silja Baller, Attilio di Battista, Ciara Porawski, and our former colleague Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, and the strategic guidance of Saadia Zahidi. My deep gratitude goes to Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin for his guidance over the last 15 years, and to the more than 100 experts,

practitioners and governments who were consulted during the GCI 4.0 creation process. Finally, we thank the 160 Partner Institutes, which help administer the Executive Opinion Survey, the results of which provide invaluable data for the GCI 4.0 and other benchmarks.

The *Global Competitiveness Report* is designed to help policy-makers, business leaders and other stakeholders around the world shape their economic strategies in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. We hope it will also serve as a call to action to engage in the long-term, holistic, agile and far-sighted leadership required to build the competitive economies of the future, lift living standards and provide opportunities for all members of society.

# Summary of Key Findings

In the midst of rapid technological change, political polarization and a fragile economic recovery, it is critical that we define, assess and implement new pathways to growth and prosperity. With productivity the most important determinant of long-term growth and income, the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 featured in this report sheds light on a newly emerging set of factors critical for productivity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and provides a tool for assessing them. The key findings below summarize the new tool as well as its results as revealed by global, regional and country level analysis.

## A NEW TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING COMPETITIVENESS

*New concepts.* With the inclusion of new concepts and extensive new data gathering efforts, the GCI 4.0 provides novel and more nuanced insights on the factors that will grow in significance as the 4IR gathers pace: human capital, innovation, resilience and agility. These qualities are captured through a number of new, critically important concepts (e.g. entrepreneurial culture, companies embracing disruptive ideas, multistakeholder collaboration, critical thinking, meritocracy, social trust) complementing more traditional components (e.g. ICT and physical infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, property rights, years of schooling).

*New benchmarks.* The GCI 4.0 introduces a new progress score ranging from 0 to 100. The frontier (100) corresponds to the goal post for each indicator and typically represents a policy target. Each country should aim to maximize its score on each indicator, and the score indicates its current progress against the frontier as well as its remaining distance. This approach emphasizes that competitiveness is not a zero-sum game between countries—it is achievable for all countries.

*Twelve pillars of competitiveness.* There are a total of 98 indicators in the index, derived from a combination of data from international organizations as well as from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. These are organized into 12 pillars in the GCI 4.0, reflecting the extent and complexity of the drivers of productivity and the competitiveness ecosystem. These are: Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT adoption; Macroeconomic stability; Health; Skills; Product market; Labour market; Financial system; Market size; Business dynamism; and Innovation capability.

*A level playing field for all economies.* For the second half of the 20th century, the pathway to development seemed relatively clear: lower-income economies would be expected to develop through progressive industrialization by leveraging low-skilled labour. In the context of the 4IR the sequence has become less clear, particularly as the cost of technology and capital are lower than ever but their successful use relies on a number of other factors. The GCI 4.0 reflects this growing complexity of policy prioritization by weighting pillars equally rather than according to a country's current stage of development. In essence, the index offers each economy a level playing field to define its path to growth. While sequencing is dependent on the priority of each economy, the index contends that economies need to be holistic in their approach to competitiveness rather than focusing on a particular factor alone. A strong performance in one pillar cannot make up for a weak performance in another. For instance, investing in technology without investing in digital skills will not yield meaningful productivity gains. In order to increase competitiveness, no area can be neglected.

## REGIONAL AND COUNTRY RESULTS

*Top ten economies.* The United States is the closest economy to the frontier, the ideal state, where a country would obtain the perfect score on every component of the index. With a competitiveness score of 85.6, it is 14 points away from the frontier mark of 100, implying that even the top-ranked economy among the 140 has room for improvement. It is followed by Singapore (83.5) and Germany (82.8). Switzerland (82.6) comes in at 4th place, followed by Japan (82.5), Netherlands (82.4), Hong Kong SAR (82.3). The United Kingdom (82.0), Sweden (81.7) and Denmark (80.6) round out the top ten.

*Regional highlights.* Globally, the median score is 60.0. Between the US (85.6, 1st) and Chad (35.5, 140th) there is a wide range of performance across regions and countries. Europe and North America are, combined, home to seven of the 10 most competitive economies. East Asia and the Pacific region, home to the other three top ten economies, achieves the highest median score (72.6) among all regions, ahead of Europe and North America (70.8). At the other end of the spectrum, 17 of the 34 sub-Saharan African economies studied are among the bottom 20 globally, and the region's median is a low 45.2, less than halfway to the frontier. While regional averages are helpful for global comparisons, there are vast disparities within regions, implying that economies are not necessarily hampered by geography in their quest for competitiveness. The existence of pockets of over- or under-performance within each region suggests the need for proactive policies and leadership. For example, in Europe, there are four very distinct groups of countries with very different competitiveness levels and, within the EU, Germany's overall competitiveness score (82.8, 3rd) is 20 points higher than Greece (62.1, 57th). In Latin America, Chile's score (70.3, 33rd) is nearly twice that of Haiti (36.5, 138th). Mauritius (63.7, 49th), Sub-Saharan Africa's best performer, is nearly 30 points and over 91 places ahead of Chad. In South-East Asia, Singapore (2nd, 83.5) is 34 points closer to the frontier than Lao PDR (49.3, 112th). In some cases, the score differential between two neighbouring countries is large; there are approximately 20 points between the Dominican Republic (57.4) and Haiti (36.5), between Colombia (61.6) and Venezuela (43.2), and between Thailand (67.5) and Cambodia (50.2).

*A mixed performance across the G20 and the BRICS.* Within the G20, almost 30 points and 80 ranks separate the United States (85.6, 1st) from Argentina (57.5, 81st), the best and worst performing economies of the group, respectively. Of the BRICS grouping of large emerging markets, China is the most competitive, ranking 28th and with a score of 72.6. It is followed by the Russian Federation, which is ranked 43rd. These are the only two in the top 50. Next is India, which ranks 58th, up five places from 2017: with a score of 62.0, it registers the largest gain of any country in the G20. India is followed by South Africa, which falls five places this year to 67th. Last is Brazil, which slips three places to 72nd place. Within the G20, on health, the clear leader is Japan, which ranks first with a perfect score of 100, while South Africa is 127th with a score of 43.2. Differences on the Financial system pillar are small—there are fewer than 20 points between Canada (86.1, 11th) and Italy (64.3, 49th)—but the same cannot be said when it comes to the Macroeconomic stability pillar. While 11 of the 19 members obtain a score above 90 on this pillar, the context in Turkey (67.3, 116th), Brazil (64.6, 122nd) and Argentina (44.9, 136th) remains volatile. The Republic of Korea is the world's champion in terms of broad-based ICT adoption, with a near perfect score of 91.3 on this pillar. By contrast, India is among the weakest performers, with a score of 28.0 (117th), despite its vibrant IT sector. There is also a physical infrastructure gap among G20 economies (about 30 points between Japan and Indonesia, the best and worst performers, respectively). There are stark contrasts in terms of innovation capabilities, too. While Germany (87.5), the US (86.5), Japan (79.3), the United Kingdom (79.2) and Korea (79.2) are beacons of innovation, other G20 countries are significantly lower. China's innovation score (64.4) is similar to Italy's (65.8), not too far from Australia's (69.8), and more than 10 points above India's (53.8) and Russia's (50.7).

## GLOBAL TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS

*All economies must invest in broader measures of competitiveness today to sustain growth and income in the future.* The results demonstrate a strong correlation between competitiveness and income level. For instance, high-income economies make up the entire top 20 and only three non-high-income economies feature in the top 40: Malaysia (25th), China (28th), and Thailand (38th). However, some economies are over-performers and others under-performers when it comes to putting in place the building blocks of competitiveness at their current level of income. Economies that under-perform in competitiveness given their current income level may have difficulty sustaining that level without improving their competitiveness. Most of these outlying countries are mineral resource-rich—for example, Qatar, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. Despite having a similar level of income as Chile, Venezuela's GCI score is nearly 30 points lower. Countries who want sustained growth and rising income levels must invest beyond their current areas of strength.

*Enhancing the fundamentals of competitiveness today will improve resilience to shocks.* Building economic resilience through competitiveness is more important than ever in today's volatile context, with a wide range of vulnerabilities, technological change, geopolitical tensions and potential flash points around the world. The results reveal that countries that optimize their performance on the factors included in the GCI 4.0 are also more resilient to various shocks. Likewise, more competitive countries are also better equipped to address the challenges of the 4IR.

*While openness is good for growth governments must support those who lose out to globalization.* At a time of escalating trade tensions and backlash against globalization, the report reveals the importance of openness for competitiveness: more open economies are more innovative and their markets more competitive. However, while openness has been a 'win-win' between countries it is at times a 'win-lose' within countries. Attempting to address inequality by reversing globalization is counterproductive for sustained economic growth. Policies should, therefore, focus on improving the conditions of those specifically impacted by globalization rather than favouring protectionism. Combining GCI data with other sources suggests that redistributive policies, safety nets, investments in human capital, and more progressive taxation could help reduce inequality without compromising a country's level of competitiveness. Additionally, the definition of openness must look to concepts beyond trade, freedom of people's movement and ideas exchange. Using such a definition, we find that Singapore, Germany, Netherlands,

Sweden, Finland and the United States are some of the most open countries in the world, while the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ethiopia are among the least open. Brazil and India also emerge as relatively "closed".

*Technology-based leapfrogging remains elusive.* The promise of leveraging technology for economic leapfrogging remains largely unfulfilled. There are, at most, 4.5 billion smartphones in use in the world and more than half of humanity has never gone online. While the promise of ICTs for productivity is high—and although ICTs can clearly be catalysts for other drivers of productivity, such as innovation and business dynamism—it would be misguided to rely on technology alone to solve all problems, in education, health, governance or transport infrastructure, for example. For many of the least competitive economies, the root causes of slow growth continue to be the 'old' developmental issues such as institutions, infrastructure and skills. For technology-based leapfrogging to offer a new path to development for low-income economies, these issues cannot be ignored.

*Agility and future-readiness are key in a changing world.* Amidst the transformations and disruptions brought about by the 4IR, adaptability and agility of all stakeholders—individuals, governments and businesses—will be key features in successful economies. These concepts are captured through several indicators in the GCI 4.0. The results show, for example, that Singapore's government is the most 'future-ready' (85.6), followed by Luxembourg's (79.0) and the United States' (78.3). The United Arab Emirates (76.7) and four other Gulf countries appear in the top 10, which also features Malaysia (71.0, 9th). The governments of Brazil (24.9, 129th), Greece (19.4, 135th) and Venezuela (7.8, 140th and last) are perceived as among the least 'future-ready'. The skillset of the population is another criterion of adaptability. With the right skills, workers can become the actors of the economic transformation rather than becoming victims of it. The results suggest that Sweden's workforce is the most technology-savvy (80.6), while vocational training in Switzerland is by far the most advanced in the world (92.3). Switzerland is also the most effective with active labour market policies encouraging reskilling and retraining, while American companies are the most ready to embrace risk or disruptive business ideas (77.5).

*Weak institutions continue to hamper competitiveness.* Weak institutions—defined as including security, property rights, social capital, checks and balances, transparency and ethics, public-sector performance and corporate governance—continue to hinder competitiveness, development and well-being in many countries. The Institutions pillar is the second-lowest

scoring pillar of the 12 GCI pillars (after the Innovation capability pillar), with a median score of 53—just over halfway to the frontier. For 117 of the 140 economies studied, their Institutions pillar performance is a drag on their overall competitiveness score. Governments must pay attention to both traditional and emerging knowledge about strengthening the institutional environment as a factor of productivity. For example social capital—a broad concept that captures the quality of personal and social relationships, the strength of social norms and the level of civic participation in society—creates more cohesion within society and more trust among people, thus reducing transaction costs. Australia (66.2) and New Zealand (66.0) boast the highest levels of social capital, China (41.0, 125th) and Russia (43.9, 117th) have lower levels of social capital, and Burundi (35.2) and Yemen (37.8) place last.

*A formula for innovation remains obscure for most economies.* Once the preserve of the most advanced economies, innovation has become an imperative for all advanced economies and a priority for a growing number of emerging countries. And yet the vast majority of them are struggling to make innovation a meaningful engine of growth. The results show that there are only a few innovation powerhouses in the world, including Germany, the United States and Switzerland. The global median score on the Innovation capability pillar is 36, by far the lowest score across the 12 pillars. For 77 of the 140 economies studied, Innovation capability is the weakest pillar. In the vast majority of countries, innovation capacity remains extremely limited, very localized and/or restricted to very few sectors. In order to help countries crack the innovation conundrum, the GCI 4.0 sheds new light on the drivers of the innovation process, from idea generation to product commercialization. Many of these factors are intangible, often underpinned by cultural factors. For example, the index notably captures the attitude towards entrepreneurial risk. The results show that this attitude is most positive in Israel (83.1) and the United States (79.4), and tends to be more negative in most Asian societies, notably in Korea (47.5, 77th). As an important enabler of creativity, diversity is also captured in the index. Canada (81.5) has the most diverse workforce, ahead of Singapore and the United States. The right corporate culture can also promote creativity by empowering employees and encouraging them to create, challenge and experiment. Corporate culture is the least hierarchical in Denmark (84.9), Sweden (83.8) and other Nordic countries, whereas the patriarchal society of several Asian economies translates into more hierarchical structures, for instance in Korea (51.0, 88th) and China (58.5, 50th).

*The financial system continues to be a source of weakness in some economies.* The GCI 4.0 introduces a new measure of financial stability. Building on the learning from the global financial crisis, this composite indicator captures the sturdiness of the banking sector, using measures such as the soundness of banks, nonperforming loans, the difference between the credit supply and its trend, and banks' regulatory capital ratio. According to this methodology, Finland, Hong Kong SAR, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Norway have the most stable financial markets (all scoring above 95), while India, China, Russia and Italy—all with a score of 84 or less—are among the G20 economies that present specific vulnerabilities in their financial systems. More specifically: India's financial system stability (83.2) is mainly held back by relatively low performance on soundness of banks and regulatory capital ratios; China's stability (80.1, 113th) is threatened by the rapid growth of private credit; Russia's financial system stability (79.5) is somewhat limited by the relative fragility of its banks; and Italy's performance (76.4) is mainly explained by high share of non-performing loans on 2016 banks' balance sheets.

*Achieving equality, sustainability and growth together is possible but needs proactive, far-sighted leadership.* There is a worldwide consensus on the need for a more holistic model of economic progress that promotes higher living standards for all, respects planetary boundaries, and does not disadvantage future generations. The results suggest that there is no inherent trade-off between equality and growth: it is possible to be both pro-growth and 'pro-equity', as shown by the strong performance of several northern European countries in terms of both competitiveness and inclusion. The relationship between performance on the GCI 4.0 and on environmental measures is less conclusive. The most competitive economies have the largest ecological footprints, but they are the most efficient (their footprint per unit of GDP is the lowest). It is therefore incumbent upon leaders to set longer-term priorities and proactive efforts to create virtuous cycles between equality, sustainability and growth.

# The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 Rankings

Covering 140 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

| Rank | Economy                | Score <sup>1</sup> | Rank | Score | Diff. from 2017 <sup>2</sup> |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1    | United States          | 85.6               | —    | +0.8  |                              |
| 2    | Singapore              | 83.5               | —    | +0.5  |                              |
| 3    | Germany                | 82.8               | —    | +0.2  |                              |
| 4    | Switzerland            | 82.6               | —    | +0.2  |                              |
| 5    | Japan                  | 82.5               | +3   | +0.9  |                              |
| 6    | Netherlands            | 82.4               | -1   | +0.2  |                              |
| 7    | Hong Kong SAR          | 82.3               | —    | +0.3  |                              |
| 8    | United Kingdom         | 82.0               | -2   | -0.1  |                              |
| 9    | Sweden                 | 81.7               | —    | +0.1  |                              |
| 10   | Denmark                | 80.6               | +1   | +0.7  |                              |
| 11   | Finland                | 80.3               | +1   | +0.5  |                              |
| 12   | Canada                 | 79.9               | -2   | -0.1  |                              |
| 13   | Taiwan, China          | 79.3               | —    | +0.1  |                              |
| 14   | Australia              | 78.9               | +1   | +0.7  |                              |
| 15   | Korea, Rep.            | 78.8               | +2   | +0.8  |                              |
| 16   | Norway                 | 78.2               | -2   | -0.8  |                              |
| 17   | France                 | 78.0               | +1   | +0.6  |                              |
| 18   | New Zealand            | 77.5               | -2   | -0.6  |                              |
| 19   | Luxembourg             | 76.6               | +3   | +0.6  |                              |
| 20   | Israel                 | 76.6               | —    | +0.4  |                              |
| 21   | Belgium                | 76.6               | -2   | —     |                              |
| 22   | Austria                | 76.3               | -1   | +0.2  |                              |
| 23   | Ireland                | 75.7               | —    | -0.3  |                              |
| 24   | Iceland                | 74.5               | —    | -0.1  |                              |
| 25   | Malaysia               | 74.4               | +1   | +1.1  |                              |
| 26   | Spain                  | 74.2               | -1   | +0.4  |                              |
| 27   | United Arab Emirates   | 73.4               | —    | +1.1  |                              |
| 28   | China                  | 72.6               | —    | +0.9  |                              |
| 29   | Czech Republic         | 71.2               | —    | +0.3  |                              |
| 30   | Qatar                  | 71.0               | +2   | +0.6  |                              |
| 31   | Italy                  | 70.8               | —    | +0.3  |                              |
| 32   | Estonia                | 70.8               | -2   | —     |                              |
| 33   | Chile                  | 70.3               | +1   | +0.9  |                              |
| 34   | Portugal               | 70.2               | -1   | +0.5  |                              |
| 35   | Slovenia               | 69.6               | —    | +1.1  |                              |
| 36   | Malta                  | 68.8               | —    | +0.3  |                              |
| 37   | Poland                 | 68.2               | —    | +0.2  |                              |
| 38   | Thailand               | 67.5               | +2   | +1.3  |                              |
| 39   | Saudi Arabia           | 67.5               | +2   | +1.6  |                              |
| 40   | Lithuania              | 67.1               | -2   | +0.7  |                              |
| 41   | Slovak Republic        | 66.8               | -2   | +0.6  |                              |
| 42   | Latvia                 | 66.2               | —    | +1.4  |                              |
| 43   | Russian Federation     | 65.6               | +2   | +1.7  |                              |
| 44   | Cyprus                 | 65.6               | -1   | +0.9  |                              |
| 45   | Indonesia              | 64.9               | +2   | +1.4  |                              |
| 46   | Mexico                 | 64.6               | -2   | +0.5  |                              |
| 47   | Oman                   | 64.4               | +14  | +3.4  |                              |
| 48   | Hungary                | 64.3               | —    | +0.9  |                              |
| 49   | Mauritius              | 63.7               | —    | +0.8  |                              |
| 50   | Bahrain                | 63.6               | -4   | -0.2  |                              |
| 51   | Bulgaria               | 63.6               | —    | +1.2  |                              |
| 52   | Romania                | 63.5               | —    | +1.3  |                              |
| 53   | Uruguay                | 62.7               | -3   | —     |                              |
| 54   | Kuwait                 | 62.1               | +2   | +0.5  |                              |
| 55   | Costa Rica             | 62.1               | -1   | +0.4  |                              |
| 56   | Philippines            | 62.1               | +12  | +2.3  |                              |
| 57   | Greece                 | 62.1               | -4   | +0.3  |                              |
| 58   | India                  | 62.0               | +5   | +1.2  |                              |
| 59   | Kazakhstan             | 61.8               | —    | +0.7  |                              |
| 60   | Colombia               | 61.6               | -3   | +0.1  |                              |
| 61   | Turkey                 | 61.6               | -3   | +0.2  |                              |
| 62   | Brunei Darussalam      | 61.4               | +2   | +1    |                              |
| 63   | Peru                   | 61.3               | -3   | +0.2  |                              |
| 64   | Panama                 | 61.0               | -9   | -0.6  |                              |
| 65   | Serbia                 | 60.9               | +5   | +1.7  |                              |
| 66   | Georgia                | 60.9               | +1   | +1.0  |                              |
| 67   | South Africa           | 60.8               | -5   | -0.1  |                              |
| 68   | Croatia                | 60.1               | -2   | —     |                              |
| 69   | Azerbaijan             | 60.0               | -4   | -0.2  |                              |
| 70   | Armenia                | 59.9               | +2   | +1.0  |                              |
| 71   | Montenegro             | 59.6               | +2   | +1.4  |                              |
| 72   | Brazil                 | 59.5               | -3   | -0.2  |                              |
| 73   | Jordan                 | 59.3               | -2   | +0.1  |                              |
| 74   | Seychelles             | 58.5               | +10  | +3.3  |                              |
| 75   | Morocco                | 58.5               | +2   | +0.8  |                              |
| 76   | Albania                | 58.1               | +4   | +0.8  |                              |
| 77   | Viet Nam               | 58.1               | -3   | +0.1  |                              |
| 78   | Trinidad and Tobago    | 57.9               | -2   | +0.1  |                              |
| 79   | Jamaica                | 57.9               | -1   | +0.5  |                              |
| 80   | Lebanon                | 57.7               | -5   | -0.1  |                              |
| 81   | Argentina              | 57.5               | -2   | +0.1  |                              |
| 82   | Dominican Republic     | 57.4               | —    | +1.8  |                              |
| 83   | Ukraine                | 57.0               | +6   | +3.1  |                              |
| 84   | Macedonia, FYR         | 56.6               | n/a  | n/a   |                              |
| 85   | Sri Lanka              | 56.0               | -4   | -0.4  |                              |
| 86   | Ecuador                | 55.8               | -3   | +0.4  |                              |
| 87   | Tunisia                | 55.6               | -1   | +1    |                              |
| 88   | Moldova                | 55.5               | -1   | +0.9  |                              |
| 89   | Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 54.9               | -1   | +0.4  |                              |
| 90   | Botswana               | 54.5               | -5   | -0.5  |                              |
| 91   | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 54.2               | -1   | +0.3  |                              |
| 92   | Algeria                | 53.8               | —    | +0.3  |                              |
| 93   | Kenya                  | 53.7               | —    | +0.4  |                              |
| 94   | Egypt                  | 53.6               | —    | +0.4  |                              |

● East Asia and the Pacific

● Eurasia

● Europe and North America

● Latin America and the Caribbean

● Middle East and North Africa

● South Asia

● Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: The Global Competitiveness index 4.0 captures the determinants of long-term growth. Recent developments are reflected only insofar as they have an impact on data measuring these determinants. Results should be interpreted in this context.

1 Scale ranges from 0 to 100.

2 Rank and score differences with 2017 index, calculated using the GCI 4.0 methodology. See Appendix C for details.



# A New Economic Compass for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

This year represents a milestone in the four-decade history of the *Global Competitiveness Report* series, with the introduction of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. Since 1979, when Klaus Schwab published the first edition, the series has been providing policy-makers and other stakeholders around the world with an annual assessment of the drivers of long-term growth.

At the heart of the competitiveness agenda is the recognition that economic growth is a core driver of human development. There is overwhelming evidence that growth has been the most effective way to lift people out of poverty and improve their quality of life. The importance and policy relevance of growth has been re-affirmed through the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 8 calls for "sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth" and sets an ambitious target of 7% growth for least-developed countries.<sup>1</sup>

After a lost decade, economic recovery is well underway, with the global economy projected to grow almost 4% in 2018 and 2019.<sup>2</sup> But delivering growth is difficult even in the best of times, and today's economic environment is increasingly uncertain, challenging and complex. Recovery remains vulnerable to a range of risks and potential shocks.

Many productivity-enhancing reforms announced in the wake of the crisis did not materialize or remain incomplete, while other reforms are in danger of being rolled back. The international governance system is in crisis and in dire need of reform. Globalization, a key driver of growth in the past 30 years, is facing a popular and political backlash. Recent tariff increases by the United States and retaliatory measures by trading partners have increased the risk of a trade war. Escalation in various other conflicts, crises and geopolitical tensions could also impact the global economy.

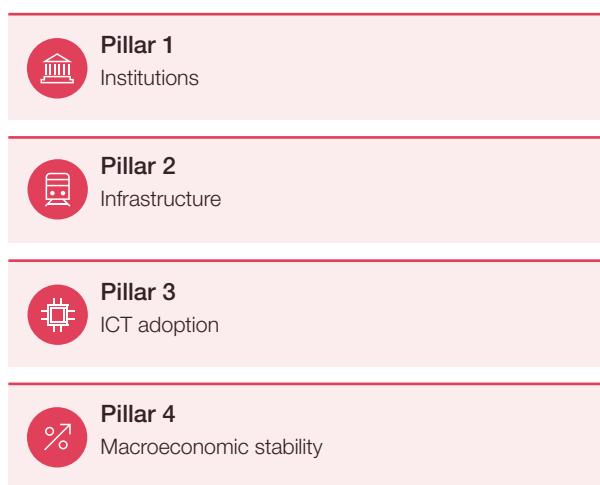
In addition, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is disrupting economies and societies by redefining the way we work, live and interact with each other. The 4IR offers the potential to leapfrog stages of development—but it also makes the pathway to development less certain, notably for emerging economies betting on industrialization and the demographic dividend.

Major economic challenges need long-term solutions, but short-termism prevails in governments, administrations and corporations around the world. The new GCI 4.0 provides a much-needed compass for policy-makers and other stakeholders to bridge this chasm. It offers guidance on what matters for long-term growth. It can inform policy debates and help shape economic strategies and monitor progress.

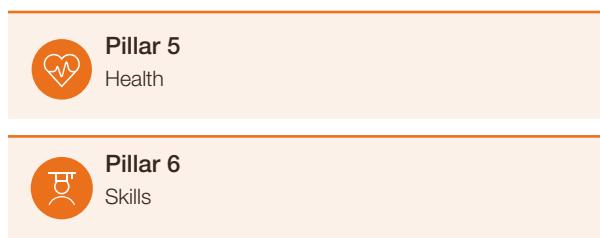
Like its predecessor, the GCI 4.0 assesses competitiveness through the factors that determine an economy's level of productivity—widely considered as

## Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018

### Enabling Environment



### Human Capital



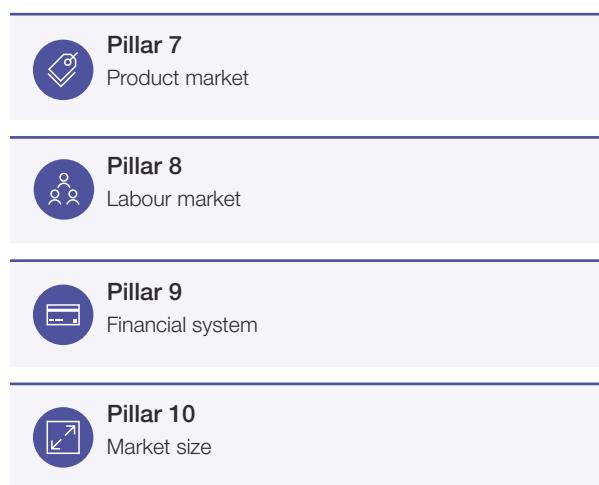
the most important determinant of long-term growth and income. The causal link from productivity to growth and income is firmly grounded in theory and has been established empirically, as discussed in detail in Chapter 3. Performance on the GCI 4.0 explains over 80% of the variation in income levels and 70% of the variation in long-term growth across countries and economies. Beyond income, competitiveness is generally associated with better socioeconomic outcomes, including life satisfaction (see Chapter 1, Figure 14).

The GCI 4.0 framework is organized into 12 main drivers of productivity, or ‘pillars’ (Figure 1). It places a premium on factors that will grow in significance as the 4IR gathers pace: human capital, agility, resilience, and innovation.

Competitiveness is an important starting point because it contributes to higher living standards and generates the resources needed for wider societal goals. There are, inevitably, tensions—social, economic, and environmental—between the various dimensions of economic progress. However, there are no inherent trade-offs among them. We believe that a competitiveness agenda is not just compatible but integral to the pursuit of other developmental goals.

The report is organized as follows: Chapter 1 distils global findings from the inaugural edition of the

### Markets



### Innovation Ecosystem



GCI 4.0, with four In Depth sections addressing the following questions: “Is there a formula for innovation?”; “Are institutions still important?”; “Are prosperity, people and planet compatible?”; and “Should countries pursue openness?”

Chapter 2 analyses GCI 4.0 performance results by region and for selected economies. Chapter 3 presents the key features of the GCI 4.0 framework and methodology, its theoretical underpinnings, and a description of each pillar. Detailed scorecards for all economies are presented in the Economy Profiles section. Appendix A reports the GCI results at the pillar level, Appendix B describes the Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey and Appendix C provides additional information on the GCI 4.0, including its detailed structure. The *Global Competitiveness Report* website at <http://gcr.weforum.org/> is the essential companion of this report. It features interactive scorecards and rankings, with additional information on each index component, a download section, shareable infographics and articles.

We hope the report will help policy-makers and other stakeholders around the world shape their economic strategies in the era of the 4IR. The Forum is committed to contributing to these efforts through the Centre for the New Economy and Society, the new home of the *Global Competitiveness Report*.

## NOTES

- 1 The target is for growth in GDP per capita, which makes it harder to attain given population growth. The 7% mark was reached by only a handful of least-developed countries over the period 2007–2017: Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Ethiopia, Lao PDR and Rwanda. See World Bank, 2018.
- 2 IMF, 2018a.

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# Global Findings

How to sustain growth is a question that preoccupies every government. By drawing a detailed map of the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies, the new GCI 4.0 can point towards lessons learned from global analyses. It can also help respond to critical emerging questions about competitiveness in today's economic, political, technological and social context.

This chapter distils global findings from the inaugural edition of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 4.0, featured below. It also includes four In Depth sections on what the GCI 4.0 tells us are critical questions arising around innovation, institutions, economic progress, and openness.

## **Competitiveness is not a zero-sum game between countries—it is achievable for all countries.**

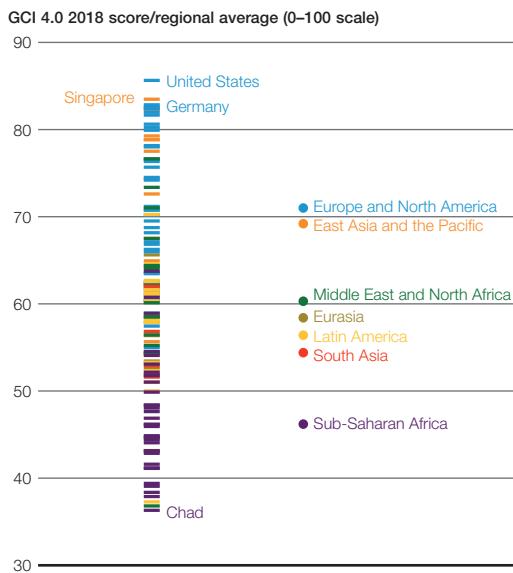
When competitiveness is equated to productivity, it becomes clear that it is neither a competition nor a zero-sum game. All countries can become more productive at the same time. Improving education standards in Country A does not lower standards in Country B; tackling corruption in Country A does not make Country B more corrupt. Hence, the pursuit of national competitiveness does not undermine global cooperation—indeed, openness contributes to competitiveness (see the third In Depth section later in this chapter). This finding is important to reassert at a time when globalization and the global governance system are being put to the test.

While competitiveness is not a zero-sum game between countries, cross-country comparisons can be instructive by pointing to benchmarks and best practices. The GCI 4.0 therefore presents a ranking of countries, as in previous years, but aims to focus the debate instead on three fundamental questions: Which areas should a country prioritize?; Is a country making progress over time?; and 'What can a country learn from the highest performing countries?'

This index does this through a 'distance to frontier' approach, in which performance on each component is evaluated against the 'frontier', or ideal state. Stakeholders are encouraged to ask whether their country is moving closer to the frontier in a given area, where its distance to the frontier is the largest, and what it can learn from those who are performing best in selected areas.

## **There are deep divides between countries when it comes to current competitiveness—and the risk of further divergence**

The United States is the closest economy to the frontier, the ideal state, as described by the concepts included in the index, where a country would obtain the perfect score on every indicator. With a competitiveness score of

**Figure 1: The competitiveness gap**

Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

85.6, it is 14 points away from the frontier mark of 100, slightly closer than Singapore and Germany (see the full rankings on page xi). This implies that, even though the United States is the top-ranked economy among the 140, there is still room for improvement.

Globally, the median score is 60. Twenty-one countries, including 18 in sub-Saharan Africa, score lower than 50. With a score of 35.5—fully 50 points behind the United States—Chad is the furthest from the frontier and therefore ranked last.

The competitiveness gap runs deep across regions (Figure 1). Europe and North America (the two are grouped together for the purpose of the analysis) are home to seven of the 10 most competitive economies. The three others in the top 10—Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong SAR—are in the East Asia and the Pacific region. Other regions lag significantly behind; in particular Sub-Saharan Africa, where eight of the 10 least competitive economies are found. Additionally, regional averages conceal vast disparities within them. In Europe, there are four distinct groups of countries with very different competitiveness levels. In Latin America, Chile's score (70.3, 33rd) is almost twice that of Haiti (36.5, 138th). The existence of pockets of over- or under-performance within each region suggests that there is little determinism in competitiveness; it is instead the result of proactive policies and leadership (see Chapter 2 for a longer discussion). The 4IR is likely to compound these differences in competitiveness for countries that are unprepared to leverage new opportunities. It may result in a further segregated world, in which highly

competitive countries adapt and thrive, and the least competitive countries stagnate or decline.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, within countries the 4IR could increasingly segregate workforces into “low-skill/low-pay” and “high-skill/high-pay” groups, which could exacerbate inequalities and increase social tensions.<sup>2</sup>

### In the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution all economies have the opportunity to carve a path to competitiveness

For most of the 20th century, the pathway to development seemed relatively clear: lower-income countries would be expected to develop through progressive industrialization by leveraging unskilled labour. Today, the sequence has become less clear. For example, robotics are making light manufacturing less labour-intensive. However, the 4IR is also making it more feasible for lower-income countries to leapfrog in certain areas. ICTs, for instance, have been shown to facilitate access to basic services and enable new business models. ICTs and globalization enable the rapid transfer of ideas and technologies and lower the barriers to innovation, offering new ways to develop.

The GCI 4.0 reflects this growing complexity of policy prioritization by no longer weighting the pillars according to a country's stage of development. Instead, the overall score is simply the average of the 12 pillar scores. All competitiveness factors matter for all countries, regardless of their stage of development, and any pillar can be considered a potential priority. The 4IR makes it reasonable to take this more agnostic approach to income level and calls for a more encompassing approach to policy prioritization. This is supported by the GCI's results: a country's overall competitiveness depends to a very large extent on that country's performance on the relatively basic drivers of competitiveness (see Chapter 2).

### The promise of leveraging technology for economic leapfrogging remains largely unfulfilled

Analysis of the GCI pillars makes clear that in many countries, the root causes of slow growth and inability to leverage new opportunities offered by technology continue to be the ‘old’ developmental issues—stitutions, infrastructure and skills. Notably, the disappointing economic performance of most Sub-Saharan African countries is more attributable to weaknesses in these areas than in any others, and the much-vaunted economic leapfrogging will not happen unless these issues are addressed decisively.

While there is much hype around the potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs), and while ICTs can clearly be enablers of productivity on some GCI pillars, such as innovation and business dynamism, it would be misguided to rely on technology

to solve all problems.<sup>3</sup> For example, evidence of significant impact technology in areas such as education, health and governance remains anecdotal.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, an enabler is not the same as a substitute. There is full *complementarity* among the drivers of productivity, but little *compensability*. ICTs cannot, for instance, replace transport infrastructure.

Moreover, ubiquitous ICTs and universal internet access remain aspirational: there are, at most, 4.5 billion smartphones in use in the world and more than half of humanity has never gone online.<sup>5</sup> ICT adoption—which often serves as a proxy for a country’s general level of technological adoption—is either the weakest or second weakest of the 12 pillars for 57 out of the 140 countries. The second In Depth section later in this chapter examines how institutions remain a fundamental building block of competitiveness and therefore a prerequisite to fulfilling the promise of leapfrogging.

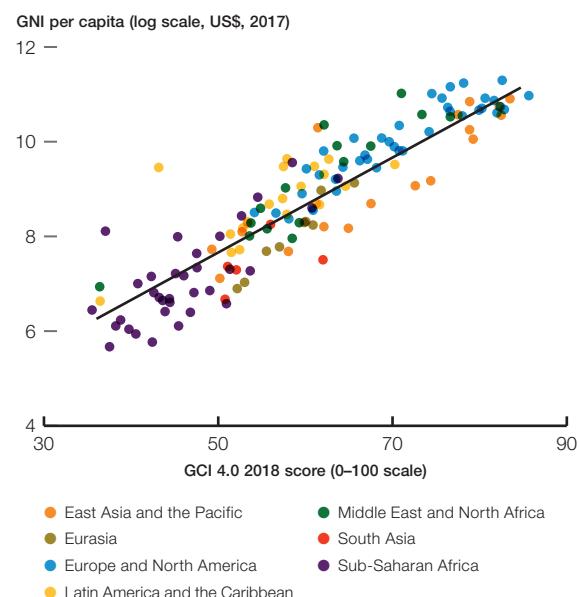
### Fostering innovation requires holistic strategies that most economies have yet to master

Innovation is especially critical as a driver of productivity growth and value creation in the 4IR. It is already at the core of the growth agenda of most advanced economies and a growing number of emerging economies. But governments are struggling to understand what makes a country innovative.

The new GCI adopts a broad approach guided by three principles: first, a country’s capacity to innovate depends on the quality of a vast and complex ecosystem; second, innovation is a process through which ideas become successful products; third, innovation happens everywhere, not just in a laboratory, and its outcomes take many forms, from products—goods and services—to businesses and organizational models. Since the GCI 4.0 aims to capture the complexity of the innovation process and the breadth of the ecosystem supporting it, the index includes softer drivers of innovation—such as creativity and entrepreneurship—that are difficult for stakeholders and leaders to grasp, let alone to influence.

The results of the GCI 4.0 reveal there are only a handful of innovation hubs in the world, for reasons we unpack in the first In Depth section later in this chapter. The global median score on the Innovation capability pillar (pillar 12) is 36 out of 100, the lowest score across the 12 pillars. For 77 of the 140 economies studied, Innovation capability is the weakest pillar. Only four ‘super innovators’ score above 80: Germany, the United States, Switzerland and Taiwan (China).

**Figure 2: Competitiveness and income**



Sources: World Economic Forum; World Bank, 2018; national sources.

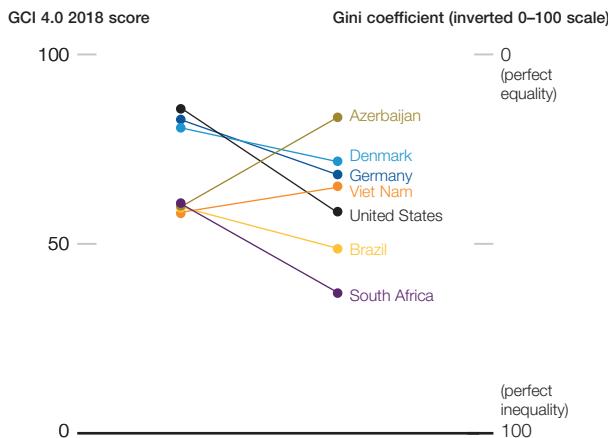
Notes: GNI = gross national income (Atlas method), natural log transformation. Data for Venezuela is from 2014, and data for Taiwan (China) is from 2016. N=140, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.82.

### Enhancing the fundamentals of competitiveness improves resilience to shocks

The results reveal that countries that optimize their performance on the factors included in the GCI 4.0 are on a higher long-term growth trajectory (see Chapter 3, Box 3) and achieve higher levels of income (see Figure 2). More competitive economies are also more resilient to various shocks. As shown in previous editions, the more competitive advanced economies rebounded from the Great Recession much more quickly, returning to pre-crisis levels of employment and growth by 2015, while less competitive economies experienced protracted stagnation or even long episodes of recession.<sup>6</sup> Building economic resilience through competitiveness is more important than ever in today’s volatile context, with a wide range of vulnerabilities, geopolitical tensions and potential flash points around the world.

Likewise, more competitive countries are also better equipped to address the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)—and to seize the opportunities it presents. In particular, competitive economies that prioritize agile and innovative businesses and a skilled workforce, combined with visionary governments, are better able to handle the negative impacts of new technologies while also being better prepared for the benefits (see Chapter 3, Box 1 for a longer discussion).

The global economy is growing and the short-term outlook looks favourable—but medium-term risks are mounting. Tariff increases by the United States and retaliatory measures by trading partners have increased

**Figure 3: Competitiveness and inclusion**

Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank, 2018.

the likelihood of escalating and sustained trade actions that could derail the recovery and deter investment. Financial market conditions remain accommodating to advanced economies, but this could change rapidly as levels of public, corporate and/or private debt are very high in many advanced and emerging economies. Should a shock occur, government capacity will be limited and credit markets might seize up again. Now is the time to make structural reforms and investment to improve productivity. Given the volatile context, the window might not be open for much longer.

### Achieving equality, sustainability and growth together needs proactive, far-sighted leadership

There is a worldwide consensus on the need for a more holistic model of economic progress that promotes higher living standards for all, respects planetary boundaries, and does not disadvantage future generations. Competitiveness is necessary but not sufficient to meet these objectives.

In the third In Depth section, we show that more competitive economies tend to do better on selected socio-economic outcomes. Competitiveness, for instance, has a close and positive relationship with measures of poverty and life satisfaction. The relationship with equality is looser: more competitiveness seems neither to systematically reduce or increase inequality. This implies there is no inherent trade-off between equality and growth: it is possible to be both pro-growth and ‘pro-equity’, as shown by the strong performance of several northern European countries both in terms of competitiveness and inclusion (Figure 3). The relationship between competitiveness and the environment, however, is less conclusive. The most competitive economies have the largest ecological footprints, but they are the most efficient (footprint per unit of GDP is the lowest). It

is therefore incumbent upon leaders to set longer-term priorities to create virtuous cycles between equality, sustainability and growth.

### In Depth Sections

The In Depth sections below sift through the results of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 to tackle four important questions—and to debunk the assumptions and myths surrounding them.

- **Is there a formula for innovation?** A critical driver of productivity, innovation is bound to assume increased significance in the 4IR. In this section, we show the myriad factors that make for a fertile innovation ecosystem. The difficulty of having all these elements in place explains why there are so few innovation hubs around the world.
- **Are institutions still important?** We show how weak institutions continue to act as a drag on competitiveness, and urge governments to not lose sight of this long-standing governance issue.
- **Are prosperity, people and the planet compatible?** We stress the importance of competitiveness for overall economic progress. We show that more competitive economies are on a higher long-term growth trajectory (when accounting for their level of development) and achieve better socioeconomic outcomes than less competitiveness economies.
- **Should countries pursue openness?** We examine how openness is linked to competitiveness and inclusion. We argue that being open is almost always good for competitiveness, and not necessarily bad for inclusion.

# In Depth: Is there a formula for innovation?

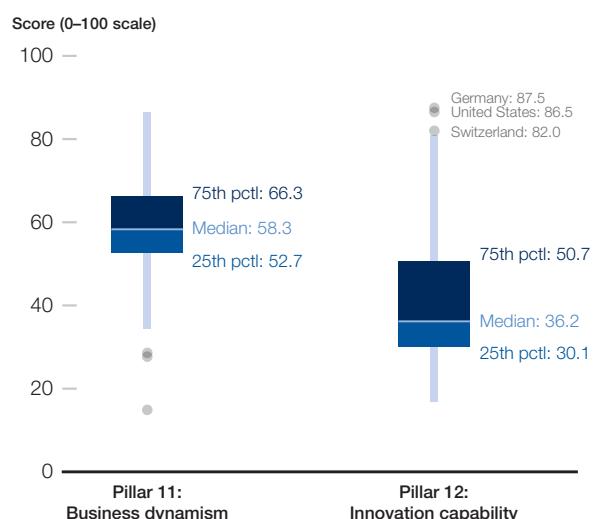
The 4IR is reshaping the economic landscape by changing the drivers of growth and competitiveness. It is no longer possible to rely solely on efficiency and cost-cutting for economic success: innovation, flexibility and adaptation to change are becoming the key ingredients. When change is the only constant, economies that can adopt new ideas, methods or products more quickly will have an edge. That's why embracing opportunities and leveraging innovations can accelerate growth and development for every economy.

However, the Innovation capability pillar has the lowest performance on average of the 12 pillars on the GCI 4.0, with a median score of just 36, and three-quarters of countries score 50 or lower, indicating they are less than halfway to the frontier (Figure 4). The distribution of scores is so skewed that the pillar's three best performing economies—Germany (87.5), United States (86.5) and Switzerland (82.0)—are considered statistical outliers.

Why are there so few innovation powerhouses in the world? Innovation is a complex process. It starts with the generation of ideas, some of which lead to inventions, and only a few of which are ever commercialized. Innovations enhance economic productivity only if they reach the desired markets and achieve commercial success. Innovation takes place within an ecosystem of multiple factors. Any factor missing from the innovation ecosystem can prevent new ideas from being generated or evolving into viable commercial products.

The index is designed to capture this complexity and assess countries against it. Both the Innovation capability and Business dynamism pillars enable an assessment of each economy's innovation ecosystem. Innovation capability is comprised of indicators on the

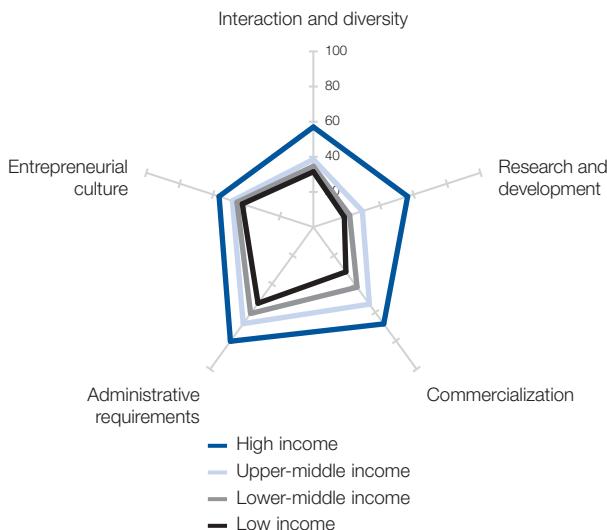
**Figure 4: The innovation ecosystem, descriptive statistics**



**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** Pctl = percentile.

**Figure 5: Innovation ecosystem performance**  
By income group



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

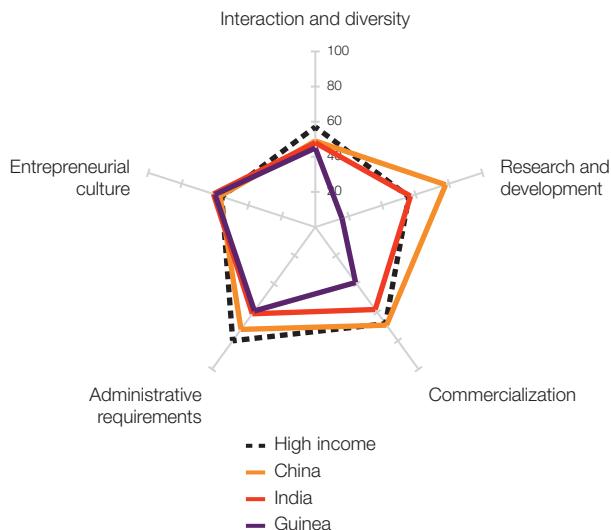
'softer' and less tangible aspects of idea generation, captured in the Interaction and diversity, as well as Research and development (to develop inventions) and Commercialization (the capacity to successfully bring innovation to the market) sub-pillars. The Business dynamism pillar captures broader factors, captured in the two sub-pillars: Administrative requirements (the extent to which the regulatory framework supports creative destruction by making it easy to found and close companies) and Entrepreneurial culture (a country's willingness to take risks and embrace disruptive ideas).

Other GCI components also play a critical role in determining a country's capability to innovate. These include ICT adoption (pillar 3), quality of education (captured in the Skills pillar), intensity of competition (Domestic market pillar) and availability of financing (Financial system pillar).

The results demonstrate that the countries with the winning formulas for innovative ecosystems have embraced a wide range of measures to achieve success. On average, high-income economies achieve significantly higher scores than those in lower-income brackets on each of the five sub-pillars that make up the Business dynamism and Innovation capability pillars, demonstrating that their innovation ecosystems are more developed. Nonetheless, they are still far from the frontier on all dimensions—and all economies have potential for further progress (Figure 5).

The most striking differences are found in the Research and development sub-pillar, which includes indicators on R&D spending, patents, publications and research institutions.<sup>7</sup> For 94 of the 140 economies featured in the report, this sub-pillar is the

**Figure 6: Innovation ecosystem performance**  
By top performer from each income group



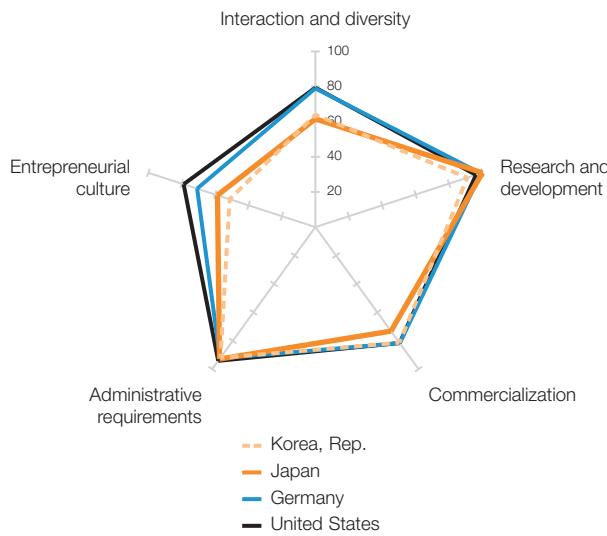
Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

lowest scoring of the five. Nonetheless, despite low levels of research and development these economies can still adopt technologies developed elsewhere and adapt them for local needs. For example, in some developing economies the diffusion of mobile phones has become a platform for delivering financial services.<sup>8</sup>

The gap between advanced and developing economies is less prominent on the Administrative requirements sub-pillar, but there is still room for improvement. Further reducing administrative burdens on starting or closing a business represents a relatively achievable goal in terms of policy intervention: accessible, low-cost and without requiring cultural shifts.

The top performers in the upper- and lower middle-income brackets, such as China and India, are catching up with or even outperforming the average among high-income economies. China, for example, is already more advanced when it comes to investing in research and development sub-pillar than the average high-income economy, while India is not far behind and let down only by its less-efficient bureaucracy for business creation and insolvency. The catch-up process is reflected in the emergence of Chinese and Indian companies in technology-intensive sectors. China is home to 33% of the world's 'unicorns' (private companies valued at over 1 billion) in 2017, up from 12% in 2014.<sup>9</sup>

Among low-income countries, however, even the best performers are still lagging behind. Kenya, for example, underperforms on most of the five sub-pillars. This supports the widely-held idea

**Figure 7: Innovation ecosystem performance**

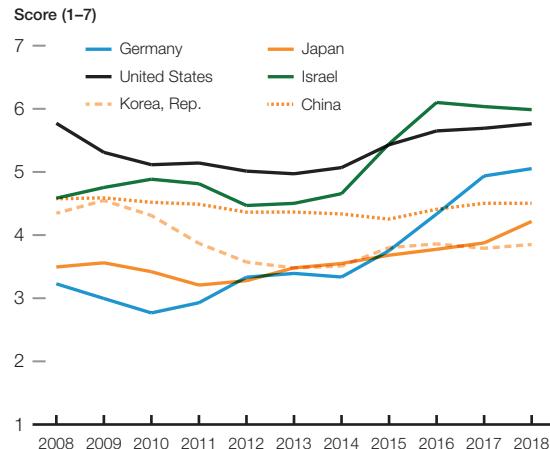
**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

that innovation requires stable conditions—such as well-established institutions, extensive ICT adoption, domestic market competition and a favourable education system—and suggests these factors should be priorities for governments in low-income economies that are looking to innovation for employment growth.<sup>10</sup>

The exception to this performance gap is found in the Entrepreneurial culture sub-pillar, which the GCI results suggest is not a prerogative of advanced economies. In Uganda, for example, 28.1% of the population are self-described entrepreneurs, the highest percentage in the world.<sup>11</sup>

Among the best performers, the so-called ‘softer’ drivers of innovation—represented by the sub-pillars Entrepreneurial culture and Interaction and diversity—distinguish the ‘super innovators’, Germany and the United States from other innovation hubs found in countries such as Japan and Korea (Figure 7).

One reason why Korea and Japan lag slightly behind their high-income peers on these sub-pillars could be a tendency toward uncertainty avoidance. As Figure 8 shows, despite some recent increases, the appetite for entrepreneurial risk in Japan and Korea is significantly lower than in the United States. Possible explanations include perceived higher opportunity costs to entrepreneurial risk and other cultural factors that make it more difficult to embrace disruptive ideas. In fact, many experts attribute Japan’s ‘lost decade’ partly to companies’ reluctance to be forward-looking and break away from the status quo. A more vibrant innovation ecosystem

**Figure 8: Evolution in attitudes toward entrepreneurial failure**

**Source:** World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions).

**Note:** Response to the survey question: “In your country, to what extent do people have an appetite for entrepreneurial risk?” (1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent). See Appendix C for more details.

would allow these economies to more fully translate their research efforts into economic growth and increase long-term resilience to technological shocks.

For success in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, all economies—whether advanced or developing—will need to embrace the opportunities offered by innovation. The Global Competitiveness Index helps them to identify which factors—from regulations to cultural practices—each country’s government needs to focus on to develop a balanced and dynamic innovation ecosystem.

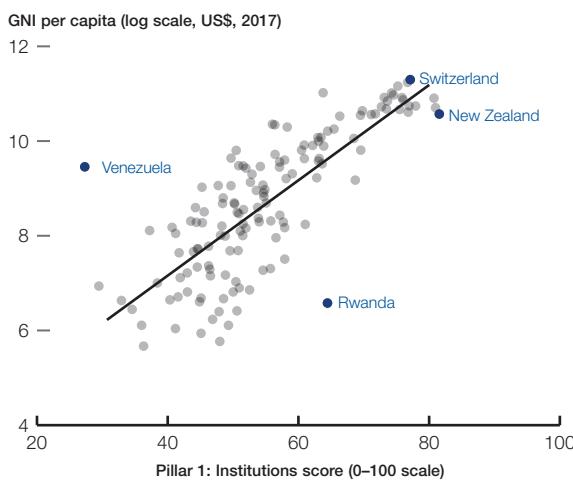
# In Depth: Are institutions still important?

Strong institutions are a fundamental driver of both productivity and long-term growth. Their benefits extend well beyond economics, affecting people's well-being on a daily basis. Adam Smith first highlighted this in 1776, and it has been established as empirically sound time and again ever since.<sup>12</sup> Differences in institutional quality underlie many of the reasons for differences between countries in technology and physical and human capital, which can explain a large part of cross-country differences in income (see Figure 9).<sup>13</sup> Further, ample empirical evidence has shown the ongoing importance of stable, effective institutions for economic productivity.<sup>14</sup>

It is because of the importance of these economic building blocks that the first of the GCI 4.0's 12 pillars assesses the strength and quality of an economy's institutions. By shaping the ways in which individuals organize themselves and their economic transactions, institutions form the backbone of economic activity and stable societies.

Weak institutions continue to hinder competitiveness, development and well-being in many countries. The Institutions pillar is the second-lowest scoring pillar of the 12 GCI pillars (after the Innovation capability pillar), with a median score of 53—just over halfway to the frontier. For 117 of the 140 economies studied, their Institutions pillar performance is a drag on their overall competitiveness score (Figure 10).

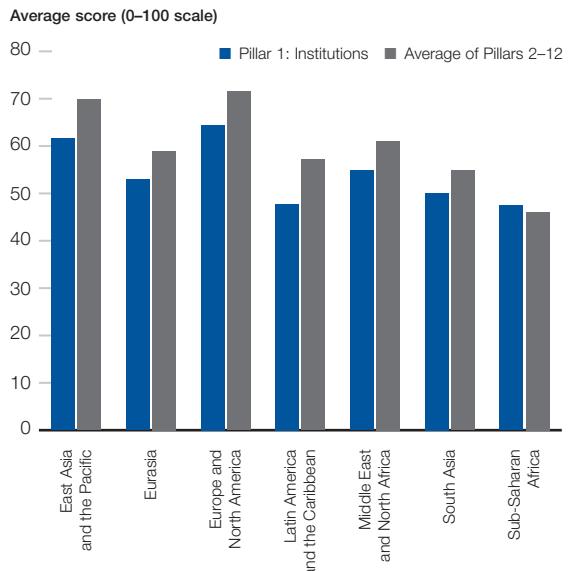
**Figure 9: Institutional strength and income**



**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank, 2018; national sources.

**Note:** N=140, R<sup>2</sup>= 0.63.

**Figure 10: Institutions and other drivers of competitiveness  
By region**



**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** N=140.

### Box 1: Defining ‘institutions’

Economic agents will not invest if they fear they will need to spend excessive amounts of time and money on protecting their property and monitoring the fulfilment of contractual obligations. Their expectations depend on the levels of trust in society; on whether public institutions are capable of ensuring a basic level of security and enforcing property rights, and are characterized by transparency, efficiency, and checks and balances; and on the strength of corporate governance standards and prevailing business ethics.

The GCI 4.0 therefore conceptualizes institutions broadly as including *formal*, legally binding constraints—rules, laws, constitutions and associated enforcement mechanisms—and *informal* constraints, such as norms of behavior, conventions and self-imposed codes of conduct.<sup>1</sup> Pillar 1: Institutions comprises six sub-pillars and 20 indicators, as shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Structure and composition of Pillar 1: Institutions**

| Component   | Worst performer | Best performer |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Security</b>   |                 |                |
| 1.01 Business costs of organized crime                        | El Salvador     | Finland        |
| 1.02 Homicide rate  | El Salvador     | Japan          |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence                                      | Pakistan        | Multiple       |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services                           | Venezuela       | Finland        |
| <b>Social capital</b>   | Burundi         | Australia      |
| 1.05 Social capital   | Burundi         | Australia      |
| <b>Checks and balances</b>                                    | Chad            | Finland        |
| 1.06 Budget transparency                                      | Multiple        | Multiple       |
| 1.07 Judicial independence                                    | Bolivia         | Finland        |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations | Venezuela       | Finland        |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press                                     | China           | Norway         |
| <b>Public-sector performance</b>                              | Venezuela       | Singapore      |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation                          | Brazil          | Singapore      |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes       | Venezuela       | Singapore      |
| 1.12 E-Participation  | Lesotho         | Multiple       |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government                         | Venezuela       | Singapore      |
| <b>Transparency</b>   | Yemen           | New Zealand    |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption                                  | Yemen           | New Zealand    |
| <b>Property rights</b>  | Venezuela       | Singapore      |
| 1.15 Property rights  | Venezuela       | Finland        |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection                         | Venezuela       | Finland        |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration                           | Sri Lanka       | Singapore      |
| <b>Corporate governance</b>                                   | Haiti           | Singapore      |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and accounting standards            | Angola          | Finland        |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation                          | Ethiopia        | Multiple       |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance                                   | Haiti           | Kazakhstan     |

**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** See Appendix C for detailed methodology. Visit <http://gcr.weforum.org> for detailed results.

### Notes

1 The definition is loosely based on North, 1994. For a longer discussion on the impact of public and private institutions on productivity, and for a full literature review, see World Economic Forum, 2015, Chapter 1.2.

Among the six sub-pillars of the Institutions pillar, global performance is best on Security.<sup>15</sup> Here, the median score is 72 and half of all countries score 75 or above, with Finland (97.5) coming closest to being free from terrorism and crime. With equal scores of 33.8, El Salvador and Venezuela are the worst performers, but crime and violence extract a huge economic and human toll across Latin America. The continent's largest economies—Brazil (45.8), Mexico (46.0) and Colombia (43.5)—are less than halfway to the frontier. Nigeria, Yemen, South Africa, Pakistan and the Philippines are other countries with notable problems related to violence, crime or terrorism, and where the police are considered unreliable. Across all countries, the relationship between the prevalence of organized crime and the perceived reliability of the police is strikingly close.

Transparency is the weakest sub-pillar overall. Scores are assessed using Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), for which the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey is a source (see Appendix B). On the CPI's scale, ranging from 0 ("highly corrupt") to 100 ("very clean"), two-thirds of the 140 GCI countries score lower than 50 and the median is just 43. When advanced economies are excluded, the median drops to 36. The worst-performing region is Eurasia but Latin America and the Caribbean is home to the world's most corrupt country, Venezuela, which has a score of 18.

Public sector performance is the second weakest sub-pillar. Unnecessarily burdensome regulation creates delays, raises transaction costs, reduces accountability, and disproportionately penalizes smaller businesses and average citizens. It creates room for corruption and arbitrary decisions, which is reflected in the close association between the scores for this sub-pillar and those of the Transparency sub-pillar.

The overall level of 'future preparedness'—which will become increasingly important in the 4IR—is very low. The Public sector performance sub-pillar is made up of indicators reflecting a government's ability to prepare for the future, and covers policy stability, responsiveness to change, long-term vision and the adaptability of the legal framework to technological change. The median score is just 45, yet the most future-prepared governments are not necessarily those of the most competitive economies. Only three—Switzerland, the United States and Singapore—feature in the top 10 of both lists. The East Asia and the Pacific and Middle East and North Africa regions outperform Europe and North America, with Singapore (85.6) scoring highest followed by Luxembourg (79.0), the United States (78.3), and the United Arab Emirates (76.7). The relationship between future-preparedness and income level is positive but extremely loose, with Malaysia and Rwanda, for example, scoring significantly higher than

Greece, Italy and Belgium. With a score of 8, Venezuela is by far the least future-prepared economy.

In summary, the results of the GCI are a reminder not to lose sight of the fundamental need for strong institutions, particularly as institutions have actually worsened in some economies over the past year. The fact that institutional strength as a driver of economic growth is a perennial yet fundamental correlation and not a new theory does not make it any less important.

# In Depth: Are prosperity, people and planet compatible?

Sustained economic growth has been the main policy priority under the prevailing liberal international economic order that gained ascendancy in the early twentieth century.<sup>16</sup> But too narrow a focus on growth has blinded many governments to adverse distribution effects and negative externalities as technological change and globalization have gathered force. Slow progress in living standards and widening inequality, exacerbated by the Great Recession that began in 2007, have contributed to political polarization and erosion of social cohesion in many advanced and emerging economies.

There is now a worldwide consensus on the need for a more holistic model of economic progress—a model that acknowledges growth as necessary but recognizes the need for additional measures to achieve higher living standards for all, while ensuring environmental sustainability and the interests of future generations.<sup>17</sup>

There are, inevitably, some tensions and trade-offs among the various dimensions of economic progress. But there is also potential for virtuous cycles. For example, as growth raises the income of individuals, it increases their ability to pay for services and goods that improve their health, education and welfare. This opens up new opportunities to improve their economic prospects, while increasing their overall well-being. Similarly, growth broadens a country's tax base, generating resources that the government can spend on public services, such as security, infrastructure, health, education and income redistribution—expenditures that can, over time, improve economic prospects.<sup>18</sup>

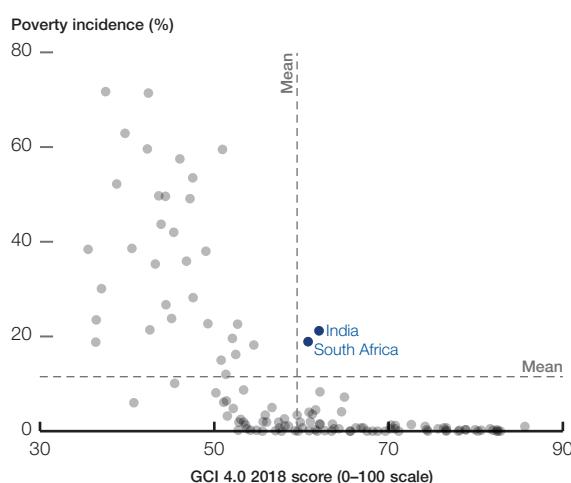
Performance results on the GCI 4.0 add to ample empirical evidence that more competitive economies on average do in fact perform better on various measures of economic progress—including poverty, inequality and well-being; however, the evidence is more mixed in the case of environmental sustainability.

## Competitiveness and poverty

The incidence of extreme poverty is an important measure of broad-based economic progress, and low productivity is its proximate cause: the poor produce too little to earn a wage to subsist let alone to invest in healthcare and education.<sup>19</sup> That's why higher competitiveness scores are typically associated with lower poverty (Figure 11). In fact, only two countries in the top half of the GCI rankings—South Africa and India—demonstrate what is considered an extreme poverty incidence, in which the poverty rate exceeds 10% of the total population.

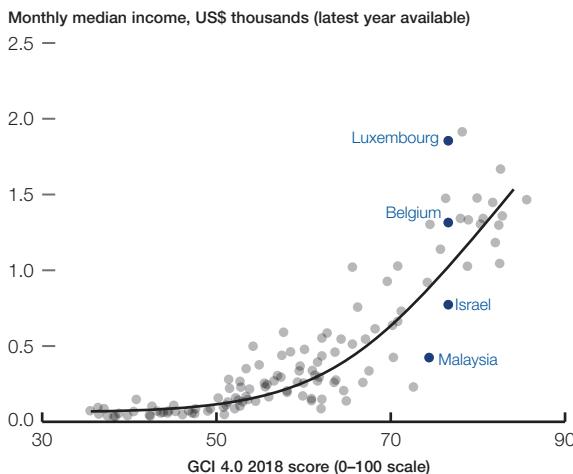
Median household income is perhaps the most visible signifier of the breadth of progress in living standards.<sup>20</sup> Here, too, there is a close relationship with competitiveness. Figure 12 suggests the relationship between median household income and competitiveness is non-linear: a unit increase in the GCI 4.0 score is associated with an exponential increase in median income. Moreover, the relationship is

**Figure 11: Competitiveness and extreme poverty**

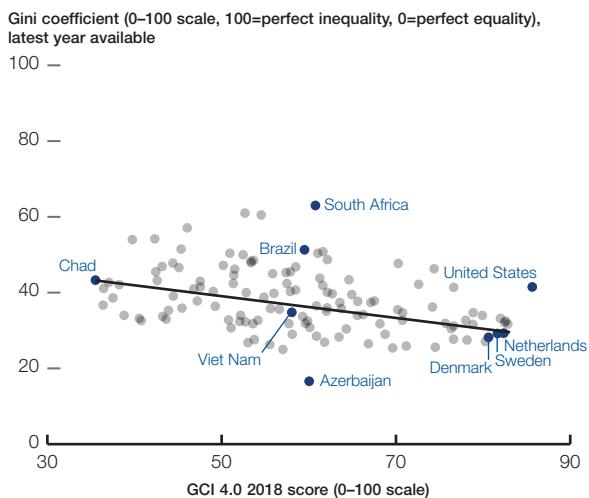


**Source:** Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank *World Development Indicators (WDI)* database, retrieved 28 August 2018.

**Notes:** N=121. Poverty headcount ratio at PPP\$ 1.90 a day (2011 constant prices) in percentage of population (latest year available).

**Figure 12: Competitiveness and median income**

Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank PovcalNet.  
Note: R<sup>2</sup>= 0.82.

**Figure 13: Competitiveness and inequality**

Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank *World Development Indicators (WDI)* database.  
Note: N=128.

remarkably close: performance on the GCI 4.0 explains 82% of the variation in median income across countries.<sup>21</sup> Yet the correlation between the two is not exact. For example, although Malaysia and Belgium have a similar GCI score, Belgium's median income is three times higher than Malaysia's.

### Competitiveness and inequality

Income Gini coefficient is the standard measure of inequality used by most institutions and organizations around the world. Values range from 0 ('perfect equality', in which every individual receives the same income) to 100 ('perfect inequality', when one individual receives

all the income). As shown in Figure 13, there appears to be a relationship between the income Gini coefficient and competitiveness. Yet it's an extremely weak one. In fact, the most equal and unequal countries, Azerbaijan and South Africa, respectively, earned a similar overall GCI score (60.0 and 60.8), whereas the most and least competitive countries, United States and Chad, have a similar Gini coefficient (42 and 43). Thus, it would be inaccurate to conclude that more competitive countries are reliably more inclusive.

Results of the GCI 4.0 are consistent with the general consensus emerging from empirical studies that there is no consistent relationship between equality and growth.<sup>22</sup> This also implies that, contrary to widespread belief, inequality is not caused by growth. There is no inherent trade-off between equality and growth: it is possible to be pro-growth and pro-equity. The Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark feature in the top 10 of the GCI and are among the world's most equal countries. Governments need to rebalance policy priorities to respond to both stagnating growth and rising inequality, which, together, fuel frustrations and erode trust in institutions, technological progress and globalization.

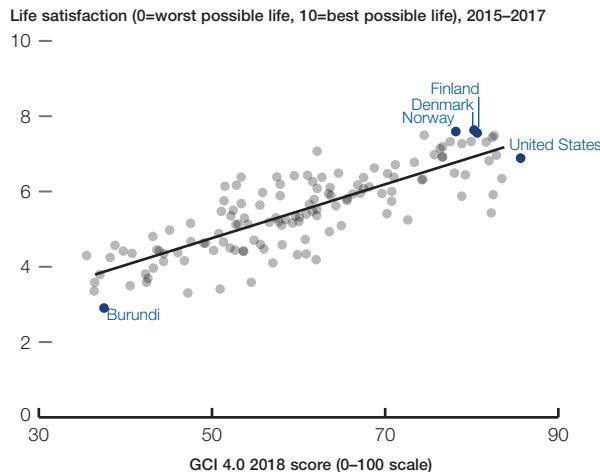
### Competitiveness and well-being

An individual's overall well-being is arguably the ultimate measure of human welfare. Figure 14 shows that GCI 4.0 scores explain over two-thirds of differences in so-called 'life satisfaction', as measured on Cantril's Ladder of Life Scale, which ranges from 0 ('the worst possible life') to 10 ('the best possible life'), for the 135 countries for which data exists. This is remarkable, considering the many cultural, historical and political idiosyncrasies that can influence answers to the question: 'How satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?'

Leisure time is another determinant of well-being.<sup>23</sup> Contrary to popular belief, higher competitiveness is typically associated with less working time and therefore more leisure time: workers in the GCI 4.0's 10 most competitive economies work, on average, 361 fewer hours per year—or eight fewer hours per week—than in the 10 lowest-ranked economies for which working time data exists.<sup>24</sup> When excluding the United States and Singapore, the weekly average decreases by two additional hours. In Germany, the third-most competitive economy, workers average just 1,371 hours per year or 29 hours per week—10 fewer than the average across the 66 countries for which working time exists. This suggests productivity is increased not through more working hours, but by using working hours more efficiently.

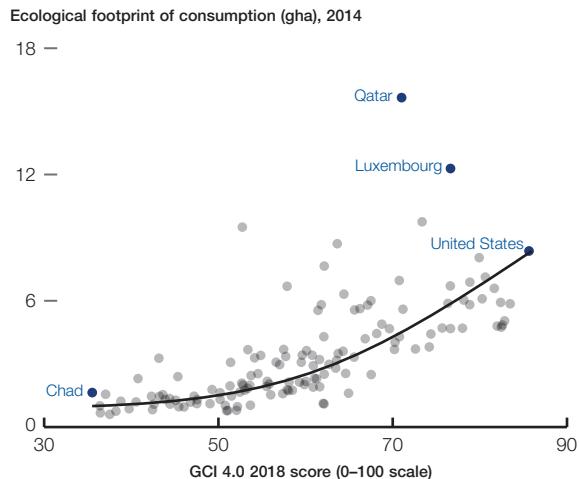
### Competitiveness and environmental sustainability

The relationship between competitiveness and the environment is multi-faceted and complex. In the long term, economic activity must respect planetary

**Figure 14: Competitiveness and life satisfaction**

**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Helliwell et al., 2018.

**Note:** N=123, R<sup>2</sup>= 0.68.

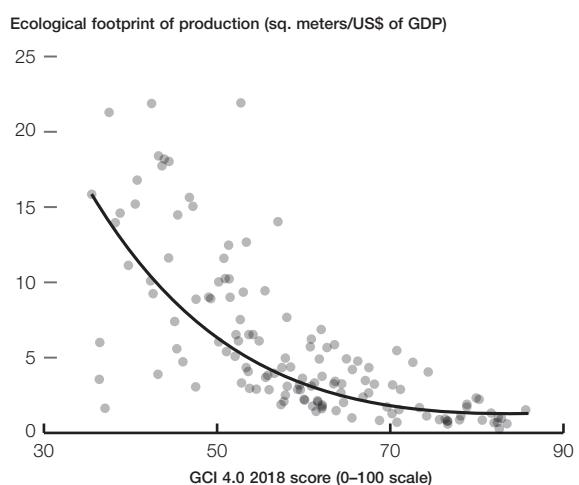
**Figure 15: Competitiveness and ecological footprint**

**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Global Footprint Network.

**Note:** N=135; gha = global hectare. The consumption footprint includes the area needed to produce the materials consumed and the area needed to absorb carbon dioxide emissions.

boundaries. Environmental damage in the form of pollution, climate change, resource scarcity, ecosystem destruction and biodiversity loss may undermine future growth, and, ultimately, put humanity at risk. For example, the Global Footprint Network's estimates that humanity uses the equivalent of 1.7 Earths to provide the resources we use and absorb our waste.<sup>25</sup> Figure 15 shows that there is a clear tension between economic progress and environmental sustainability: more competitive countries have a much bigger ecological footprint. If everyone lived like the average resident of the United States, the world's most competitive economy, it would take 4.9 planets to support humanity's footprint. The world's heaviest footprint is Qatar, an economy in the top 30 of the GCT and where 9.3 Earths is required.

Yet the tension can be eased: 'green growth'—facilitating economic growth while taking into account environmental concerns—is possible, particularly with new technologies.<sup>26</sup> Policies that create incentives for greater efficiency in the use of natural resources, reducing waste and energy consumption, unlocking opportunities for innovation and value creation, and allocating resources to the highest-value use can simultaneously reduce environmental impact and increase productivity and growth. With greater wealth, more competitive economies tend to have the resources and the measures in place to use natural resources more efficiently.<sup>27</sup> As a result, even though they have the largest ecological footprint per capita, the most competitive economies have the smallest ecological footprint *per unit of output* (Figure 16). Further, data suggests that between 2004 and 2014, this ratio has actually decreased globally.<sup>28</sup> In addition, other studies show that most countries have reached peak

**Figure 16: Competitiveness and ecological footprint per unit of output**

**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Global Footprint Network; IMF, 2018.

**Note:** N=135, R<sup>2</sup>= 0.63.

carbon intensity, and are expecting downward trends in carbon usage.<sup>29</sup>

These are positive developments, but overall efforts to maintain efficient use of natural resources remain insufficient. The hope of seeing (modest) international commitments and targets designed to curb greenhouse gas emissions is fading, and with it the probability—now estimated at less than 5%—to keep global warming within 2°C by 2100.<sup>30</sup> In keeping with the long-term thinking espoused by the GCI 4.0, it is critical that countries commit to green growth, which indicates a promising avenue for leveraging new technologies to foster both sustainability and a strong growth and jobs agenda.

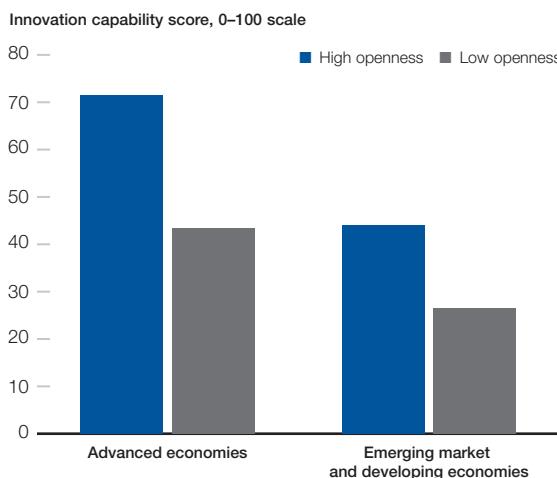
# In Depth: Should countries pursue openness?

The accelerated pace and intensity of trade liberalization, openness and integration over recent decades has been a ‘win-win’ *between* countries but at times a ‘win-lose’ *within* countries. While increasing prosperity overall, free trade may bear partial responsibility for raising inequality by reducing the income of relatively small and concentrated social groups.

However, attempting to address inequality by reversing globalization is counterproductive and disastrous for sustained economic growth. GCI 4.0 results show that more open economies are more innovative and tend to be characterized by more competitive markets. Policies should, therefore, focus on improving the conditions of those specifically impacted by globalization rather than favouring protectionism. Combining GCI data with other sources suggests that redistributive policies, safety nets, investments in human capital, and more progressive taxation could help reduce inequality without compromising a country’s level of competitiveness.

Globalization has contributed to reducing both global poverty and between-countries inequality. Trade has contributed to generating prosperity across all countries in the past few decades.<sup>31</sup> The benefits of trade openness have been particularly remarkable in South-East Asia and China, where export-led economic growth has quickly raised the living standards of a sizable portion of the population. In China, for example, between 1996 and 2014 the number of people living on less than US\$3.20 per day collapsed from 890 million to 129 million.<sup>32</sup> In Viet Nam, evidence suggests that the

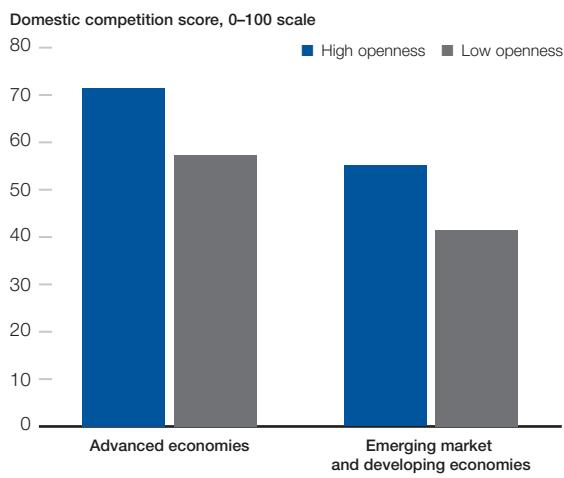
**Figure 17: Innovation performance  
By openness level**



**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** Country groupings are based on IMF classification. Openness is defined by the average of six indicators: Non-tariff measures; Tariffs; Service trade restrictiveness index; Ease of hiring foreign labour; International co-inventions; and Customs clearance (all values expressed in scores). Innovation capability corresponds to the score of GCI pillar 12. Domestic competition corresponds to the score of GCI Sub-pillar 7A.

**Figure 18: Domestic competition performance  
By openness level**



**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** See Figure 17 for country classifications and definition of openness.

2001 US-Viet Nam bilateral trade agreement reduced poverty by increasing wage premiums in export sectors, reallocating labour from agriculture to manufacturing and stimulating enterprise job growth.

Economies that participate the most in the global economy are also the most competitive. The GCI highlights the centrality of international openness for productivity. It enables greater and faster diffusion of ideas and technology, which boosts innovation (Figure 17). Open countries also tend to have more competitive markets, which compels domestic companies to innovate and procure the latest technologies to compete with the best international firms (Figure 18).

Since 1980, within-country income inequalities have increased in most economies. Over the past three decades, the Gini coefficient increased in 17 out of the 22 OECD countries for which long-term data is available. In the United States, where the increase is among the highest, the share of income accruing to the richest 1% of the population has more than doubled to about 20% over the past 30 years, while the share attributed to the middle class has fallen.<sup>33</sup>

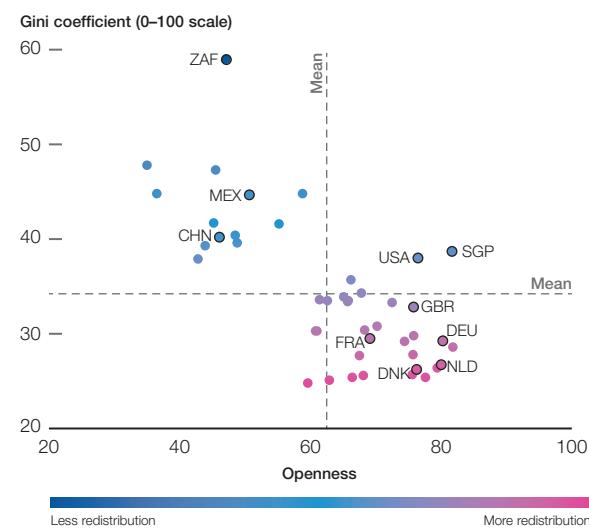
Many emerging economies have also experienced an increase in inequality. While distributional effects are often attributed to declining manufacturing workforces, they are also evident in many countries that have experienced sustained economic growth and decreasing poverty. In China, for example, between 1995 and 2015 the Gini coefficient increased from 36.3 to 40.2,<sup>34</sup> and the share of income accruing to the top 10% of the population increased from 33% to 41%.

Openness to international trade bears part of the blame for rising inequality, but there are other important factors. Evidence supports the idea that international trade can drive down wages and employment in the manufacturing sectors most exposed to foreign competition.<sup>35</sup> However, the expansion of automation, the rise of the digital economy and generalized reduction in taxation progressivity have also had a significant impact.<sup>36</sup>

To reverse economic integration in an attempt to curb income inequalities would be highly ineffective and counterproductive. Protectionist policies will not address the continuing impacts of factors such as automation and digitization on the structure of economies and distributional outcomes. They will, however, harm the transfer of technologies, the innovation process and economic growth. In the short term, protectionism could also negatively affect workers engaged in global value chains. Redistribution of economic gains would be better achieved through well-designed international agreements and national policies.

Countries have succeeded in lowering inequality by making greater efforts to redistribute income. There is evidence showing that the tax-benefit systems found

**Figure 19: Openness, inequality and redistribution**



**Sources:** Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) and World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** N=45. The color of each data point reflects the level of redistribution. The redistribution level corresponds to the SWIID's relative redistribution estimate (market-income inequality minus net-income inequality, divided by market-income inequality). See Figure 11 for a definition of openness. The following economies are referenced in the figure: SGP=Singapore; DEU=Germany; NLD=The Netherlands; USA=United States; DNK=Denmark; GBR=United Kingdom; FRA=France; MEX=Mexico; ZAF=South Africa; and CHN=China.

in most advanced economies have helped to attenuate inequality<sup>37</sup> and protect vulnerable households from adverse economic shocks. Figure 19 shows that economies that redistribute the most can attain lower inequality levels while at the same time continuing to maintain policies of openness. Although safety nets are more common in advanced economies, some emerging economies, too, have recently started to successfully reduce inequality through public policies and programs.<sup>38</sup>

Policies promoting more equal access to human and financial capital are crucial in narrowing inequalities. Measures such as income transfers may mitigate some cyclical causes of inequality, but to address structural inequalities requires complementary measures aiming to level the playing field for disadvantaged households. These can include broadening access to quality education and healthcare, greater financial inclusion, more progressive taxation and efforts to curb tax evasion.

Active labour market policies also play a central role. While safety nets are useful to smooth transitions across jobs, structural changes in the labour market can make it difficult for workers who lose their job to find another at a comparable wage level in the short time. With the current speed of technological disruption, workers in the middle of their careers may see a significant

contraction of demand for their current skills.<sup>39</sup> A recent study suggests that over the next decade, in a set of companies representing 15 million workers in total today, 1 million jobs will disappear but 1.7 million new jobs requiring new skills will be created.<sup>40</sup> Further, by 2022 at least half of all current employees will require significant reskilling and upskilling.<sup>41</sup> Policies to address this tremendous challenge are clearly needed—as is investment in infrastructure, which has been shown to sustain real income growth among the lower-skilled and foster employment and re-qualification in de-industrialized areas.

Market forces alone cannot be relied on to address inequality. Policies that redistribute gains and opportunities from winners to losers are required to ensure that trade is inclusive. While a growth agenda is central to achieving national prosperity, there is a need for complementary policies—both passive (income transfers) and active (e.g targeting education and reskilling). Workers vulnerable to international trade need to be resilient to income shocks—but should also be encouraged to acquire the skills necessary to benefit from the changing economic landscape.

## NOTES

- 1 Education deficits, for instance, have long been a cause of slow development, and will have disastrous consequences in the 4IR as the destruction of low-skilled jobs, through automation and efficiency accelerates.
- 2 Schwab, 2015.
- 3 The term was coined by author Evgeny Morozov.
- 4 See Juma, 2017, for a critique of leapfrogging.
- 5 Authors' calculations based on ITU, 2018.
- 6 World Economic Forum, 2015.
- 7 See Appendix C for details on the GCI structure.
- 8 Parizat and Strubenhoff, 2018.
- 9 Wu, 2017, and CB Insights, 2017.
- 10 Cerera and Sabetti, 2016.
- 11 Brinded, 2015.
- 12 "Commerce and manufactures can seldom flourish long in any state which does not enjoy a regular administration of justice, in which the people do not feel themselves secure in the possession of their property, in which the faith of contracts is not supported by law, and in which the authority of the state is not supposed to be regularly employed in enforcing the payment of debts from all those who are able to pay. Commerce and manufactures, in short, can seldom flourish in any state in which there is not a certain degree of confidence in the justice of government", *Wealth of Nations*, 1776.
- 13 See Acemoglu, 2009, for an exhaustive discussion on institutions and the fundamental causes of economic growth.
- 14 For example, North and Thomas, 1973, discuss a system of property rights as the key to growth. Hall and Jones, 1998, find that differences in capital accumulation and labour productivity are driven by differences in institutions and government policies. Acemoglu, et al., 2001, show that institutions are robustly related to present-day differences in per-capita incomes. Rodrik, et al, 2002, find that property rights are more important than either geography or trade in determining income levels around the world.
- 15 It must be noted that the countries covered by the GCI present a level of security and stability sufficient for data to be collected. In war-torn countries and failed states, it would be pointless and impossible to carry out an assessment of competitiveness.
- 16 Kundnani, 2017.
- 17 In 2017, the World Economic Forum launched the Inclusive Development Index (IDI) to evaluate countries' success against this broader notion of economic progress. The assessment is based on 15 criteria: income; labour productivity; employment; healthy life expectancy; median household income; poverty incidence; wealth Gini; income Gini; adjusted net savings; dependency ratio; public debt; and carbon Intensity. See World Economic Forum, 2017 and 2018b for details and results.
- 18 See Bannister and Mourmouras 2017. They find that on average a higher level of income is associated with higher life expectancy and lower inequality.
- 19 Rodrik, 2012.
- 20 Median household income for a country is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups.
- 21 R<sup>2</sup> value based on a polynomial regression of degree two of median income on GCI 4.0 score.
- 22 DfID, 2008.
- 23 OECD, 2009, Chapter 2.
- 24 Authors' calculations based on Penn World Tables data (Feenstra et al., 2015). Working time corresponds to the average annual hours worked by persons engaged. Working time data is available for 66 of the 140 economies covered by the GCI 4.0. The 10 lowest-ranked economies in the GCI for which working time data is available are: Trinidad and Tobago (75th, 1,583 hours), Viet Nam (76th, 2,340 hours), Jamaica (77th, 1,868 hours), Argentina (79th, 1,777 hours), Sri Lanka (84th, 2,075 hours), Ecuador (85th, 2,086 hours), Bangladesh (102th, 2,372 hours), Pakistan (107th, 2,283 hours), Cambodia (110th, 2,510 hours), and Venezuela (127th, 1,795 hours). Annual hours worked were divided by 48 to approximate working time per week.
- 25 GFN, 2018. See also WWF, 2016.
- 26 For more on the concept of green growth and its implementation, see OECD, 2011.
- 27 Yale and Columbia Universities, 2018.
- 28 World Economic Forum's calculations based on GFN, 2018.
- 29 Raftery et al., 2017.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Frankel and Romer, 1999.
- 32 The World Bank, *Poverty & Equity Data Portal*, China, <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/CHN>.
- 33 World Inequality Lab, 2018, <https://wirlab.wid.world>.
- 34 Solt, *Standardized World Income Inequality Database*.
- 35 Autor et al., 2013.
- 36 For studies on the effect of technology and trade on inequality see, for instance, Good, et al., 2014, Karabounis et al., 2013, and Autor, et al., 2018. The decline in progressivity of taxation is documented by World Inequality Lab, 2018.
- 37 Ravallion, 2018.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 McKinsey Global Institute, 2017.
- 40 World Economic Forum, 2018a.
- 41 Ibid.

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# Regional and Country Analysis

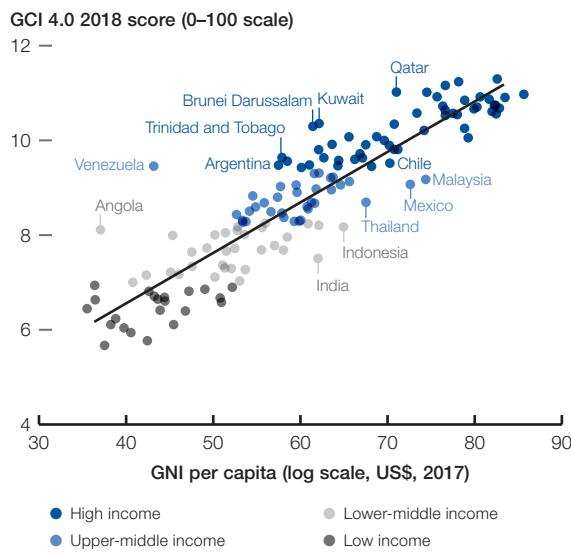
This chapter highlights global trends, regional highlights and selected country results from the inaugural edition of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0.

The results demonstrate a strong correlation between competitiveness and income level.<sup>1</sup> High-income economies make up the entire top 20 (see Table 1 on page 25). Conversely, only three non-high-income economies feature in the top 40: Malaysia (25th), China (28th), and Thailand (38th). While the GCI 4.0 is not a proxy for current income, the index assesses the ability of economies to sustain growth over time. It therefore holds some predictive power. In Figure 1, economies that land relatively far *above* the trend line may have difficulty sustaining their current level of income without improving their competitiveness. Most of these outlying countries are mineral resource-rich. Qatar, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela are the most striking examples. For example, despite having a similar level of income as Chile, Venezuela's GCI score is almost 30 points lower. Similarly, the lowest-ranked high-income country, Argentina, lags almost 20 points behind Malaysia and China. As for economies relatively far *below* the trend line—including Malaysia, Mexico, Indonesia and India—the results suggest their competitiveness performance, if maintained, will promote higher and sustained levels of income in the future.

Looking at regional patterns, the top 20 of the GCI 4.0 rankings is composed almost exclusively of economies from Western Europe (10 economies), North America (2), and East Asia and the Pacific (7). In fact, East Asia and the Pacific achieves the highest median score (72.6) among all regions, slightly higher than Europe and North America (70.8). At the other end of the spectrum, 17 of the 34 sub-Saharan African economies studied are among the bottom 20 globally, and the region's median is a low 45.2, less than halfway to the frontier. Yet the disparities within each region are profound (Figure 2). Mauritius (63.7, 49th), sub-Saharan Africa's best performer, is nearly 30 points and over 90 places ahead of Chad (35.5, 140th). Across the seven regions, the average score gap between the best and worst performer is almost 30 points. Contrasts are often stark within sub-regions. In the EU, Germany's overall competitiveness score (82.8, 3rd) is 20 points higher than Greece (62.1, 57th). In South-East Asia, Singapore (2nd, 83.5) is 34 points closer to the frontier than Lao PDR (49.3, 112th). In some cases, the score differential between two neighboring countries is large: approximately 20 points between the Dominican Republic (57.4) and Haiti (36.5), between Colombia (61.6) and Venezuela (43.2), and between Thailand (67.5) and Cambodia (50.2).

Finally, the breadth of the GCI 4.0 and its 12 pillars captures the extent and complexity of the competitiveness ecosystem. The results suggest that

## Figure 1: Competitiveness and income



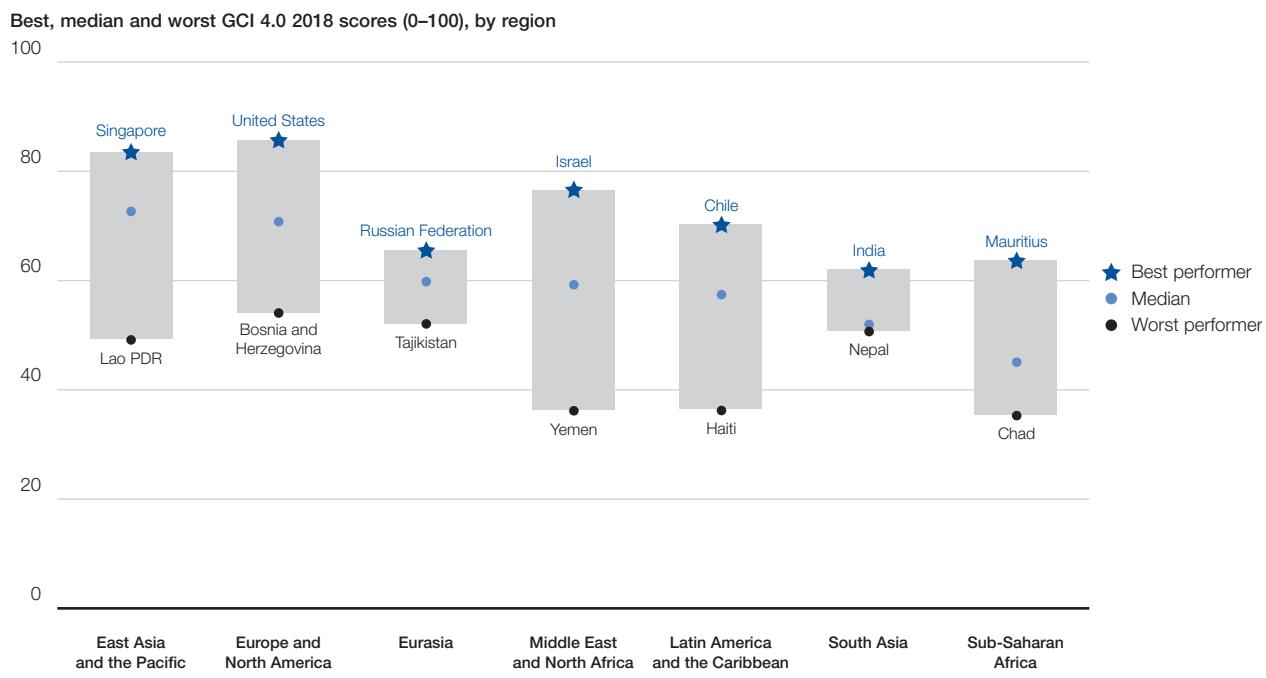
**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank 2018; national sources.

**Note:** GNI = gross national income (Atlas method), natural log transformation. 2014 data is presented for Venezuela, and 2016 data is presented for Taiwan (China). N=140, R<sup>2</sup>= 0.82.

the quality of the overall ecosystem is as good as the quality of its weakest component, which represents a binding constraint: the lowest score among the 12 pillars explains as much as 88% of the variation in the overall GCI 4.0 score. It is therefore not surprising that the most competitive economies tend to perform well on all pillars, whereas the least competitive economies tend to struggle in all areas. The *lowest* average pillar score of the top 10 economies is 72.2 (Product market pillar), while the *highest* average pillar score of the 10 least competitive economies is 54.4 (Macroeconomic stability pillar). These results reflect the need for holistic strategic planning among policy-makers and their partners. In order to increase competitiveness, no area can be neglected, because there is very limited compensability among them, although progress in one area is likely to have positive spillovers into other areas.

As Table 1 shows, the most competitive regions (Europe and North America and East Asia and the Pacific) attain the highest score across all pillars, while Sub-Saharan Africa attains the lowest scores in 10 of the 12 pillars.

## Figure 2: Competitiveness gap within regions



**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.

**Note:** See the At a Glance section on page xi for regional classification. Regions are arranged according to median scores.

**Table 1: Regional performance, by pillar**

Average score (0–100)

| Region                           | Enabling environment      |                |              |                         | Human capital |        | Markets        |               |                  |             | Innovation ecosystem |                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                                  | Institutions <sup>1</sup> | Infrastructure | ICT adoption | Macroeconomic stability | Health        | Skills | Product market | Labour market | Financial system | Market size | Business dynamism    | Innovation capability |
| <b>East Asia and the Pacific</b> | 61.6                      | 74.3           | 67.3         | 88.9                    | 84.3          | 66.9   | 62.2           | 65.9          | 72.8             | 67.2        | 65.7                 | 52.9                  |
| Eurasia                          | 53.0                      | 66.3           | 57.1         | 71.7                    | 73.4          | 65.6   | 57.1           | 61.6          | 50.8             | 49.8        | 60.1                 | 34.8                  |
| Europe and North America         | 64.5                      | 78.7           | 68.0         | 91.8                    | 90.7          | 74.2   | 62.0           | 66.2          | 69.5             | 59.6        | 68.3                 | 58.1                  |
| Latin America and the Caribbean  | 47.8                      | 61.1           | 46.4         | 74.0                    | 82.7          | 57.5   | 53.9           | 55.3          | 59.5             | 52.5        | 52.4                 | 33.8                  |
| Middle East and North Africa     | 54.3                      | 69.0           | 54.1         | 79.6                    | 80.0          | 61.4   | 54.7           | 52.3          | 61.8             | 60.3        | 56.7                 | 39.9                  |
| South Asia                       | 50.1                      | 59.6           | 33.0         | 74.1                    | 68.4          | 49.7   | 47.3           | 51.7          | 59.0             | 66.9        | 56.5                 | 36.4                  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa               | 47.5                      | 46.3           | 29.6         | 66.9                    | 48.0          | 43.4   | 50.4           | 53.8          | 50.4             | 38.8        | 51.1                 | 28.4                  |

**Source:** World Economic Forum analysis.**Note:** See the At a Glance section on page xi for regional classification. Darker shades indicate better performance.

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The following sections provide an overview of the performance of each of the following regions (organized in alphabetical order): East Asia and the Pacific; Eurasia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; North America, South Asia; and Sub-Saharan Africa. Each section features a brief commentary about the performance of selected economies, namely the region's best performer and members of the top 10 and G20 if any. Economies are in order of their GCI 4.0 rank (see the At a Glance section on page xi for regional classifications). Scores cited in the following sections are on a 0–100 scale, unless mentioned otherwise. Ranks are out of 140 economies, unless mentioned otherwise. Any comparison to the past is against the 2017 'backcast' edition, which was calculated using the GCI 4.0 methodology (See Appendix C for details).

### East Asia and the Pacific

Home to some 2.3 billion people, the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region is characterized by profound diversity with respect to size, development level, political and economic system, geography, culture and history. One feature common across most economies in the region has been economic dynamism, which has contributed to rapid industrialization, a rise in living standards and a drastic reduction in extreme poverty, which fell from 30% to less than 10% over just a decade.

In 2017, the EAP was the fastest-growing region in the world and accounted for about one-third of global growth, due primarily to China's significant contribution. The region's developing economies grew at 6.6%, owing to a favourable global economic context that encouraged a rise in exports, strong consumption and high investment.<sup>2</sup> Nine of the region's 10 developing economies covered in the GCI 4.0 achieved at least 3% growth in 2017, and in five—Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam—growth exceeded 6%. The region's seven advanced economies averaged a healthy 2.9% growth.

The results of the GCI 4.0 paint a mostly positive picture of the region's competitive landscape, confirming the widely shared view that overall growth momentum is set to last. Yet some of the region's economies continue to suffer major competitiveness deficits. The region's seven advanced economies all feature in the top 20 of the GCI 4.0 rankings and three of the world's seven most competitive economies—Singapore (83.5, 2nd), Japan (82.5, 5th) and Hong Kong SAR (82.3, 7th)—stem from the region. Most boast world-class physical and digital infrastructure and connectivity, macroeconomic stability, strong human capital and well-developed financial systems. However, performance on the innovation ecosystem is uneven. There is, for example, a 17-point score gap between Republic of Korea (78.2, 8th) and New Zealand (61.4, 27th) on the Innovation capability pillar. Still, the region's innovation hubs—Japan, Korea,

and Taiwan (China)—could improve on the so-called ‘softer’ drivers of innovation to attain the level of “super innovators” such as Germany, the United States and Switzerland (see the In Depth section on innovation in Chapter 1).

Among the region’s emerging markets, the picture is more diverse, with three distinct groups. Malaysia (74.4, 25th) and China (72.6, 28th) are less than 30 points to the competitiveness frontier (the highest score on the GCI) and on par with many advanced economies. The largest ASEAN economies—Indonesia, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Thailand—as well as Brunei Darussalam are 40 points or less to the frontier. Finally, Mongolia (52.7, 99th), Cambodia (50.2, 110th) and Lao PDR (49.3, 112th) are only halfway to the frontier, reflecting major weaknesses that threaten sustained growth. This makes them vulnerable to a sudden shock, such as a faster-than-expected rise in interest rates in advanced economies and escalating trade tensions, or, as in the specific case of Mongolia, lower commodity prices. The strengths of the region’s advanced economies are often weaknesses for most of the developing ones: infrastructure (average score on the Infrastructure pillar of 65.4 compared with 87.0 for advanced economies), ICT adoption (average pillar 3 score of 56.8 vs 82.4), education and skills (average score on the Skills pillar of 59.6 vs 77.2), financial system development (average pillar 9 score of 64.1 vs 85.3), and innovation capability (average pillar 12 score of 72.3 vs 39.3).

**Singapore** ranks second (score of 83.5) on the overall rankings behind the United States as a result of a very strong performance across the board. Singapore features in the top 10 of seven pillars and in the top 20 of a further four. Openness is the defining feature of this global trading hub and one of the main drivers of its economic success. Singapore leads the Infrastructure pillar with a near-perfect score of 95.7. In particular, it boasts world-class transport infrastructure, services and connectivity. It also tops the Product market pillar (81.2), where it leads the trade openness component. Singapore also punches well above its weight in terms of market size, when taking into account imports (71.0, 27th globally). Singapore also achieves a perfect mark in the Health pillar, thanks to a healthy life expectancy of 74 years, ahead of Japan. Singapore is a regional innovation house, but in order to become a global powerhouse, it will need to improve its ecosystem further: Skills (76.0, 20th), Business dynamism (74.7, 16th) and Innovation capability (75.0, 14th) are the three pillars—besides Market size—where Singapore scores below 80.

**Japan** ranks 5th overall (score of 82.5), and second in the region. It is the most improved of the top 10 economies, rising three places compared with the 2017 backcast edition. Japan appears in the top 10 of seven pillars. It ranks first in the Health pillar, and Japan’s digital (87.4, 3rd) and physical infrastructures (91.5, 5th) are top

notch. It notably ranks first on air transport infrastructure (92.5), while 93% of the adult population uses the internet on a regular basis. Japan boasts the world’s third-largest penetration rate of fiber-to-the-home internet connections (23 per 100 population), a remarkable feat given the size of the country. Japan’s two weakest pillars are Institutions (71.1, 20th)—where its performance is undermined by low levels of social capital (47.8, 95th) and relatively weak corporate governance (65.8, 40th)—and Skills (73.6, 26th), where it receives average marks for the quality of the current (63.0, 26th) and future (73.2, 55th) workforces. Japan is already an innovation hub (77.5, 6th), but it needs to nurture the ‘softer’ drivers of the innovation ecosystem in order to become a ‘super innovator’. For example, Japan scores low on several measures of entrepreneurial culture, including risk aversion (53.6, 47th) and creativity, as well as critical thinking (39.0, 70th).

**Hong Kong SAR** ranks 7th overall (score of 82.3) and third in Asia. Its competitiveness landscape is similar to that of Singapore, although it does slightly less well in terms of innovation and labour market efficiency. Hong Kong features in the top 10 of seven of the 12 pillars of the GCI 4.0. Remarkably, it ranks second in four pillars: Infrastructure (94.0), where it ranks first in terms of sea port infrastructure and connectivity; ICT adoption (87.9); Financial system (90.1), where it ranks first for stock market capitalization and second for stability (97.0); and Product market (79.0), where it ranks second in terms of trade openness (84.5). The main challenge for Hong Kong is to develop its Innovation capability (pillar 12), the weakest aspect of its performance (61.9, 26th).

**Australia** ranks 14th overall (78.9), up one spot from the 2017 backcast edition, and places fifth in the region, four places ahead of New Zealand. The country appears in the top 10 of three pillars. Notably, it shares the top spot of the Macroeconomic stability pillar (100.0). It achieves a near perfect mark on the Health pillar (98.5, 8th) and a very high score for the breadth, depth and stability of its financial system (85.6, 13th). Outside these areas, Australia’s performance shows room for improvement. The functioning of its labour market (68.5, 22nd) is notably affected by its rigidity: Australia’s innovation capacity (69.8, 18th) is ranked 20 points lower than the best performers in this category. The country does well when it comes to research and development (78.8) but struggles on the softer dimensions of the innovation ecosystem, including on the Interaction and diversity (60.8) and Entrepreneurial culture (61.6) sub-pillars.

**The Republic of Korea** ranks 15th overall (78.8), up two ranks compared with the 2017 backcast edition, and sixth in the East Asia and the Pacific region. The country leads the ICT adoption pillar, boasting some of the world’s highest penetration rates of ICTs. A global innovation powerhouse, Korea ranks 8th on

the Innovation pillar. Notably, it spends the equivalent of 4.2% of GDP on R&D spending, second only to Israel (4.3%). But like some of its regional peers, Korea struggles on the less tangible drivers of innovation: critical thinking (35.5, 90th), interaction and diversity (54.5, 80th) and entrepreneurial and corporate cultures (51.3, 50th). Within this last component, Korea ranks 77th for entrepreneurial risk-taking and 88th for employee empowerment. Korea's two weakest pillars are Product market (56.2, 67th), mostly due to the lack of domestic competition, and Labour market (62.4, 48th), due to its rigidity and sub-optimal utilization of human capital.

**China** ranks 28th overall (score of 72.6), leading the BRICS economies ahead of the Russian Federation (65.6, 43rd), India (62.0, 58th), South Africa (60.8, 67th), and Brazil (59.5, 72nd). As the world's second largest economy, the largest when taking trade into account, China is now at a critical juncture as it transitions to a new phase of its economic development—referred to as the “new normal” by President Xi Jinping—in which its economy is driven less by investments and exports and more by consumption and services. In this context, the country has been increasingly betting on innovation. It has become a prominent player in some specific areas, like artificial intelligence. With a score of 64.4 (24th) it already stands above many advanced economies, but still trails leaders like Germany, the United States and Switzerland by some 20 points. In order to catch up with these ‘super innovators’, China would need to improve performance on softer drivers of innovation, such as diversity, collaboration and various aspects of openness. Other relative strengths include the Infrastructure (78.1, 29th) and ICT adoption (71.5, 26th) pillars, two remarkable achievements given the sheer size of the country. On a less positive note, China's institutional framework (54.6, 65th) needs further improvement. Policy-makers should also offer a more level-playing field for companies by promoting domestic and foreign competition (57.4, 55th), and addressing various inefficiencies and rigidities in the labour market (59.3, 69th).

**Indonesia** ranks 45th overall (64.9), a gain of two places and 1.4 points compared with the 2017 backcast edition. South-East Asia's largest economy, Indonesia ranks 4th in the region behind Singapore (2nd), Malaysia (25th), and Thailand (38th). Indonesia benefits from the very large size of its market (81.6, 8th). It is also one of the world's most connected emerging economies (61.1, 50th), on par with many richer and much smaller economies, such as Chile and Georgia. Indonesia's score in that category is 20 points higher than the average score of the lower-middle income group to which it belongs. This factor, combined with a quite vibrant entrepreneurial culture (61.1, 24th) and overall business dynamism (69.0, 30th) bodes well for the future. However, innovation capability remains limited

(37.1, 68th). In particular, research and development activities remain extremely limited, with R&D spending amounting to less than 0.1% of GDP (112th). Within the other pillars of the index, performance is uneven. One area of specific concern is public health. A newborn in Indonesia can expect to live only 62 years in good health, one of the lowest figures outside sub-Saharan Africa.

### Eurasia

Eurasia is growing at a moderate pace (slightly above 2%) and is expected to continue on this trend for the next few years. Data indicates that the region is firmly out of the 2015 recession and can look to the future with more optimism compared to the recent past. The Russian Federation, the largest economy in the region, is expected to grow at 1.7% in 2018, and China is strengthening its position as a key commercial partner for the region. The positive outlook in these two countries provides an anchor to the economic development of the region for the next few years. In addition, oil prices continuing to remain above US\$60 per barrel since the fourth quarter of 2017 have contributed to the growth of two other large economies in the region (Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan). These developments have backed the improvement in macroeconomic stability of most oil-exporting countries and provided additional space in public budgets. However, the region should consider some looming risks. Among them, the gradual normalization of monetary policy in Europe and the United States is likely to increase interest rates and tighten credit conditions. In addition, the potential increase in protectionism worldwide may indirectly reduce the growth prospects of the region and increase uncertainty on commodity prices.<sup>3</sup>

In this context, Eurasia has attained a moderate competitiveness performance (58.4 out of 100). Most countries in the region achieve a GCI score between 52 and 65, and all share strong performances on health (pillar 5, 73.4), education and skills (pillar 6, 65.6) and infrastructure (pillar 1, 66.3). Yet, to secure a stronger competitiveness position, Eurasian countries should diversify their economies and work to build upon these strengths to increase their presence in higher segments of the value chain. This will require improving their financial systems and upgrading their capabilities for innovation, the two main common areas of weakness in the region. In some countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan, for example) reforms in the labour market can also contribute to improving the allocation and retention of skilled talent, which is pivotal for absorbing new technologies and increasing value added and productivity across industries. In addition, no country in the region achieves a score above 61 on the Institutions pillar. More specifically, all countries

except Georgia score below 35 in terms of transparency. More concerted efforts should be made to reinforce this dimension across the region.

Despite sharing similar strengths and development challenges, countries in Eurasia present significant competitiveness disparities. The regional leader, Russian Federation (43rd overall) ranks 59 places ahead of Tajikistan (102nd), achieving a significantly better performance on nine out of the 12 GCI pillars. In particular, the country's score on the ICT adoption pillar is 39.2 points better than that of Tajikistan, which translates into 83 places higher on the pillar ranking.

In fact, ICT adoption is, by far, the component of the index that reveals the greatest differences across the region. The performances of the region's top three countries (Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Georgia) are approximately 20 points higher than those of the least ICT-ready countries (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Ukraine). The GCI 4.0 also registers noteworthy inequalities across the region in terms of macroeconomic stability and infrastructure. With regard to the former, Ukraine and Azerbaijan perform considerably lower than the regional average, due to double-digit inflation and increasing or high public debt. As for infrastructure, the score of the most advanced countries in the region are at least 15 points higher than those with less developed infrastructures.

The best performer in Eurasia, the **Russian Federation** ranks 43rd overall with a score of 65.6 out of 100. This is a slight increase from 2017. Its competitiveness performance reflects better growth prospects; the country is growing at 1.7% in 2018, the highest in over five years. The stabilization of its macroeconomic context has played a central role in this process. Following 2014–2016, during which inflation was in double digits and the economy was in a recession, inflation is now slightly above 5.4%, while government debt is low (17.7%). Relying on a more stable macroeconomic environment (87.5, 55th), Russia can better leverage its large market size (84.0, 6th), its high level of ICT adoption (72.1, 25th) and its human capital (66.3, 85th). As stated by its Strategy 2030, the country plans to focus on structural change and work to improve its export capacity and develop a stronger financial system. The limited depth of the financial system (35.0, 73rd) is one of the factors constraining the investments necessary to achieve greater breadth and sophistication of value chains. In addition, the skills of the current workforce (54.0, 53rd) should be upgraded and modernized. This will certainly benefit the country's innovation ecosystem, which is currently penalized by a weak entrepreneurial culture (49.5, 64th) and limited interaction and diversity (43.2). The second weakest aspect of Russia's performance after innovation is the Institutions pillar (52.7, 72nd), in which Russia is only halfway to the frontier. Among the many issues in this

area, the very low level of transparency (29.0, 113th) is of particular concern and severely undermines the quality of the business environment.

## Europe

When it comes to competitiveness, Europe is a story of contrasts, with four distinct groups: a very competitive north-west, including Switzerland; a relatively competitive south-west, led by France; a rising north-east region, led by Poland, Czech Republic and the Baltic countries, which rank on par with or higher than several Western European economies on several aspects of competitiveness; and the south-eastern region—in particular, the Balkan countries—which lags behind the other groups.

Real GDP growth was up for the majority of European countries in 2017, with current growth forecasts for the subset of euro area countries above 2% for 2018. While this looks like a continuation of the recovery, the situation remains fragile, as uncertainty over international cooperation and trade is dampening 2018's growth outlook. As a result of both trade tensions with the United States and rising energy prices, the European Central Bank has recently downgraded growth forecasts for the euro area for 2018 from 2.3% in May to 2.0% (vs growth of 2.4% in 2017).<sup>4</sup>

The consequences of the 2007–2010 financial crisis still linger in the form of broken trust between a large part of the European electorate and the continent's political elites—and more concretely in the form of continued overleveraged government balance sheets. Added fragility comes from continuing shifts in political alignment and ideology, with the appearance of a growing voter base for populist parties across Europe. In addition, Brexit remains unresolved. However, a recent positive milestone is Greece's successful exit from the IMF loan programmes.

While recent political shifts do give much reason for concern, the continent still has basic competitiveness factors firmly in place: Europe's public health indicators are strong across the board, including Spain at the global frontier. Education and skills outcomes are also solid. Finland tops this category globally, although these outcomes differ across the region as a whole.

Technology-related headlines coming out of Europe in the past year have mostly been related to efforts by the competition authorities to come to terms with new forms of market power exerted by platform companies and about the lack of local “unicorns”. The greatest disparities across the continent lie in national innovation ecosystems, with countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans lacking basic innovation infrastructure while countries such as Germany define the global frontier on innovation ecosystems (Germany tops the innovation rankings in this year's GCI). This divide extends to factors as varied as a country's diversity of interaction

(including cluster development, workforce diversity, patent applications and multistakeholder collaboration), research outcomes and commercialization opportunities. The distribution of outcomes on technology readiness is also relatively dispersed, and Europe is undeniably behind the global leader Korea. On a positive note, European economies on average fare relatively well on technology adoption.

On other factors of competitiveness, Europe is relatively far behind the global frontier when it comes to product market competition (where Singapore tops the global ranking) as well as business dynamism, where the United States ranks highest. The size of its market on the other hand represents a strong competitiveness advantage for Europe, especially in an age where economies of scale and network efficiencies are becoming ever more important.

**Germany** emerges as the strongest European performer in this year's competitiveness rankings and the third-strongest globally (overall score: 82.8). The country stands out in particular for its innovation ecosystem. It ranks first globally on the Innovation capability pillar (87.5). This result is driven by a strong performance on patents (5th, 100) and research publications (3rd, 100), by top-ranked research institutions (4th, 100), and by a very high degree of buyer sophistication (66.1, 5th), leading to firms constantly being challenged by their customers to innovate.

Innovators benefit from a vibrant business sector to bring innovations to market (81.6, 2nd). Germany's strong overall competitiveness performance is further explained by very solid fundamentals, such as a stable macroeconomic environment and a healthy, well-educated and highly-skilled population.

However, the country lags behind when it comes to ICT adoption, ranking only 31st globally with a score of 69.3. The gap is particularly marked on mobile broadband subscriptions (53rd) and on the provision of the latest ICT infrastructure in particular in terms of fiber connectivity to the home (66th).

**Switzerland** ranks 4th (score of 82.6) globally and second in Europe, behind Germany. It features in the top 5 of seven pillars. Switzerland is one of the world's 'super innovators' (82.1, 3rd, behind Germany and the United States). The country is home to large multinationals that are often leaders in their sector, as well as a dense network of SMEs with a reputation for quality and innovation. In addition to research excellence, intense collaboration between the academic and business worlds yields innovative products with commercial applications. An array of factors supports the innovation process, including a conducive institutional framework (77.1, 5th), top-notch transport and utility infrastructure (3rd), a sophisticated and stable financial system (89.4, 4th), and a well-functioning labour market (80.4, 2nd). In this last category, Switzerland

ranks first for the soundness of its active labour market policies and the quality of industrial relations, and second for flexibility. Switzerland's performance is adversely affected, however, by its poor showing in the trade openness category (60.5, 76th and worst among advanced economies), owing to the complexity of its tariff regime, for which it ranks last among the 140 economies studied. In terms of ICT adoption, Switzerland lags far behind the best (77.0, 15 points behind global leader Republic of Korea).

**The Netherlands** is the third-most competitive European economy and the sixth-best globally (82.4). The Netherlands performs particularly well on institutions (77.9, 4th), especially when it comes to checks and balances (including judicial independence, freedom of the press and government openness), protection of property rights, and ethics and transparency.

Its economy is particularly strong on openness, which manifests itself in many dimensions. The country's open innovation environment is marked by forgiving cultural attitudes towards entrepreneurial failure, a great willingness to delegate authority, entrepreneurs who are willing to embrace disruptive ideas, and fast-growing innovative companies (71.5, 6th). In the Netherlands, businesses are as easy to set up as they are to unravel.

Capitalizing on its high population density, the Netherlands is very well-connected internally through high-quality roads, railroads and waterways, as well as externally through digital technologies and physical infrastructure such as seaports and airports (92.4, 4th on the Infrastructure pillar). All of these factors support highly competitive product markets. A final contributing factor to the country's openness comes in terms of the mindset fostered among students. The quality of education offered is very high (84.5, 6th) and, evidently, encourages critical thinking, where the Netherlands ranks 7th globally (70.9).

The **United Kingdom** is the fourth-most competitive economy in Europe and eighth-strongest globally (82.0). The performance is largely explained by its traditional strengths: very well-functioning markets (78.7, 4th), a top innovation ecosystem (79.2, 7th) and vibrant business dynamism (79.0, 7th). Notably, the country's performance is equally strong across product, labour and financial markets. Independent of other effects of Brexit, the event will, by definition, weaken the United Kingdom's markets component as integration with the EU is rolled back. Other factors will need to compensate. While the UK has a strong innovation ecosystem and a vibrant business sector, it currently looks less prepared than some of its peers to leverage ongoing rapid technological change. ICT adoption is also one of the weakest pillars compared to the other eleven drivers, with the UK ranking only 28th globally (71.1). It also lags in terms of its provision of fiber to the home (75th), mobile broadband

subscriptions (40th) as well as the digital skills of the population (65.5, 32nd).

**Sweden** ranks ninth globally in this year's index and fifth within Europe (81.7). Its performance is even across the twelve drivers of competitiveness, with high scores and high rankings across all 12 pillars. Among its high-performing European peers, Sweden seems best prepared to leverage the opportunities brought by the accelerating technological change. The country ranks extremely high on ICT adoption (85.2, 5th), scoring highly both on levels of internet use (89.7, 14th) as well as the quality of its connectivity: 12th on mobile broadband connections, 13th on fixed broadband connection and 5th for fiber connectivity to the home. Remarkably, it ranks top globally in terms of the digital skills of its population (80.6). These high levels of tech readiness—combined with a strong performance on human capital, including education and skills (84.2, 7th) and public health (96.5, 17th)—provide a very good basis to capitalize on Sweden's strong innovation capacity (79.8, 5th).

**Denmark**, one of the smallest markets in Europe, ranks tenth globally (80.6). It stands out in the region for its very well-functioning labour markets (5th, 78.0), which form the basis of a strong social contract. A pioneer of flexicurity, the country manages to reconcile an effective market economy with strong worker protection and a welfare state, notably through active labor market policies (71.4, 7th). The country provides high levels of stability both for its citizens and the business sector. It scores high on the strength of its institutions (10th, 75.9), its infrastructure (86.3, 14th) as well as its stability of its macroeconomic environment (joint 1st with multiple economies). According to the perception of Denmark's business executives, the country also has one of the highest levels of social capital in the world (64.3, 4th). Further, the labour force is extremely well educated (84.9, 5th), with the educational system scoring high on the quality of vocational as well as graduate education. Digital skills among the population are strong, and both the level and quality of connectivity are high, placing the country among the top 10 tech-ready economies globally (82.3, 8th).

Denmark's business sector is one of the most dynamic in the world, thanks to very little red tape (the administrative burden of setting up and closing down a business is minimal) and a business culture marked by trust and collaboration as well as a willingness to embrace new ideas. Furthermore, its innovation outcomes in terms of the number of patents and trademarks are remarkable given the small size of the country.

**France** secures a place among the top twenty economies globally (78.0, 17th), having recently taken on an ambitious reform program that encompassed overhauling labour laws, reforming public services (most

notably the national railway operator) and making the country more attractive as a destination for high-tech investment.

As a host to world-class research institutions (3rd), the country performs very well on innovation capability (76.1, 11th), and ranks among the top countries in the world in terms of the number and quality of its research publications (5th). There is scope to boost this performance further by adapting the system to the digital age. This would entail focusing on 'soft' innovation factors, such as encouraging critical thinking in students (44.9, 48th), embracing disruptive ideas (46.7, 45th) and developing its entrepreneurial culture. In fact, France ranks a low 84th (46.2) on the GCI in terms of its tolerance for entrepreneurial failure. Currently, France's performance on the Interaction and diversity sub-pillar is also weaker than its peers.

In order to leverage this innovation strength, further bottlenecks need to be addressed in the area of market functioning. While labour market rigidities are being addressed, there is still a long way to go as the economy currently ranks 53rd on this dimension (61.5). Furthermore, product market functioning can be improved by reducing non-tariff barriers (53.2, 90th) and reducing services trade restrictiveness (73.6, 55th). The country's regulatory burden is perceived to be very high by the business sector, with France ranking 107th on this indicator (31.8). The country's performance on ICT adoption is mixed (71.1, 29th), with a high level of fixed broadband subscriptions, yet lagging on mobile broadband and fiber to the home.

**Italy** ranks 31st overall and 17th in Europe. The country's GDP is growing at 1.5%, the fastest rate since the 2008's financial crisis. Yet Italy remains the advanced economy that is growing the least. To improve its prosperity, Italy should indeed prioritize its competitiveness and growth agenda, building on its strength and addressing its weaknesses. Among Italy's strengths, the GCI highlights excellent health conditions (99.2, 6th), large market size (79.1, 12th), a top-tier innovation capability (65.8, 22nd), and good infrastructure (83.1, 21st). To further maximize its innovation potential Italy could further expand its ICT adoption (60.3), while the private sector should be more open to new business models and disruptive ideas (36.6) and assume a more positive risk-taking attitude (49.6). On the other hand, the improvement of Italy's competitiveness depends primarily on the modernization of its financial system (64.3, 49th) and public-sector administration (39.9, 107th). Low performance in these pillars translates, respectively, into insufficient resources to finance innovative investments and a high degree of red-tape that stifles business activity. In addition, macroeconomic stability (85.0, 58th) will, no doubt, be a key area of focus for policy-makers going forward. Although public finance appears to be under control,

overall, high public debt and uncertainties on the future management of fiscal policy may further increase the cost of access to capital for the public sector and for private companies.

**Turkey** ranks 61st on the overall GCI 4.0, with relative strengths on infrastructure (72.6), public health (86.2) and the innovation ecosystem (50.6). Grappling with near double-digit inflation and negative debt dynamics, Turkey's macroeconomic woes are compounded by trade sanctions established by the United States, which has triggered even higher inflation and a currency crisis. Turkey is ranked 116th on the Macroeconomic stability pillar, with a score of 67.4.

While its innovation performance is good, with strong research institutions (34.7, 19th) and a good publication record, ideas generated by Turkey's research community face many bottlenecks further down the value chain in terms of barriers to entrepreneurship and market functioning. Starting a business is relatively costly (93.6, 87th) and the business sector is cautious to embrace disruptive ideas (41.0, 74th). Further, the labour market is hindered by rigidities in terms of worker-employer relations (47.9, 113th), contracting (ranking 122st, with a score of 46.3 on the Redundancy costs indicator) and meritocracy (50.5, 116th). In particular, women's participation in the labour market is very low. For every 100 men, only 39 women are represented in the labour market.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic growth in Latin America picked up modestly in 2017. Commodity-exporting countries such as Brazil, Argentina and Chile have benefited from high commodity prices and high global demand. Inflation has been kept in check in most countries, with the exceptions of Argentina and, to a much larger extent, Venezuela.

The region's economic recovery remains fragile as multiple economic and geopolitical factors could jeopardize growth. Some of these risks include a rise of trade protectionism in the United States; a spillover of Venezuela's economic and humanitarian crisis; policy uncertainty emerging from elections in the region's largest economies, Brazil and Mexico; and disruptions from natural disasters threatening Caribbean economies still recovering from the devastating impacts of the fall 2017 hurricanes.

Strengthening institutions across the region must be a priority, as it can have far-reaching effects on the performance of other pillars (see Chapter 1). The region's average performance on the Institutions pillar is approximately the same as that of Sub-Saharan Africa. In many countries, high levels of perceived corruption reveal an important factor undermining the strength of institutions. Security also poses a significant challenge for the region, which includes countries that rank among the least secure in the world: El Salvador (140th),

Venezuela (139th) and Honduras (136th). With eight countries in the region holding presidential elections between November 2017 and December 2018, it is unclear whether this electoral cycle will lead to new opportunities or greater challenges for the coming years.

Other notable competitiveness gaps in the region are in ICT adoption and innovation. Though several outliers stand out in each pillar, Uruguay is the country with the highest level by far of ICT adoption in the region, topping advanced economies such as Taiwan (China) and Switzerland. Interestingly, however, Uruguay's performance on ICT has not translated to more innovation, further reinforcing the argument that innovation should be tackled with a multidimensional perspective.

For most countries, the current favourable macroeconomic conditions coupled with relatively positive economic growth may provide a window of opportunity to narrow performance gaps in other pillars—especially those requiring additional investments and popular support for competitiveness enhancing policies.

**Chile** ranks 33rd overall with a score of 70.3. The country is the most competitive in Latin America, ranking 1st among its peers in six out of 12 pillars. Chile's overall performance is driven by stable macroeconomic conditions (ranking 1st with a score of 100) and a relatively well-developed infrastructure (75.2, 41st).

Chile is among the top performers on the Product market pillar (68.2, 13th), primarily as a result of lower prevalence of non-tariff barriers and relatively low measures of tariff complexity. The country is relatively weaker on ICT adoption (61.3, 49th), but nonetheless performs above the regional average. Like many of its neighbors, Chile also lags behind on innovation capability (41.3, 53rd) as a result of low performance on both research and development and research collaboration metrics.

**Mexico** ranks 46th globally, with a score of 64.6, and is the second most competitive Latin American economy behind Chile. The country's competitiveness is largely driven by a stable macroeconomic environment (pillar 4 score of 99.4), and a large market size (80.6, 11th). There are other reasons to be optimistic about Mexico's growth trajectory: it outshines other Latin American countries in terms of business dynamism (65.5, 41st) due, in part, to the relatively favourable administrative environment for businesses (82.0, 33rd).

Weaknesses in the labour market, where it ranks 100th (54.4)—in particular its rigidity (54.4, 91st) and the difficulty in attracting and retaining a talented workforce (54.8, 107th)—weigh on Mexico's performance. The country also gets low marks on the Institutions pillar (47.7, 105th, 20 points lower than the OECD average), partly driven by a deteriorating security situation (46.0, 127th), which is characterized by violence, a high

homicide rate and low trust in law enforcement officials. Recent corruption scandals have also contributed to the very weak performance on the Transparency sub-pillar (29.0, 113th).

**Brazil** ranks 72nd overall, down three places from its 2017 score. As South America's largest economy, its score is driven by its relatively large market size (80.9, 10th) and performance on the Health pillar (79.6, 73rd). Brazil leads the region on the Innovation capability pillar (ranked 40th overall) yet remains below its potential. The poor integration of policies and the lack of coordination between the public and private sectors are among the institutional factors inhibiting its performance.

Conversely, Brazil ranks 9th in the region and 108th overall on the Business dynamism pillar with a score of 52.4. By promoting the inclusion of more businesses and firms in the innovation ecosystem, Brazil could further capitalize on its innovation potential and stimulate productivity growth. The country also fares poorly on the Product market pillar (48.9, 117th) as a result of a lack of market competition, the presence of distortive policies (subsidies), and Brazil's poor integration to global markets—reflected in very high import tariffs (12.5% on average, 125th) and high prevalence of NTBs (136th). Labour market performance also remains one of the biggest challenges for Brazil, and performance has declined over the last year. The pillar 8 score fell from 52.8 (99th) in 2017 to 51.0 (114th) in 2018, indicating that the reforms passed in 2017 aiming to enhance labour market flexibility have yet to produce their desired effects.

**Argentina** ranks 81st with an overall competitiveness score of 57.5, and ranks 11th among Latin American and Caribbean economies. Argentina's overall score is mainly driven by its human capital factors on the Health (85.1, 53rd) and Skills (68.4, 51st) pillars. Argentina also scores its highest marks on the Market size pillar (10) on which it ranks 34th overall, and 3rd in the region with a score of 68.8. A high inflation rate in 2017 (ranking 137th) has had a negative effect on the Macroeconomic stability pillar (44.9, 136th). Increased stress on the peso in 2018 is adding pressure on inflation and public debt, which may undermine the government's recent efforts to boost Argentina's competitiveness.

### Middle East and North Africa

In recent years the pace of economic reforms in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) has accelerated, after a combination of economic, social and political factors increased the urgency to diversify the economy and broaden the benefits of growth. A prolonged period of low oil prices forced resource-rich countries to take more concrete action to re-balance their economies. Social tensions and persistently high unemployment rates throughout the region turned the attention of governments towards the creation of private sector jobs,

particularly for the youth. Some countries also faced a large influx of refugees and displaced people who left areas of conflict and instability.

After a slowdown in 2017, growth in the MENA region is expected to bounce back this year. After facing the peak of financial turmoil, oil-exporting countries are continuing to reduce fiscal imbalances—but at a slower pace. Some of them are already benefitting from reforms introduced to structurally reduce expenses (especially subsidies) and increase revenues (i.e. the introduction of VAT in some countries). This is expected to improve domestic demand and economic activity in non-oil industries, while future trends for the oil sector remain unsure due to uncertainty on both prices and production levels. The rest of the region is currently benefitting from an increase in foreign demand (in terms of both export and tourism) particularly from Europe, where growth has gained momentum in 2017.

In order to ensure the sustainability of fiscal budgets and reduce distortions in the economy, most countries have decreased subsidies on electricity, natural gas and petroleum products. Yet, these remain significant and could represent a sizeable share of public spending in case of an increase in international prices for energy products. Other reform efforts include the introduction of VAT in the Gulf Cooperation Council members, improved bankruptcy laws in the United Arab Emirates, and more flexible visa regimes for foreign workers (such as the Flexi-Permit introduced in Bahrain) or tourists (such as the visa exemption scheme implemented in Qatar).

Today, the region remains quite diverse in terms of competitiveness performance across all components of the index. Israel and the United Arab Emirates are pulling ahead, and on many dimensions outperform most of the OECD countries. The region can generally count on good transport infrastructure, but improvements are necessary, especially in terms of intra-region connectivity. With a few exceptions, macroeconomic conditions are stable in most countries, which facilitates good financing conditions for the private sector, although these are mostly funneled to larger and well-established companies. This, together with limited technological and ICT readiness, hinders the region's capacity to innovate, currently its weakest spot on the GCI 4.0.

In spite of recent reforms, gaps remain also in terms of business dynamism and labour market efficiency. Weak insolvency frameworks are among the most urgent areas of reform for the region, as they inhibit businesses from entering the market, making appropriate investment decisions and thriving through business cycles. As a result, only five out of 15 MENA countries appear in the top half of the rankings of the Business dynamism sub-pillar: Israel (5th), United Arab Emirates (33rd), Qatar (40th), Oman (52nd) and Bahrain (54th). The segmentation of the labour market into different groups of workers, with little mobility among them, adds

to the rigidity of the economy in most countries in the region and reduces the utilization of available talent. Only four countries appear in the top half of the rankings of the Labour market pillar: Israel (15th), the United Arab Emirates (42nd), Bahrain (46th) and Qatar (54th). The participation of women in the workforce remains low throughout most of the region, in spite of improvements in education levels, and youth unemployment is untenably high, particularly in North Africa, with levels in both Egypt and Tunisia well above 30%.

**Israel** leads the Middle East and North Africa with a score of 76.6 (20th globally). The country has grown to become one of the world's innovation hubs thanks to a very strong innovation ecosystem (10th best in the world). Israel spends the most of any country in the index on R&D (4.3% of GDP), and is where entrepreneurial failure is most accepted and innovative companies grow the fastest. It can also rely on an extremely educated workforce, with an average of 13 years of schooling (8th globally) and where people acquire the appropriate skills that employers are looking for (2nd globally). This pool of talent is well integrated into the job market thanks to the low level of taxes on labour (5.9% of companies' profits), near-equal participation of women (6th globally) and reliance on professional management (19th). A well-developed financial sector (22nd), with the second-best availability of venture capital in the world, also supports a flourishing and innovative private sector. However, the dynamism of domestic markets could be hindered by the presence of large groups (51st globally in terms of dominance of few large companies), although competition within the service sector, particularly in professional services, remains vibrant (31st).

Ranked 27th globally with a score of 73.4, the **United Arab Emirates** is next in the region in terms of competitiveness. The economy's main strength lies in the quality of its enabling environment, as companies can operate under stable macroeconomic conditions (1st), make use of good infrastructure (15th) and one of the highest levels of ICT adoption in the world (6th). In all of these areas, the UAE is either at the global frontier or less than 20 points away from it. Sizeable investments in technological readiness have yet to fully turn into increased innovation capability (pillar 12), where the country lags further behind, ranking 35th globally and at only half the theoretical global frontier. The quality of the country's human capital remains a key constraining factor, with the current workforce having on average less than 10 years of schooling and the labour market still characterized by inefficient use of the available pool of talent (61st). To fully unlock the innovative potential of its economy, the UAE should consider continuing the path of reforms to spur business dynamism and increase the efficiency of product markets, particularly in the service sector. Recent improvements of the insolvency framework represent a positive step in this direction.

**Saudi Arabia** ranks 39th overall with a score of 67.5 and can rely on a conducive macroeconomic environment (1st) that has weathered well the turmoil of the recent years, which have been characterized by low oil prices. It boasts a modern infrastructure (75.5, 40th) and a large market size, MENA's largest and the 17th globally. The ambitious set of reforms included in its Vision 2030, once implemented, will increase private sector dynamism and innovation capability in the country, currently among its relative weaknesses. In particular, insolvency frameworks are currently penalizing business dynamism (51.2, 114th), while research institutions and formal education will both need to improve in order to spur the country's level of innovation. In past years, the country has significantly increased participation in the education system and, with a school-life-expectancy of 16.9 years (18th), its future workforce is set to be one of the most educated globally. However, it will be equally important for Saudi Arabia to improve the quality of its education programs and their correspondence to the needs of the economy to ensure that graduates have the right set of skills. Finally, labour market efficiency (102nd) is impaired by a number of constraints and regulations that segment the market and decrease the overall level of efficiency and talent utilization.

## North America

The region is home to the United States, the GCI 4.0's top performer, and Canada, ranked 12th. With a score of 85.6 out of 100, the **United States** tops the 2018 rankings of the GCI 4.0, confirming its status of most competitive economy in the world (it also ranks first in the 2017 backcast edition), although with a notable gap to the frontier. The United States appears in the top 3 of seven pillars. It leads the Business dynamism pillar, with a score of 94.1, thanks to its vibrant entrepreneurial culture. It also ranks first on the Labour market (81.9) and Financial system (92.1) pillars, due to its depth, breadth and relative stability, and achieves a near perfect score on the Market size pillar (99.2, second behind China). All these factors contribute to the country's vibrant innovation ecosystem, making it a 'super innovator' (86.5, 2nd behind Germany). Although the country's institutional framework remains very conducive (74.6, 13th), there are indications of a weakening social fabric (63.3, down from 65.5) and worsening security situation (79.1, 56th)—the United States has a homicide rate five times the average for advanced economies—as well as relatively low checks and balances (76.3, 40th), judicial independence (79.0, 15th), and transparency (75.0, 16th). Aspects of corporate governance (70.0, 22nd) could also be improved. The country also lags behind most advanced economies on the Health pillar—a consequence of the country's unequal access to healthcare and broader socio-economic disparities.

Healthy life expectancy is 67.7 years (46th), slightly fewer than Sri Lanka and China, three years below the average of advanced economies, and six years less than Singapore and Japan. Finally, ICT adoption is relatively low compared to other advanced economies. With a score of 71.2, the United States trails Korea by a full 20 points. Only 76% of the adult population uses the internet on a regular basis, 7% below the OECD average.

**Canada** ranks 12th overall with a score of 79.9, behind three Scandinavian countries: Sweden (9th), Denmark (10th) and Finland (11th). Canada's performance across the 12 pillars is generally strong. Canada features in the top 10 of only two pillars: Macroeconomic stability, where the country has a perfect mark of 100, along with others, and Labour market (77.0, 6th). Canada's labour market is characterized by high flexibility, combined with very strong workers' protections and gender parity for labour force participation. The country is fairly innovative (75.0, 13th), but not yet an innovation powerhouse. It trails its neighbor and other leaders, Germany, Switzerland and Taiwan (China) by 10 points. Among the causes is the relatively low spending on R&D (1.6% of GDP, below the OECD average of 2%, and less than half the share of the biggest spenders). As for the softer drivers of innovation and competitiveness, Canada ranks first in terms of diversity (81.7). Yet its level of ICT adoption is very low (68.6, 34th) and represents the weakest aspect of Canada's performance. The cost of mobile data and services is one of the highest among advanced economies, which hinders adoption.

### South Asia

South Asia continues to show strong economic growth and an improved macroeconomic outlook on the back of reforms in some of the world's largest countries. GDP growth is expected to pick up in 2018, reaching an average of 7.1%, confirming the region as one of the world's fastest-growing. India remains the region's main driving force, but the acceleration is widespread and encompasses all the countries in the region, with the exception of Nepal where a slowdown is expected after the fast recovery of 2017 when the country rebounded from the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake. On average, the region is burdened by both higher levels of public debt than other emerging economies, and—in some countries—large current account deficits. However, lower commodity prices have contributed to keep inflation low and international accounts more balanced in recent years.

In spite of growing international flows, South Asia remains the region with the lowest trade penetration in the world, with imports and exports of both services and merchandise goods amounting to approximately 39% of regional GDP in 2017. It is not surprising, then, that the country in the region that is most open to foreign competition—Bangladesh—ranks only 125th on this

component of the GCI 4.0, while South Asian economies apply an average tariff rate of 15% to imports from the rest of the world. Investment flows and integration into global value chains have also, so far, been rather limited.

While some countries in the region have managed to localize segments of global industries—in terms of both services and manufactured goods—all will need to increase their innovation capacity and technological readiness in order to move towards higher value-added processes and productions. ICT adoption and innovation capability are the two areas where the region lags even further behind the rest of the world, with the region's median performance at only one-third of the global theoretical frontier. Ranked 31st, India punches significantly above its weight in terms of innovation capability, and is an outlier in the region, with the second-best country, Pakistan, following far behind at 75th. Interestingly, these two countries demonstrate the region's lowest levels of technological readiness, confirming the challenge for large emerging economies to fully integrate their entire population—especially those living in the most remote areas—into modernization processes.

India leads the region in all other areas of competitiveness except for health, education and skills, where Sri Lanka boasts the highest healthy life expectancy (67.8 years) and the workforce with the highest amount of schooling (9.8 years). These two countries are also the ones that can rely on the most efficient infrastructure system. India has invested more heavily on transport infrastructure and services, while Sri Lanka has the most modern utility infrastructure.

**India** ranks 58th (62.0) and has demonstrated sizeable improvements over the past year. Compared with the 2017 backcast edition, India is up five places, the largest gain among G20 economies. India is a remarkable example of a country that has been able to accelerate on the pathway to innovation (where it now ranks 31st, with a score of 53.8), due, particularly, to the quality of its research institutions. In spite of a high degree of entrepreneurship (61.1, 23rd), business dynamism is hampered by administrative hurdles. While Indian companies can access the 3rd largest market in the world (which translates into a perfect mark of 100.0 on the Market size pillar), the country would benefit from increased trade openness (136th) to drive productivity growth. More investments will be necessary to spur innovation beyond hubs of excellence and diffuse economic growth more broadly. This includes continuing to widen the adoption of ICT technologies (28.0, 117th) and improving the quality and conditions of human capital across the country, taking advantage of an extremely young population. India currently ranks 108th on the Health pillar and 96th on the Skills pillar of the index.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

The economic prospects of Sub-Saharan Africa are at a crossing point. The average GDP growth of the region has fallen below 5% since 2015 and is expected to grow at 3.4% in 2018. After having benefitted from a period of fast growth driven by strong foreign demand and high commodity prices, economies in the region need to strengthen their fundamentals to become more resilient to commodity price shocks and to compete successfully in the technology-driven global economy. To date, Sub-Saharan Africa, with an average score of 46.2, has the lowest GCI score among all regions and demonstrates the weakest average regional performance on 10 out of the 12 pillars. In only five pillars does the average score exceed 50, including in Labour market (53.8), Product market (50.4) and Business dynamism (51.1). These factors herald the possibility to leapfrog, by more adeptly tapping into digital business models and private sector development. However, to be able to do so and to digitally-transform their economies, countries in this region need to improve quickly on ICT adoption (29.6) and human capital. For example, less than half of the adult population has access to the internet, and subscriptions to broadband telecommunication services are extremely low in most of the region's economies. On the human capital side, the region still has the weakest health conditions in the World (46.4 on the Health pillar) while the skills of the population (43.4 on the Skills pillar) need to be updated to transform into a better-trained workforce. After successfully increasing participation in education, the next challenge for the region's economies will be to improve the quality of teaching and provide young people with the digital and cognitive skills required by the economy of the future.

In addition, the issue of unsustainable levels of public debt is returning as a source of concern following the period 2004–2014 when public debt seemed to be shrinking. After the end of the commodity super-cycle in 2015, public revenues have decreased, but public spending did not follow suit. On average, the public debt-to-GDP ratio in Sub-Saharan Africa shot up from 32.4% in 2014 to 45.9% in 2018.<sup>5</sup> For some countries this trend has been particularly remarkable. For example, public debt in Zambia doubled between 2014 and 2015 and is currently at 65.5% of GDP. Similarly, public debt in Angola increased from 32.9% in 2013 to 79.8% in 2016, and in Mozambique it rose from 53.1% to 118.7%. Some countries have managed to maintain control on their public finance, showing that an alternative path is possible. Notably, Botswana, with a public debt of just 15.6% and inflation at just 3%, has maintained a very stable macroeconomic environment over the past decade. Nonetheless, the difficulty of most economies in the region to adjust to lower revenues and manage fiscal policy raises questions about the sustainability of public debt, with impending consequences for the attraction

of private investments and the availability of public capital necessary to develop infrastructure, improve the education system and provide social services.

Within Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern African countries have achieved a relatively higher competitiveness performance (48.0) compared to East Africa (46.8) and West Africa (44.5). Regional differences are greater when looking at ICT adoption, Skills and Financial System pillar scores, where Southern Africa performs, on average, 8.3, 8.9 and 8.7 points higher than West Africa. These differences are even more prominent at country level. The score attained by the regional leaders (Mauritius, 63.7, and South Africa, 60.8) are almost twice as large as those of the two least competitive economies. Some economies have emerged as regional leaders on specific domains. Kenya, the most competitive economy in East Africa, is developing into one of the region's strongest innovation hubs (36.5 on the Innovation capability pillar), comparable to South Africa and Mauritius. Rwanda, with a score of 64.4, leads Africa in terms of institutional quality, followed by Mauritius (62.8), Namibia (57.2) and Ghana (55.7), the most competitive economy in West Africa.

**Mauritius** ranks 49th globally. With a score of 63.7 out of 100 it achieves the best performance in Sub-Saharan Africa, in line with 2017. Mauritius's leading position in the region is reflected in a GDP growth consistently above 3% since 2006, and above 4% over the past three years. The competitiveness performance of Mauritius is relatively strong in eight of 12 GCI pillars, where it ranks 67th or higher. Among these eight pillars Mauritius has achieved its best score on the Product market pillar (65.6, 19th), thanks to a high degree of openness (6th) and a non-distortionary fiscal policy (62.6, 16th). In addition, Mauritius is characterized by strong business dynamism (66.5, 35th) and sustained by lean administrative requirements (83.2) that enable companies to open and close with relative ease. Finally, Mauritius has achieved a strong performance on the Institutions pillar (38th, 62.9), second only to Rwanda in the region. This is a considerable competitive advantage in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 65% of economies score below 50. On the other hand, the pillars where Mauritius delivers a weaker performance are those related to human capital: the Labour market (58.3, 74th), Skills (61.0, 74th) and Health (77.7, 83rd) pillars. In particular, Mauritius is penalized by high redundancy costs (73.6 weeks of salary, 136th) and limited participation in the various levels of the educational system (6.8 mean years of schooling, 106th).

**South Africa** ranks 67th globally—with a score of 60.8—and attains the second spot in Sub-Saharan Africa. Among its strengths, South Africa is home to a large market size (68.4), good infrastructure (68.6) and a well-developed financial system (82.1, 18th). More specifically, South Africa's financial sector offers a

relatively balanced access to various sources of finance, including credit (100.0, 11th), venture capital (33.0, 63rd), equity (100.0, 2nd) and insurance (100.0, 3rd). In addition, South Africa's innovation capability is relatively advanced (44.3, 46th), although limited by insufficient research and development (37.5).

Among its weaknesses, South Africa's performances on the Health pillar (43.2, 125th) and Security (43.7, 132nd) sub-pillar are among the worst in the world. Driven by high incidence of communicable diseases and high rate of homicides (34 per hundred population, 135th), these factors are major challenges for the economic and human development of the country.

Low ICT adoption (46.1, 85th) is another important restraint on South Africa's competitiveness. Only 54% of the adult population has access to the internet, and only 70 out of 100 people have subscribed to mobile-broadband services (66th). Similarly, the digital skills (116th) and critical thinking skills (78th) of the current workforce are inadequate for the progress of a successful economy in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

## NOTES

1 Income level corresponds to gross national income (GNI) per capita, as established by the World Bank for the period 2018–2019.

2 World Bank, 2018.

3 IMF, 2018b.

4 See European Central Bank.

5 IMF, 2018b.

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# Benchmarking Competitiveness in the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Introducing the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0

This chapter presents the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 methodology. Building on the original idea of Professor Klaus Schwab and the guidance of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin of Columbia University, the GCI 4.0 is the culmination of a rigorous process initiated in 2015 involving extensive review of the empirical literature and numerous workshops and consultations. Dozens of experts and practitioners from academia, international organizations, NGOs, think tanks, central banks and governments provided input and feedback on conceptual and technical aspects to incorporate the newest theories and indicators into the index.<sup>1</sup>

The need to update the competitiveness index was made clear by the combination of the ongoing effects of the 2008's Great Recession and the gathering pace of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). The Great Recession has taught us that financial crises can have long-lasting effects on productivity. Prolonged periods of under-investment caused by a financial meltdown can lower the long-run growth trajectory, setting the economic system on to a less prosperous path, even after the financial sector eventually rebounds.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, the advent of the 4IR is producing, among other effects, an acceleration of the innovation cycle and causing business models to become obsolete at a faster rate. This process of constant creative destruction generates opportunities for new entrants and reduces the barriers to transfer technology or innovate, but also requires managing frequent industry disruptions. To respond to these challenges prosperous economies need to put in place appropriate mechanisms to reduce the risk of new financial crises and to govern the socio-economic effects of innovation. In other words, successful economies in the 4IR era need to:

- Be **resilient**, building buffers and economic mechanisms to prevent financial crises or mass unemployment and to respond to external shocks.
- Be **agile**, embracing change rather than resisting it. Companies, public policy-makers and workers should be able to quickly adapt how they operate and to take advantage of the opportunities to produce goods or provide services in new ways.
- Build an **innovation ecosystem** where innovation is incentivized at all levels and all stakeholders contribute to create the best conditions for new ideas to emerge, to be financed and commercialized as new products and services.
- Adopt a **human-centric** approach to economic development. This means recognizing that human capital is essential for generating prosperity and that any policy that adversely affects human factors' potential will reduce economic growth in the long run. As a consequence, policy-making will

### Box 1: Navigating the GCI 4.0 in light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution's (4IR) key concepts

The development of the GCI 4.0 has been guided by the emergence of new fundamental changes in the functioning of national economies with the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). These concepts span across multiple factors captured by the GCI (see Figure 1). While organizing the index methodology across 12 pillars provides a clear structure for the computation of the index, and for actionable policy indications, it is also informative to look at the 12 pillars through the lens of the four meta-concepts described in this chapter: resilience, agility, innovative ecosystems and a human-centric approach. Looking at the GCI from this perspective enables interpreting the pillars as 4IR-readiness measures.

The concept of **resilience** is reflected in the Financial system pillar (pillar 9), which includes measures to minimize the risk of a financial meltdown and resources to adjust to external shocks. By the same token, the Macroeconomic stability pillar (pillar 4) captures the extent to which a country's public sector can provide appropriate counter-cyclical measures and invest in projects that the private sector cannot finance. Similarly, the Skills pillar (pillar 6) captures workers' capacity to learn and adapt to changing circumstances.

The concept of **agility** is present in the Domestic market competition and Entrepreneurial culture sub-pillars of the index<sup>1</sup> because they imply greater capacity for "creative destruction", allowing innovative companies to emerge against incumbents and rewarding a risk-taking attitude. In addition, the concept is present in the Public-sector performance sub-pillar: low levels of bureaucracy make it easier for businesses to re-organize and re-invent themselves

when legal formalities are not taxing. Labour market flexibility (another sub-pillar) implies agility through easier re-allocation of talent across sectors and firms.

The **innovation ecosystem** encompasses all pillars. Although business dynamism and innovation capability are the factors impacting innovation more directly, these need to be complemented by high levels of human capital (health, education and skills); optimal allocation of skills (labour market functioning); and availability of venture capital and ad-hoc financial products (financial system development). A strong innovation ecosystem also presumes sound infrastructure, ICT readiness and institutions that allow ideas to flow and protect property rights, and a large market size that incentivizes the generation of new ideas.

The **human-centric** approach to development is embodied by the Health (pillar 5) and Skills (pillar 6) pillars, which together account for one-sixth of the total GCI score and take a broad approach to human capital: health is thought of as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or disabilities;<sup>2</sup> education measures the skills humans need to thrive in the 4IR. The Labour market pillar (pillar 8) includes measures of talent reward and respect of workers' rights, while the Innovation capability pillar (pillar 12) includes measures that capture human collaboration, interaction and creativity.

#### Notes

1 See the detailed structure in Appendix A.

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

have to ensure that the speed of change and the introduction of new technologies ultimately translate into better living conditions.

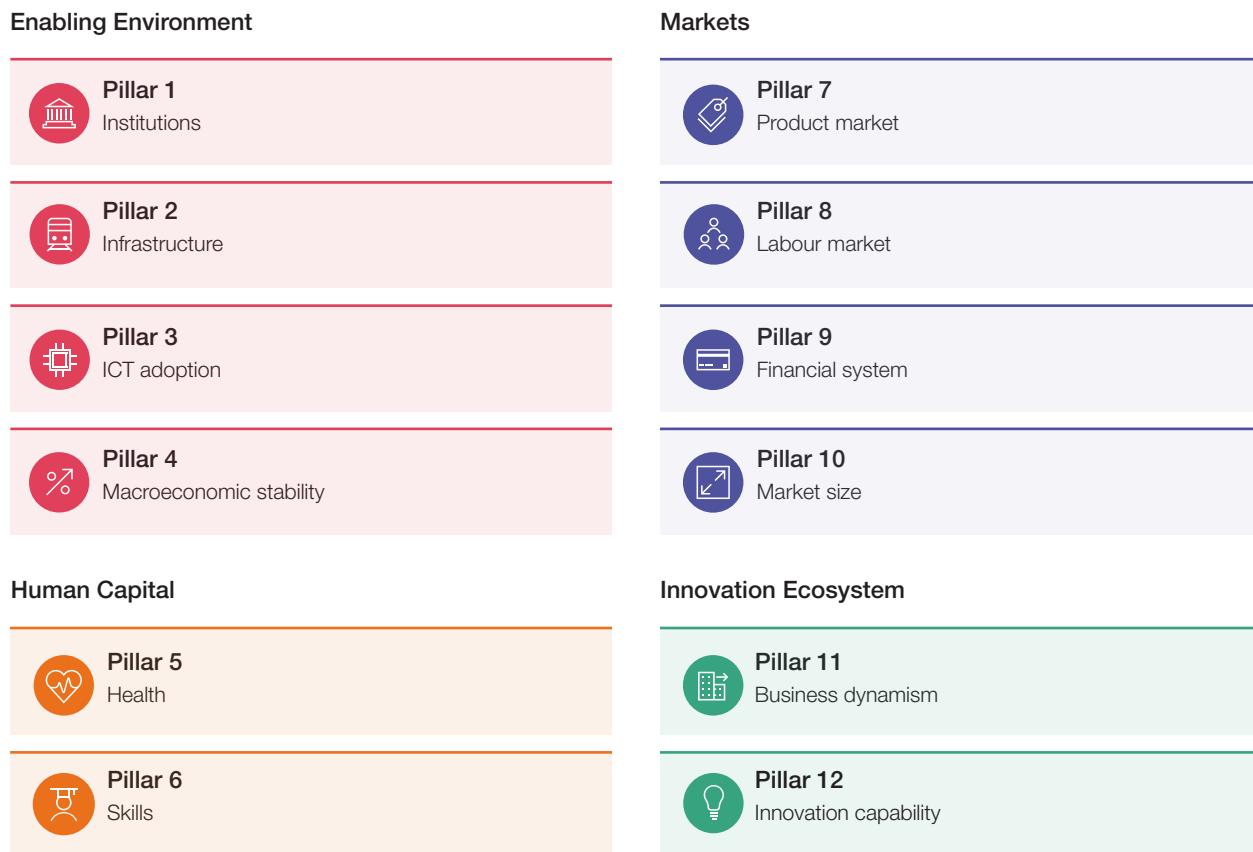
Box 1 shows how to interpret the GCI 4.0 in light of these concepts.

## THE GCI 4.0 FRAMEWORK

The review process not only updated concepts and statistics, but also offered an opportunity to reflect on the scope of the GCI. The GCI 4.0 is focused on the institutions, policies and other factors that drive productivity.<sup>3</sup> For, as explored in Chapter 1, productivity ultimately determines long-term economic growth, and, although there can be trade-offs between economic prosperity and environmental or social goals, raising productivity is a necessary pre-condition towards greater human development.

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 evaluates the factors that collectively determine the level of a country's productivity—the most important driver of long-term improvements in living standards.<sup>4</sup>

The factors are organized into 12 pillars, and for presentation purposes they are grouped into four categories (Enabling environment, Human capital, Markets and Innovation ecosystem), as shown in Figure 1. While maintaining its predecessor's objective, the GCI 4.0 has re-considered what determines productivity and its measurement: Of the 98 indicators, 34 have been retained from the previous methodology while the other 64 indicators are new. Appendix C presents the detailed structure of the index and the definition of each variable. The new methodology captures all the factors identified by the literature and by experts as important for productivity in the era of the 4IR.

**Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018**

### Pillar 1: Institutions

*What does it capture?* Security, property rights, social capital, checks and balances, transparency and ethics, public-sector performance and corporate governance.

*Why does it matter?* By establishing constraints, both legal (laws and enforcement mechanisms) and informal (norms of behaviors), institutions determine the context in which individuals organize themselves and their economic activity. Institutions impact productivity, mainly through providing incentives and reducing uncertainties.<sup>5</sup>

### Pillar 2: Infrastructure

*What does it capture?* The quality and extension of transport infrastructure (road, rail, water and air) and utility infrastructure.

*Why does it matter?* Better-connected geographic areas have generally been more prosperous. Well-developed infrastructure lowers transportation and transaction costs, and facilitates the movement of goods and people and the transfer of information within a country and across borders. It also ensures access to power and water—both necessary conditions for modern economic activity.

### Pillar 3: ICT adoption

*What does it capture?* The degree of diffusion of specific information and communication technologies (ICTs).

*Why does it matter?* ICTs reduce transaction costs and speed up information and idea exchange, improving efficiency and sparking innovation. As ICTs are general purpose technologies increasingly embedded in the structure of the economy, they are becoming as necessary as power and transport infrastructure for all economies.

### Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability

*What does it capture?* The level of inflation and the sustainability of fiscal policy (see Box 2 for further explanation).

*Why does it matter?* Moderate and predictable inflation and sustainable public budgets reduce uncertainties, set returns expectations for investments and increase business confidence—all of which boost productivity. Also, in an increasingly interconnected world where capital can move quickly, loss of confidence in macroeconomic stability can trigger capital flight, with destabilizing economic effects.

## Box 2: Debt dynamics in the Macroeconomic stability pillar<sup>1</sup>

The Macroeconomic stability pillar (pillar 4) aims to measure the main factors impacting countries' competitiveness via the investment decision channel. It is based on two indicators: Inflation (4.01) and Debt dynamics (4.02). The importance of inflation for economic stability is well grounded in literature and policy— inflation is an explicit target of monetary authorities who aim at keeping it within a certain range (the target of European Central Bank, US Federal Reserve, Bank of Japan and Bank of England is 2%). Debt dynamics aims to approximate the sustainability of public finance. Its computation is relatively complex and requires adopting goalposts that are not fully established in the literature. This box explains its conceptual idea and its implementation in the context of the GCI.

Over the past three decades, economists have been debating whether high public debt matters for economic development. There is consensus that countries cannot sustain unlimited amounts of debt—it would clearly be unsustainable if, for instance, interest payments were to exceed GDP—but there is no consensus on the level of debt at which countries' economies begins to suffer. Some economists believe that negative effects on long-term growth kick in when debt reaches around 100% of GDP.<sup>2</sup> Others have found no causal relationship between debt and economic growth,<sup>3</sup> making it hard to define a particular level of debt at which a country's growth would start to decline.

The lack of consensus around the level beyond which public debt becomes too large suggests the need for taking into account other factors. The new indicator draws on the debt dynamic literature<sup>4</sup> and assesses a country's debt change based on four elements:

- Debt-to-GDP levels, to control for the initial level of debt (Source: IMF's *World Economic Outlook*)
- Projected change in debt, to control for how much the debt of a country is growing (Source: IMF's *World Economic Outlook*)

- Country credit ratings, to capture qualitative and confidence aspects (Sources: Fitch, S&P, Moody's)<sup>5</sup>
- A country's development status, based on whether the IMF categorizes it as either "Advanced" or "Emerging/Developing"

Each country is assigned into a bracket, based on its credit rating, debt level and development status. The Debt dynamics indicator is computed by applying different normalization thresholds according to the bracket to which a country is assigned. Table 2.1 below summarizes the details of the methodology. Within each bracket, the exact score depends on the absolute change in debt level. If there is no change or debt is decreasing, the score is the upper-bound value. If the increase is of 20 percentage points or more, the score is the lower-bound value. Between the extreme values, the score is obtained by interpolation:

$$\text{score} = \text{upper} - (\text{upper} - \text{lower}) \times \frac{\text{debt change}}{20}$$

For example, consider a developing country whose rating is defined as "speculative", the debt-to-GDP ratio is below 50% and the debt change is 20. Based on the methodology detailed in Table 2.1, this country will receive a score of 50. Had the same developing country registered a debt change of 10 its score would have been 55.

This methodology has the merit of incorporating all relevant information in one indicator. However, we acknowledge some limitations that depend on lack of data<sup>6</sup> and definition of thresholds. In particular, because of lack of sufficient data availability, this indicator does not take into account the size and liquidity of public assets. Everything else being equal, the debt of countries with larger and more liquid public assets, should be more sustainable.<sup>7</sup> Although this information is partially reflected in credit ratings, using "net debt" (gross debt minus public assets) would be beneficial. Also, the debt dynamics indicator should consider

**Table 2.1: Cases for computing Debt dynamics (indicator 4.02) score**

| Case   | Lower and upper bounds used to normalize debt change |
|--|--|
| Credit rating "Default"  | 0 < Score < 30                                       |
| Credit rating "n/a"—High debt                                    | 30 < Score < 40                                      |
| Credit rating "n/a"—Low debt                                     | 40 < Score < 50                                      |
| Credit rating "Speculative"— Developing country—High debt (>60%) | 30 < Score < 40                                      |
| Credit rating "Speculative"— Developing country—Low debt (< 60%) | 40 < Score < 50                                      |
| Credit rating "Speculative"— Advanced country—High debt (>110%)  | 40 < Score < 50                                      |
| Credit rating "Speculative"— Advanced country—Low debt (<110%)   | 50 < Score < 60                                      |
| Credit rating "Investment 2"— High debt (>110%)                  | 60 < Score < 70                                      |
| Credit rating "Investment 2"— Low debt (<110%)                   | 70 < Score < 80                                      |
| Credit rating "Investment 1"— High debt (>110%)                  | 80 < Score < 90                                      |
| Credit rating "Investment 1"— Low debt (<110%)                   | 90 < Score < 100                                     |
| Credit rating "Investment 1"— Very low debt (<60%)               | 100  |

(Continued)

## Box 2: Debt dynamics in the Macroeconomic stability pillar<sup>1</sup> (cont'd.)

the proportion of the debt denominated in foreign currency—which raises the risk of an exchange rate depreciation increasing the country's interest's bill, a particular concern for many developing countries<sup>8</sup>—and the proportion of the debt owed to foreigners, which is riskier because governments cannot tax non-citizens.<sup>9</sup> With respect to the definition of thresholds, the empirical evidence on the impact of different levels of debt on its sustainability is inconclusive. As a consequence we base our definition on the statistical distribution of the current cross-country distribution of debt-to-GDP ratio. Given the large confidence intervals in determining thresholds, we have been conservative in calibration, with most countries attaining a score of 30 or higher. As new data and new empirical evidence become available, the methodology will be revised accordingly.

Despite these limitations this indicator provides a practical way to assess a country's fiscal situation more accurately than just its current debt-to-GDP ratio, or a combination of public debt level and budget balance.

### Notes

1 We would like to thank Ugo Panizza, Professor, International Economics, Pictet Chair in Finance and Development, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, for his comments and suggestions.

2 See, among others, Reinhart and Rogoff, 2010; Kumar and Woo, 2010; Cecchetti, Mohanty and Zampolli, 2011.

3 See, for example, Panizza and Presbitero, 2012, or Égert, 2015.

4 For a formal definition refer to Escalona 2010.

5 The general credit rating for each country is computed as the average of Fitch, Standards and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's credit ratings. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 1" for S&P's grades AAA to A, Moody's grades Aaa to A1, and Fitch's grades AAA to A. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 2" for S&P's grades A- to BBB-, Moody's grades Baa3 to Baa1, and Fitch's grades A- to BBB+. A country's rating is considered "speculative" for S&P's grades BB+ to CCC+, Moody's grades Ba3 to Caa2, and Fitch's grades BBB- to B-. A country credit rating is considered "default" for S&P's grade SD, Moody's grades Caa1 and C, and Fitch's grades CC and RD.

6 IMF, *World Economic Outlook* provides information on net debt for 84 countries, and World Bank's *Quarterly Public Sector Debt* database provides information on public debt in foreign currency for 41 economies.

7 Notably, the government of Singapore issues bonds that are entirely invested in other assets. Singapore's bonds are issued to develop the domestic debt market rather than to finance the budget deficit.

8 Eichengreen, Hausmann and Panizza, 2002.

9 Gros, Daniel, 2011.

## Pillar 5: Health

*What does it capture?* Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE)—the average number of years a newborn can expect to live in good health.

*Why does it matter?* Healthier individuals have more physical and mental capabilities, are more productive and creative, and tend to invest more in education as life expectancy increases. Healthier children develop into adults with stronger cognitive abilities.

## Pillar 6: Skills

*What does it capture?* The general level of skills of the workforce and the quantity and quality of education. While the concept of educational quality is constantly evolving, important quality factors today include: developing digital literacy, interpersonal skills, and the ability to think critically and creatively.

*Why does it matter?* Education embeds skills and competencies in the labour force. Highly-educated populations are more productive because they possess greater collective ability to perform tasks and transfer knowledge quickly, and create new knowledge and applications.

## Pillar 7: Product market

*What does it capture?* The extent to which a country provides an even playing field for companies to participate in its markets. It is measured in terms of extent of market power, openness to foreign firms and the degree of market distortions.<sup>6</sup>

*Why does it matter?* Competition supports productivity gains by incentivizing companies to innovate; update their products, services and organization; and supply the best possible products at the fairest price.

## Pillar 8: Labour market

*What does it capture?* It encompasses "flexibility", namely, the extent to which human resources can be re-organized and "talent management", namely, the extent to which human resources are leveraged.

*Why does it matter?* Well-functioning labour markets foster productivity by matching workers with the most suitable jobs for their skillset and developing talent to reach their full potential. By combining flexibility with protection of workers' basic rights, well-functioning labour markets allow countries to be more resilient to shocks and re-allocate production to emerging segments; incentivize workers to take risks; attract and retain talent; and motivate workers.

### Pillar 9: Financial system

*What does it capture?* The depth, namely the availability of credit, equity, debt, insurance and other financial products, and the stability, namely, the mitigation of excessive risk-taking and opportunistic behavior of the financial system.

*Why does it matter?* A developed financial sector fosters productivity in mainly three ways: pooling savings into productive investments; improving the allocation of capital to the most promising investments through monitoring borrowers, reducing information asymmetries; and providing an efficient payment system. At the same time, appropriate regulation of financial institutions is needed to avoid financial crises that may cause long-lasting negative effects on investments and productivity.

### Pillar 10: Market size

*What does it capture?* The size of the domestic and foreign markets to which a country's firms have access. It is proxied by the sum of the value of consumption, investment and exports.

*Why does it matter?* Larger markets lift productivity through economies of scale: the unit cost of production tends to decrease with the amount of output produced. Large markets also incentivize innovation. As ideas are non-rival, more potential users means greater potential returns on a new idea. Moreover, large markets create positive externalities as accumulation of human capital and transmission of knowledge increase the returns to scale embedded in the creation of technology or knowledge.

### Pillar 11: Business dynamism

*What does it capture?* The private sector's capacity to generate and adopt new technologies and new ways to organize work, through a culture that embraces change, risk, new business models, and administrative rules that allow firms to enter and exit the market easily.

*Why does it matter?* An agile and dynamic private sector increases productivity by taking business risks, testing new ideas and creating innovative products and services. In an environment characterized by frequent disruption and redefinition of businesses and sectors, successful economic systems are resilient to technological shocks and are able to constantly re-invent themselves.

### Pillar 12: Innovation capability

*What does it capture?* The quantity and quality of formal research and development; the extent to which a country's environment encourages collaboration, connectivity, creativity, diversity and confrontation across different visions and angles; and the capacity to turn ideas into new goods and services.

*Why does it matter?* Countries that can generate greater knowledge accumulation and that offer better collaborative or interdisciplinary opportunities tend to have more capacity to generate innovative ideas and new business models, which are widely considered the engines of economic growth.

## COMPUTATION OF THE GCI 4.0

Of the 98 indicators composing the GCI 4.0 methodology, 44 are sourced from the Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (see Appendix C), and 54 are based on statistics provided by reliable external sources suppliers. The indicators were selected based on four principles. First, they need to adequately capture the concept identified by the review. Second, external statistics have to come from trusted organizations that collect data according to high-quality standards. Third, it must be expected that the data will be updated periodically in the future. Fourth, data must have extensive geographical coverage and be available for at least 75% of the economies covered by the GCI.

As well as redefining concepts and measures, the GCI 4.0 review updated the computation methodology, including how indicators are aggregated, scores are normalized and missing data is treated.

### Aggregation and weights

The GCI 4.0 computation is based on successive aggregations of normalized scores from indicators (the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Pillar and GCI scores are expressed on a 0 to 100 scale and are interpreted as "progress scores", indicating how close a country is to the ideal state.

The overall GCI score is the simple average of the 12 pillars, so each pillar's implicit weight is 8.3% (1/12). The four components presented in Figure 1 (Enabling Environment, Human Capital, Markets and Innovation Ecosystem) are used only for presentation purposes and do not enter into the calculation. The "stage of development"<sup>7</sup> weighting scheme from previous versions of the GCI is no longer used. Instead, the same aggregation methodology is now applied to all countries. The rationale is that as the 4IR proceeds, all competitiveness factors will have a similar bearing on countries' competitiveness, regardless of their income levels. Automation will possibly reduce the feasibility of developing a country relying on low labour costs in manufacturing. Rodrik (2015), for example, showed that growth in many developing countries is led by services, while newly industrializing countries start to de-industrialize much earlier than has been the case for Western countries. At the same time, ICTs are reducing information barriers and enabling rapid transfer of ideas, technologies and intangible products across

### Box 3: Is the GCI 4.0 a valid measure of productivity? A formal statistical test

We define competitiveness as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine a country's level of productivity. If the GCI 4.0 is a good measure of competitiveness, then it should be strongly correlated with productivity levels. This analysis provides evidence that it is indeed the case.

If we knew the level of productivity for each country, the test would be simple: we would regress the GCI 4.0 on that measure of productivity and verify that its coefficient is positive and statistically significant. Lacking good measures of productivity levels, economists revert to use productivity growth. Following Solow (1957) they define total factor productivity (TFP) as the portion of GDP growth not explained by inputs of labour and capital, and compute TFP as the difference between GDP growth, the growth rate of capital (times the capital share), and the growth rate of human capital (times the human capital share). However, as we are interested in productivity *level* rather than in productivity *growth* we cannot follow this approach.

Hall and Jones (1999) tried to measure the level of productivity in a large cross-section of countries by subtracting the level of capital and the level of human capital from the level of GDP. That is, assume that the production function takes a Cobb-Douglas form:  $Y_{it} = A_{it} K_{it}^\alpha L_{it}^{1-\alpha}$  where  $Y_{it}$  is GDP for country  $i$  at time  $t$ ,  $K_{it}$  is the capital stock for country  $i$  at time  $t$ ,  $L_{it}$  is the level of human capital for country  $i$  at time  $t$ , and  $\alpha$  is the capital share (so  $1 - \alpha$  is the labour share). Then we can take logarithms of both sides and get  $\ln(Y_{it}) = \ln(A_{it}) + \alpha \ln(K_{it}) + (1 - \alpha) \ln(L_{it})$ . We could find a measure of  $\ln(A_{it})$  by subtracting  $\alpha \ln(K_{it}) + (1 - \alpha) \ln(L_{it})$  from both sides to get  $\ln(A_{it}) = \ln(Y_{it}) - \alpha \ln(K_{it}) + (1 - \alpha) \ln(L_{it})$ .

However, data limitations prevent us from using this methodology. We have good data on GDP, so the first term can be easily estimated for many countries, but we would also need good measures of each economy's aggregate capital stock and aggregate human capital. This is an almost impossible task, especially because we would need to measure not only the quantity of capital (both physical and human) but also its quality. Some studies have attempted to estimate these measures for a small sample of countries, but the estimates depend on a number of unrealistic assumptions and are not reliable.

The economic growth literature offers a simple alternative that requires only data on GDP: the conditional convergence regression developed by Mankiw, Romer and Weil (1992) and Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992, 2004). The level of productivity determines the rate of return of an economy, and hence its growth rate; in other words, most growth theories—including the neo-classical growth theories of Solow-Swan or Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans—predict that the productivity level not only determines the *level of income* (as shown in the production function displayed above) but also its *growth rate*.<sup>1</sup>

Proceeding in three steps, then, we can derive a statistical theory that will tell us exactly what needs to be tested. First, we start from the fundamental equation of the Solow-Swan theory of growth.<sup>2</sup> According to this theory, the growth of capital stock per person ( $k$ ) is a function of the saving rate ( $s$ ), GDP per capita ( $y$ ), population growth ( $n$ ) and capital depreciation ( $\delta$ ). Using the Solow-Swan formulation, and recalling that  $y = f(k)$ , this is:

$$\dot{k}_{it} = s_i f'(A_{it} k_{it}) - (n_i + \delta_i) \quad (1)$$

Second, taking a log-linear transformation of equation (1), and using Taylor approximation,<sup>3</sup> we can find that economic growth (GDP growth) is a negative function of the initial level of per capita income (GDP) of a country and its steady-state<sup>4</sup> level of income per capita. This is:

$$\gamma_{it,t+T} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \ln(y_{it}) + \beta_2 \ln(y_{it}^*) + \epsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

where  $\gamma_{it,t+T}$  is the average annual growth rate of GDP per person for country  $i$  between times  $t$  and  $t+T$ ,  $y_{it}$  is the per capita GDP for country  $i$  at time  $t$  and  $y_{it}^*$  is the steady-state level of per capita GDP for country  $i$  and  $\epsilon_{it}$  is an error term. Equation (2) is a conditional convergence regression. It posits that the growth rate of capital per person is a function of the difference between the initial level of income (that is, everything else being equal, poor countries should grow faster, a phenomenon known as the “convergence effect”) and the steady-state level of income (that is, holding everything else constant, countries that grow towards a higher target should be growing faster).

Third, we identify a proxy for the steady-state level of income per capita ( $y^*$ ). This depends on the theory of growth. Using a Solow-Swan model with a Cobb-Douglas production function (see note 1), constant savings rate  $s$ , a constant rate of population growth  $n$  and a constant depreciation rate  $\delta$ , the steady state capital stock is given by  $k_i^* = [s_i \frac{A_i}{\delta+n_i}]^{1/(1-\alpha)}$ .

Consequently the steady state level of GDP per capita is  $y_i^* = A_i^{1/(1-\alpha)} \left[ \frac{s_i}{\delta+n_i} \right]^{\alpha/(1-\alpha)}$ .

Taking logs, we obtain:

$$\ln(y_i^*) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \ln(A_i) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{\delta+n_i}\right) \quad (3)$$

Hence, plugging (3) into (2) and replacing  $A$  with GCI we have:

$$\gamma_{it,t+T} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \ln(y_{it}) + \tilde{\beta}_2 \ln(A_i) + \tilde{\beta}_2 \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{\delta+n_i}\right) + \epsilon_{it} \quad (4)$$

(Continued)

**Box 3: Is the GCI 4.0 a valid measure of productivity? A formal statistical test (cont'd.)**

Where:  $\tilde{\beta} = \beta_2 \times \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$

Equation (4) says that the growth rate of GDP per capita is a (negative) function of the initial level of per capita GDP and a positive function of the level of productivity. It is also a positive function of the savings rate and a negative function of the depreciation rate and the rate of population growth. Ignoring any of these terms would bias our estimates if the ignored terms are correlated with the right hand side variables. However, the consumption literature shows that the savings rate is uncorrelated with income. The population growth rate is slightly negatively related to income (population growth is the sum of fertility minus mortality, or births minus deaths, and net migration; rich countries have lower fertility but also lower mortality, or larger life expectancy, and larger migration rates). Hence we believe that omitting  $\beta_2 \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \ln(\frac{s_i}{\delta+n_i})$  and putting it in the error term should not bias our estimates of  $\beta_1$  and  $\tilde{\beta}_2$ , and estimate the equation:

$$\gamma_{it,t+T} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \ln(y_{it}) + \tilde{\beta}_2 \ln(A_i) + w_{it} \quad (5)$$

Equation 5 says that the growth rate of GDP per capita between time  $t$  and time  $t+T$  is a negative function of the initial level of GDP per capita and a positive function of productivity. Notice that to estimate this growth equation we need to hold constant both  $\ln(y_{it})$  and  $\ln(A_i)$ . If we omit  $\ln(A_i)$  and this term turns out to be correlated with  $\ln(y_{it})$ , then our estimates of  $\beta_1$  will be biased towards zero. Similarly, if we regress growth on  $\ln(A_i)$ , ignoring  $\ln(y_{it})$ , we will also tend to find that  $\beta_2$  is biased towards zero. The correct equation is, therefore, a bivariate regression where both  $\ln(A_i)$  and  $\ln(y_{it})$  are held constant.

If, as we claim, the GCI estimate for country  $i$  is a good proxy for  $A_i$ , when we substitute the GCI for  $A_i$  in equation (5), we get:

$$\gamma_{it,t+T} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \ln(y_{it}) + \tilde{\beta}_2 \ln(GCI_i) + w_{it} \quad (6)$$

Hence, if the GCI is a good proxy for the level of productivity, then when we regress the growth rate of GDP per capita between  $t$  and  $t+T$  on the level of GDP per capita at time  $t$  and the GCI, we should get a negative coefficient on the initial level of GDP and a positive one on the GCI.

We apply this test for the period 1998 to 2018<sup>5</sup> by running the following regression:

$$\frac{\Delta \log(GDPpc)_{i,1998-2018}}{20} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \log(GDPpc)_{i,1998} + \tilde{\beta}_2 \log(GCI)_{i,2018} + \mu_i, \quad (7)$$

Where  $\frac{\Delta \log(GDPpc)_{i,1998-2018}}{20}$  is the annual growth rate in each country  $i$ <sup>6</sup> computed as the difference in log GDP per capita (PPP terms) between 1998 and 2018,  $\log(GCI)$  is the log in the index score for the year 2018, and  $\log(GDPpc)$  is GDP per capita in PPP terms in 1998.

If we are correct, we should find  $\tilde{\beta}_2$  to be positive and  $\beta_1$  to be negative.

Table 3.1 reports the results of the estimation of equation (7) with the ordinary least squares. We find that the coefficient on the log of GCI is 0.0969 with a standard error of .015 and a t-statistic of 6.42, while the coefficient on the log of the initial (i.e. 1998) level of income is -0.37 with a standard error of 0.002 and the t-statistic is -9.04. Both achieve a significance level of 99%. This validates our hypothesis: the GCI is indeed highly correlated to productivity.

**Table 3.1: GCI and productivity test result**

| Dependent variable          | Annual GDP growth between 1998 and 2018 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Log (GCI 4.0, 2018)         | 0.0969***<br>(0.015)                    |
| Log (GDP per capital, 1998) | -0.0186***<br>(0.002)                   |
| Constant                    | -0.205**<br>(0.046)                     |
| Observations                | 137                                     |
| R-squared                   | 0.489                                   |

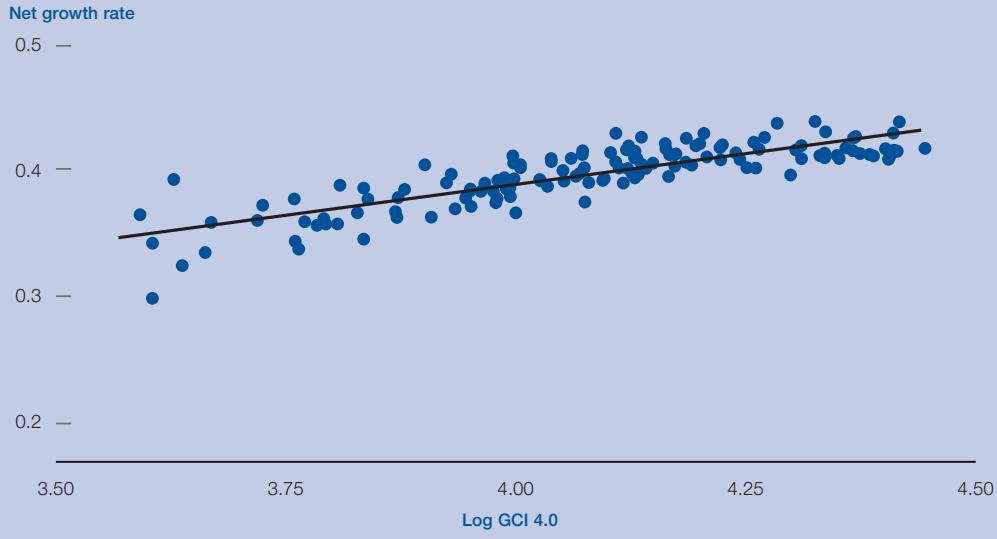
**Note:** Cross-section OLS (Ordinary Least Square) regression estimated with robust standards of error. Observations correspond to the countries covered by the GCI. In addition, \*\*\* denotes p-value < 0.01. Standards of error are in parentheses.

(Continued)

**Box 3: Is the GCI 4.0 a valid measure of productivity? A formal statistical test (cont'd.)**

To visualize these results in a graph, we can plot the partial correlation between the net growth<sup>7</sup> and the GCI, which is the growth rate netted out of the convergence factor. Figure 3.1 shows that there is a strong correlation between the GCI and the net growth rate, providing a visual demonstration of the statistical test provided above.

**Figure 3.1. Correlation between GCI 4.0 and net growth rate**



**Note:** Adjusted R<sup>2</sup> = 0.70.

### Notes

- 1 In both Solow-Swan and Ramsey growth models the growth rate depends on A. In fact, with Cobb-Douglas production function,  $y = Ak^\alpha$ , and  $\dot{y} = (1 - \alpha)g + \alpha\dot{k}$  where  $g$  is the growth rate of A,  $\alpha$  is the capital share and is  $\dot{k}_{it} = sA_{it}k_{it}^\alpha - (n + \delta)$ .
- 2 We could also use the Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans theory as a guide. As shown by Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992) and Barro and Sala-i-Martin (2004) Chapter 2 and Chapter 12, the end result is identical although the derivation is a bit more complicated.
- 3 For a derivation refer to Barro and Sala-i-Martin, 1992; and Barro-Sala-i-Martin, *Economic Growth*, second edition, MIT Press, 2004, p. 57.
- 4 The steady state is a situation in which the growth of capital per unit of effect labor is 0( $\dot{k}$ ) and exogenous variables grow at a constant rate. The steady-state level of per capita GDP is, in a way, the target towards which the economy is going.
- 5 For 2017 and 2018 data we use IMF estimates.
- 6  $i$  corresponds to 137 country observations available for the GCI 2018; GDP per capita data is obtained from *IMF World Economic Outlook 2018*, April edition.
- 7 Technically the net growth rate is computed as:  $\text{net growth} = \frac{\Delta \log(GDPpc)_{i,1998-2018}}{20} - \beta_1 \log GDPpc_{i,1998} + \hat{\beta}_1$ , where  $\hat{\beta}_1$  is the estimated parameter obtained from regression (5).

the globe, opening new opportunities for developing economies. Drawing from these learnings the GCI 4.0 is less prescriptive about the path to prosperity, rewarding countries that leapfrog, and penalizing those that neglect any aspect of competitiveness, regardless of their stage of development.

### Normalization of scores

The normalization of all 98 individual indicators in the GCI 4.0 is based on a min-max approach. Each indicator's value is converted into a unit-less "progress score" ranging from 0 to 100. These normalized scores are then combined to produce pillar and index scores. Formally, we have:

$$\text{score}_{ic} = \left( \underbrace{\frac{\text{value}_{ic} - w_p}{\text{frontier}_{ic} - w_p}}_{\alpha} \right) \times 100,$$

where  $value_{i,c}$  is the raw value of country  $c$  for indicator  $i$ ;  $wp_i$  (worst performance) is the value at, or below which the score is 0; and  $frontier_i$  is the value corresponding to the ideal value at or above which the score is 100. Depending on the indicator, this may be a policy target or aspiration, the maximum possible value, or a number derived from statistical analysis of the distribution (90th or 95th percentile). If a value is below the worst performance, its score is 0; if a value is above the frontier value, its score is capped at 100.

In the case of indicators where a higher value corresponds to a worse outcome (e.g. Terrorism incidence to power losses), the normalized score becomes  $100 - \alpha$ , so 100 always corresponds to the ideal outcome.

The “progress score” shows the level attained by a country in any given year with respect to the frontier set in the 2018 edition, and it informs on how a country moves towards or away from the frontier over time. Table 2 in Appendix C reports the  $wp_i$  and  $frontier_i$  scores.

### Imputation

In the GCI 4.0 methodology, the missing data points are imputed.<sup>8</sup> Approximate estimates are preferred to missing values because, in arithmetic means, the number of indicators included implicitly defines the weight of each indicator. Consequently, imputation avoids assigning greater weight to available indicators in a category that contains missing values. It is also hoped that this approach will encourage the production of reliable statistics.

The imputation method for each indicator is based either on econometric models or on the performance of peer countries.<sup>9</sup> Imputation estimates based on regression methods correspond to the predicted value of a cross-country ordinary least-squared regression using an indicator-specific set of regressors. These are selected based on their correlation with the non-missing values of the dependent variable. Peer country imputation consists of using the average score of a peer group to fill in missing values of countries in that group for a specific indicator. Imputed values are used for the purpose of the computation but are not ranked and not reported in the ranking tables. Imputed values and description of the imputation method for each indicator are provided in Table 1 of Appendix C.

As a result of these conceptual, statistical and methodological updates, the GCI 4.0 is an improved measure of countries’ productivity levels. Statistical evidence of the soundness of the GCI as a productivity measure is provided in Box 3.

### NOTES

- 1 See World Economic Forum, 2017, pages 359–360.
- 2 This idea incorporated the concept of hysteresis (see for instance Dixit, 1992).
- 3 This definition can be considered an extension of Hall and Jones’s idea of social infrastructure: “Our hypothesis is that differences in capital accumulation, productivity, and therefore output per worker are fundamentally related to differences in social infrastructure across countries. By social infrastructure we mean the institutions and government policies that determine the economic environment within which individuals accumulate skills, and firms accumulate capital and produce output”.
- 4 Economic literature recognizes productivity (total factor productivity) as the main factor explaining income differences across countries and growth perspectives. See Mankiw, Romer and Weil, 1992; Hall and Jones, 1999; Barro, 1996; and OECD, 2016.
- 5 For a detailed and comprehensive literature review of the empirical literature underpinning the selection of indicators for the GCI 4.0, refer to World Economic Forum, 2015.
- 6 We focus on the distortionary effect of taxes on productivity rather than their redistribution effect.
- 7 The previous GCI methodology applied different weights to different factors to countries according to income per capita and mineral exports. For more details refer to *Global Competitiveness Report, 2017–2018*, pp. 320–322.
- 8 Missing values in the “Railroad density” and “Liner shipping connectivity index” indicators are not imputed when a country has strategically decided not to develop a railroad network or is land-locked, respectively.
- 9 Peer groups of countries are defined in terms of the combination of their region and income level. The income levels are low income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income, and high income, and are based on World Bank’s classification. Regions are: South Asia, Europe, Middle East & North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America & Caribbean, Eurasia, East Asia & the Pacific, and North America, and are based on the IMF’s classification.

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# Economy Profiles



# How to Read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section presents a three-page profile for each of the 140 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2018*.

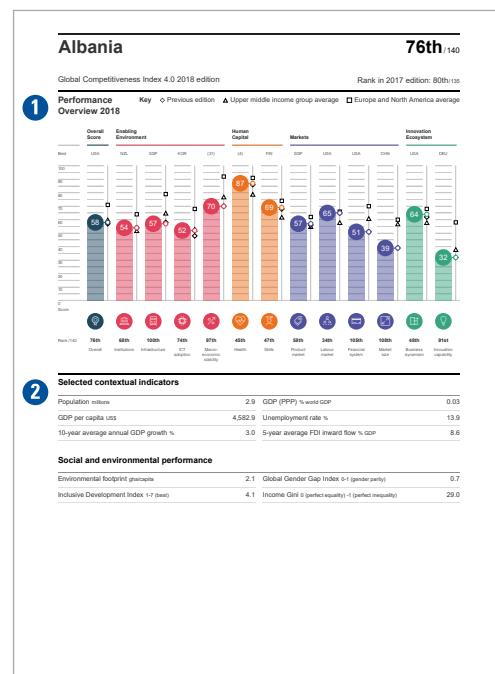
## PAGE 1

### 1 Performance overview

This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI). The chart in this section presents an economy's score on the overall GCI and on each of its 12 pillars. The economy's rank (out of 140 economies) on each category is reported at the bottom of the chart. At the top of the chart, the three-letter code (ISO-3) of the best performer is reported (note that there are 31 best performers on the Macroeconomic stability pillar and four best performers on the Health pillar). To the right of each bar the performance of relevant benchmarks is reported: the economy's score in the 2017 backcast edition (diamond); the average score of the economy's income group, based on the World Bank's classification (triangle); and the average score of the region to which the economy belongs (square). See the At a Glance section on page xi for regional classification.

### 2 Contextual indicators

This section presents a selection of contextual indicators, as well as selected indicators of social and environmental performance, to complement the GCI. These indicators are: Population (millions, 2017 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018*); GDP per capita (US\$, 2017 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018*); 10-year average annual GDP growth (% real terms, 2017 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018*); Share of GDP in World total (%), 2017 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018*; Unemployment rate (%), 2017 or most recent year available, source: International Labour Organization, *ILOSTAT* database, via the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database); 5-year average annual FDI inward flow (% of GDP, 2017 or most recent



year available, source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *FDI/MNE* database); Environmental footprint network (global hectares, 2014 or most recent year available, source: Global Footprint Network, *National Footprint Accounts* dataset); Inclusive Development Index (score/rank, 2018 or most recent year available, source: World Economic Forum, *Inclusive Development Report 2018*); Global Gender Gap Index (score/rank, 2017 or most recent year available, source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Gender Gap Report 2017*); Income Gini coefficient (0–100, 2015 or most recent year available, source: World Bank, Development Research Group, via the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*).

**PAGES 2–3****The Global Competitiveness Index in detail**

These pages detail the country's performance on each of the 98 indicators that compose the GCI 4.0. Indicators are organized by pillar. Refer to Appendix C for the detailed structure of the GCI, the definition of each indicator, and computation methodology.

For each indicator, the following information is reported:

- 1** Number, title and the units of measurement
- 2** Indicator value for the economy under review
- 3** Economy's progress score on a 0 to 100 scale following normalization (see Appendix C for details)
- 4** Arrow indicating the direction of the change in score since the previous edition, or the “=” sign if the score has remained the same
- 5** Economy's rank (out of 140)
- 6** Name of the best performer; that is, the economy attaining the best performance

| Albania   |       |         |            |                      | 76th/140 |
|---|-------|---------|------------|----------------------|----------|
| Index Component   | Value | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |          |
| ■ <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                            | -     | 53.9 ↓  | <b>68</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.7 ↑  | 108        | Finland              |          |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.7   | 92.5 ↑  | 70         | Multiple (9)         |          |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 1 (very high) - 7 (no incidence)               | 99.9  | 99.9 ↓  | <b>61</b>  | Multiple (24)        |          |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                          | 5.0   | 67.1 ↑  | <b>46</b>  | Finland              |          |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 45.1  | 45.1 ↑  | <b>109</b> | Australia            |          |
| 1.06 Rule of law 0-100 (best)   | 62.1  | 62.1 ↓  | 43         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 1.07 Judicial Independence 1-7 (best)                                   | 2.4   | 22.9 ↑  | 126        | Finland              |          |
| 1.08 Efficiency of law framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 27.3 ↑  | 114        | Finland              |          |
| 1.09 Business freedom 0-100 (best)                                      | 20.4  | 20.4 ↓  | 140        | Norway               |          |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                         | 4.9   | 64.6 ↓  | 6          | Singapore            |          |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)      | 3.0   | 33.8 ↓  | 100        | Singapore            |          |
| 1.12 Participation index 0-100 (best)                                   | 0.79  | 73.4 ↓  | 58         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 1.13 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | 3.9   | 47.4 ↑  | 105        | Singapore            |          |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                               | 36.0  | 36.0 ↑  | 77         | New Zealand          |          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.8   | 46.3 ↑  | 111        | Finland              |          |
| 1.16 Protection of minority shareholder rights 1-7 (best)               | 2.4   | 14.5 ↑  | 120        | Finland              |          |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-100 (best)                        | 15.5  | 51.7 ↓  | 70         | Singapore            |          |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)            | 4.5   | 58.7 ↑  | 78         | Finland              |          |
| 1.19 Tax administration 0-100 (best)                                    | 7.7   | 77.5 ↓  | 43         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-100 (best)                                | 6.7   | 67.0 ↓  | 30         | Denmark              |          |
| 1.21 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 57.3 ↓  | <b>100</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |          |
| ■ <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                          | 39.4  | 39.4 ↓  | 115        | United States        |          |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                               | 4.7   | 34.1 ↓  | 53         | Singapore            |          |
| 2.02 Railroad density km/km² 0-100 (best)                               | 14.7  | 36.0 ↓  | 48         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 2.03 Efficiency of road services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.3   | 5.1 ↓   | 136        | Switzerland          |          |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure 0-100 (best)                        | 13.0  | 32.1 ↓  | 102        | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 2.05 Efficiency of transport services 1-7 (best)                        | 3.9   | 48.8 ↓  | 95         | Singapore            |          |
| 2.06 Linear Shipping Connectivity index 0-100 (best)                    | 7.2   | 7.2 ↓   | 100        | Multiple (4)         |          |
| 2.07 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                          | 4.3   | 54.2 ↓  | 59         | Singapore            |          |
| 2.08 Quality of electricity services 0-100 (best)                       | 100.0 | 100.0 ↓ | 1          | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 2.09 Access to electricity % 0-100 (best)                               | 17.1  | 86.3 ↓  | 104        | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 2.10 Exposure to variable drinking water %, year 0-100 (best)           | 13.1  | 88.4 ↓  | 76         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 2.11 Proportion of population with access to electricity % 0-100 (best) | 5.1   | 45.1 ↓  | 111        | Denmark              |          |
| ■ <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                            | -     | 53.2 ↓  | <b>74</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /1000 pop.                 | 115.4 | 99.5 ↓  | <b>70</b>  | Multiple (8)         |          |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /1000 pop.                          | 65.3  | n/a     | 68         | United Arab Emirates |          |
| 3.03 Broadband speed Mbps 0-100 (best)                                  | 15.3  | 39.3 ↓  | 73         | Denmark              |          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /1000 pop.                            | 1.0   | n/a     | 59         | Korea, Rep.          |          |
| 3.05 Internet users %, year 0-100 (best)                                | 66.4  | 66.4 ↓  | 59         | Iceland              |          |
| 3.06 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 76.0 ↓  | <b>97</b>  | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 3.07 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | 1.6   | 100.0 ↓ | 1          | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 3.08 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 40.0  | 40.0 ↓  | 113        | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 3.09 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)                     | -     | 98.8 ↓  | <b>45</b>  | Multiple (4)         |          |
| 4.01 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | 67.8  | 98.5 ↓  | 44         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 4.02 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 98.7 ↓  | <b>45</b>  | Multiple (4)         |          |
| 4.03 Mean years of schooling, years 0-100 (best)                        | 10.2  | 68.0 ↓  | 54         | Finland              |          |
| 4.04 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                | 4.0   | 49.3 ↓  | 62         | Switzerland          |          |
| 4.05 GNI per capita US\$, 0-100 (best)                                  | 2.9   | 49.3 ↓  | 76         | Denmark              |          |
| 4.06 Share of graduates 1-7 (best)                                      | 4.2   | 53.4 ↓  | 55         | Sweden               |          |
| 4.07 Digital adults among population 1-100 (best)                       | 41.7  | 61.2 ↓  | 44         | United States        |          |
| 4.08 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                       | 4.0   | 50.5 ↓  | 74         | United States        |          |
| 4.09 Rule of law index 0-100 (best)                                     | 15.3  | 84.7 ↓  | 43         | Multiple (25)        |          |
| 4.10 Critical thinking in teaching 1-100 (best)                         | 4.5   | 58.0 ↓  | 19         | United States        |          |
| 4.11 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education, ratio                 | 18.2  | 79.4 ↓  | 66         | Multiple (6)         |          |

**1****2****3****4****5****6**

## Index Component

| Index Component   | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer     |
|---|-------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| ■ <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -     | <b>53.9 ↓</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b> |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1   | 51.7 ↑        | 108        | Finland            |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.                          | 2.7   | 92.5 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (9)       |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 1 (very high) - 7 (no incidence) | 99.9  | 99.9 ↓        | <b>61</b>  | Multiple (24)      |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)            | 5.0   | 67.1 ↑        | <b>46</b>  | Finland            |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)                          | 45.1  | 45.1 ↑        | <b>109</b> | Australia          |

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

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| Chad                   | 151  | Latvia             | 339  | Spain                | 527  |
| Chile                  | 155  | Lebanon            | 343  | Sri Lanka            | 531  |
| China                  | 159  | Lesotho            | 347  | Sweden               | 535  |
| Colombia               | 163  | Liberia            | 351  | Switzerland          | 539  |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | 167  | Lithuania          | 355  | Taiwan, China        | 543  |
| Costa Rica             | 171  | Luxembourg         | 359  | Tajikistan           | 547  |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | 175  | Macedonia, FYR     | 363  | Tanzania             | 551  |
| Croatia                | 179  | Malawi             | 367  | Thailand             | 555  |
| Cyprus                 | 183  | Malaysia           | 371  | Trinidad and Tobago  | 559  |
| Czech Republic         | 187  | Mali               | 375  | Tunisia              | 563  |
| Denmark                | 191  | Malta              | 379  | Turkey               | 567  |
| Dominican Republic     | 195  | Mauritania         | 383  | Uganda               | 571  |
| Ecuador                | 199  | Mauritius          | 387  | Ukraine              | 575  |
| Egypt                  | 203  | Mexico             | 391  | United Arab Emirates | 579  |
| El Salvador            | 207  | Moldova            | 395  | United Kingdom       | 583  |
| Estonia                | 211  | Mongolia           | 399  | United States        | 587  |
| Eswatini               | 215  | Montenegro         | 403  | Uruguay              | 591  |
| Ethiopia               | 219  | Morocco            | 407  | Venezuela            | 595  |
| Finland                | 223  | Mozambique         | 411  | Viet Nam             | 599  |
| France                 | 227  | Namibia            | 415  | Yemen                | 603  |
| Gambia, The            | 231  | Nepal              | 419  | Zambia               | 607  |
| Georgia                | 235  | Netherlands        | 423  | Zimbabwe             | 611  |
| Germany                | 239  | New Zealand        | 427  |                      |      |



# Albania

**76th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 80th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.9     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 4,582.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 13.9 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 8.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 29.0 |

**Albania****76th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>53.9 ↑</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 51.7 ↓        | 108        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.7     | 92.5 ↓        | 70         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 61         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0     | 67.1 ↓        | 46         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 45.1    | 45.1 ↓        | 109        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 65.4    | 65.4 =        | 42         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.4     | 22.9 ↓        | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 27.3 ↓        | 114        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 29.5    | 70.5 ↑        | 62         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.9     | 64.6 ↑        | 6          | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 33.8 ↑        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.76    | 75.8 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 47.8 ↓        | 56         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 38.0    | 38.0 ↓        | 77         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.3 ↑        | 111        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.8 ↑        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 15.5    | 51.7 =        | 70         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 58.7 ↑        | 78         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.7     | 77.0 =        | 16         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7     | 67.0 =        | 32         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>57.3 ↓</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 39.4    | 39.4 =        | 115        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.3     | 54.3 ↓        | 59         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 14.7    | 36.8 =        | 48         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.3     | 5.1 ↑         | 136        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 8,289.1 | 30.1 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.8 ↓        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 7.2     | 7.2 ↑         | 100        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3     | 54.7 ↑        | 59         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 17.1    | 86.3 ↓        | 104        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 13.1    | 88.6 ↑        | 76         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.7     | 45.5 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>52.3 ↑</b> | <b>74</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 119.4   | 99.5 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 69.3    | n/a           | 68         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 10.0    | 20.0 ↑        | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.0     | n/a           | 59         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 66.4    | 66.4 ↑        | 59         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>70.0 =</b> | <b>97</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.6     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 40.0    | 40.0 =        | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>86.8 ↑</b> | <b>45</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.8    | 86.8 ↑        | 44         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>68.7 ↑</b> | <b>47</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.2    | 68.0 =        | 54         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.0     | 49.5 ↑        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 49.1 ↑        | 76         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.4 ↑        | 55         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.7     | 61.2 ↑        | 44         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 50.5 ↑        | 74         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.4    | 85.4 ↓        | 47         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.5     | 58.0 ↑        | 19         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 18.2    | 79.5 ↑        | 66         | Multiple (6)         |

**Albania****76th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>57.0 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.3 ↓        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.8 ↓        | 125        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.6 ↑        | 67         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.4 ↑        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.20   | 85.3 ↑        | 41         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 76.7 ↑        | 72         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3    | 33.7 ↑        | 111        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 19.4   | 80.6 =        | 36         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>64.8 ↓</b> | <b>34</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.8   | 64.9 =        | 93         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.3 ↓        | 39         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.2 ↓        | 34         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.6 ↑        | 65         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.1 ↓        | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 80.4   | 80.4 ↑        | 37         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.8    | 80.0 ↑        | 1          | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.0 ↑        | 52         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.9 ↓        | 71         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.7 ↓        | 38         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.79   | 73.9 ↓        | 54         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.8   | 85.0 =        | 86         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>51.3 ↑</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 36.0   | 37.9 ↓        | 89         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.2 ↓        | 67         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.4 ↑        | 88         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.8    | 12.7 =        | 103        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 72.9 ↑        | 47         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 18.2   | 64.2 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -9.1   | 100.0 =       | 20         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.8   | 99.6 =        | 60         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>39.2 ↑</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 33     | n/a           | 110        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 54.6   | n/a           | 47         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>64.1 ↑</b> | <b>48</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 12.0   | 94.0 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.0    | 95.5 =        | 21         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 41.6   | 44.8 ↓        | 54         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0   | 87.5 =        | 8          | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.0 ↑        | 55         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.5 ↓        | 91         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.6 ↑        | 59         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.7 ↑        | 101        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>31.7 ↑</b> | <b>91</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.3 ↑        | 24         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.3 ↓        | 122        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.13   | 3.7 ↑         | 78         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.5 ↓        | 67         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 54.3   | 59.4 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.24   | 4.0 ↓         | 85         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 5.1 =         | 97         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.3 ↓        | 83         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 336.46 | 62.6 ↑        | 81         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Algeria

**92nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 92nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 41.5    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.50 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 4,292.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 10.1 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 27.6 |

**Algeria****92nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>44.4</b> ↑ | <b>120</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.5 ↓        | 54         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.4      | 97.1 =        | 44         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 98.2     | 98.2 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.7 ↓        | 58         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 42.9     | 42.9 ↑        | 120        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 34.6     | 34.6 =        | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.4 ↑        | 80         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.2 ↓        | 77         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 43.1     | 56.9 ↓        | 110        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.1 ↓        | 86         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.0 ↑        | 54         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.20     | 20.2 ↑        | 128        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.1 ↑        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 33.0     | 33.0 ↓        | 96         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 49.1 ↑        | 99         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↑        | 92         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.0      | 23.3 =        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.7 ↓        | 131        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 3.3      | 33.0 =        | 131        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.3      | 33.0 =        | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>61.2</b> ↓ | <b>88</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 80.4     | 80.4 =        | 30         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.8 ↑        | 86         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.6      | 4.0 =         | 88         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.9 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 46,594.5 | 50.9 ↓        | 67         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑        | 112        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 7.3      | 7.3 ↓         | 99         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.4 ↑        | 91         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 16.3     | 87.2 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 11.9     | 89.9 ↑        | 72         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.6 ↓        | 89         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>47.2</b> ↑ | <b>83</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 120.7    | 100.0 ↑       | 66         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 83.9     | n/a           | 44         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.7      | 15.3 ↑        | 80         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 113        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 42.9     | 42.9 ↑        | 91         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>68.5</b> ↓ | <b>111</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 6.0      | 94.5 ↓        | 109        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 42.5     | 42.5 ↓        | 112        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>81.5</b> ↑ | <b>66</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.1     | 81.5 ↑        | 65         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>57.4</b> ↓ | <b>88</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.7      | 58.0 =        | 79         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.1 ↑        | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.3 ↓        | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.8 ↓        | 118        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 90         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.4 ↓        | 94         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 14.3     | 79.6 =        | 65         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 32.5 ↓        | 105        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 24.2     | 64.4 ↓        | 90         | Multiple (6)         |

## Algeria

92nd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 45.4 ↓  | 128      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.0 ↓  | 112      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.4 ↑  | 55       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.0 ↑  | 129      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.8 ↓  | 128      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 14.51  | 3.3 ↓   | 132      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 92.7 ↑  | 30       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.1    | 28.3 ↓  | 126      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 38.3   | 61.7 =  | 77       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 44.0 ↑  | 134      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.3   | 72.2 =  | 74       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.8 ↑  | 91       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.8 ↑  | 101      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.4 ↑  | 92       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 32.3 ↑  | 83       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 58.8   | 58.8 ↑  | 108      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.8 ↑  | 127      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.5 ↓  | 57       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 32.5 ↑  | 134      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.7 ↑  | 109      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.21   | 1.7 ↑   | 135      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 30.6   | 68.6 =  | 124      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 47.8 ↑  | 122      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.0   | 22.1 ↑  | 120      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.1 ↑  | 98       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.7 ↑  | 62       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.2    | 0.2 ↑   | 117      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 11.6 =  | 108      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.3 ↓  | 116      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 11.4   | 77.9 ↓  | 109      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.5    | 98.6 ↑  | 107      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.2   | 100.0 = | 39       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 66.4 ↓  | 38       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 576    | n/a     | 35       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.1   | n/a     | 100      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 51.3 ↓  | 113      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 11.1   | 94.5 =  | 82       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 20.0   | 80.4 =  | 102      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 50.8   | 54.7 ↓  | 39       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.1 ↑  | 135      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.6 ↓  | 135      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.4 ↑  | 126      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.2 ↑  | 129      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 29.9 ↑  | 106      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.3 ↑  | 102      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.6 ↑  | 98       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.8 ↓   | 106      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.8 ↑  | 121      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 129.0  | 72.1 ↑  | 81       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.05   | 0.9 ↓   | 104      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 4.7 =   | 98       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.03   | 8.4 ↑   | 48       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.1 ↑  | 92       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 117.87 | 51.4 ↓  | 102      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



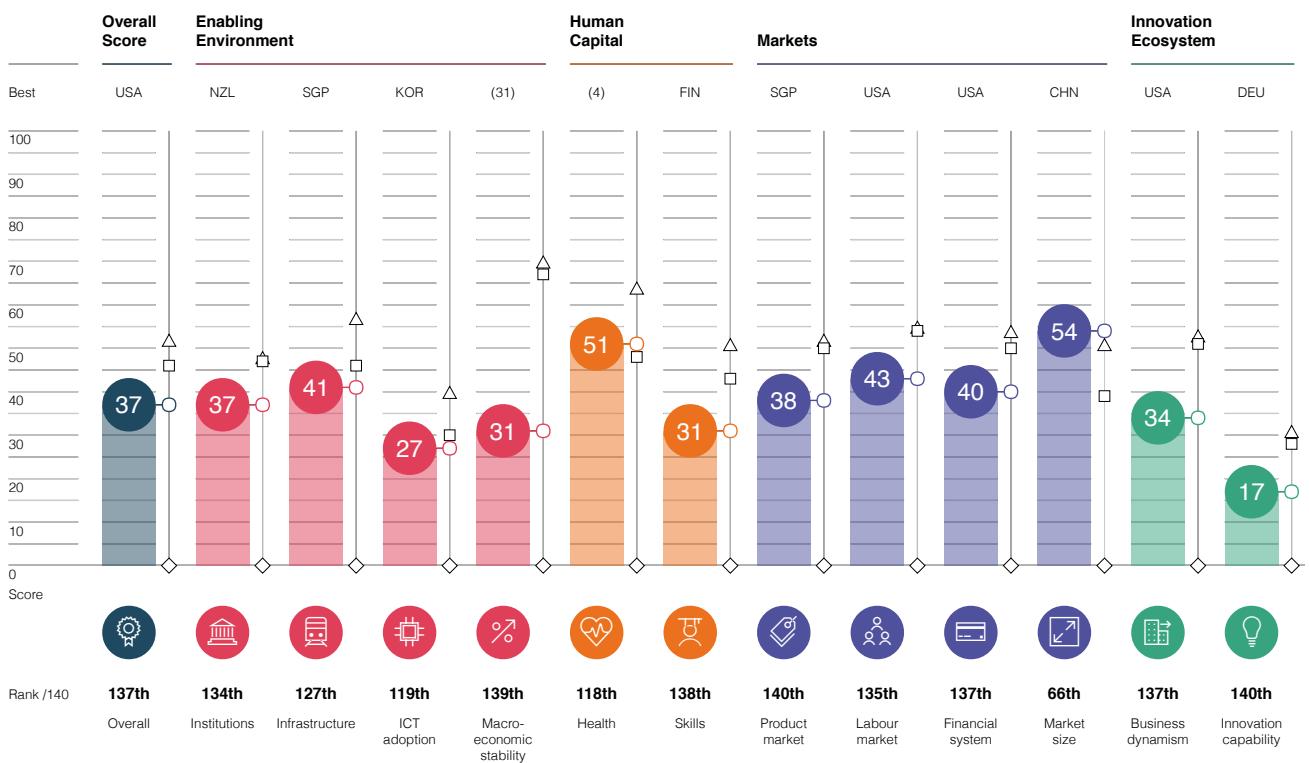
# Angola

**137th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 28.2    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.15 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 4,407.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.7 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |  |      |

**Angola****137th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>37.2</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 57.0        | 94         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.8     | 85.3 =      | 88         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 95.3    | 95.3 ↓      | 115        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0     | 33.6        | 124        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 41.1    | 41.1 ↑      | 124        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2    | 46.2 =      | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 1.9     | 14.4        | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 1.8     | 13.4        | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 38.4    | 61.7 ↑      | 97         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.4     | 24.0        | 130        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.2     | 19.9        | 132        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.43    | 43.3 ↓      | 109        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.5     | 24.6        | 130        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 19.0    | 19.0 ↑      | 138        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 33.0        | 134        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 2.6     | 26.6        | 136        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 7.0     | 23.3 =      | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 2.2     | 19.7        | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.3     | 53.0 =      | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7     | 57.0 =      | 69         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>40.7</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 56.2    | 56.2 =      | 83         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.1     | 17.9        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | n/a         | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.0     | 17.1        | 117        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 5,973.8 | 26.9 ↓      | 112        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.3     | 37.5        | 124        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 24.6    | 24.6 ↓      | 62         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.6     | 26.7        | 121        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 34.7    | 34.7 ↑      | 122        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.3    | 92.4 =      | 73         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 43.5    | 57.6 ↑      | 133        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 1.9     | 14.5        | 138        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>27.4</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 44.7    | 37.3 ↓      | 136        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 14.6    | n/a         | 131        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.3     | 0.7 ↓       | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.1     | n/a         | 84         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 13.0    | 13.0 ↑      | 129        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>31.1</b> | <b>139</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 32.0    | 22.1 ↓      | 139        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0    | 40.0 =      | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>50.9</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 56.3    | 50.9 ↑      | 117        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>31.1</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 5.0     | 33.3 =      | 122        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 2.6     | 27.4        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 2.3     | 21.8        | 140        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.2     | 20.0        | 140        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 2.2     | 20.1        | 139        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 2.1     | 18.1        | 140        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 9.5     | 53.0 =      | 125        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 1.9     | 14.6        | 140        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 42.5    | 18.6 =      | 125        | Multiple (6)         |

**Angola****137th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>37.5</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.7        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.1   | 17.7        | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.2        | 139        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.3        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.09 | 32.7 ↓      | 100        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.7   | 78.2 =      | 69         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.6   | 14.3 ↓      | 137        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 66.5 ↑      | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>43.5</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.9  | 71.1 =      | 79         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 44.0        | 88         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.6        | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3   | 72.1        | 37         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.5   | 9.0         | 140        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1  | 70.1 ↓      | 71         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.5        | 123        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.6        | 140        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.3   | 22.2        | 137        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.3   | 22.4        | 138        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.38  | 23.1 ↓      | 112        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 9.0   | 98.6 =      | 28         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>40.1</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 23.7  | 25.0 ↓      | 110        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.1   | 18.2        | 140        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.4   | 6.8         | 140        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0         | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 8.7 =       | 121        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.3   | 22.2        | 138        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.6  | 79.6 ↑      | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.6  | 100.0 =     | 34         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 =     | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>53.9</b> | <b>66</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 173   | n/a         | 63         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 26.8  | n/a         | 115        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>34.5</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 17.4  | 91.3 ↑      | 101        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 36.0  | 64.3 =      | 123        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0         | 133        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0         | 134        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.7        | 120        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 29.0        | 139        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.7        | 135        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 19.9        | 140        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>16.8</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.8        | 119        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.3   | 21.3        | 140        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.1         | 122        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.0   | 17.4        | 140        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 39.7  | 54.9 ↑      | 133        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.1         | 126        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0         | 120        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0         | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 27.3        | 121        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0         | 124        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Argentina

**81st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 79th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 44.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.72 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 14,466.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.4 |

**Argentina****81st/140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>51.5</b> ↑ | <b>77</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.0 ↑        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 5.9      | 81.6 ↑        | 95         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8     | 99.8 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4      | 40.0 ↑        | 115        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 50.4     | 50.4 ↓        | 68         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 96.2     | 96.2 =        | 3          | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1      | 34.7 ↓        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.8      | 30.4 ↑        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 26.1     | 74.0 ↓        | 44         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.5      | 25.6 ↑        | 126        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.7      | 29.1 ↓        | 119        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.62     | 62.4 ↓        | 84         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.5      | 41.2 ↑        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 39.0     | 39.0 ↑        | 73         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.8 ↑        | 114        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7      | 45.8 ↑        | 95         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 13.5     | 45.0 ↑        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.1      | 51.4 ↑        | 104        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.7      | 77.0 =        | 10         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>67.6</b> ↑ | <b>68</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 92.6     | 92.6 =        | 11         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.5 ↑        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 10.3     | 25.7 =        | 55         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.5      | 25.7 ↑        | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 80,596.6 | 59.1 ↑        | 48         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.3      | 55.5 ↑        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 32.9     | 32.9 ↓        | 51         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 45.8 ↑        | 81         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.6     | 99.6 ↑        | 73         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 13.2     | 90.5 ↑        | 86         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 5.1      | 96.8 ↑        | 32         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.9      | 65.1 ↑        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>56.2</b> ↑ | <b>65</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 139.8    | 100.0 =       | 26         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 78.1     | n/a           | 55         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 17.8     | 35.6 ↑        | 54         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.4      | n/a           | 73         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 71.0     | 71.0 ↑        | 53         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>44.9</b> = | <b>136</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 25.7     | 39.8 =        | 137        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 64         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>85.1</b> ↑ | <b>53</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.2     | 85.1 ↑        | 52         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>68.4</b> ↓ | <b>51</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.1     | 67.3 =        | 57         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7      | 44.8 ↓        | 88         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5      | 58.2 ↓        | 42         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 71         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.0      | 49.2 ↑        | 78         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.1      | 51.7 ↓        | 69         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 17.4     | 96.8 =        | 13         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.1      | 35.6 ↓        | 89         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.2     | 81.9 =        | 57         | Multiple (6)         |

## Argentina

81st/140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 48.3 ↓  | 120      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.8 ↑  | 130      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.6 ↑  | 104      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.3 ↑  | 118      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.9 ↑  | 121      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.70    | 15.3 ↓  | 126      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6      | 93.2 ↓  | 27       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4      | 35.4 ↓  | 100      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.0     | 83.0 =  | 24       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 50.7 ↓  | 116      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 30.3     | 45.1 =  | 123      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.3      | 22.2 ↑  | 137      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.6 ↓  | 122      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.7 ↓  | 137      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 29.7 ↓  | 100      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1     | 70.1 ↑  | 71       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.4 ↑  | 17       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.0 ↓  | 123      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.6 ↓  | 59       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.9 ↓  | 117      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.71     | 64.1 ↓  | 72       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 29.3     | 70.4 =  | 123      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 52.5 ↑  | 97       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 14.2     | 14.9 ↓  | 135      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 30.1 ↑  | 129      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4      | 24.1 ↑  | 104      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 10.9     | 10.9 ↑  | 91       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.5      | 41.1 =  | 48       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.0 ↑  | 81       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.8      | 97.3 ↓  | 32       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.3     | 100.0 = | 57       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.9     | 93.4 =  | 103      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 68.6 ↑  | 34       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 838      | n/a     | 27       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 14.2     | n/a     | 138      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 55.4 ↓  | 84       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 10.4     | 94.8 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 24.0     | 76.4 =  | 109      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 21.5     | 23.1 ↓  | 111      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.5      | 59.4 =  | 66       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↓  | 75       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.3 ↓  | 74       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.8 ↓  | 69       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 39.1 ↓  | 87       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 40.5 ↓  | 54       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.7 ↑  | 42       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 39.1 ↑  | 102      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.27     | 7.3 ↓   | 67       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.7 ↓  | 89       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 346.0    | 86.6 ↑  | 37       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.48     | 16.7 ↓  | 60       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6      | 19.6 =  | 58       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.07     | 17.8 ↑  | 28       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.9 ↓  | 81       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,293.51 | 77.1 ↑  | 48       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Armenia

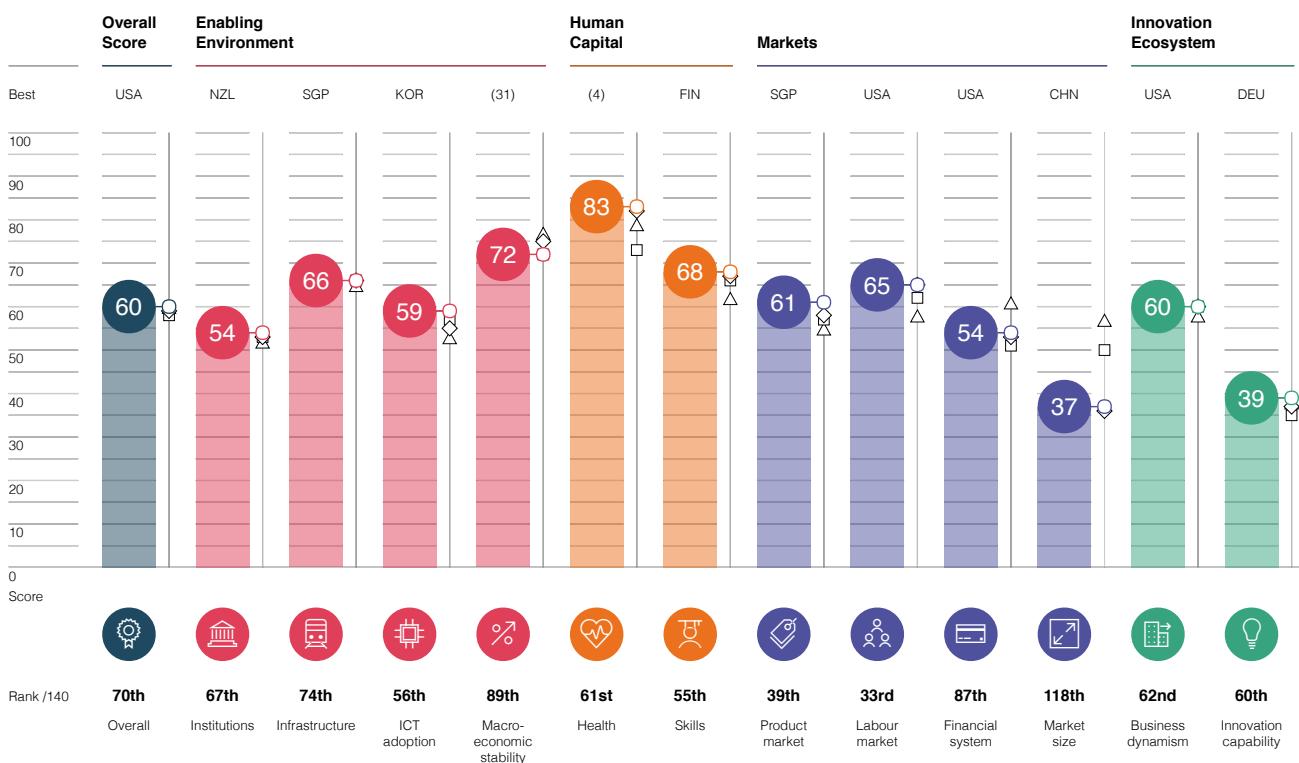
**70th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 72nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.0     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 3,861.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 18.2 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.3     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.5 |

**Armenia****70th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>54.0</b> ↑ | <b>67</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.6 ↑        | 47        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 3.0      | 91.6 ↓        | 71        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9     | 99.9 ↑        | 62        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6      | 59.8 ↑        | 65        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 42.1     | 42.1 ↑        | 122       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5     | 61.5 =        | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5      | 41.9 ↑        | 85        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.4      | 40.5 ↑        | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 30.0     | 70.0 ↑        | 65        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8      | 47.0 ↑        | 41        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.7      | 45.1 ↑        | 68        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.57     | 56.7 ↑        | 97        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑        | 61        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 35.0     | 35.0 ↑        | 91        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.1 ↑        | 55        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1      | 52.2 ↑        | 66        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 21.5     | 71.7 ↑        | 39        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.3      | 55.4 ↓        | 87        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 76        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>66.3</b> ↑ | <b>74</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 41.8     | 41.8 =        | 112       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.7 ↓        | 85        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 22.8     | 57.1 =        | 34        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.1      | 34.4 ↓        | 76        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 11,238.7 | 33.2 ↑        | 93        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.4      | 56.6 ↑        | 78        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.6      | 27.1 ↑        | 119       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 12.4     | 91.3 ↑        | 82        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.5      | 95.4 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓        | 66        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>59.2</b> ↑ | <b>56</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 119.0    | 99.2 ↑        | 71        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 66.8     | n/a           | 74        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 10.8     | 21.5 ↑        | 71        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 4.7      | n/a           | 37        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 64.3     | 64.3 ↑        | 61        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>72.4</b> ↓ | <b>89</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.2     | 97.9 ↓        | 94        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 46.9     | 46.9 ↓        | 101       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>82.7</b> ↑ | <b>61</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 66.5     | 82.7 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>67.6</b> ↑ | <b>55</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.7     | 77.8 =        | 32        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6      | 43.7 ↓        | 97        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8      | 47.0 ↑        | 85        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8      | 47.1 ↑        | 89        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4      | 57.0 ↑        | 58        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 90        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.0     | 72.0 =        | 84        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.6      | 43.9 ↑        | 54        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 9.5      | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (6)         |

## Armenia

70th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 61.2 ↑  | 39       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.2 ↑  | 47       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.8 ↑  | 19       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.5 ↑  | 41       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.5 ↓  | 78       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.49   | 76.7 ↑  | 50       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.8 ↓  | 106      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.3 ↑  | 81       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 11.4   | 88.6 =  | 5        | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 65.0 ↑  | 33       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0   | 81.3 =  | 47       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.1 ↓  | 27       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.3 ↑  | 40       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.1 ↓  | 57       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.3 ↑  | 70       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 69.8 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.1 ↑  | 8        | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.8 ↓  | 110      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↑  | 64       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.9 ↑  | 57       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.75   | 68.4 ↓  | 65       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 54.2 ↑  | 87       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 47.8   | 50.3 ↑  | 77       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.8 ↑  | 81       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.3 ↑  | 72       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 2.6    | 2.6 ↑   | 110      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | n/a    | 10.5 =  | n/a      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.4 ↑  | 75       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.7    | 87.4 ↑  | 83       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.9   | 100.0 = | 62       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.8   | 97.6 =  | 76       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 36.7 ↑  | 118      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 26     | n/a     | 118      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 52.9   | n/a     | 53       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 60.2 ↑  | 62       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.9    | 99.6 =  | 20       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.5    | 96.0 =  | 17       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 36.4   | 39.2 ↓  | 71       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.5    | 46.9 =  | 93       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.3 ↓  | 45       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.3 ↑  | 86       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 77       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.3 ↓  | 47       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 38.8 ↑  | 60       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.8 ↑  | 96       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.0 ↑  | 72       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.80   | 18.1 ↑  | 49       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.8 ↑  | 71       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 153.3  | 74.6 ↑  | 71       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.15   | 26.1 ↑  | 51       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3    | 8.4 ↑   | 86       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 1.3 ↓   | 78       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.3 ↑  | 35       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 611.20 | 69.0 ↑  | 64       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



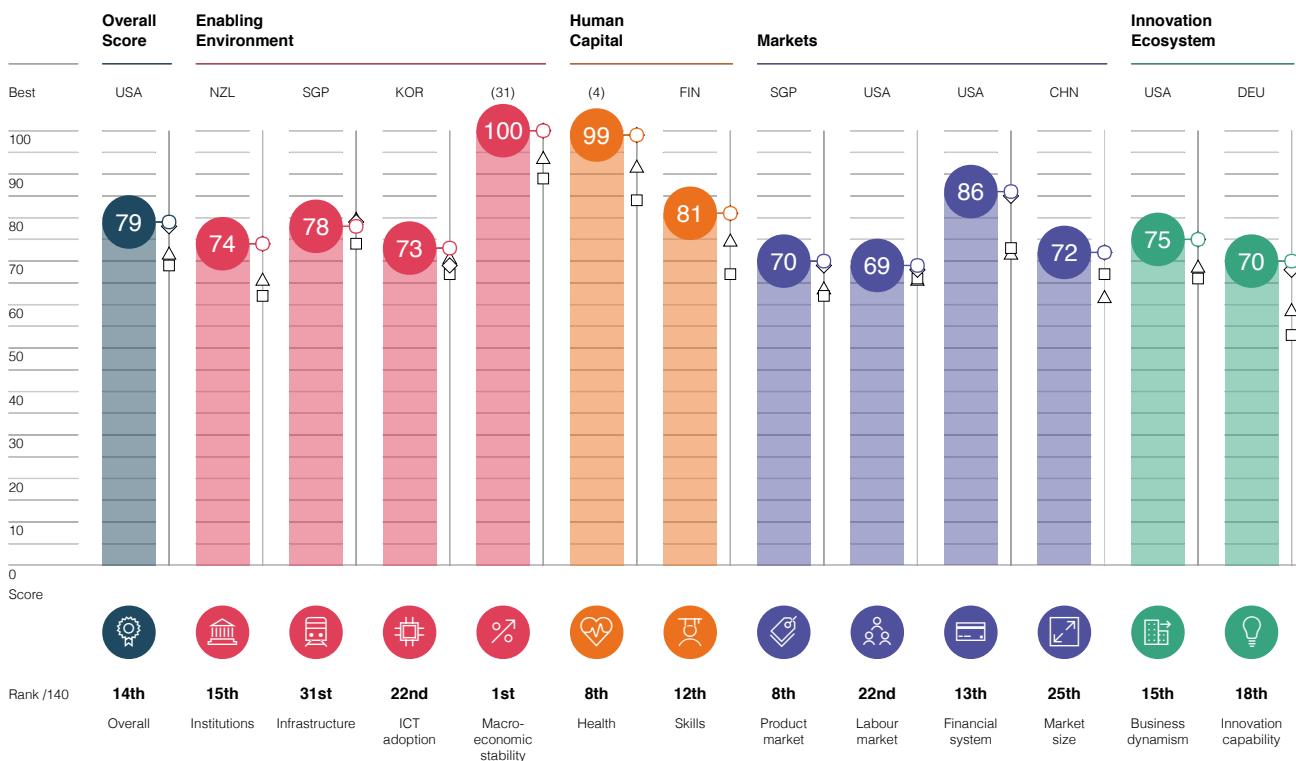
# Australia

**14th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 15th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 24.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.98 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 55,707.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.5      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 6.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.7 |

**Australia****14th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | 73.6 ↓  | 15       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 75.2 ↑  | 27       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.9       | 98.5 ↑  | 29       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.2      | 99.2 ↓  | 88       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 85.2 ↓  | 12       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 66.2      | 66.2 ↓  | 1        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 76.9      | 76.9 =  | 21       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 86.0 ↓  | 7        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.2 ↑  | 28       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 15.5      | 84.5 ↑  | 19       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 38.3 ↑  | 77       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.1 ↑  | 25       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.98      | 98.3 ↑  | 5        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.0 ↑  | 35       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 77.0      | 77.0 ↓  | 13       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.2 ↑  | 11       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 80.2 ↑  | 14       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 20.0      | 66.7 =  | 47       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 6.0       | 83.5 ↓  | 11       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0       | 60.0 =  | 54       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.0       | 60.0 =  | 56       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 77.9 ↓  | 31       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 90.0      | 90.0 =  | 16       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.8 ↓  | 35       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.2       | 3.1 =   | 93       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 54.3 ↑  | 36       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 628,786.0 | 97.5 ↓  | 10       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.0 ↑  | 32       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 28.4      | 28.4 ↓  | 60       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.9 ↓  | 34       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 5.7       | 98.3 ↓  | 23       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 2.2       | 99.8 ↓  | 24       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.4       | 89.8 ↓  | 22       | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 73.5 ↑  | 22       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 112.7     | 93.9 ↑  | 81       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 134.9     | n/a     | 6        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 32.4      | 64.8 ↑  | 21       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 5.9       | n/a     | 32       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 88.2      | 88.2 ↑  | 18       | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.6       | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | 98.5 ↓  | 8        | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 71.5      | 98.5 ↓  | 7        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | 81.0 ↑  | 12       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.2      | 81.4 =  | 26       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.2 ↑  | 15       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.8 ↑  | 21       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.9 ↑  | 18       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 69.1 ↓  | 23       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.5 ↓  | 26       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 22.9      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 65.3 ↑  | 13       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 15.1      | 87.3 =  | 46       | Multiple (6)         |

## Australia

14th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 70.2 ↑  | 8        | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.2 ↓  | 31       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.2 ↑  | 33       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.0 ↓  | 54       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.1 ↑  | 14       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.09     | 86.1 ↑  | 40       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.8      | 96.7 ↓  | 4        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.9      | 71.7 ↑  | 7        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 20.2     | 79.8 =  | 37       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 68.5 ↑  | 22       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 12.0     | 83.3 =  | 44       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.8 ↑  | 110      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.3 ↑  | 66       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.6 ↑  | 105      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.0 ↑  | 17       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 75.3     | 75.3 ↑  | 50       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 30.3 ↓  | 138      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 55.9 ↓  | 81       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 84.0 ↓  | 5        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.8 ↑  | 30       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94     | 92.3 ↑  | 18       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 21.1     | 81.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 85.6 ↑  | 13       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 136.4    | 100.0 = | 15       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.9 ↓  | 18       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.5 ↑  | 35       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 93.9     | 93.9 ↑  | 16       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 5.8      | 96.2 =  | 18       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.4      | 89.4 ↓  | 4        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.0      | 99.0 ↓  | 10       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 3.1      | 97.2 ↓  | 110      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.7     | 90.5 =  | 112      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 72.3 ↑  | 25       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,135    | n/a     | 19       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 21.4     | n/a     | 127      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 75.2 ↑  | 15       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.7      | 99.7 =  | 15       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 2.5      | 98.0 =  | 5        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 82.5     | 88.8 ↓  | 16       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0     | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.0 ↑  | 36       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.1 ↓  | 8        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.7 ↑  | 27       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.6 ↑  | 29       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 69.8 ↑  | 18       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.6 ↑  | 8        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.8 ↑  | 41       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 5.65     | 58.1 ↓  | 23       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.7 ↑  | 32       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 812.7    | 99.2 ↑  | 10       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 57.06    | 74.6 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.2      | 73.4 =  | 16       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.27     | 67.9 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.6 ↑  | 32       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,981.82 | 89.2 ↑  | 25       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Austria

**22nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 21st/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 8.8      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.35 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 47,290.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.9      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 30.5 |

**Austria**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 72.7 ↑  | 18       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 77.7 ↓  | 23       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.7       | 99.5 ↓  | 18       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9      | 99.9 ↓  | 66       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.1       | 84.2 ↓  | 14       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 61.3      | 61.3 ↓  | 15       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 57.7      | 57.7 =  | 61       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.6       | 77.1 ↑  | 20       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.9       | 48.8 ↑  | 41       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 14.0      | 86.0 ↓  | 11       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5       | 42.0 ↑  | 63       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.8       | 64.1 ↑  | 22       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.83      | 82.6 ↓  | 44       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.2       | 54.0 ↑  | 34       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 75.0      | 75.0 =  | 16       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.0       | 82.7 ↑  | 12       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.9       | 81.2 ↓  | 12       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 23.0      | 76.7 =  | 29       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.1       | 85.2 ↑  | 8        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7       | 57.0 =  | 65       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 8.0       | 80.0 =  | 5        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 88.3 ↓  | 12       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 81.0      | 81.0 =  | 26       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 81.4 ↓  | 10       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 58.6      | 100.0 = | 13       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.3       | 71.3 ↓  | 12       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 118,724.5 | 65.3 ↓  | 37       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.1       | 67.7 ↓  | 45       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a       | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6       | 42.9 ↓  | 87       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.4       | 99.6 ↓  | 14       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.8       | 100.0 = | 19       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.8       | 95.9 ↑  | 10       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 64.7 ↓  | 46       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 170.8     | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 86.2      | n/a     | 43       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 28.7      | 57.5 ↓  | 30       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.5       | n/a     | 70       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 84.3      | 84.3 ↑  | 25       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.6       | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 96.7 ↑  | 15       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.9      | 96.7 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 78.4 ↑  | 17       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.3      | 82.0 =  | 23       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.0       | 67.0 ↓  | 17       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5       | 75.6 ↓  | 4        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.1       | 68.4 ↓  | 13       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.8       | 63.8 ↑  | 36       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.7       | 60.9 ↓  | 36       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.1      | 89.3 ↑  | 34       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.1       | 50.9 ↑  | 35       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 10.3      | 99.2 ↑  | 10       | Multiple (6)         |

**Austria****22nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>66.5 ↑</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.7 ↑        | 38        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 64.9 ↓        | 11        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 76.0 ↓        | 11        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.9 ↓        | 26        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 30        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.7       | 67.9 ↓        | 12        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.8      | 82.2 =        | 30        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>67.3 ↑</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 2.0       | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3       | 37.6 ↑        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 74.8 ↓        | 11        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 2.4       | 23.3 ↑        | 139       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 77.5 ↑        | 3         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 47.0 ↓        | 96        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.7       | 44.8 ↑        | 126       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.7 ↑        | 21        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.9 ↑        | 29        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90      | 87.9 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 34.2      | 63.6 =        | 127       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>72.9 ↑</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 85.9      | 90.4 ↓        | 36        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 57.9 ↑        | 30        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 38.7 ↑        | 44        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 26.0      | 26.0 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.3       | 72.3 =        | 28        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 75.9 ↑        | 37        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.7       | 95.6 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.9      | 100.0 =       | 31        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.9      | 99.8 =        | 56        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>64.3 ↑</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 400       | n/a           | 44        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 55.3      | n/a           | 44        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>69.9 ↓</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.1       | 97.5 ↑        | 59        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 21.0      | 79.4 =        | 103       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 80.0      | 86.1 ↓        | 21        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0      | 68.8 =        | 46        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7       | 45.5 ↑        | 91        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.9 ↓        | 19        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.2 ↑        | 22        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 47.5 ↑        | 41        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>74.3 ↑</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 59.0 ↑        | 57        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.7 ↑        | 15        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 34.66     | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.4 ↑        | 16        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 552.3     | 93.5 ↑        | 17        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 231.45    | 100.0 ↑       | 8         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.1       | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.05      | 14.9 ↓        | 33        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.2 ↓        | 48        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 11,366.91 | 100.0 =       | 7         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Azerbaijan

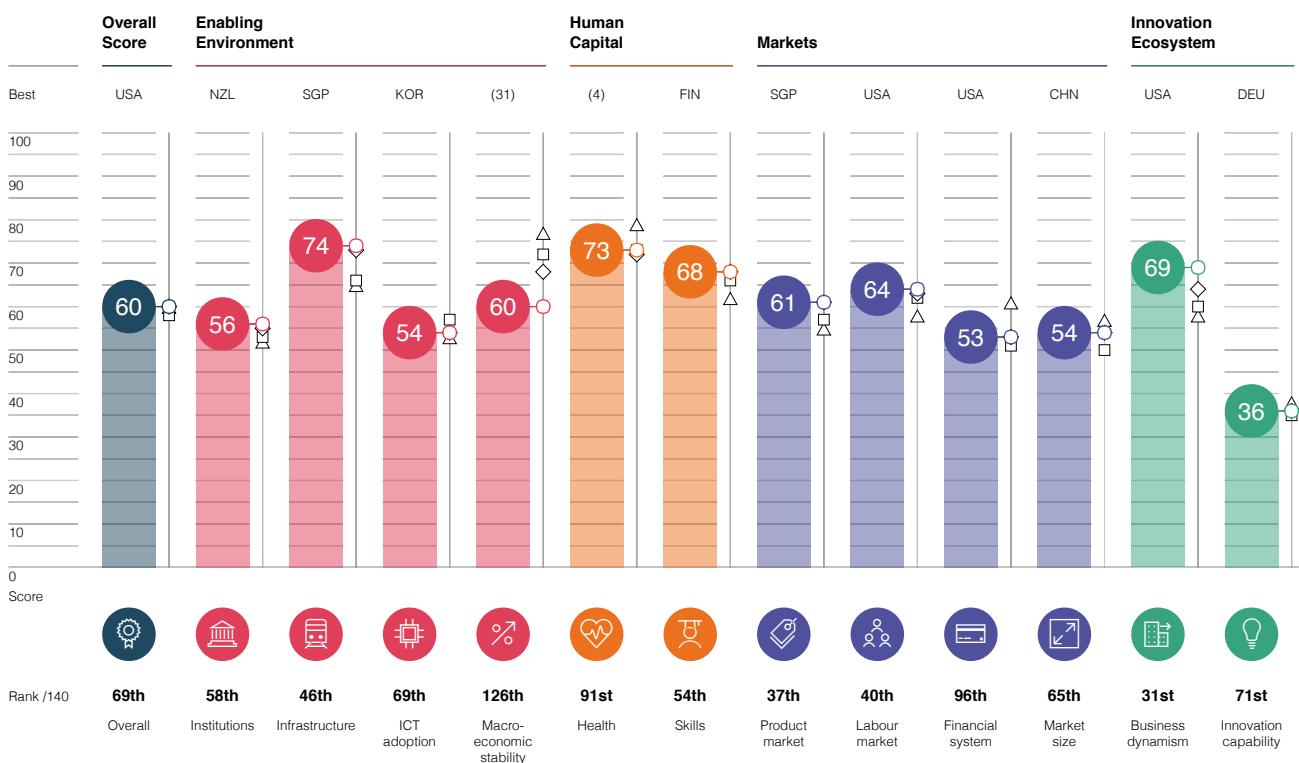
**69th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 65th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 9.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.14 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 4,140.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 6.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 16.6 |

**Azerbaijan****69th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>55.8 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.7 =        | 39         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 2.1      | 94.4 ↑        | 63         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.7     | 99.7 ↓        | 78         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7      | 61.7 =        | 53         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 41.1     | 41.1 ↓        | 123        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 34.6     | 34.6 =        | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.4      | 56.8 =        | 49         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.4      | 56.7 =        | 22         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 59.7     | 40.3 ↓        | 133        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.6      | 60.7 =        | 12         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.6      | 60.5 =        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.68     | 68.0 ↑        | 76         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.7      | 62.1 =        | 20         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 31.0     | 31.0 ↑        | 102        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.2 =        | 46         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.8      | 63.0 =        | 36         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.5     | 48.3 ↓        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.3      | 55.0 =        | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.7      | 77.0 =        | 16         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.3      | 73.0 ↑        | 15         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>73.6 ↑</b> | <b>46</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 50.8     | 50.8 =        | 89         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.0 =        | 34         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 23.9     | 59.9 =        | 32         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.8      | 63.2 =        | 17         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 23,795.6 | 41.9 ↓        | 79         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.8      | 80.0 =        | 12         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.9      | 64.4 =        | 29         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.7     | 92.0 ↑        | 77         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 9.6      | 92.3 ↑        | 63         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.9      | 65.7 =        | 65         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>54.0 ↑</b> | <b>69</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 103.0    | 85.9 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 56.8     | n/a           | 88         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 18.4     | 36.7 ↓        | 53         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 1.3      | n/a           | 55         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 78.2     | 78.2 ↑        | 36         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>59.8 ↓</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 12.8     | 75.6 ↓        | 128        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 44.0     | 44.0 ↓        | 111        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>73.1 ↑</b> | <b>91</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 63.4     | 73.1 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>67.8 ↓</b> | <b>54</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.5     | 69.8 =        | 50         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2      | 52.5 =        | 56         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4      | 56.6 =        | 49         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.7      | 61.8 =        | 32         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.2      | 70.7 =        | 15         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.7      | 62.0 =        | 31         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.7     | 70.6 =        | 88         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.2      | 54.2 =        | 27         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 15.5     | 86.3 ↓        | 48         | Multiple (6)         |

## Azerbaijan

69th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 61.4 ↓  | 37       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.4 =  | 20       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.2 =  | 37       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.7 =  | 63       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.6 =  | 46       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 7.91   | 47.3 ↓  | 90       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.1    | 85.1 ↑  | 62       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.3 ↓  | 82       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 82.2 ↑  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 63.6 ↑  | 40       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 21.7   | 63.2 =  | 96       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.4 =  | 12       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.1 =  | 32       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 72.4 =  | 36       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.2 =  | 37       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 55.3 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.0 =  | 21       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.5 =  | 56       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.7 =  | 45       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.4 =  | 15       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.70   | 62.3 ↓  | 74       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 24.8   | 76.7 =  | 106      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 52.6 ↓  | 96       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 31.9   | 33.6 ↑  | 99       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.1 =  | 40       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 47.8 =  | 23       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0 ↓   | 119      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6    | 9.3 =   | 119      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.8 =  | 92       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 13.8   | 73.1 ↓  | 118      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -4.2   | 100.0 ↑ | 41       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.5   | 100.0 = | 37       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 54.0 ↓  | 65       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 156    | n/a     | 68       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 40.8   | n/a     | 76       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 68.8 ↑  | 31       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.8    | 99.1 ↑  | 38       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.5    | 96.0 =  | 17       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.2   | 43.3 ↓  | 59       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0   | 81.3 ↑  | 17       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.4 =  | 21       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.7 =  | 56       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.2 =  | 35       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.5 =  | 25       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 36.0 ↑  | 71       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.3 =  | 36       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.7 =  | 34       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 1.0 ↓   | 99       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.8 =  | 30       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 79.7   | 65.0 ↑  | 108      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.21   | 3.5 ↑   | 87       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 7.4 ↑   | 90       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.8 ↓   | 86       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.7 =  | 27       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 128.58 | 52.3 ↑  | 101      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Bahrain

**50th** /140

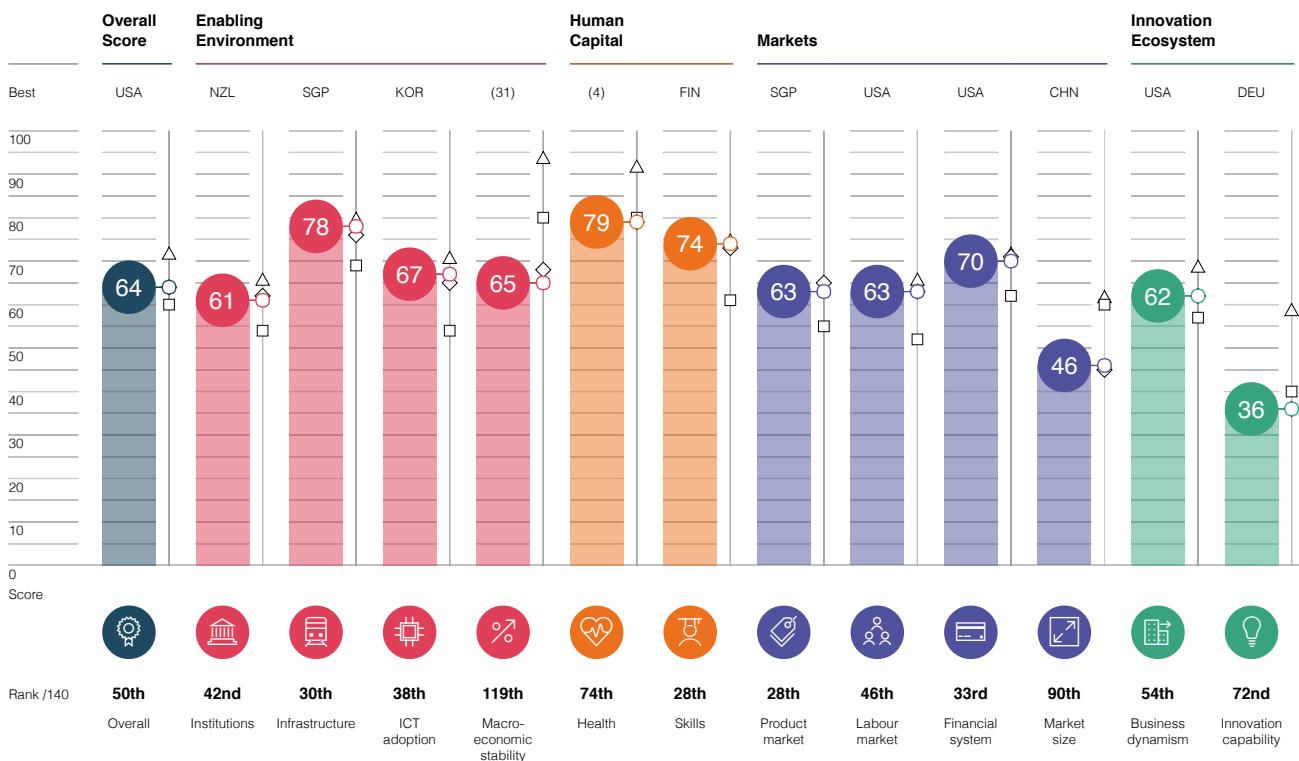
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 46th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.5      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.06 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 24,028.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 1.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 8.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Bahrain****50th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>60.9</b> ↓ | <b>42</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 80.3 =        | 15         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.5      | 99.9 =        | 11         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 98.1     | 98.1 ↓        | 103        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.6 =        | 26         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 52.0     | 52.0 ↓        | 57         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8     | 53.8 =        | 67         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.2 =        | 31         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.7 =        | 14         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 60.9     | 39.2 ↓        | 135        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 60.8 =        | 9          | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.0 =        | 23         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.80     | 79.8 ↑        | 52         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.0 =        | 6          | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 36.0     | 36.0 ↓        | 87         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.4 =        | 27         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.3 =        | 30         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 17.5     | 58.3 =        | 56         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.9 =        | 29         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.7      | 47.0 =        | 90         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>78.0</b> ↑ | <b>30</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.1 =        | 27         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.8 =        | 88         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 54,997.0 | 53.3 ↓        | 60         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 70.9 =        | 36         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 41.0     | 41.0 ↑        | 40         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.0 =        | 30         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓        | 69         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 2.4      | 100.0 =       | 4          | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 10.9     | 90.9 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.3      | 87.9 =        | 24         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>66.7</b> ↑ | <b>38</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 158.4    | 100.0 =       | 10         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 147.3    | n/a           | 5          | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 14.3     | 28.6 ↓        | 60         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.9      | n/a           | 62         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 98.0     | 98.0 ↑        | 3          | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>65.3</b> ↓ | <b>119</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 2.1      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 30.6     | 30.6 ↓        | 136        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>79.2</b> ↑ | <b>74</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 65.4     | 79.2 ↑        | 73         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>73.6</b> ↑ | <b>28</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.0     | 66.7 =        | 59         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.9 =        | 28         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.3 =        | 30         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.9 =        | 31         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.6 =        | 33         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.3     | 90.8 ↑        | 26         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.4 =        | 26         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 12.1     | 94.9 ↓        | 26         | Multiple (6)         |

**Bahrain****50th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>63.0</b> ↓ | <b>28</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.1 =        | 13        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.3 =        | 36        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 73.0 =        | 24        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.1 =        | 22        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.06   | 66.3 ↓        | 66        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4    | 89.8 ↓        | 42        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7    | 41.7 ↓        | 62        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 50.8   | 49.2 =        | 91        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>63.0</b> ↑ | <b>46</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.6   | 80.1 =        | 55        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.9 =        | 28        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 70.0 =        | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 77.0 =        | 15        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.3 =        | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 60.8   | 60.8 ↑        | 101       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.8 =        | 12        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.1 =        | 119       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.2 =        | 38        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.9 =        | 19        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.44   | 30.0 ↓        | 109       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.5   | 92.4 =        | 56        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>70.3</b> ↓ | <b>33</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 69.1   | 72.7 =        | 43        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.1 =        | 28        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.2 =        | 24        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 62.7   | 62.7 ↓        | 33        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.8    | 29.3 =        | 69        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 73.2 =        | 46        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.9    | 89.1 ↓        | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.1   | 100.0 =       | 58        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.5   | 100.0 =       | 35        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>45.8</b> ↑ | <b>90</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 64     | n/a           | 89        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 51.7   | n/a           | 54        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>61.9</b> ↓ | <b>54</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.0    | 99.5 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 9.3    | 91.2 =        | 59        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 41.9   | 45.1 ↓        | 52        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =        | 96        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.4 =        | 27        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.2 =        | 41        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.7 =        | 54        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.2 =        | 60        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>35.9</b> ↓ | <b>72</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | n/a    | n/a           | n/a       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.3 =        | 27        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.54   | 13.3 ↓        | 55        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.1 =        | 42        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 63.3   | 61.7 ↑        | 117       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.81   | 19.0 ↓        | 56        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 3.4 =         | 109       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↑         | 107       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.9 =        | 42        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 577.27 | 68.4 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Bangladesh

**103rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 102nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 163.2   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.54 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,601.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.4 |

**Bangladesh****103rd /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>46.5 ↑</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.5 ↑        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.5      | 93.2 =        | 66         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 85.9     | 85.9 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.5 ↑        | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 43.4     | 43.4 ↓        | 119        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 65.4     | 65.4 =        | 42         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.0 ↓        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.4 ↓        | 84         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 48.6     | 51.4 ↓        | 119        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.6 ↑        | 69         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.4 ↑        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.80     | 80.3 ↑        | 50         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.8 ↓        | 71         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 28.0     | 28.0 ↑        | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑        | 89         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.2 ↑        | 119        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 4.5      | 15.0 =        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 44.0 ↓        | 124        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>53.4 ↑</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 34.3     | 34.3 =        | 121        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.2 ↑        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 19.2     | 48.0 =        | 40         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.3 ↑        | 68         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 48,504.1 | 51.4 ↓        | 63         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 ↑        | 109        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 10.8     | 10.8 ↓        | 81         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 40.9 ↑        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 75.0     | 75.0 ↑        | 108        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 11.0     | 92.7 ↑        | 71         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 41.0     | 60.2 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.0 ↑        | 106        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>39.8 ↑</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 88.1     | 73.4 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 30.0     | n/a           | 112        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 4.4      | 8.9 ↑         | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.4      | n/a           | 44         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 18.2     | 18.2 ↑        | 122        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>72.6 ↑</b> | <b>88</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.7      | 95.3 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 49.9     | 49.9 ↑        | 80         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>71.2 ↑</b> | <b>96</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 62.8     | 71.2 ↑        | 95         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>44.0 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 5.2      | 34.7 =        | 119        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.2 ↓        | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.5 ↑        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.1 ↓        | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.9 ↑        | 120        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑        | 105        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 11.7     | 65.0 =        | 105        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 31.9 ↑        | 107        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 33.9     | 40.2 ↑        | 114        | Multiple (6)         |

## Bangladesh

103rd /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 47.8 ↓  | 123      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.3 ↑  | 86       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.2 ↑  | 115      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.9 ↓  | 110      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 62.1 ↓  | 36       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 13.21 | 11.9 ↓  | 128      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5   | 92.0 ↑  | 33       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3   | 32.5 ↓  | 115      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 44.2  | 55.8 =  | 85       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 50.9 ↑  | 115      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 31.0  | 43.8 =  | 125      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.6 ↓  | 50       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.7 ↓  | 87       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 63.2 ↓  | 81       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 26.8 ↓  | 107      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 62.9  | 62.9 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.8 ↑  | 67       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.9 ↓  | 87       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.5 ↓  | 90       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑  | 78       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.26  | 7.9 ↑   | 128      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0   | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 51.8 ↓  | 103      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 44.5  | 46.8 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.7 ↓  | 82       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 26.3 ↑  | 98       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 25.0  | 25.0 =  | 69       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7   | 12.3 =  | 104      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.6 ↓  | 124      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 8.4   | 84.0 =  | 92       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.7  | 100.0 = | 53       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 10.8  | 85.3 =  | 116      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 66.5 ↑  | 36       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 626   | n/a     | 32       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 23.7  | n/a     | 120      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 50.0 ↓  | 120      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 22.3  | 88.9 ↓  | 107      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 19.5  | 80.9 =  | 101      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.3  | 30.5 ↓  | 93       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 4.0   | 25.0 =  | 128      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.7 ↓  | 82       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑  | 113      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.3 ↓  | 97       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.8 ↑  | 108      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 30.6 ↑  | 102      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 50.9 ↑  | 99       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑  | 63       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03  | 0.8 ↓   | 105      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 32.7 ↑  | 125      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 158.3 | 75.1 ↑  | 63       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.04  | 0.7 ↓   | 106      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4   | 13.3 =  | 72       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01  | 3.5 ↓   | 58       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.1 ↓  | 77       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 55.15 | 43.3 ↓  | 111      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Belgium

**21st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 19th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.4     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.42 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 43,582.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.9      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 6.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 27.7 |

**Belgium****21st/140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>69.8 ↑</b>  | <b>21</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.4 ↑         | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.9      | 95.1 =         | 60        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.0     | 98.0 ↑         | 104       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.6      | 76.0 ↓         | 30        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 57.7     | 57.7 ↓         | 25        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5     | 61.5 =         | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.7      | 79.0 ↑         | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.2      | 53.2 ↓         | 27        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 13.2     | 86.8 ↓         | 7         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1      | 35.0 ↑         | 92        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.2      | 53.2 ↓         | 41        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.76     | 75.8 ↑         | 58        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8      | 47.2 ↑         | 62        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 75.0     | 75.0 ↓         | 16        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.6 ↓         | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.0      | 83.5 ↓         | 7         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 22.5     | 75.0 =         | 31        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.8      | 80.6 ↑         | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.0      | 70.0 =         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.0      | 50.0 =         | 81        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>86.5 ↓</b>  | <b>13</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 86.6     | 86.6 =         | 19        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓         | 52        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 118.0    | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.1      | 51.5 ↓         | 41        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 97,023.4 | 62.0 ↓         | 42        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.6      | 76.7 ↓         | 17        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 83.1     | 83.1 ↓         | 9         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.6      | 76.0 ↓         | 10        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.2      | 99.8 ↑         | 11        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6      | 100.0 =        | 12        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.8      | 95.9 ↓         | 9         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>66.1 ↑</b>  | <b>40</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 104.7    | 87.2 ↓         | 93        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 75.1     | n/a            | 59        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 38.3     | 76.6 ↑         | 11        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.1      | n/a            | 87        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 86.5     | 86.5 ↑         | 22        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.0      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>94.1 ↑</b>  | <b>28</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.1     | 94.1 ↑         | 27        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>79.5 ↓</b>  | <b>16</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.9     | 79.5 =         | 30        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.0      | 66.6 ↓         | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1      | 67.8 ↓         | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0      | 67.5 ↓         | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.8      | 63.8 ↓         | 35        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.7      | 62.1 ↓         | 30        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 19.8     | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.0      | 49.3 ↓         | 39        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 11.2     | 96.9 =         | 16        | Multiple (6)         |

## Belgium

21st/140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 64.3 ↓  | 22       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.4 ↑  | 46       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.7 ↓  | 10       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.9 ↓  | 26       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓  | 69       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓  | 12       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.7      | 66.6 ↓  | 14       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 22.5     | 77.5 =  | 45       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 64.4 ↑  | 37       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 19.7     | 67.4 =  | 86       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.5 ↑  | 115      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.5 ↓  | 47       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.5 ↑  | 106      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.2 ↓  | 25       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 94.8     | 94.8 ↑  | 9        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.1 ↑  | 23       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.0 ↑  | 107      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.4 ↓  | 14       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.8 ↓  | 45       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.91     | 88.9 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 46.2     | 46.9 ↑  | 138      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 78.4 ↓  | 24       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 61.4     | 64.7 ↑  | 53       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.4 ↓  | 27       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.8 ↓  | 27       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 81.1     | 81.1 ↑  | 25       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.2      | 100.0 = | 16       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.3 ↑  | 52       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.4      | 94.1 ↑  | 55       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 6.1      | 89.2 ↓  | 120      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.3     | 100.0 = | 38       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 68.9 ↑  | 33       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 481      | n/a     | 36       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 105.0    | n/a     | 6        | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 73.8 ↓  | 18       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.6      | 97.2 ↓  | 62       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.0      | 96.5 =  | 12       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 84.6     | 91.1 ↓  | 13       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5     | 71.9 =  | 38       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.1 ↓  | 85       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 75.7 ↓  | 13       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.2 ↓  | 32       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.0 ↑  | 26       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 73.4 ↓  | 17       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.7 ↓  | 43       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↑  | 17       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 24.76    | 99.7 ↓  | 8        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.3 ↓  | 17       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 674.7    | 96.5 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 113.10   | 87.0 ↓  | 17       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.5      | 81.9 ↓  | 12       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.09     | 24.5 ↓  | 24       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.0 ↓  | 20       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 7,687.03 | 96.3 ↑  | 15       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 122nd/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◇ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.1  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 830.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.1   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.8  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 47.8 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>45.1</b> ↑ | <b>114</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.0 ↑        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 6.2   | 80.7 =        | 97         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7   | 61.1 ↑        | 54         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 39.1  | 39.1 ↑        | 130        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 19.2  | 19.2 =        | 132        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1   | 34.9 ↑        | 98         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.3   | 38.4 ↑        | 68         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 30.2  | 69.8 ↑        | 68         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3   | 38.5 ↑        | 75         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.9   | 47.8 ↑        | 57         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.37  | 37.1 ↑        | 119        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6   | 42.7 ↑        | 79         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 39.0  | 39.0 ↑        | 73         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.9 ↓        | 100        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7   | 44.6 ↑        | 98         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 6.5   | 21.7 ↑        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.8   | 47.2 ↑        | 116        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3   | 43.0 =        | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7   | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>41.0</b> ↑ | <b>126</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 74.3  | 74.3 =        | 48         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.0 ↓        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 6.6   | 16.5 =        | 62         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.5   | 8.8 ↑         | 131        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 864.6 | 12.7 ↓        | 132        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.5   | 41.4 ↓        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 18.4  | 18.4 ↑        | 65         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0   | 34.0 ↑        | 107        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 31.9  | 31.9 ↑        | 128        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 18.9  | 84.4 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 41.7  | 59.5 ↑        | 128        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.0   | 33.8 ↑        | 120        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>20.0</b> ↑ | <b>133</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 78.5  | 65.4 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 12.0  | n/a           | 134        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.3   | 0.5 ↑         | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 12.0  | 12.0 ↑        | 132        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>71.6</b> ↓ | <b>94</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.3  | 97.7 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 45.6  | 45.6 ↓        | 107        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>49.8</b> ↑ | <b>121</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 55.9  | 49.8 ↑        | 120        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>42.5</b> ↑ | <b>119</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 3.4   | 22.7 =        | 130        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.2   | 37.3 ↑        | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3   | 55.4 ↑        | 52         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9   | 48.6 ↓        | 78         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4   | 39.8 ↑        | 117        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.8   | 63.7 ↓        | 25         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.8  | 71.1 =        | 86         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.5   | 41.9 ↑        | 63         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 45.0  | 12.4 =        | 129        | Multiple (6)         |

**Benin****123rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>54.0</b> ↑ | <b>86</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.2 ↑        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.3 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.0 ↑        | 109        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.9 ↑        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14  | 32.4 ↑        | 104        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 94.7 ↓        | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.1 ↑        | 83         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 69.8 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>50.6</b> ↑ | <b>118</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 11.6   | 84.1 =        | 41         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.6 ↑        | 35         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.3 ↑        | 53         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.0 ↓        | 23         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.9    | 15.8 ↓        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 62.9   | 62.9 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.0 ↓        | 20         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.5    | 74.9 ↓        | 3          | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.2 ↑        | 111        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 32.2 ↑        | 130        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.29   | 11.6 ↑        | 122        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 26.4   | 74.4 =        | 115        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>43.8</b> ↓ | <b>132</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.4   | 22.6 ↑        | 114        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.6 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.8    | 13.4 ↑        | 136        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 4.3    | 4.3 =         | 105        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 12.3 =        | 105        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.0 ↓        | 111        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 20.3   | 60.0 =        | 129        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -2.1   | 100.0 =       | 52         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 =       | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>34.9</b> ↑ | <b>125</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 23     | n/a           | 123        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 42.0   | n/a           | 73         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>52.7</b> ↓ | <b>105</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 3.6    | 98.2 ↑        | 52         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.5    | 92.0 =        | 51         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 22.9   | 24.7 ↑        | 107        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.5 ↓        | 129        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.5 ↓        | 124        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.3 ↑        | 121        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.4 ↑        | 125        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>26.7</b> ↓ | <b>126</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↓        | 83         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.4 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.8 ↓        | 100        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 76.0   | 64.3 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.6 ↓         | 109        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 4.2 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓         | 103        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.0    | 16.3 ↑        | 139        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 173.75 | 55.5 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.1    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 3,353.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 44.6 |

**Bolivia****105th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>41.2</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 66.3        | 62         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 6.3     | 80.3 ↓      | 98         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0   | 100.0 ↑     | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7     | 28.1        | 134        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 50.0    | 50.0 ↑      | 72         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 73.1    | 73.1 =      | 27         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 1.1     | 2.4         | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 1.5     | 8.7         | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 32.5    | 67.6 ↑      | 90         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.1     | 18.3        | 137        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.1     | 17.7        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.58    | 57.9 ↑      | 93         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.3     | 20.9        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 33.0    | 33.0 =      | 96         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 2.5     | 25.8        | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 2.3     | 22.3        | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.0     | 23.3 =      | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 59.1        | 76         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 4.0     | 40.0 =      | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.0     | 40.0 =      | 106        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>56.2</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 39.8    | 39.8 =      | 114        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.4     | 39.2        | 98         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 2.6     | 6.5 =       | 81         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.3     | 21.9        | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 8,226.7 | 30.0 ↑      | 105        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 38.6        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a     | n/a         | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 1.9     | 15.6        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 91.5    | 91.5 ↑      | 96         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.6     | 94.2 ↓      | 58         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 8.6     | 93.3 ↑      | 55         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.4        | 98         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>45.7</b> | <b>87</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 99.2    | 82.7 ↑      | 102        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 76.5    | n/a         | 57         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 3.2     | 6.5 ↑       | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.4     | n/a         | 71         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 39.7    | 39.7 ↑      | 94         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>73.1</b> | <b>84</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.2     | 100.0 =     | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 46.1    | 46.1 ↓      | 104        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>75.0</b> | <b>87</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 64.0    | 75.0 ↑      | 86         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>56.6</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.6     | 57.3 =      | 84         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1     | 35.2        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 43.3        | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 43.3        | 105        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.3     | 37.9        | 122        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 41.8        | 115        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.8    | 76.7 =      | 72         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.5     | 25.5        | 126        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 18.4    | 79.1 ↓      | 68         | Multiple (6)         |

**Bolivia****105th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | <b>48.5</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.0     | 17.3        | 139        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 41.3        | 92         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 60.1        | 98         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 47.8        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 9.66    | 35.6 ↓      | 97         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.0     | 84.1 ↓      | 64         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3     | 33.0 ↑      | 113        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 13.8    | 86.2 =      | 13         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>47.5</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | N/Appl. | 0.0         | 138        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.2     | 20.2        | 139        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 42.3        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.0     | 50.6        | 125        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.8     | 13.8        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1    | 71.1 ↑      | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7     | 44.8        | 105        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.4     | 73.4        | 7          | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 37.7        | 127        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 29.7        | 132        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.76    | 69.7 ↑      | 62         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.8    | 85.0 =      | 86         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -       | <b>54.8</b> | <b>85</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 57.5    | 60.6 ↑      | 58         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 47.8        | 57         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.2     | 19.2        | 123        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 20.6    | 20.6 ↑      | 76         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1     | 18.6 =      | 94         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2     | 69.5        | 60         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.6     | 97.8 ↓      | 21         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 13.7    | 69.2 ↓      | 136        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.6    | 90.2 =      | 114        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | <b>46.2</b> | <b>87</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 76      | n/a         | 85         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.0    | n/a         | 95         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -       | <b>45.0</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 54.0    | 73.0 ↓      | 130        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 45.0    | 55.3 =      | 128        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.9    | 44.0 ↓      | 55         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.5     | 40.6 =      | 108        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 43.7        | 99         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 42.6        | 123        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 33.3        | 133        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 27.1        | 139        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>26.9</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.4        | 114        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.1        | 128        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00    | 0.0         | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.2        | 136        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 105.3   | 69.1 ↑      | 93         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.06    | 1.1 ↑       | 102        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2     | 5.2 =       | 95         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00    | 0.0         | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.5     | 24.2        | 131        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 265.62  | 60.1 ↑      | 87         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Bosnia and Herzegovina

**91st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 90th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.5     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.04 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 5,149.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 25.6 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.7 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Bosnia and Herzegovina****91st/140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>45.6</b> ↓ | <b>111</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 53.1 ↑        | 103        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.3     | 97.4 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 64         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 41.3 ↓        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | n/a     | 53.0 ↑        | n/a        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 50.0    | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.4     | 23.5 ↓        | 124        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 1.8     | 13.8 ↓        | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 27.4    | 72.6 ↑        | 50         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.2     | 19.8 ↓        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.2     | 19.6 ↓        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.43    | 43.3 ↓        | 109        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.1     | 18.7 ↓        | 137        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 38.0    | 38.0 ↓        | 77         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 37.9 ↑        | 130        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 2.9     | 32.3 ↓        | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 12.5    | 41.7 =        | 89         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.4     | 40.4 ↑        | 129        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7     | 47.0 =        | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0     | 70.0 =        | 24         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>60.7</b> ↓ | <b>89</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 49.2    | 49.2 =        | 93         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.2 ↓        | 117        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 19.9    | 49.7 =        | 39         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.1     | 18.6 ↓        | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 8,944.1 | 30.9 ↑        | 98         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.3     | 37.7 ↑        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.0     | 16.2 ↓        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 10.3    | 93.4 ↓        | 66         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 7.8     | 94.1 ↑        | 49         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.2     | 54.1 ↓        | 96         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>45.8</b> ↑ | <b>86</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 98.1    | 81.7 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 43.4    | n/a           | 104        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 18.9    | 37.8 ↑        | 50         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a           | 96         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 60.3    | 60.3 ↑        | 66         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>74.4</b> ↑ | <b>73</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.1     | 98.8 ↑        | 80         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0    | 50.0 =        | 64         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>85.3</b> ↑ | <b>52</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.3    | 85.3 ↑        | 51         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>57.5</b> ↓ | <b>87</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.0     | 60.0 =        | 74         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.0     | 33.8 ↓        | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 35.7 ↓        | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.2     | 36.0 ↓        | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8     | 47.1 ↑        | 88         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3     | 38.1 ↓        | 130        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.2    | 78.9 =        | 68         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5     | 24.5 ↓        | 130        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.3    | 81.8 ↓        | 58         | Multiple (6)         |

**Bosnia and Herzegovina****91st/140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>51.6 ↑</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.7 ↓        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.2 ↓        | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.5 ↑        | 117        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.9 ↑        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.18   | 65.4 ↓        | 70         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.0 ↓        | 97         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 40.8 ↓        | 69         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 81.8 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>51.2 ↓</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 9.2    | 89.1 =        | 25         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 34.2 ↓        | 123        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.5 ↓        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 72.7 ↓        | 34         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.0 ↑        | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 72.2   | 72.2 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.3 ↓        | 132        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.8 ↓        | 82         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.4 ↑        | 131        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.7 ↓        | 129        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.47   | 33.1 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.5   | 92.4 =        | 56         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>55.1 ↑</b> | <b>83</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 53.8   | 56.7 ↓        | 67         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.3 ↑        | 126        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.3    | 21.1 ↓        | 117        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 23.8   | 23.8 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.8    | 30.8 =        | 66         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.2 ↑        | 97         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 11.8   | 77.2 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.4   | 100.0 =       | 36         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.3   | 98.7 =        | 67         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>41.8 ↑</b> | <b>99</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 41     | n/a           | 99         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 60.1   | n/a           | 35         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>52.7 ↑</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.7    | 96.2 ↑        | 74         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 65.0   | 35.2 =        | 134        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 37.9   | 40.8 ↓        | 66         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 15.0   | 93.8 =        | 1          | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.2 ↑        | 103        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 39.9 ↓        | 128        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.1 ↑        | 128        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.6 ↑        | 112        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>28.2 ↑</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.0 ↑        | 115        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.4 ↓        | 105        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.22   | 6.2 ↓         | 71         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.5 ↓        | 131        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 73.7   | 63.9 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.50   | 7.5 ↓         | 73         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 7.3 ↓         | 91         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.8 ↑         | 85         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.3    | 21.7 ↑        | 132        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 208.12 | 57.5 ↑        | 91         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Botswana

**90th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 85th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.2     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 7,877.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 17.4 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 2.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 60.5 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Botswana****90th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *        | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>54.7 ↓</b>  | <b>62</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 67.3 ↓         | 61         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 15.0    | 50.7 =         | 126        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0   | 100.0 =        | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 60.7 ↑         | 57         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 47.8    | 47.8 ↓         | 94         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 34.6    | 34.6 =         | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.3     | 55.5 ↑         | 52         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 47.3 ↓         | 43         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 25.3    | 74.7 ↓         | 42         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 41.4 ↓         | 66         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.8 ↓         | 34         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.20    | 19.7 ↓         | 130        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.2 ↓         | 38         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 61.0    | 61.0 ↑         | 31         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.1     | 68.0 ↓         | 36         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.1 ↓         | 67         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 10.0    | 33.3 =         | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 60.3 ↓         | 72         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0     | 60.0 =         | 54         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.3     | 53.0 =         | 76         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>53.9 ↓</b>  | <b>108</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 91.0    | 91.0 =         | 13         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 44.0 ↓         | 84         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.5     | 3.8 =          | 91         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.7 ↑         | 59         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 1,455.5 | 15.8 ↓         | 127        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 46.1 ↓         | 106        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a     | n/a            | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 34.0 ↓         | 106        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 54.8    | 54.8 ↑         | 117        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 12.1    | 91.6 ↓         | 80         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 27.3    | 74.2 ↑         | 102        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 49.1 ↑         | 104        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>42.0 ↑</b>  | <b>98</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 141.4   | 100.0 =        | 24         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 66.9    | n/a            | 72         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.1     | 4.3 ↓          | 105        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.1     | n/a            | 90         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 39.4    | 39.4 ↑         | 95         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.1     | 100.0 =        | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0   | 100.0 =        | 1          | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>51.9 ↑</b>  | <b>115</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 56.6    | 51.9 ↑         | 114        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>56.7 ↓</b>  | <b>92</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.9     | 59.1 =         | 76         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.5 ↓         | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 47.2 ↓         | 84         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4     | 40.4 ↓         | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7     | 44.5 ↓         | 100        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 47.5 ↓         | 92         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.6    | 70.0 =         | 91         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.2     | 35.9 ↓         | 88         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 22.6    | 68.5 =         | 84         | Multiple (6)         |

**Botswana****90th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>53.1</b> ↓ | <b>95</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.9 ↑        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.2 ↓        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.4 ↓        | 105        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↓        | 79         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.44   | 57.1 ↑        | 80         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.3 ↓        | 90         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.0    | 51.2 =        | 38         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 38.3   | 61.7 =        | 77         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>60.5</b> ↓ | <b>57</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.6   | 65.5 =        | 90         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.9 ↑        | 67         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.4 ↓        | 80         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.1 ↓        | 86         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.3 ↓        | 89         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1   | 70.1 ↑        | 71         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.6 ↓        | 134        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 52.9 ↓        | 97         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.0 ↓        | 47         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.8 ↑        | 100        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.79   | 73.8 ↑        | 55         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>59.5</b> ↓ | <b>69</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 32.2   | 33.9 ↓        | 98         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.2 ↓        | 88         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 25.5 ↓        | 101        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 25.0   | 25.0 ↓        | 68         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.0    | 50.1 =        | 40         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.3 ↓        | 70         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.9    | 91.2 ↓        | 70         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -2.2   | 100.0 =       | 51         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.4   | 100.0 =       | 26         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>38.6</b> ↓ | <b>111</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 35     | n/a           | 106        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.8   | n/a           | 90         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>53.0</b> ↓ | <b>103</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.7    | 99.7 ↑        | 15         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 48.0   | 52.3 =        | 130        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 65.5   | 70.5 ↓        | 31         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 4.0    | 25.0 =        | 128        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.3 ↓        | 102        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.5 ↓        | 62         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.8 ↓        | 115        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.8 ↓        | 109        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>30.6</b> ↓ | <b>101</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.4 ↓        | 63         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.5 ↓        | 118        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.6 ↓         | 109        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.4 ↓        | 107        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 90.7   | 66.9 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.4 ↓         | 115        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5    | 18.1 =        | 62         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓         | 107        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.4 ↓        | 104        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 224.99 | 58.3 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Brazil

**72nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 69th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 207.7   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 2.55 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 9,894.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 13.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.5     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 51.3 |

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 49.7 ↓  | 93       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 41.0 ↓  | 124      | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 29.5      | 1.6 ↓   | 133      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8      | 99.8 ↑  | 74       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4       | 40.8 ↓  | 111      | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 53.6      | 53.6 ↑  | 51       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6       | 43.6 ↓  | 79       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.6       | 27.5 ↓  | 113      | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.2      | 68.8 ↑  | 83       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 1.6       | 9.9 ↓   | 140      | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.7       | 27.5 ↓  | 124      | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.97      | 97.2 ↑  | 12       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.5       | 24.9 ↓  | 129      | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 37.0      | 37.0 ↓  | 80       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.7 ↓  | 92       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.0       | 49.4 ↓  | 77       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 13.8      | 46.0 =  | 82       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.7       | 61.5 ↓  | 65       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7       | 57.0 =  | 65       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0       | 70.0 =  | 24       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 64.3 ↑  | 81       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 63.7      | 63.7 =  | 74       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.0       | 33.8 ↓  | 112      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 3.5       | 8.8 =   | 79       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.5       | 24.7 ↑  | 97       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 437,475.0 | 89.7 ↑  | 17       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.4       | 57.3 ↑  | 73       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 35.6      | 35.6 ↓  | 47       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1       | 34.3 ↓  | 105      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.6      | 99.6 ↓  | 73       | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 15.1      | 88.4 ↓  | 96       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 9.0       | 92.9 ↑  | 57       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.6       | 59.8 ↑  | 78       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 55.6 ↑  | 66       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 113.0     | 94.2 ↓  | 80       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 90.2      | n/a     | 36       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 13.7      | 27.4 ↑  | 63       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.8       | n/a     | 63       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 60.9      | 60.9 ↑  | 65       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 64.6 ↑  | 122      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 6.1       | 94.2 ↑  | 110      | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 34.9      | 34.9 ↓  | 131      | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 79.6 ↑  | 73       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.5      | 79.6 ↑  | 72       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 56.0 ↓  | 94       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.4       | 49.6 =  | 100      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8       | 46.5 ↓  | 75       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4       | 39.7 ↓  | 121      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4       | 39.7 ↓  | 124      | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2       | 37.1 ↓  | 125      | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3       | 38.6 ↓  | 127      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.4      | 85.5 =  | 45       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5       | 25.7 ↓  | 125      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 21.5      | 71.2 =  | 79       | Multiple (6)         |

## Brazil

72nd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 48.9 ↓  | 117      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 27.9 ↓  | 132      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.4 ↓  | 56       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.1 ↓  | 95       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.5 ↑  | 136      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.45  | 17.0 ↓  | 125      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 93.7 ↑  | 21       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.2 ↓  | 103      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 22.5   | 77.5 =  | 45       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 51.0 ↓  | 114      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.4   | 76.2 =  | 66       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.2    | 20.8 ↑  | 138      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.6 ↓  | 117      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.9 ↓  | 124      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 27.6 ↓  | 105      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 66.0   | 66.0 ↓  | 88       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.6 ↑  | 122      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 29.2 ↓  | 138      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.7 ↓  | 58       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 39.5 ↓  | 113      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.82   | 77.3 ↓  | 49       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 40.2   | 55.3 =  | 137      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 63.2 ↓  | 57       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 65.0   | 68.4 ↓  | 49       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.4 ↓  | 110      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 24.3 ↓  | 103      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 34.6   | 34.6 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9    | 31.9 =  | 60       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 78.8 ↑  | 22       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.9    | 93.1 ↓  | 61       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -6.8   | 100.0 = | 28       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.4   | 98.8 =  | 64       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 80.9 ↑  | 10       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,951  | n/a     | 8        | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 10.9   | n/a     | 139      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 52.4 ↓  | 108      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.0    | 97.5 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 79.5   | 20.6 =  | 137      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 12.7   | 13.7 ↓  | 126      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0   | 81.3 =  | 17       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.6 ↑  | 56       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.6 ↓  | 61       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.5 ↑  | 60       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.8 ↑  | 44       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 47.8 ↓  | 40       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.7 ↓  | 60       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.7 ↓  | 52       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.30   | 8.2 ↑   | 61       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.2 ↑  | 62       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 470.3  | 91.2 ↑  | 23       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.94   | 19.8 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.2    | 38.9 =  | 33       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.23   | 57.3 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.9 ↓  | 68       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 699.00 | 70.5 ↑  | 56       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Brunei Darussalam

**62nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 64th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 29,711.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 5.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Brunei Darussalam****62nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>58.3 ↑</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.1      | 84.4 ↑        | 6         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.5      | 100.0 =       | 8         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1      | 68.5 ↑        | 43        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 7.7      | 7.7 =         | 135       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9      | 48.7 ↓        | 64        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.2      | 19.4 ↓        | 131       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 51.5     | 48.5 ↑        | 126       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2      | 37.1 ↓        | 85        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.9      | 47.8 ↓        | 58        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.61     | 60.7 ↑        | 92        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1      | 51.6 ↓        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 62.0     | 62.0 ↑        | 29        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.3 ↓        | 73        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓        | 57        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 18.0     | 60.0 ↑        | 52        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.4      | 56.7 ↓        | 82        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7      | 67.0 =        | 32        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.3      | 63.0 ↑        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>71.3 ↑</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 78.1     | 78.1 =        | 36        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.5 ↑        | 32        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.6      | 43.0 ↓        | 56        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 11,871.6 | 33.8 ↓        | 91        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.6      | 60.0 ↑        | 66        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 6.6      | 6.6 ↓         | 102       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑        | 67        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.4      | 97.5 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 2.4      | 99.6 ↓        | 28        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.6      | 76.2 ↑        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>76.2 ↑</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 127.1    | 100.0 =       | 45        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 126.6    | n/a           | 11        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 9.6      | 19.2 ↑        | 75        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 6.2      | n/a           | 30        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 90.0     | 90.0 ↑        | 13        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>73.7 ↑</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.4     | 97.4 ↑        | 98        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 64        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>85.9 ↑</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.5     | 85.9 ↑        | 49        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>66.0 ↓</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.8      | 58.5 =        | 78        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 61        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3      | 55.0 ↑        | 54        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3      | 55.6 ↑        | 49        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.7      | 61.0 ↑        | 46        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.6      | 43.7 ↓        | 108       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.5     | 80.4 ↓        | 64        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑        | 52        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 10.2     | 99.5 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (6)         |

## Brunei Darussalam

62nd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 60.9 ↑  | 44       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.5 ↓  | 28       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.3 ↓  | 107      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.7 ↑  | 115      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.2 ↑  | 82       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 0.37   | 97.6 ↑  | 3        | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4    | 90.0 ↑  | 40       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 40.6 ↓  | 72       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 74.5 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 64.2 ↑  | 38       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 3.0    | 100.0 = | 5        | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.8 ↓  | 71       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.8 ↑  | 33       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.3 ↑  | 20       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.2 ↑  | 50       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 62.0 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.4 ↓  | 135      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.3 ↑  | 90       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.4 ↑  | 79       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.8 ↓  | 77       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.79   | 73.4 ↑  | 56       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 7.9    | 100.0 = | 25       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 51.2 ↓  | 107      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 39.6   | 41.7 ↑  | 85       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.8 ↓  | 71       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 29.1 ↓  | 82       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 10.9 =  | 112      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 65.9 ↑  | 69       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.6    | 91.7 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 11.1   | 76.1 ↓  | 134      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.2   | 100.0 = | 18       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 37.0 ↓  | 115      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 31     | n/a     | 113      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.1   | n/a     | 101      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 58.5 ↓  | 68       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.1    | 99.5 ↑  | 26       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.5   | 87.9 ↑  | 77       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 47.2   | 50.8 ↓  | 44       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.5    | 59.4 =  | 66       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.9 ↓  | 105      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.1 ↓  | 54       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.9 ↓  | 132      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.8 ↓  | 115      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 33.9 ↓  | 79       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 60.9 ↓  | 51       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.5 ↓  | 93       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.70   | 16.3 ↑  | 52       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.9 ↓  | 98       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 58.7   | 60.6 ↑  | 121      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.70   | 9.8 ↓   | 71       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 13.5 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓   | 99       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.9 ↓  | 108      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 482.01 | 66.5 ↓  | 70       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Bulgaria

**51st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 51st/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.12 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 8,064.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 37.4 |

**Bulgaria****51st/140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>53.6 ↑</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.1 ↑        | 116       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.1      | 97.8 ↑        | 37        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9     | 99.9 ↑        | 50        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.2 ↑        | 99        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 46.1     | 46.1 ↓        | 102       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8     | 53.8 =        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.5 ↑        | 95        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.9 ↑        | 83        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 35.2     | 64.8 ↓        | 91        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.1 ↑        | 72        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 34.1 ↑        | 99        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.87     | 87.1 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.3 ↑        | 88        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 43.0     | 43.0 ↑        | 61        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.2 ↑        | 118       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.3 ↑        | 118       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 19.0     | 63.3 =        | 50        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.2 ↑        | 66        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7      | 67.0 =        | 32        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.3      | 73.0 =        | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>69.9 ↑</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 65.5     | 65.5 =        | 69        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.0 ↑        | 90        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 36.3     | 90.7 =        | 22        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.6 ↑        | 64        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 40,732.7 | 49.0 ↑        | 70        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.1 ↑        | 75        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 9.1      | 9.1 ↑         | 88        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.9 ↑        | 63        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.8      | 94.0 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 7.0      | 94.9 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.7 ↓        | 58        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>69.6 ↑</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 120.4    | 100.0 =       | 68        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 91.6     | n/a           | 34        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 24.9     | 49.8 ↑        | 40        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 12.0     | n/a           | 15        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 59.8     | 59.8 ↑        | 68        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>89.2 ↑</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | -0.1     | 98.4 ↑        | 90        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 80.0     | 80.0 =        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>80.0 ↑</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 65.6     | 80.0 ↑        | 69        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>64.7 ↑</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 11.0     | 73.3 =        | 40        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.1 ↑        | 118       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 44.1 ↑        | 99        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.8 ↑        | 101       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑        | 66        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 39.1 ↑        | 122       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 14.8     | 82.3 ↓        | 58        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.0 ↑        | 80        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 17.6     | 81.0 ↑        | 63        | Multiple (6)         |

**Bulgaria****51st/140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>56.7 ↑</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.1 ↑        | 107       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.0 ↓        | 71        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.5 ↑        | 50        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.6 ↓        | 89        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 24        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.9      | 48.4 ↑        | 43        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 15.5     | 84.5 =        | 17        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>62.0 ↑</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.6      | 90.4 =        | 18        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.9 ↑        | 69        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.3 ↓        | 118       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.2 ↑        | 44        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.6 ↑        | 65        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 79.4     | 79.4 ↑        | 39        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.4 ↓        | 100       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑        | 50        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.1 ↓        | 112       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑        | 81        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.88     | 84.5 ↓        | 36        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 20.2     | 83.1 =        | 93        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>58.2 ↑</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 55.9     | 58.9 ↓        | 62        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.3 ↑        | 77        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.1 ↑        | 50        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 14.4     | 14.4 =        | 86        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.1      | 34.4 =        | 57        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 59.1 ↑        | 88        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 13.2     | 74.4 ↑        | 114       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -17.0    | 100.0 =       | 9         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 20.4     | 100.0 =       | 22        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>54.6 ↑</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 139      | n/a           | 71        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 69.0     | n/a           | 24        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>60.3 ↑</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.2      | 99.4 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 23.0     | 77.4 =        | 107       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 36.0     | 38.8 ↓        | 72        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0     | 81.3 =        | 17        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.4 ↑        | 92        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.8 ↑        | 99        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.5 ↑        | 71        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.2 ↑        | 61        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>43.9 ↑</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.4 ↑        | 87        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 64        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.11     | 22.9 ↓        | 43        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.3 ↑        | 68        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 209.0    | 79.2 ↑        | 51        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 4.54     | 31.4 ↓        | 45        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.0      | 31.9 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01     | 2.6 ↑         | 62        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 39.1 ↑        | 76        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,786.14 | 88.6 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Burkina Faso

**124th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

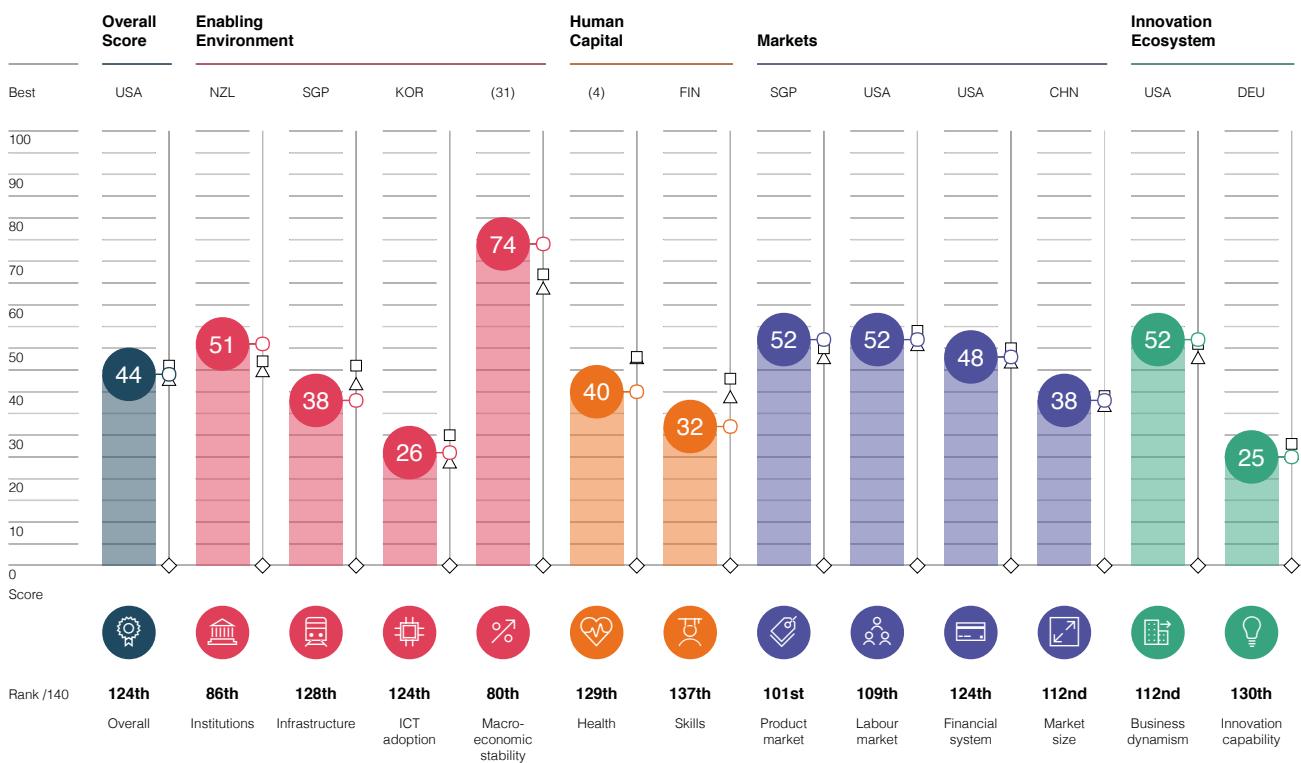
## Performance Overview 2018

Key

◊ Previous edition

△ Low income group average

□ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 18.9  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 663.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.5   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.3 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Burkina Faso****124th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>50.6</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.3        | 123        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.4     | 100.0 =     | 4          | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 96.2    | 96.2 ↓      | 113        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6     | 59.8        | 62         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.8    | 48.8 ↓      | 83         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 42.3    | 42.3 =      | 103        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6     | 43.3        | 81         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.2     | 37.1        | 73         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 23.3    | 76.7 ↑      | 36         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2     | 36.8        | 88         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.3     | 55.2        | 38         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.62    | 62.4 ↑      | 84         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7     | 45.4        | 69         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 42.0    | 42.0 =      | 63         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.0     | 50.8        | 90         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1     | 51.6        | 70         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 11.5    | 38.3 =      | 93         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.8     | 47.2        | 115        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3     | 43.0 =      | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7     | 37.0 =      | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>37.9</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 65.8    | 65.8 =      | 67         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.7     | 27.8        | 125        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 2.3     | 5.7 =       | 83         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.7     | 29.1        | 86         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 1,251.7 | 14.9 ↓      | 128        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.2     | 37.0        | 126        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a         | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.8     | 29.6        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 20.3    | 20.3 ↑      | 132        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a     | 80.2 ↓      | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 43.5    | 57.7 ↑      | 132        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.5     | 24.8        | 131        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>26.2</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 93.5    | 77.9 ↑      | 105        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 28.8    | n/a         | 113        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.1     | 0.1 ↓       | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a     | n/a         | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 14.0    | 14.0 ↑      | 128        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>73.8</b> | <b>80</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.1     | 98.8 ↓      | 81         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.7    | 48.7 ↓      | 91         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>40.4</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 52.9    | 40.4 ↑      | 128        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>31.7</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 1.4     | 9.2 =       | 140        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.1     | 35.7        | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.0     | 50.5        | 71         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8     | 47.1        | 87         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2     | 36.8        | 126        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.1     | 52.3        | 68         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 8.5     | 47.4 ↑      | 135        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.8     | 30.3        | 115        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 41.5    | 21.1 ↑      | 122        | Multiple (6)         |

**Burkina Faso****124th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>52.3</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.7        | 90         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 44.6        | 74         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.6        | 111        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.7        | 97         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14 | 32.4 ↑      | 107        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.7 ↓      | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 35.3 ↓      | 102        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 69.4 ↓      | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>51.6</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.5  | 86.5 =      | 36         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.6        | 84         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.2        | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 64.1        | 75         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.7        | 131        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 76.3  | 76.3 ↑      | 47         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.2        | 27         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.2   | 69.4        | 14         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 32.6        | 133        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.6        | 133        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.49  | 36.6 ↓      | 98         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 21.4  | 81.4 =      | 97         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>47.6</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 27.0  | 28.4 ↑      | 107        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.5        | 117        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.7   | 11.5        | 137        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 3.0   | 3.0 =       | 109        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6   | 10.8 =      | 113        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 54.0        | 101        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 8.4   | 84.0 =      | 93         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.8   | 100.0 ↑     | 96         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 =     | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>38.3</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 33    | n/a         | 111        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 41.1  | n/a         | 75         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>51.6</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 42.6  | 78.7 ↑      | 125        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 13.0  | 87.4 =      | 81         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 23.3  | 25.1 ↑      | 106        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0   | 56.3 =      | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.6        | 106        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.0        | 133        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.5        | 86         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.0        | 99         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>24.9</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.6        | 124        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.3        | 125        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0         | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.9        | 103        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 93.3  | 67.3 ↑      | 97         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0         | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2   | 6.7 =       | 92         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4 ↑       | 107        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.0   | 15.9        | 140        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 58.78 | 44.0 ↑      | 110        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Burundi

**136th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 132nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.9  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 312.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 1.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.7   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 38.6 |

**Burundi****136th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>36.3 ↑</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.3 =        | 119        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 6.0   | 81.3 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 91.3  | 91.3 ↑        | 121        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0   | 33.6 =        | 125        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 35.2  | 35.2 ↑        | 132        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 19.2  | 19.2 =        | 132        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.3   | 20.9 =        | 131        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.6   | 27.0 =        | 116        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 55.3  | 44.7 ↑        | 131        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1   | 34.3 =        | 98         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.0   | 32.8 =        | 107        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.31  | 30.9 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2   | 36.1 =        | 104        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 22.0  | 22.0 ↑        | 131        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.8 =        | 133        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2   | 36.0 =        | 128        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 4.5   | 15.0 =        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.7   | 45.4 =        | 121        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7   | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.0   | 30.0 =        | 131        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>36.6 ↑</b> | <b>132</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 40.2  | 40.2 =        | 113        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 32.7 =        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.1   | 18.6 =        | 114        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 205.6 | 6.2 ↑         | 136        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.9   | 31.3 =        | 132        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.6   | 27.2 =        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 10.0  | 10.0 ↑        | 138        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 77.0 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 45.1  | 56.1 ↑        | 136        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.3   | 38.9 =        | 118        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>18.4 ↑</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 54.5  | 45.4 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 17.2  | n/a           | 128        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.0   | 0.1 ↓         | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a           | 109        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 5.2   | 5.2 ↑         | 139        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>56.5 ↓</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 11.1  | 80.3 ↓        | 125        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 32.7  | 32.7 ↓        | 134        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>42.2 ↑</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 53.5  | 42.2 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>32.9 ↓</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 1.9   | 12.9 =        | 137        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.3   | 38.2 =        | 125        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 2.9   | 31.7 =        | 138        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9   | 47.7 =        | 82         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 2.8   | 30.7 =        | 135        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.6   | 43.8 =        | 107        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.7  | 64.9 =        | 106        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.8   | 29.6 =        | 117        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 49.7  | 0.8 ↓         | 133        | Multiple (6)         |

## Burundi

136th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 45.6 ↓  | 127      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.4 =  | 99       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.4 =  | 103      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.6 =  | 134      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.7 =  | 137      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.68 | 22.1 ↓  | 120      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 87.6 ↓  | 55       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.7   | 17.2 ↓  | 136      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 20.2  | 79.8 =  | 37       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 44.5 ↑  | 133      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.9  | 75.2 =  | 69       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.6 =  | 117      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.0 =  | 98       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 74.1 =  | 30       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.1 =  | 113      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 116      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.2 =  | 111      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.3 =  | 122      | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.0 =  | 116      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 34.0 =  | 128      | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.28  | 9.7 ↑   | 127      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 10.2  | 96.9 =  | 31       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 42.2 ↓  | 135      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 16.6  | 17.5 ↓  | 128      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.5 =  | 125      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 26.2 =  | 100      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 7.9 =   | 125      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.1 =  | 130      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 21.1  | 58.5 ↓  | 131      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.3  | 100.0 = | 71       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.2  | 100.0 = | 27       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 22.6 ↑  | 136      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 7     | n/a     | 135      | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 31.4  | n/a     | 103      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 48.8 ↓  | 123      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 33.9  | 83.1 ↓  | 117      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.0   | 96.5 =  | 12       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 7.7   | 8.3 ↓   | 131      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5   | 53.1 =  | 82       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.4 =  | 132      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 47.9 =  | 106      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.4 =  | 138      | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.8 =  | 117      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 23.8 ↑  | 131      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 44.0 =  | 126      | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.1 =  | 116      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.4 =  | 95       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 36.0  | 53.5 ↑  | 136      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 4.0 =   | 103      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.1   | 18.3 =  | 137      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a   | 45.0 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Cambodia

**110th** /140

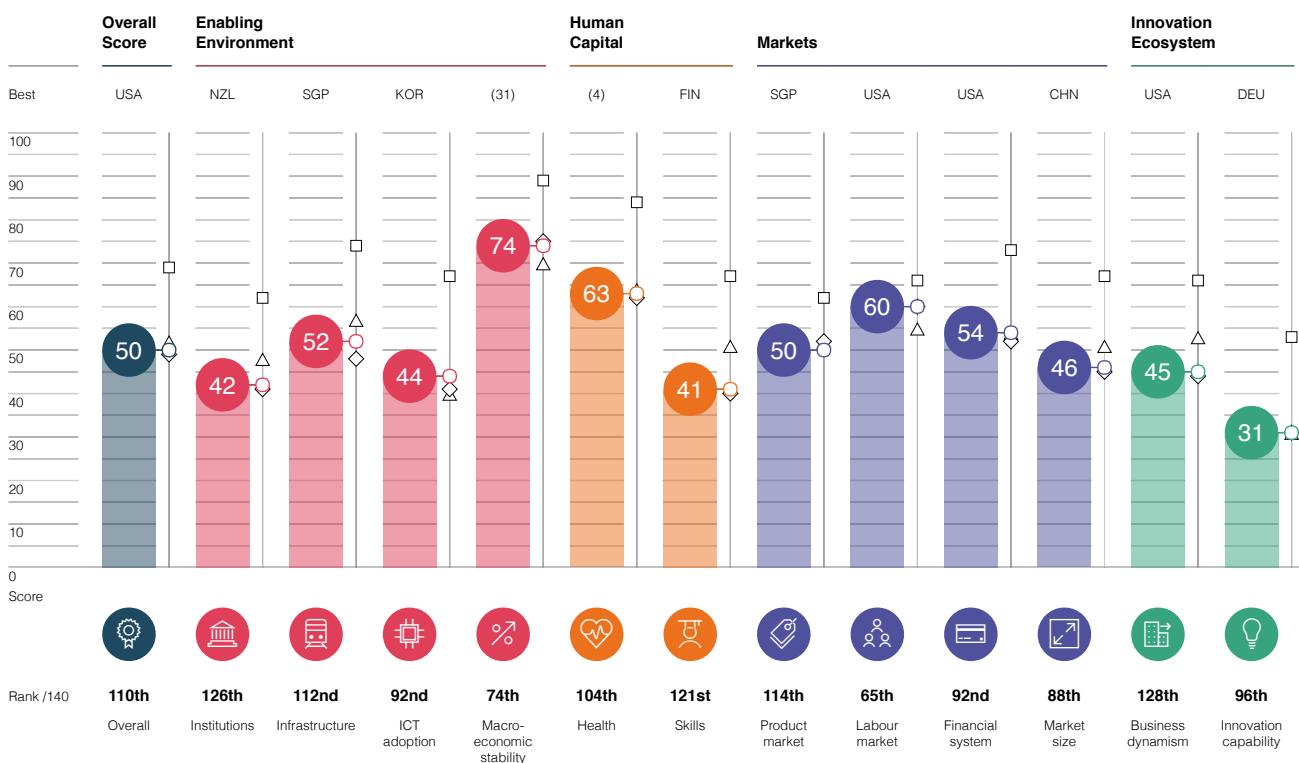
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 109th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Lower middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 16.0    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,389.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 0.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 12.3 |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 1.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Cambodia****110th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>41.9 ↑</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.8 ↑        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.8      | 95.4 =        | 59         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 25         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.1 ↑        | 118        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 44.9     | 44.9 ↓        | 111        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 34.6     | 34.6 =        | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.5      | 25.1 ↓        | 121        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 30.7 ↑        | 100        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 45.9     | 54.1 ↓        | 116        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.5 ↑        | 61         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.9 ↑        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.17     | 17.4 ↑        | 132        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.7 ↑        | 87         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 21.0     | 21.0 =        | 134        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.6 ↑        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.5 ↑        | 123        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.5      | 25.0 =        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑        | 123        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7      | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.3      | 33.0 =        | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>51.7 ↑</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 47.2     | 47.2 =        | 100        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.8 ↑        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 3.5      | 8.9 =         | 78         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.2      | 19.2 ↑        | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 57,534.6 | 53.9 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.7 ↓        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 8.0      | 8.0 ↓         | 93         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.3 ↓        | 86         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 59.7     | 59.7 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 13.7     | 89.9 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 24.1     | 77.5 =        | 99         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.2 ↑        | 92         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>44.4 ↑</b> | <b>92</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 116.0    | 96.7 ↓        | 75         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 66.9     | n/a           | 73         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.8      | 1.6 ↑         | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2      | n/a           | 80         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 32.4     | 32.4 ↑        | 99         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>74.4 ↓</b> | <b>74</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.0      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 48.8     | 48.8 ↓        | 89         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>62.9 ↑</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 60.1     | 62.9 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>41.0 ↑</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 4.6      | 30.7 =        | 125        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 72         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.1 ↑        | 118        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.8 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 107        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.5 ↓        | 121        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 10.9     | 60.6 =        | 114        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.1 ↑        | 62         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 42.5     | 18.7 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (6)         |

**Cambodia****110th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>50.0</b> ↓ | <b>114</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.8 ↓        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.8 ↓        | 100        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.4 ↓        | 113        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 54.1 ↑        | 84         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 9.72  | 35.2 ↓        | 98         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.5   | 75.6 =        | 74         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 34.2 ↓        | 109        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 23.7  | 76.3 =        | 50         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>59.7</b> ↓ | <b>65</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 19.4  | 68.0 =        | 85         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.9 ↓        | 45         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 57.0 ↑        | 60         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.1 ↓        | 109        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.2 ↓        | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 56.7  | 56.7 =        | 112        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.1 ↓        | 66         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.0 ↑        | 108        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.5 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 52.1 ↑        | 55         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.74  | 66.9 ↑        | 66         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.5   | 100.0 =       | 7          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>53.6</b> ↑ | <b>92</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 62.3  | 65.6 ↑        | 52         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 45.9 ↓        | 70         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.2 ↓        | 73         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.4   | 0.4 =         | 115        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.3   | 5.6 =         | 129        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.9 ↑        | 91         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.1   | 96.7 ↓        | 35         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 9.9   | 79.3 ↑        | 133        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.7  | 100.0 =       | 14         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>46.2</b> ↑ | <b>88</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 59    | n/a           | 93         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 72.9  | n/a           | 21         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>45.3</b> ↑ | <b>128</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 51.3  | 74.4 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 99.0  | 1.0 =         | 139        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 14.2  | 15.3 ↓        | 125        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0  | 81.3 =        | 17         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 44.2 ↓        | 96         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.5 ↑        | 101        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.5 ↑        | 51         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.3 ↑        | 54         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>31.2</b> ↓ | <b>96</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.2 ↓        | 93         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.2 ↑        | 45         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.7 ↓         | 107        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.1 ↑        | 69         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 87.7  | 66.4 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.4 ↓         | 113        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 3.9 ↓         | 105        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.3 ↑        | 47         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 83.05 | 47.7 ↓        | 107        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



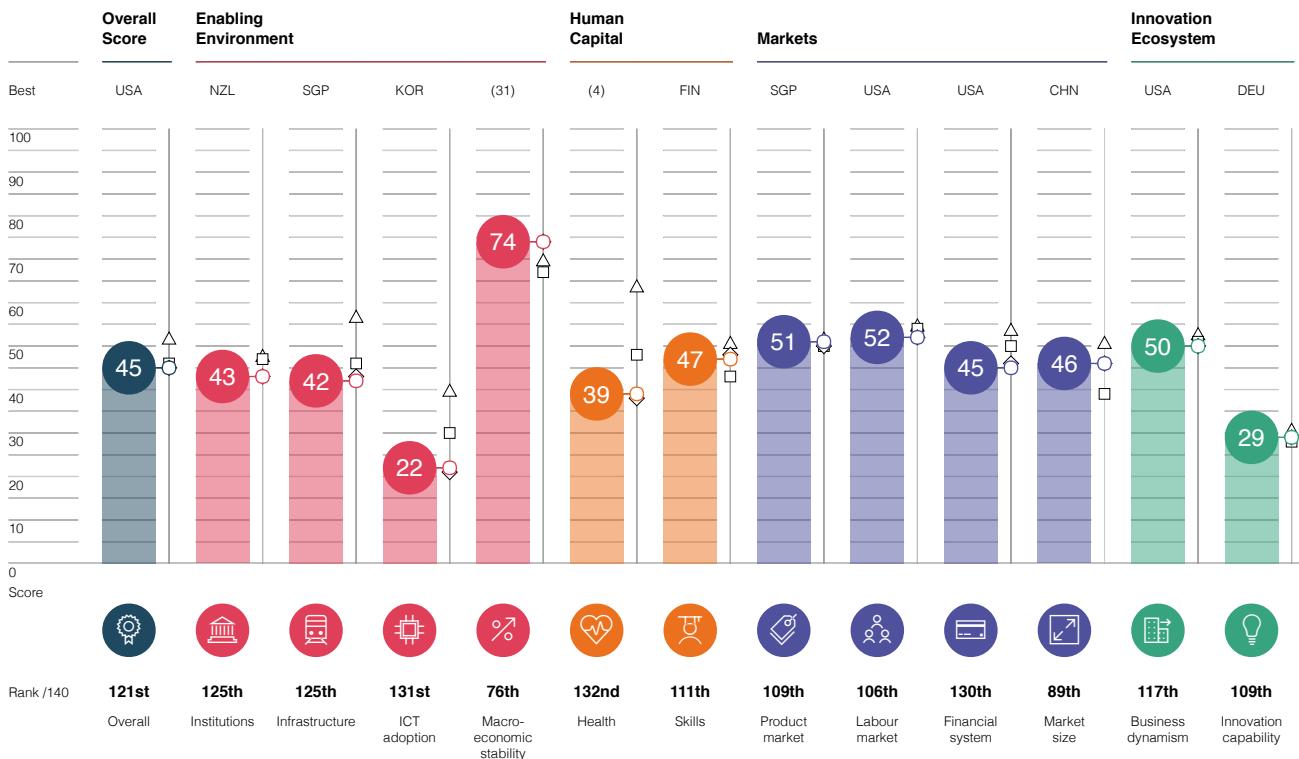
# Cameroon

**121st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 118th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 24.3    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,400.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 46.6 |

**Cameroon****121st/140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>43.0</b> ↓ | <b>125</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.2 ↓        | 110        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.2     | 87.5 =        | 82         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 79.9    | 79.9 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1     | 52.3 ↓        | 86         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 46.0    | 46.0 ↓        | 103        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 7.7     | 7.7 =         | 135        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.0     | 33.0 ↓        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.1     | 34.9 ↓        | 81         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 40.9    | 59.1 ↑        | 105        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5     | 41.4 ↑        | 65         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.6     | 43.3 ↓        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.33    | 32.6 ↑        | 122        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6     | 43.9 ↓        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 25.0    | 25.0 ↓        | 129        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.1 ↑        | 82         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.3     | 54.6 ↓        | 62         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.0     | 26.7 =        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.8     | 47.0 ↑        | 117        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7     | 47.0 =        | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7     | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>42.1</b> ↓ | <b>125</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 43.3    | 43.3 =        | 109        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.1 ↑        | 120        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 2.1     | 5.1 =         | 85         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.8     | 30.8 ↑        | 84         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 3,643.4 | 22.6 ↓        | 121        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.2     | 37.1 ↑        | 125        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 14.2    | 14.2 ↓        | 73         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 35.6 ↑        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 63.3    | 63.3 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 28.4    | 74.6 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 40.8    | 60.4 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.7     | 28.8 ↑        | 123        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>22.0</b> ↑ | <b>131</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 81.9    | 68.3 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 10.5    | n/a           | 135        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.2     | 0.4 ↓         | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a           | 107        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 25.0    | 25.0 ↑        | 111        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>74.3</b> ↓ | <b>76</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.8     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.6    | 48.6 ↓        | 93         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>39.0</b> ↑ | <b>132</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 52.5    | 39.0 ↑        | 131        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>47.4</b> ↓ | <b>111</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.4     | 42.7 =        | 110        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6     | 42.7 ↓        | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.0     | 50.5 ↓        | 72         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9     | 48.7 ↑        | 77         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8     | 46.5 ↑        | 92         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.4     | 56.1 ↓        | 55         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.5    | 69.5 =        | 94         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.3     | 38.8 ↑        | 71         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 42.7    | 18.2 ↓        | 127        | Multiple (6)         |

**Cameroon****121st/140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>51.1</b> ↑ | <b>109</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.8 ↑        | 60         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.9 ↓        | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.8 ↑        | 96         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.8 ↑        | 88         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 15.76  | 0.0           | 136        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 93.2 =        | 25         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 36.5 ↑        | 92         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 26.4   | 73.6 =        | 55         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>51.9</b> ↓ | <b>106</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 19.9   | 67.0 =        | 87         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.8 ↑        | 53         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 49.1 ↓        | 107        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.3 ↓        | 59         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.6    | 25.8 ↓        | 108        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 67.0   | 67.0 ↓        | 84         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.6 ↓        | 46         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.5 ↓        | 26         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.5 ↑        | 114        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.7 ↑        | 122        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.41   | 26.7 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.3   | 85.7 =        | 80         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>45.0</b> ↓ | <b>130</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 15.0   | 15.8 ↑        | 131        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.7 ↓        | 116        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 24.0 ↑        | 105        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 1.1    | 1.1 =         | 113        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.8    | 14.2 =        | 102        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.9 ↓        | 105        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.7   | 79.5 ↓        | 108        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.6    | 100.0 =       | 83         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 9.5    | 81.5 =        | 118        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>46.0</b> ↑ | <b>89</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 81     | n/a           | 81         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 23.2   | n/a           | 121        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>50.3</b> ↓ | <b>117</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 35.8   | 82.1 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.5   | 83.9 =        | 91         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 16.0   | 17.2 ↓        | 122        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.7 ↑        | 94         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.8 ↓        | 119        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.3 ↓        | 122        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.4 ↑        | 105        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>29.1</b> ↑ | <b>109</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.1 ↑        | 122        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.3 ↓        | 114        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.5 ↑         | 113        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.2 ↓        | 87         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 108.3  | 69.5 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.3 ↑         | 118        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 9.8 ↓         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 1.7 ↑         | 73         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 30.0 ↑        | 110        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 216.91 | 57.9 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Canada

**12th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 10th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 36.7     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.39 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 45,077.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 8.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.0 |

**Canada****12th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 75.5 ↓  | 11       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.9 ↑  | 36       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.7       | 96.0 ↓  | 54       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.8      | 98.8 ↓  | 94       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.2       | 87.1 ↓  | 7        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 64.0      | 64.0 ↓  | 6        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 57.7      | 57.7 =  | 61       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.2       | 87.0 ↑  | 6        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.3       | 54.7 ↓  | 25       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 15.3      | 84.7 ↑  | 18       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7       | 44.3 ↓  | 53       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.7       | 62.4 ↓  | 24       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.91      | 91.0 ↓  | 27       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4       | 56.8 ↓  | 29       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 82.0      | 82.0 =  | 8        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.2 ↑  | 8        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.6       | 77.3 ↓  | 18       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 21.5      | 71.7 =  | 39       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.2       | 87.1 ↓  | 6        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.7       | 87.0 =  | 4        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0       | 70.0 =  | 24       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 80.6 ↓  | 25       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 93.4      | 93.4 =  | 8        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.2 ↓  | 25       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 5.2       | 13.1 =  | 66       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.3       | 54.2 ↓  | 38       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 594,683.5 | 96.3 ↓  | 12       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.4       | 73.8 ↓  | 30       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 45.4      | 45.4 ↑  | 33       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1       | 68.4 ↓  | 24       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 10.9      | 92.8 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.7       | 100.0 = | 16       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.7       | 95.1 ↑  | 13       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 68.6 ↑  | 34       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 85.9      | 71.6 ↑  | 114      | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 72.5      | n/a     | 63       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 38.0      | 76.0 ↑  | 12       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 3.7       | n/a     | 41       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 91.2      | 91.2 ↑  | 10       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.5       | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 97.5 ↑  | 12       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 71.2      | 97.5 ↑  | 11       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 81.0 ↓  | 11       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 13.8      | 92.0 =  | 3        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.9       | 65.0 ↑  | 20       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2       | 69.7 ↓  | 11       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0       | 66.4 ↓  | 20       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.2       | 70.1 ↓  | 18       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.0       | 66.4 ↓  | 16       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.3      | 90.6 =  | 28       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.9       | 65.6 ↑  | 12       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.0      | 82.5 =  | 56       | Multiple (6)         |

## Canada

12th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 64.9 ↓  | 20       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.4 ↓  | 44       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.2 ↑  | 25       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.3 ↓  | 44       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.7 ↓  | 55       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.65     | 82.3 ↑  | 43       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.6 ↑  | 96       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.6      | 65.1 ↓  | 18       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.6     | 78.4 =  | 43       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 77.0 ↓  | 6        | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.0     | 87.5 =  | 30       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.1 ↓  | 18       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.0 ↓  | 17       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.7 ↓  | 31       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.9 ↓  | 22       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 90.7     | 90.7 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.6 ↓  | 81       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.4 ↓  | 29       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.8 ↓  | 10       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.4 ↓  | 8        | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.97     | 96.0 ↑  | 10       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.9     | 93.2 ↓  | 50       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 86.1 ↓  | 11       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 189.3    | 100.0 = | 4        | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.7 ↓  | 21       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.8 ↓  | 31       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 116.1    | 100.0 = | 11       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 5.6      | 92.8 =  | 19       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.5      | 92.0 ↓  | 2        | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.6      | 99.8 ↓  | 4        | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 5.1      | 91.9 ↓  | 117      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.3     | 94.3 =  | 99       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 76.7 ↑  | 15       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,612    | n/a     | 17       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.1     | n/a     | 94       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 76.0 ↑  | 13       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.4      | 99.8 =  | 9        | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 1.5      | 99.0 =  | 2        | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 87.5     | 94.2 ↓  | 8        | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0     | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.7 ↑  | 31       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.9 ↓  | 10       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 60.9 ↑  | 25       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑  | 28       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 75.0 ↑  | 13       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.7 ↓  | 1        | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑  | 23       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 15.93    | 86.8 ↓  | 14       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.5 ↑  | 24       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 986.3    | 100.0 = | 4        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 108.45   | 86.3 ↓  | 18       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.6      | 53.8 =  | 23       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.34     | 81.1 ↑  | 10       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.7 ↑  | 21       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,904.45 | 81.2 ↑  | 39       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Cape Verde

**111th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 105th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.5     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.00 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,237.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 10.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 6.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 47.2 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Cape Verde****111th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 51.5 ↓  | <b>79</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 62.7 ↑  | 75         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 11.5    | 62.8 ↓  | 120        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 = | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2     | 54.1 ↓  | 78         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | n/a     | n/a     | n/a        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 53.8    | 53.8 =  | 67         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1     | 52.2 ↓  | 58         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.1     | 35.3 ↓  | 80         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 20.4    | 79.6 ↓  | 26         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8     | 46.5 ↑  | 43         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5     | 41.0 ↑  | 82         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.43    | 42.7 ↓  | 111        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9     | 48.2 ↓  | 52         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 55.0    | 55.0 ↓  | 43         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.3 ↓  | 86         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8     | 47.1 ↓  | 86         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 10.0    | 33.3 =  | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.9     | 47.9 ↓  | 112        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0     | 40.0 =  | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.3     | 33.0 =  | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 54.7 ↑  | <b>106</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 30.3    | 30.3 =  | 124        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 47.2 ↓  | 76         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | n/a     | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.4     | 23.3 ↓  | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 4,882.6 | 25.1 ↑  | 116        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.2     | 36.3 ↑  | 127        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 16.4    | 16.4 ↑  | 68         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0     | 32.5 ↑  | 110        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 96.6    | 96.6 ↑  | 91         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a     | 96.6 ↓  | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 22.2    | 79.4 ↑  | 98         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.4     | 39.5 ↓  | 117        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 48.1 ↑  | <b>79</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 112.1   | 93.4 ↑  | 83         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 69.9    | n/a     | 67         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 2.7     | 5.3 ↓   | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a     | n/a     | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 50.3    | 50.3 ↑  | 85         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 68.9 ↑  | <b>107</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.3    | 97.7 ↑  | 96         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0    | 40.0 =  | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 75.6 ↑  | <b>86</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 64.2    | 75.6 ↑  | 85         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 53.3 ↓  | <b>98</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.1     | 40.8 =  | 113        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.5     | 41.2 ↑  | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.0     | 50.1 ↓  | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8     | 47.1 ↓  | 88         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.1     | 50.9 ↑  | 77         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.1     | 51.5 ↓  | 71         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.0    | 66.5 ↓  | 101        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7     | 44.2 ↓  | 53         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 21.5    | 71.3 ↑  | 78         | Multiple (6)         |

## Cape Verde

111th / 140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 52.8 ↑  | 96       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.4 ↑  | 55       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.0 ↓  | 88       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.3 ↓  | 114      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.2 ↑  | 112      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 8.49  | 43.4 ↑  | 94       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.8   | 79.9 =  | 68       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | n/a   | 35.0 ↑  | n/a      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 74.3 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 57.6 ↓  | 84       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.4  | 72.1 =  | 77       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.6 ↑  | 72       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.0 ↑  | 91       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 66.9 ↓  | 61       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.0 ↑  | 98       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 79.7 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.9 ↓  | 33       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.2 ↓  | 95       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.6 ↑  | 105      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.4 ↑  | 103      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.67  | 59.2 ↑  | 78       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.6  | 86.7 =  | 73       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 57.3 ↓  | 75       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 63.0  | 66.3 ↓  | 50       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.1 ↑  | 113      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 27.4 ↑  | 95       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 41.6  | 41.6 =  | 45       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.3   | 21.1 =  | 87       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.4 ↓  | 106      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 15.5  | 69.7 =  | 120      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.9  | 100.0 = | 32       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 17.1 ↑  | 138      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 3     | n/a     | 138      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 63.3  | n/a     | 32       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 44.0 ↑  | 131      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 15.4  | 92.3 ↓  | 95       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.0  | 89.4 =  | 68       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 133      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.1 ↑  | 116      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 47.5 ↓  | 108      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.7 ↑  | 106      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.7 ↑  | 90       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 21.4 ↓  | 137      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.7 ↓  | 74       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.2 ↓  | 103      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.2 ↑  | 90       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 21.0  | 45.8 ↑  | 140      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 2.4 =   | 114      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 32.1 ↓  | 105      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 134th/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◇ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 12.2  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 810.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.3   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.5  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 43.3 |

**Chad****140th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>34.6 ↑</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.4 ↑        | 128        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 9.0   | 71.0 =        | 110        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 96.2  | 96.2 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.7   | 29.1 ↑        | 132        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 40.3  | 40.3 ↓        | 127        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 3.8   | 3.8 =         | 138        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.1   | 19.0 ↑        | 133        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.3   | 22.3 ↓        | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 38.5  | 61.6 ↑        | 99         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0   | 33.9 ↓        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.0   | 33.5 ↑        | 105        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.15  | 14.6 ↓        | 135        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.7   | 28.2 ↑        | 124        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 20.0  | 20.0 =        | 137        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 34.1 ↑        | 132        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.1   | 34.8 ↑        | 130        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 9.0   | 30.0 =        | 109        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 2.9   | 30.9 ↑        | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0   | 40.0 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7   | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>34.1 ↓</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 47.1  | 47.1 =        | 101        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 20.6 ↓        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.0   | 16.7 ↓        | 118        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 942.8 | 13.2 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.8   | 30.2 ↓        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.3   | 21.7 ↓        | 129        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 8.8   | 8.8 ↑         | 140        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 77.4 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 45.9  | 55.2 ↑        | 138        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.2   | 20.6 ↑        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>12.8 ↑</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 38.6  | 32.2 =        | 140        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 9.2   | n/a           | 136        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.1   | 0.1 ↓         | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a           | 114        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 5.0   | 5.0 ↑         | 140        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>72.3 ↓</b> | <b>91</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -1.0  | 95.8 ↓        | 103        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.9  | 48.9 ↓        | 88         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>36.6 ↑</b> | <b>136</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 51.7  | 36.6 ↑        | 135        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>29.9 ↓</b> | <b>139</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 2.3   | 15.3 =        | 135        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.1   | 34.3 ↑        | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5   | 41.5 ↑        | 112        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.0   | 49.3 ↑        | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0   | 33.7 ↓        | 133        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.9   | 48.2 ↑        | 89         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 8.0   | 44.2 =        | 139        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2   | 37.2 ↓        | 79         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 56.9  | 0.0           | 136        | Multiple (6)         |

**Chad****140th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 38.4 ↑  | <b>138</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.3 ↓  | 131        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 22.8 ↑  | 136        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.0 ↓  | 138        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.6 ↑  | 135        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 15.31 | 0.0     | 135        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6   | 93.2 =  | 26         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2   | 28.8 ↑  | 124        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 71.1 ↑  | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 42.0 ↑  | <b>139</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0  | 81.3 =  | 47         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.2 ↑  | 93         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.7 ↑  | 131        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 61.5 ↑  | 90         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 19.8 ↓  | 118        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1  | 71.1 =  | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.6 ↑  | 82         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 56.7 ↑  | 76         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 20.0 ↓  | 139        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 32.0 ↑  | 131        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.08  | 0.0     | 139        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 28.4  | 71.7 =  | 120        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 38.7 ↓  | <b>139</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 8.8   | 9.3 ↑   | 138        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 27.0 ↑  | 134        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.1   | 18.8 ↑  | 125        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.1   | 2.4 =   | 134        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.1 ↑  | 132        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 20.9  | 58.8 ↓  | 130        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.3   | 99.1 ↓  | 104        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 36.7 ↓  | <b>120</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 26    | n/a     | 116        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 50.4  | n/a     | 58         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 28.6 ↓  | <b>138</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 171.3 | 14.3 ↓  | 138        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 60.0  | 40.2 =  | 132        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 133        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0   | 56.3 =  | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.9 ↓  | 138        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.5 ↓  | 137        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.1 ↓  | 139        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.6 ↓  | 135        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 21.6 ↑  | <b>136</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.5 ↑  | 135        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.7 ↑  | 129        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 32.3 ↑  | 129        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 37.0  | 53.9 ↑  | 135        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 1.5 ↑   | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.2 ↑  | 124        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 21.44 | 33.5 ↑  | 120        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 34th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 18.4     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.36 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 15,070.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.9      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 7.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 47.7 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>63.6</b> ↑  | <b>32</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.7 ↑         | 45        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 3.5      | 90.0 ↓         | 80        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.1     | 99.1 ↑         | 89        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.7      | 78.3 ↓         | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 51.2     | 51.2 ↑         | 64        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 65.4     | 65.4 =         | 42        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.9      | 64.8 ↑         | 36        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.6      | 43.6 ↑         | 54        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 22.7     | 77.3 ↓         | 33        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3      | 38.3 ↓         | 78        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.0      | 50.3 ↓         | 52        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.82     | 82.0 ↑         | 45        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑         | 55        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 67.0     | 67.0 ↑         | 25        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.5 ↓         | 32        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.5      | 59.0 ↑         | 48        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 15.0     | 50.0 =         | 72        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.6      | 77.4 ↑         | 20        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.0      | 70.0 =         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.0      | 50.0 =         | 81        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>75.2</b> ↑  | <b>41</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 90.7     | 90.7 =         | 14        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.3 ↑         | 24        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 7.3      | 18.3 =         | 56        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.0      | 33.4 ↑         | 79        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 74,399.2 | 57.8 ↑         | 51        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓         | 51        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 41.4     | 41.4 ↑         | 38        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.8      | 63.3 ↑         | 32        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.9      | 99.0 ↑         | 20        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 3.2      | 98.7 ↑         | 31        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.0      | 83.7 ↓         | 29        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>61.3</b> ↑  | <b>49</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 127.5    | 100.0 =        | 43        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 88.2     | n/a            | 38        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 16.9     | 33.9 ↑         | 55        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 1.1      | n/a            | 57        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 83.6     | 83.6 ↑         | 26        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 3.0      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>93.4</b> ↑  | <b>30</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 69.9     | 93.4 ↑         | 29        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>69.6</b> ↑  | <b>42</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.6     | 70.7 =         | 47        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2      | 53.6 ↑         | 51        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.8      | 63.2 ↑         | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5      | 59.0 ↑         | 38        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑         | 65        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.8      | 63.9 ↓         | 24        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.4     | 91.1 ↑         | 25        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2      | 36.9 ↑         | 81        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.4     | 79.1 =         | 70        | Multiple (6)         |

**Chile****33rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>68.2 ↑</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.6 ↑        | 15        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.0 ↑        | 89        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.1 ↑        | 14        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.7 ↓        | 10        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.19     | 78.7 ↑        | 47        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 7.0      | 99.8 ↑        | 2         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 56.9 ↑        | 32        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 23.4     | 76.6 =        | 48        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>63.2 ↓</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4     | 51.3 =        | 114       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 124       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.3 ↓        | 65        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 82.3 ↓        | 7         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 32.7 ↓        | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 76.3     | 76.3 ↑        | 47        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓        | 18        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑        | 111       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.3 ↑        | 30        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.8 ↓        | 43        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.69     | 61.1 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.1      | 100.0 =       | 16        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>80.3 ↓</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 110.1    | 100.0 =       | 25        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑        | 41        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.7 ↑        | 36        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 84.6     | 84.6 ↓        | 21        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.0      | 66.8 =        | 33        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.3      | 88.9 ↓        | 5         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.8      | 97.3 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -2.6     | 100.0 =       | 49        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.1     | 91.6 =        | 107       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>62.7 ↑</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 411      | n/a           | 43        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 28.2     | n/a           | 113       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>64.3 ↑</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 3.0      | 98.5 ↑        | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.5      | 95.0 =        | 25        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.8     | 43.9 ↑        | 56        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0     | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.1 ↓        | 51        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.7 ↓        | 43        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 65        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.4 ↑        | 82        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>41.3 ↑</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.8 ↑        | 104       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 44.1 ↑        | 81        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.28     | 7.6 ↓         | 66        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 66        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 300.0    | 84.5 ↑        | 38        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.78     | 28.7 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4      | 12.8 ↑        | 73        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.05     | 12.4 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.4 ↑        | 38        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,631.21 | 79.6 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# China

**28th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 28th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Upper middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Population millions                 | 1,390.1 | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 18.23 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 8,643.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.7   |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 7.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2   |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.2 |

| Index Component   | Value       | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -           | <b>54.6 ↑</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.7 =        | 80        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.6         | 99.6 ↑        | 15        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 96.4        | 96.4 ↑        | 111       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 59.8 =        | 63        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 41.0        | 41.0 ↓        | 125       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0        | 50.0 =        | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.5         | 58.2 =        | 45        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.1         | 51.5 =        | 34        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 78.3        | 21.7 ↓        | 140       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.4         | 56.3 =        | 18        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1         | 51.9 =        | 47        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.90        | 90.5 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.4         | 56.3 =        | 32        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 41.0        | 41.0 ↑        | 66        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 59.6 =        | 53        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.3 =        | 49        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 18.3        | 61.0 =        | 51        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 59.1 =        | 75        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.0         | 50.0 =        | 95        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.7         | 47.0 =        | 90        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>78.1 ↑</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 88.4        | 88.4 =        | 17        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 59.7 =        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 7.0         | 17.5 =        | 58        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 59.0 =        | 25        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 4,925,930.8 | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.7 =        | 63        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 158.8       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.6 =        | 48        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 5.1         | 98.8 ↑        | 21        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 12.4        | 89.4 ↓        | 75        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.9         | 64.9 =        | 68        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>71.5 ↑</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 104.6       | 87.2 ↑        | 94        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 83.6        | n/a           | 45        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 26.9        | 53.7 ↑        | 36        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 18.0        | n/a           | 7         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 53.2        | 53.2 ↑        | 82        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -           | <b>98.3 ↓</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.8         | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 96.6        | 96.6 ↓        | 39        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>87.0 ↑</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.9        | 87.0 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>64.1 ↓</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 7.8         | 52.0 =        | 97        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.3 =        | 35        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.9 =        | 40        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.5         | 59.1 =        | 37        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.7         | 61.0 =        | 45        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 59.7 =        | 44        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.5        | 75.2 =        | 77        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.4         | 56.1 =        | 24        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.5        | 83.6 ↓        | 52        | Multiple (6)         |

**China****28th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>57.4 ↓</b>  | <b>55</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.7 =         | 45        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.9 =         | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.9 =         | 89        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.1 =         | 57        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.19    | 18.7 ↓         | 124       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4      | 89.2 ↓         | 44        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 57.1 ↓         | 31        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 36.6     | 63.4 =         | 74        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>59.3 ↑</b>  | <b>69</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4     | 51.3 =         | 114       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.7 =         | 23        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.6 =         | 52        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.5 =         | 98        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.2 =         | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 59.8     | 59.8 ↑         | 105       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.0 =         | 36        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.5 =         | 72        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.0 =         | 46        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.5 =         | 27        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.84     | 79.4 ↓         | 46        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 48.1     | 44.3 ↑         | 139       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>71.9 ↑</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 149.8    | 100.0 =        | 9         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.2 =         | 31        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.0 =         | 10        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 65.6     | 65.6 ↑         | 30        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.8      | 47.4 =         | 43        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.1 =         | 90        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7      | 97.5 ↓         | 29        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 11.8     | 74.2 ↑         | 135       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.7     | 90.5 =         | 113       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 21,095   | n/a            | 1         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 19.2     | n/a            | 130       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>64.6 ↑</b>  | <b>43</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.6      | 99.7 ↑         | 13        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 22.9     | 77.5 ↑         | 106       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 36.9     | 39.7 ↓         | 69        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5     | 71.9 =         | 38        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.4 =         | 28        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.5 =         | 50        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.2 =         | 39        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.8 =         | 24        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>64.4 ↑</b>  | <b>24</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.2 =         | 77        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.6 =         | 29        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.99     | 21.1 ↓         | 45        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.3 =         | 29        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 674.0    | 96.5 ↑         | 14        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 12.28    | 47.5 ↑         | 32        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.1      | 68.9 ↑         | 18        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 2.38     | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.2 =         | 19        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,561.67 | 79.1 ↓         | 45        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Colombia

**60th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 57th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 49.3    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.56 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 6,272.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.5     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 4.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 50.8 |

**Colombia****60th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>50.3</b> ↑ | <b>89</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.0       | 33.3 ↑        | 135       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 25.5      | 15.2 ↑        | 131       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 85.6      | 85.6 ↑        | 127       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.4       | 40.1 ↑        | 114       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 51.6      | 51.6 ↑        | 61        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 92.3      | 92.3 =        | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.8       | 30.2 ↓        | 112       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.6       | 27.2 ↓        | 115       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 41.0      | 59.0 ↑        | 106       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.6       | 27.0 ↑        | 123       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.7       | 28.8 ↑        | 121       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.92      | 92.1 ↑        | 23        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.2       | 36.3 ↑        | 103       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 37.0      | 37.0 =        | 80        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 50.3 ↑        | 94        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 49.1 ↓        | 78        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 16.5      | 55.0 =        | 64        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 63.1 ↑        | 57        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.0       | 80.0 =        | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7       | 67.0 =        | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>63.0</b> ↓ | <b>83</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 47.9      | 47.9 =        | 97        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.3       | 37.9 ↑        | 102       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.5       | 3.7 =         | 92        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.8       | 12.5 ↓        | 125       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 144,423.4 | 68.7 ↓        | 31        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.4 ↑        | 80        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 45.0      | 45.0 ↓        | 34        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.6 ↑        | 72        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 97.8      | 97.8 ↑        | 89        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 13.5      | 90.1 ↓        | 87        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 9.7       | 92.1 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.1 ↓        | 70        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>46.7</b> ↑ | <b>84</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 126.8     | 100.0 =       | 46        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 48.8      | n/a           | 99        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 12.9      | 25.8 ↑        | 65        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.5       | n/a           | 69        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 58.1      | 58.1 ↑        | 74        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>87.3</b> ↑ | <b>56</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.9       | 94.7 ↑        | 108       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 80.0      | 80.0 =        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>90.9</b> ↑ | <b>35</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 69.1      | 90.9 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>59.9</b> ↓ | <b>80</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.1       | 53.8 =        | 91        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 44.4 ↑        | 90        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.7 ↓        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.4 ↓        | 53        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 47.6 ↓        | 86        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.5 ↑        | 59        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 14.6      | 81.0 ↑        | 62        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.6       | 42.7 ↑        | 58        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 24.2      | 64.4 ↓        | 89        | Multiple (6)         |

## Colombia

60th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 54.0 ↑  | 85       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.6 ↑  | 126      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.7 ↓  | 90       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.9 ↓  | 72       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.1 ↓  | 118      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 7.92   | 47.2 ↓  | 91       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 92.7 ↑  | 29       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 40.3 ↑  | 74       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 18.3   | 81.7 =  | 32       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 57.9 ↓  | 80       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 16.7   | 73.6 =  | 71       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.7 ↓  | 109      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 55.8 ↓  | 69       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.5 ↓  | 85       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.5 ↓  | 92       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 57.7   | 57.7 ↑  | 110      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.2 ↓  | 71       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.4 ↓  | 33       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.6 ↑  | 78       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.5 ↓  | 97       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.74   | 66.9 ↓  | 67       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.6   | 85.3 =  | 83       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 63.8 ↓  | 53       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 49.0   | 51.6 ↓  | 76       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.7 ↓  | 84       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.4 ↑  | 71       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 35.0   | 35.0 ↓  | 52       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.4    | 40.2 =  | 50       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6    | 76.3 ↓  | 35       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.1    | 94.7 ↓  | 52       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.7   | 100.0 = | 33       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.9   | 99.9 =  | 55       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 66.5 ↑  | 37       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 650    | n/a     | 31       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 18.7   | n/a     | 131      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 63.6 ↓  | 49       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 14.0   | 93.0 ↑  | 91       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.0   | 89.4 =  | 68       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 66.2   | 71.3 ↓  | 30       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.7 ↓  | 87       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.6 ↑  | 66       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.6 ↓  | 95       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.3 ↓  | 85       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 35.5 ↑  | 73       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 54.1 ↑  | 84       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.1 ↑  | 78       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.16   | 4.6 ↓   | 75       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.5 ↓  | 75       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 222.3  | 80.1 ↑  | 47       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.81   | 10.9 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 8.1 ↓   | 89       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.03   | 9.1 ↑   | 46       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.2 ↓  | 95       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 443.31 | 65.6 ↑  | 73       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Congo, Democratic Rep.

**135th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 127th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 86.7  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 478.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.9   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |  |      |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 0.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.1 |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|

**Congo, Democratic Rep.****135th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>36.0</b> ↓ | <b>136</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 49.0 ↓        | 112        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 13.5    | 55.8 =        | 125        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 73.1    | 73.1 ↓        | 132        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.8 ↓        | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 46.3    | 46.3 ↑        | 100        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 42.3    | 42.3 =        | 103        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.3     | 22.3 ↓        | 129        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.7     | 27.6 ↑        | 112        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 51.6    | 48.4 ↑        | 127        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.9     | 31.0 ↓        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.8 ↓        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.12    | 12.4 ↑        | 136        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 26.1 ↓        | 127        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 21.0    | 21.0 =        | 134        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.1     | 34.4 ↓        | 131        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 33.2 ↓        | 134        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 11.0    | 36.7 =        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 37.7 ↓        | 134        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 3.7     | 37.0 =        | 129        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7     | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>33.1</b> ↑ | <b>139</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 46.6    | 46.6 =        | 102        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.1     | 18.2 ↑        | 137        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.6     | 3.9 =         | 90         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.1     | 18.0 ↑        | 115        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 1,699.6 | 16.9 ↓        | 126        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.0 ↓        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 5.2     | 5.2 ↑         | 107        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7     | 27.6 ↑        | 117        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 15.2    | 15.2 ↓        | 135        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 14.8    | 88.8 ↑        | 94         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 46.5    | 54.6 ↑        | 139        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 2.3     | 22.5 ↓        | 133        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>17.1</b> ↑ | <b>137</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 43.4    | 36.1 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 16.2    | n/a           | 129        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0     | 0.0 =         | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 6.2     | 6.2 ↑         | 138        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>39.1</b> ↓ | <b>138</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 29.9    | 28.2 ↓        | 138        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0    | 50.0 =        | 64         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>41.0</b> ↑ | <b>128</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 53.1    | 41.0 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>42.7</b> ↓ | <b>117</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 6.8     | 45.1 =        | 108        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 32.7 ↓        | 135        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1     | 35.8 ↓        | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.3     | 38.0 ↓        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.1     | 34.6 ↓        | 130        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 47.5 ↓        | 93         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 9.6     | 53.4 =        | 124        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.6     | 27.5 ↓        | 122        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 33.2    | 42.0 =        | 112        | Multiple (6)         |

**Congo, Democratic Rep.****135th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 46.3 ↓  | 126      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.6 ↓  | 123      | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.2 ↓  | 129      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.6 ↓  | 131      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.9 ↑  | 119      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.68 | 28.8 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 95.7 =  | 6        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 34.2 ↑  | 108      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 67.5 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 57.8 ↓  | 81       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.3  | 86.9 =  | 35       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.6 ↓  | 64       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.4 ↓  | 133      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 63.4 ↓  | 78       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.2 ↓  | 132      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 68.0  | 68.0 ↓  | 82       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.7 ↓  | 85       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.8 ↓  | 105      | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.1 ↓  | 130      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.9 ↓  | 137      | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.98  | 96.9 ↑  | 9        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.6  | 93.6 =  | 48       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 43.6 ↑  | 133      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 20.4  | 21.5 ↑  | 121      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.5   | 25.5 ↓  | 135      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.3   | 20.9 ↓  | 119      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | n/a   | 6.1 =   | n/a      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.6 ↓  | 133      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.2   | 86.5 =  | 87       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.4   | 100.0 = | 80       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 42.8 ↑  | 96       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 62    | n/a     | 91       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 16.4  | n/a     | 135      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 40.5 ↓  | 133      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 28.6  | 85.7 ↑  | 113      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0   | 93.5 ↑  | 41       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 133      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.3 ↓  | 122      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.2 ↓  | 131      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.1 ↓  | 137      | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.0 ↑  | 114      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 18.8 ↓  | 139      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.8 ↓  | 131      | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.2 ↓  | 132      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 34.4 ↓  | 120      | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 51.7  | 58.7 ↑  | 130      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 2.7 =   | 113      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4 ↑   | 99       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.3   | 21.3 ↓  | 133      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Costa Rica

**55th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 54th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.0      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 11,685.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.4      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 48.7 |

**Costa Rica****55th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>59.1</b> ↑ | <b>44</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.2 ↓        | 81        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 11.9     | 61.3 ↓        | 123       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.1 ↑        | 55        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 55.7     | 55.7 ↑        | 35        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8     | 53.8 =        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.7 ↓        | 37        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.9 ↓        | 49        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 14.0     | 86.0 ↓        | 10        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.6      | 26.5 ↑        | 124       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.3 ↑        | 71        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.77     | 77.0 ↑        | 56        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.1 ↓        | 84        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 59.0     | 59.0 ↑        | 35        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.7 ↑        | 37        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.0 ↓        | 35        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 17.5     | 58.3 =        | 56        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.6 ↑        | 39        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0      | 60.0 ↑        | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7      | 37.0 ↓        | 112       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>65.1</b> ↑ | <b>78</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 42.3     | 42.3 =        | 111       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.5 ↑        | 124       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.2      | 19.5 ↑        | 108       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 26,539.3 | 43.3 ↓        | 77        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.0 ↓        | 69        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 12.8     | 12.8 ↓        | 76        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.4 ↑        | 89        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.2     | 99.2 ↓        | 79        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 10.8     | 92.9 ↓        | 68        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 6.2      | 95.7 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 80.7 ↑        | 40        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>59.6</b> ↑ | <b>55</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 180.2    | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 116.6    | n/a           | 15        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 15.2     | 30.3 ↑        | 57        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2      | n/a           | 77        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 66.0     | 66.0 ↑        | 60        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>73.0</b> ↓ | <b>85</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.8      | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 46.0     | 46.0 ↓        | 105       | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>97.4</b> ↑ | <b>13</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 71.2     | 97.4 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>69.1</b> ↓ | <b>44</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.6      | 57.3 =        | 83        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.0 ↑        | 38        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.4 ↓        | 20        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.1 ↓        | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.9 ↓        | 28        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓        | 19        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.4     | 85.4 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.7 ↓        | 55        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 12.0     | 95.1 ↑        | 24        | Multiple (6)         |

## Costa Rica

55th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 60.4 ↑  | 46       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑  | 70       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.9 ↓  | 41       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.1 ↓  | 53       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.9 ↑  | 109      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.67     | 75.5 ↓  | 52       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5      | 91.6 =  | 35       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6      | 40.7 ↑  | 70       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 29.3     | 70.7 =  | 65       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 59.7 ↓  | 64       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 18.7     | 69.4 =  | 81       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↓  | 74       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.9 ↑  | 23       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.3 ↑  | 79       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 29.9 ↓  | 99       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 85.6     | 85.6 ↑  | 25       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑  | 86       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.4 ↑  | 58       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.5 ↑  | 34       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.7 ↓  | 52       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.66     | 57.7 ↑  | 80       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 32.7     | 65.7 =  | 126      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 59.8 ↑  | 68       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 56.8     | 59.8 ↑  | 60       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.3 ↓  | 92       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6      | 26.4 ↑  | 97       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 3.8      | 3.8 =   | 107      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9      | 31.6 =  | 62       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.3 ↓  | 34       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.6      | 97.9 ↑  | 20       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.3      | 100.0 = | 91       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.5     | 99.0 =  | 62       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 46.2 ↑  | 86       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 76       | n/a     | 84       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.8     | n/a     | 96       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 55.9 ↑  | 80       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 8.5      | 95.8 ↑  | 77       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 22.5     | 77.9 =  | 105      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 29.1     | 31.3 ↓  | 89       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0      | 37.5 =  | 110      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.2 ↑  | 73       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.6 ↑  | 33       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.6 ↑  | 67       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.3 ↓  | 66       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 40.4 ↑  | 55       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.6 ↑  | 30       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.6 ↓  | 53       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.39     | 10.1 ↓  | 57       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.1 ↓  | 51       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 156.0    | 74.9 ↑  | 68       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.95     | 12.2 ↓  | 67       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6      | 19.2 =  | 60       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 0.4 ↓   | 92       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.9 ↑  | 41       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,433.04 | 78.2 ↑  | 46       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Côte d'Ivoire

114th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 25.0    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.08 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,617.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.5 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |  |      |

**Côte d'Ivoire****114th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>44.5</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 51.3        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 11.6    | 62.3 =      | 122        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0   | 100.0 =     | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 38.5        | 117        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 44.1    | 44.1 ↓      | 116        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 46.2    | 46.2 =      | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.5     | 24.2        | 123        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 36.5        | 76         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.1    | 69.9 ↑      | 67         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.2     | 36.2        | 89         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 47.5        | 59         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.17    | 17.4 ↑      | 132        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 46.5        | 65         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 36.0    | 36.0 ↑      | 87         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 47.7        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 43.7        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 11.5    | 38.3 =      | 93         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 52.7        | 98         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 4.3     | 43.0 =      | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7     | 37.0 =      | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>51.2</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 73.6    | 73.6 =      | 49         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 38.5        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 2.0     | 5.0 =       | 86         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 26.5        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 5,367.2 | 25.9 ↑      | 114        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 58.3        | 71         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 17.8    | 17.8 ↓      | 67         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.6        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 62.5    | 62.5 ↑      | 113        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 22.2    | 81.1 ↓      | 117        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 34.6    | 66.8 ↑      | 113        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 52.1        | 101        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>38.9</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 130.7   | 100.0 ↑     | 38         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 53.9    | n/a         | 91         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.6     | 1.2 ↑       | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0     | n/a         | 100        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 41.2    | 41.2 ↑      | 93         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>75.0</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.8     | 100.0 =     | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0    | 50.0 ↓      | 78         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>38.0</b> | <b>133</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 52.2    | 38.0 ↑      | 132        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>37.3</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 3.3     | 21.8 =      | 131        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.9        | 58         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.5        | 64         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.7     | 44.9        | 98         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 48.6        | 80         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 60.6        | 38         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 9.0     | 50.2 =      | 129        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.9     | 32.4        | 106        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 42.5    | 18.7 ↓      | 123        | Multiple (6)         |

## Côte d'Ivoire

114th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>53.5</b> | <b>90</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.6        | 91         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.1        | 114        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.6        | 92         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.6        | 47         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14  | 32.4 ↑      | 109        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 94.7 ↓      | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8    | 44.5 ↑      | 52         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 26.4   | 73.6 =      | 55         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>52.1</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.1   | 81.1 =      | 53         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.0        | 47         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.6        | 46         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 74.9        | 24         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.0    | 17.2        | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1   | 71.1 ↑      | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.8        | 34         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 62.8        | 45         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.0        | 83         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.9        | 120        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.29   | 11.5 ↑      | 123        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.3   | 78.8 =      | 102        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>49.0</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.2   | 22.3 ↑      | 115        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.3    | 21.2        | 139        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.8    | 14.0        | 135        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 20.2   | 20.2 ↓      | 78         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.3    | 22.4 =      | 86         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.0        | 82         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.6   | 79.6 =      | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.7    | 100.0 ↑     | 95         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 =     | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>47.8</b> | <b>83</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 88     | n/a         | 78         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 34.5   | n/a         | 88         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>55.3</b> | <b>88</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 16.5   | 91.8 ↑      | 99         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0    | 93.5 =      | 41         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 36.6   | 39.4 ↓      | 70         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =      | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.3        | 133        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.7        | 114        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3        | 101        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.0        | 99         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>28.3</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.0        | 89         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.5        | 126        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.1 ↓       | 123        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 35.3        | 113        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 100.7  | 68.4 ↑      | 95         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.1 ↓       | 127        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 6.0 ↓       | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0         | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6    | 26.0        | 125        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 313.80 | 61.9 ↑      | 83         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Croatia

**68th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 66th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.2      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.08 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 13,138.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.2 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.1 |

**Croatia****68th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>52.0</b> ↓ | <b>74</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓        | 67         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.0      | 98.2 ↓        | 33         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 27         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.7 ↓        | 70         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 44.6     | 44.6 ↓        | 112        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8     | 53.8 =        | 67         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.5      | 25.6 ↓        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.0      | 16.8 ↓        | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 28.9     | 71.1 ↑        | 56         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 1.9      | 14.2 ↓        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 1.9      | 14.4 ↓        | 139        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.77     | 77.0 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.4      | 22.8 ↓        | 133        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 49.0     | 49.0 =        | 50         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.5 ↓        | 122        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 45.8 ↓        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 22.5     | 75.0 =        | 31         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.9 ↓        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7      | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 8.0      | 80.0 =        | 5          | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>76.8</b> ↑ | <b>36</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 72.3     | 72.3 =        | 52         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.9 ↑        | 17         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 46.0     | 100.0 =       | 17         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 27.7 ↓        | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 62,572.6 | 55.2 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.0 ↑        | 65         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 35.9     | 35.9 ↑        | 46         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.8 ↓        | 53         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.9      | 93.8 ↑        | 63         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 7.0      | 94.9 =        | 44         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.0      | 84.1 ↑        | 28         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>60.2</b> ↑ | <b>53</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 103.0    | 85.8 ↓        | 98         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 79.7     | n/a           | 54         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 26.2     | 52.3 ↑        | 37         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.0      | n/a           | 61         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 72.7     | 72.7 ↑        | 50         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>69.3</b> ↑ | <b>106</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.0      | 98.6 ↑        | 87         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 40.0     | 40.0 =        | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>85.7</b> ↑ | <b>51</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.4     | 85.7 ↑        | 50         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>63.4</b> ↓ | <b>65</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 11.2     | 74.7 =        | 37         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.7 ↓        | 131        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.4 ↓        | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.1 ↓        | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 108        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.7 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.0     | 83.1 ↓        | 55         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.3      | 21.4 ↓        | 136        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 13.7     | 90.7 =        | 39         | Multiple (6)         |

**Croatia****68th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>55.7 ↓</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.6 ↑        | 105       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.8 ↓        | 120       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.0 ↓        | 71        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.4 ↑        | 19        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.05     | 93.0 ↓        | 6         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.0      | 49.5 ↓        | 40        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 84.0 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>54.8 ↓</b> | <b>96</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.1     | 76.9 =        | 64        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 25.9 ↓        | 135       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.4 ↓        | 139       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓        | 69        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.8 ↑        | 75        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 82.5     | 82.5 ↓        | 32        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 29.4 ↓        | 139       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.6 ↓        | 134       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.3 ↓        | 125       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 39.1 ↓        | 114       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.86     | 82.0 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 19.4     | 84.2 =        | 88        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>60.6 ↑</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 65.3     | 68.7 ↓        | 47        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.3 ↑        | 105       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4      | 23.1 ↑        | 110       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 37.5     | 37.5 ↑        | 49        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.4      | 40.2 =        | 49        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.0 ↓        | 77        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 13.6     | 73.5 ↑        | 115       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -11.4    | 100.0 =       | 16        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.2     | 100.0 =       | 17        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>49.5 ↑</b> | <b>78</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 92       | n/a           | 77        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 53.7     | n/a           | 51        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>55.7 ↓</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.2      | 96.4 ↑        | 69        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0      | 93.5 =        | 41        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 32.7     | 35.2 ↓        | 81        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0     | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 32.1 ↓        | 137       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.7 ↓        | 122       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.2 ↑        | 123       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 32.4 ↓        | 128       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>37.7 ↑</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.9 ↓        | 133       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 30.4 ↓        | 130       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.15     | 23.5 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 30.8 ↓        | 134       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 226.0    | 80.3 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 5.01     | 32.9 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.9      | 28.5 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01     | 3.6 ↑         | 57        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.6 ↓        | 117       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,593.72 | 79.3 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Cyprus

**44th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 43rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.9      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 24,976.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.0 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.2      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 40.5 |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.0 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Cyprus****44th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>63.0</b> ↑ | <b>37</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.8 ↑        | 46        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.1      | 97.9 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9     | 99.9 ↑        | 58        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.9      | 64.6 ↑        | 49        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 55.6     | 55.6 ↓        | 36        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2     | 46.2 =        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.8      | 63.8 ↑        | 39        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.1      | 52.0 ↑        | 32        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 19.9     | 80.2 ↓        | 23        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8      | 46.1 ↓        | 45        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.6      | 43.9 ↑        | 73        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.82     | 82.0 ↑        | 45        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8      | 47.5 ↑        | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 57.0     | 57.0 ↑        | 38        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.2 ↑        | 41        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑        | 41        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 23.0     | 76.7 =        | 29        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.6      | 60.3 ↑        | 70        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>74.9</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 72.7     | 72.7 =        | 50        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.3 ↑        | 23        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.0      | 16.7 ↑        | 118       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 46,603.1 | 50.9 ↓        | 66        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.1      | 68.9 ↑        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 13.0     | 13.0 ↓        | 75        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑        | 62        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.7      | 99.2 ↓        | 18        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.8      | 100.0 =       | 20        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.8      | 79.8 ↑        | 42        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>68.8</b> ↑ | <b>33</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 138.5    | 100.0 =       | 28        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 106.4    | n/a           | 20        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 34.8     | 69.6 ↑        | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0      | n/a           | 110       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 75.9     | 75.9 ↑        | 42        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>78.9</b> ↑ | <b>63</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.3     | 97.9 ↑        | 95        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 60.0     | 60.0 =        | 63        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>94.4</b> ↑ | <b>26</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.2     | 94.4 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>72.8</b> ↓ | <b>33</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.9     | 79.2 =        | 31        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2      | 53.7 ↑        | 50        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3      | 55.4 ↑        | 51        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.9      | 65.3 ↑        | 23        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓        | 31        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.8      | 63.0 ↑        | 29        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.6     | 80.9 =        | 63        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.8      | 45.9 ↓        | 44        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 11.9     | 95.2 =        | 23        | Multiple (6)         |

**Cyprus****44th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>63.3 ↑</b> | <b>26</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.2 ↑        | 30         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.2 ↑        | 42         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.2 ↑        | 17         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.5 ↑        | 27         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 16         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.1       | 51.3 ↓        | 37         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 88.2 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>66.9 ↑</b> | <b>28</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 5.7       | 96.5 =        | 13         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.1 ↑        | 52         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.3 ↑        | 36         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.3 ↑        | 94         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 49.8 ↑        | 45         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a       | 86.9 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.5 ↓        | 78         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.2 ↑        | 83         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.6 ↓        | 101        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8       | 47.3 ↑        | 73         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94      | 92.8 ↑        | 15         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.4      | 92.5 =        | 53         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>53.3 ↑</b> | <b>95</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 241.2     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 42.2 ↑        | 97         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.5       | 25.4 ↑        | 102        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 14.5      | 14.5 ↑        | 85         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.6       | 59.8 =        | 36         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 38.8 ↑        | 126        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 48.7      | 2.7 ↓         | 138        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -36.6     | 100.0 =       | 2          | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.3      | 96.5 =        | 86         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>39.1 ↑</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 29        | n/a           | 114        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 72.8      | n/a           | 22         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>66.9 ↓</b> | <b>34</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 12.4      | 93.8 ↓        | 86         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.0       | 94.5 =        | 31         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 73.2      | 78.8 ↓        | 25         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.5      | 78.1 =        | 24         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.8 ↑        | 40         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.9 ↓        | 82         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6       | 42.9 ↑        | 105        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4       | 40.1 ↑        | 78         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>44.7 ↑</b> | <b>45</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑        | 92         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.3 ↑        | 70         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.11      | 22.9 ↓        | 44         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5       | 40.9 ↓        | 82         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 156.3     | 74.9 ↑        | 67         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 8.49      | 41.4 ↓        | 39         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5       | 15.2 ↓        | 68         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01      | 2.3 ↑         | 67         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.5 ↑        | 34         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 23,589.50 | 100.0 =       | 3          | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Czech Republic

**29th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 29th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.30 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 20,152.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.5      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 25.9 |

**Czech Republic****29th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>60.5 ↑</b>  | <b>43</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.5 ↓         | 14        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.6      | 99.6 ↑         | 14        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8     | 99.8 ↑         | 72        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.9      | 64.9 ↑         | 48        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 50.1     | 50.1 ↑         | 69        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 50.0     | 50.0 =         | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.6      | 59.5 ↑         | 43        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.9      | 31.5 ↑         | 96        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 21.9     | 78.1 ↓         | 31        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.8      | 29.3 ↑         | 116       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.4      | 39.3 ↑         | 84        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.62     | 61.8 ↑         | 88        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2      | 36.8 ↑         | 101       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 57.0     | 57.0 ↑         | 38        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.5 ↑         | 49        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.9      | 65.7 ↓         | 33        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 25.0     | 83.3 =         | 19        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.3      | 72.2 ↓         | 34        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7      | 57.0 =         | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0      | 60.0 =         | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>83.5 ↓</b>  | <b>18</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 86.3     | 86.3 =         | 20        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 49.1 ↓         | 68        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 120.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.7      | 62.1 ↓         | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 68,191.9 | 56.5 ↑         | 54        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.2      | 70.1 ↓         | 38        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5      | 42.1 ↑         | 90        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 5.7      | 98.2 ↓         | 24        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.2      | 95.7 =         | 35        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.5      | 91.5 ↓         | 19        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>65.7 ↑</b>  | <b>42</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 119.0    | 99.2 ↑         | 72        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 81.9     | n/a            | 49        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 28.8     | 57.6 ↓         | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 4.9      | n/a            | 36        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 76.5     | 76.5 ↑         | 39        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.6      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>87.8 ↑</b>  | <b>41</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 68.1     | 87.8 ↑         | 40        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>73.7 ↓</b>  | <b>25</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.8     | 85.6 =         | 10        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.5      | 58.8 ↓         | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7      | 61.3 ↓         | 31        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5      | 57.6 ↓         | 41        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.0      | 66.9 ↓         | 27        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3      | 38.6 ↓         | 125       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.9     | 93.6 =         | 19        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.4      | 40.0 ↑         | 66        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.9     | 77.7 =         | 74        | Multiple (6)         |

## Czech Republic

29th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>60.4</b> ↓ | <b>47</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.3 ↑        | 124       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.8 ↑        | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.3 ↓        | 32        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.2 ↓        | 18        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 33        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 57.2 ↓        | 30        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 16.6     | 83.4 =        | 22        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>63.0</b> ↓ | <b>47</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.2     | 66.2 =        | 88        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.6 ↑        | 107       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.6 ↓        | 37        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.1 ↓        | 14        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.9 ↑        | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 89.7     | 89.7 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.9 ↓        | 126       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 32.1 ↓        | 137       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.9 ↓        | 23        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.8 ↓        | 34        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.83     | 79.1 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 38.4     | 57.8 =        | 134       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>67.5</b> ↑ | <b>40</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 50.3     | 53.0 ↑        | 73        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.5 ↑        | 25        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 33        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 19.8     | 19.8 =        | 79        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.5      | 57.8 =        | 37        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.0      | 83.5 ↓        | 14        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.6      | 91.7 ↑        | 68        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.3     | 100.0 =       | 46        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.7     | 99.5 =        | 61        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>64.6</b> ↑ | <b>42</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 342      | n/a           | 48        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 86.2     | n/a           | 12        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>70.2</b> ↑ | <b>25</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.0      | 99.5 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 9.0      | 91.5 =        | 55        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 67.0     | 72.1 ↓        | 29        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0     | 81.3 =        | 17        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.3 ↓        | 78        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.2 ↓        | 27        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.8 ↑        | 42        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.7 ↑        | 40        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>57.3</b> ↑ | <b>29</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.4 ↑        | 79        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.5 ↑        | 47        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 5.67     | 58.2 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.6 ↑        | 39        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 376.7    | 87.9 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 27.55    | 61.6 ↑        | 28        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.9      | 65.0 ↓        | 20        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.09     | 23.0 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 32.6 ↑        | 103       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,704.40 | 88.4 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



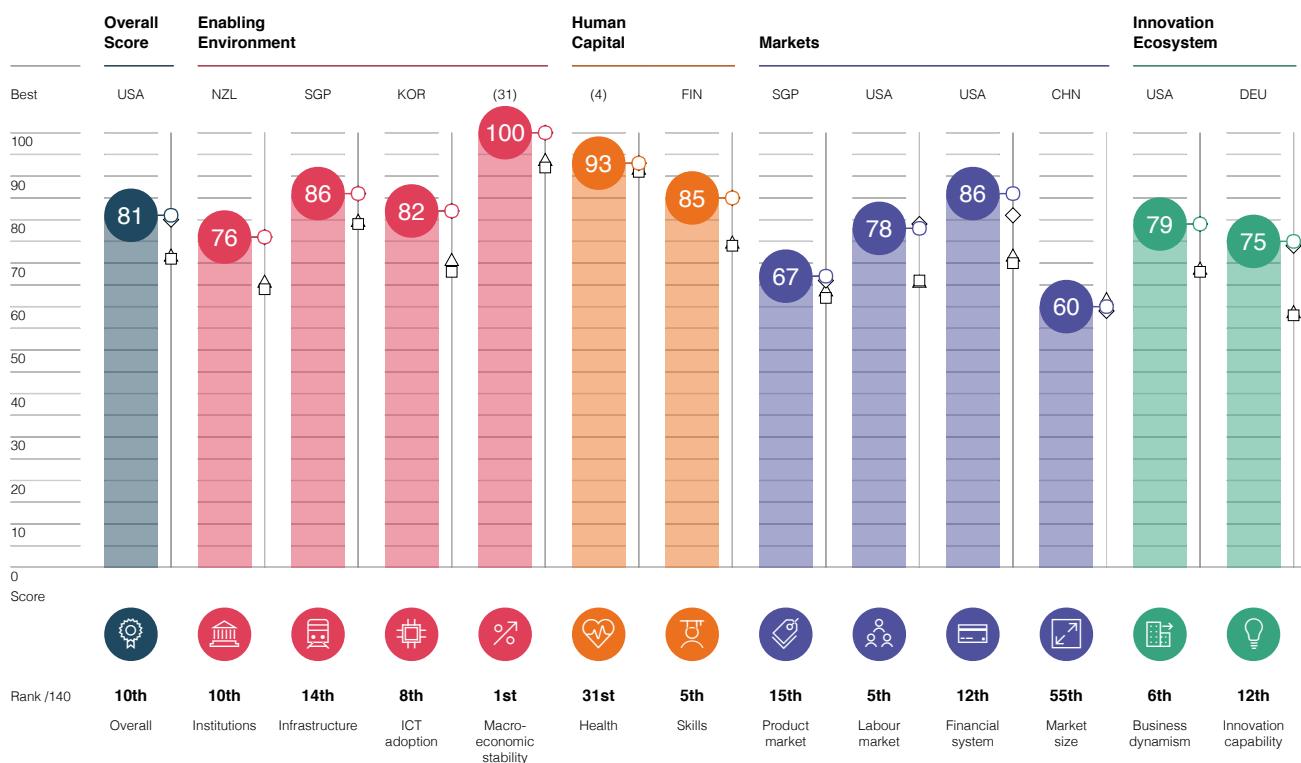
# Denmark

**10th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 11th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.8      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.23 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 56,444.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 7.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 28.2 |

**Denmark****10th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 75.9 ↑  | 10       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.3 ↓  | 55       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.0       | 98.4 ↑  | 30       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9      | 99.9 ↑  | 63       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.6       | 77.1 ↓  | 28       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 64.3      | 64.3 ↓  | 4        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 65.4      | 65.4 =  | 42       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.1       | 85.7 ↓  | 9        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.2       | 54.0 ↑  | 26       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 14.0      | 86.0 ↓  | 9        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6       | 43.8 ↑  | 56       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.2       | 69.2 ↑  | 18       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 1.00      | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.7       | 62.2 ↑  | 19       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 88.0      | 88.0 ↓  | 2        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 82.0 ↑  | 13       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.6       | 76.5 ↓  | 20       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 24.5      | 81.7 =  | 21       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.8       | 79.3 ↑  | 18       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7       | 67.0 =  | 32       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7       | 67.0 =  | 32       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 86.3 ↑  | 14       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 78.5      | 78.5 =  | 35       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 75.8 ↑  | 16       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 49.6      | 100.0 = | 16       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.3       | 55.5 ↓  | 33       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 125,461.4 | 66.3 ↓  | 36       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.8       | 80.4 ↓  | 10       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 55.8      | 55.8 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.7       | 78.1 ↑  | 6        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 5.3       | 98.7 ↑  | 22       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6       | 100.0 = | 8        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.8       | 96.5 ↓  | 8        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 82.3 ↑  | 8        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 121.7     | 100.0 = | 64       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 129.0     | n/a     | 10       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 43.2      | 86.3 ↑  | 3        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 11.0      | n/a     | 18       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 97.0      | 97.0 ↑  | 5        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.7       | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 93.4 ↑  | 31       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 69.9      | 93.4 ↑  | 30       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 84.9 ↓  | 5        | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.4      | 82.8 =  | 20       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.3       | 71.3 ↑  | 9        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5       | 74.2 ↓  | 5        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.1       | 69.1 ↓  | 11       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.3       | 72.4 ↑  | 12       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.9       | 64.3 ↓  | 22       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 19.1      | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.5       | 75.2 ↓  | 2        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 10.7      | 98.2 =  | 12       | Multiple (6)         |

## Denmark

10th /140

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>66.9</b> ↑ | <b>15</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 57.2 ↑        | 26        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.8 ↑        | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.1 ↑        | 58        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.0 ↑        | 23        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 11        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.9       | 73.0 ↑        | 4         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.0      | 79.0 =        | 39        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>78.0</b> ↓ | <b>5</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 0.0       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.3 ↓        | 8         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 80.6 ↓        | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 55.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.4 ↑        | 7         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 94.8      | 94.8 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 47.3 ↓        | 94        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 48.5 ↑        | 113       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 82.2 ↓        | 9         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.1 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94      | 92.9 ↑        | 14        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 3.8       | 100.0 =       | 13        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>85.8</b> ↑ | <b>12</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 171.3     | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.9 ↑        | 33        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.4       | 39.8 ↑        | 41        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 132.5     | 100.0 ↑       | 8         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 9.9       | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 80.7 ↑        | 15        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.2       | 94.5 ↑        | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -16.2     | 100.0 =       | 11        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.0      | 100.0 =       | 29        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>59.6</b> ↑ | <b>55</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 261       | n/a           | 58        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 47.7      | n/a           | 62        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>79.1</b> ↑ | <b>6</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.2       | 99.9 =        | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 3.5       | 97.0 =        | 8         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 88.1      | 94.8 ↓        | 7         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0      | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.7 ↑        | 37        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 6.1       | 84.9 ↓        | 1         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.7 ↑        | 18        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.1 ↑        | 10        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>75.4</b> ↑ | <b>12</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.3 ↑        | 31        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 63.9 ↑        | 20        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 23.96     | 98.7 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 64.8 ↑        | 13        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 633.3     | 95.6 ↑        | 15        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 206.88    | 98.1 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.0       | 100.0 ↑       | 7         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.06      | 17.2 ↓        | 30        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.7 ↑        | 31        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 10,203.84 | 99.3 ↑        | 9         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Dominican Republic

82nd /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 82nd/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.2    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.14 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 7,374.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 45.3 |

**Dominican Republic****82nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>48.5</b> ↑ | <b>99</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.3 ↑        | 100       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 15.2     | 50.2 ↑        | 127       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓        | 70        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.8      | 29.3 ↑        | 131       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 54.9     | 54.9 ↑        | 40        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 73.1     | 73.1 =        | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.4      | 23.2 ↑        | 125       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.8      | 29.5 ↑        | 105       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 26.8     | 73.2 ↓        | 47        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1      | 34.2 ↑        | 99        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.1      | 35.5 ↑        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.68     | 68.0 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2      | 37.3 ↑        | 99        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0     | 29.0 ↓        | 113       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.2 ↑        | 81        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9      | 48.7 ↑        | 80        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.5     | 48.3 =        | 74        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.5      | 57.6 ↑        | 81        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7      | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7      | 47.0 =        | 90        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>65.3</b> ↑ | <b>77</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 64.3     | 64.3 =        | 73        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.4 ↑        | 53        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.2      | 36.0 ↑        | 69        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 66,750.6 | 56.1 ↓        | 55        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.7      | 61.9 ↑        | 60        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 33.9     | 33.9 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6      | 60.0 ↑        | 43        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 97.1     | 97.1 ↑        | 90        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 12.3     | 91.3 ↓        | 81        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 32.3     | 69.1 ↑        | 107       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.6      | 43.4 ↑        | 112       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>47.4</b> ↑ | <b>82</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 81.4     | 67.9 ↓        | 119       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 55.7     | n/a           | 90        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 7.3      | 14.6 ↑        | 83        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 1.0      | n/a           | 60        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 63.9     | 63.9 ↑        | 62        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>74.2</b> ↓ | <b>77</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.4      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.4     | 48.4 ↓        | 94        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>82.5</b> ↑ | <b>63</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 66.4     | 82.5 ↑        | 62        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>57.0</b> ↑ | <b>90</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.8      | 52.2 =        | 96        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 73        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 87        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7      | 44.4 ↓        | 100       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6      | 43.2 ↑        | 110       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0      | 50.1 ↑        | 79        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.7     | 76.3 ↓        | 73        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.7      | 27.6 ↑        | 120       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.5     | 78.7 ↓        | 72        | Multiple (6)         |

## Dominican Republic

82nd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 54.1 ↑  | 84       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 32.6 ↑  | 125      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 32.2 ↑  | 126      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.9 ↓  | 73       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.0 ↓  | 105      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.22   | 58.5 ↑  | 79       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5    | 92.1 ↑  | 32       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.1 ↑  | 104      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 12.3   | 87.7 =  | 8        | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 61.6 ↑  | 51       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 26.2   | 53.8 =  | 110      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.3 ↑  | 108      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.7 ↑  | 63       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.0 ↓  | 103      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 19.0 ↓  | 120      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 84.5   | 84.5 ↑  | 28       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.0 ↑  | 60       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.1    | 68.0 ↑  | 17       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 91       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.3 ↑  | 98       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 1.00   | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.6   | 85.3 =  | 83       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 58.8 ↑  | 70       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 27.2   | 28.6 ↑  | 106      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.1 ↑  | 63       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.1 ↑  | 78       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 45.4   | 45.4 =  | 43       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1    | 18.2 =  | 97       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 70.8 ↑  | 56       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7    | 97.5 ↓  | 28       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 4.7    | 92.9 ↑  | 116      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.3   | 98.5 =  | 69       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 53.1 ↑  | 69       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 157    | n/a     | 67       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 28.5   | n/a     | 111      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 54.8 ↑  | 90       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 14.5   | 92.8 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.5   | 83.9 ↑  | 91       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 8.9    | 9.6 ↓   | 129      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.5   | 65.6 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.7 ↑  | 70       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.1 ↑  | 81       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.7 ↑  | 85       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.2 ↑  | 97       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 31.4 ↑  | 94       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.7 ↑  | 73       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.9 ↑  | 62       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.06   | 1.9 ↑   | 92       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.4 ↑  | 108      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 59.7   | 60.8 ↑  | 119      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.27   | 4.3 ↑   | 83       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.3 =   | 119      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.3 ↑  | 89       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 690.13 | 70.3 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



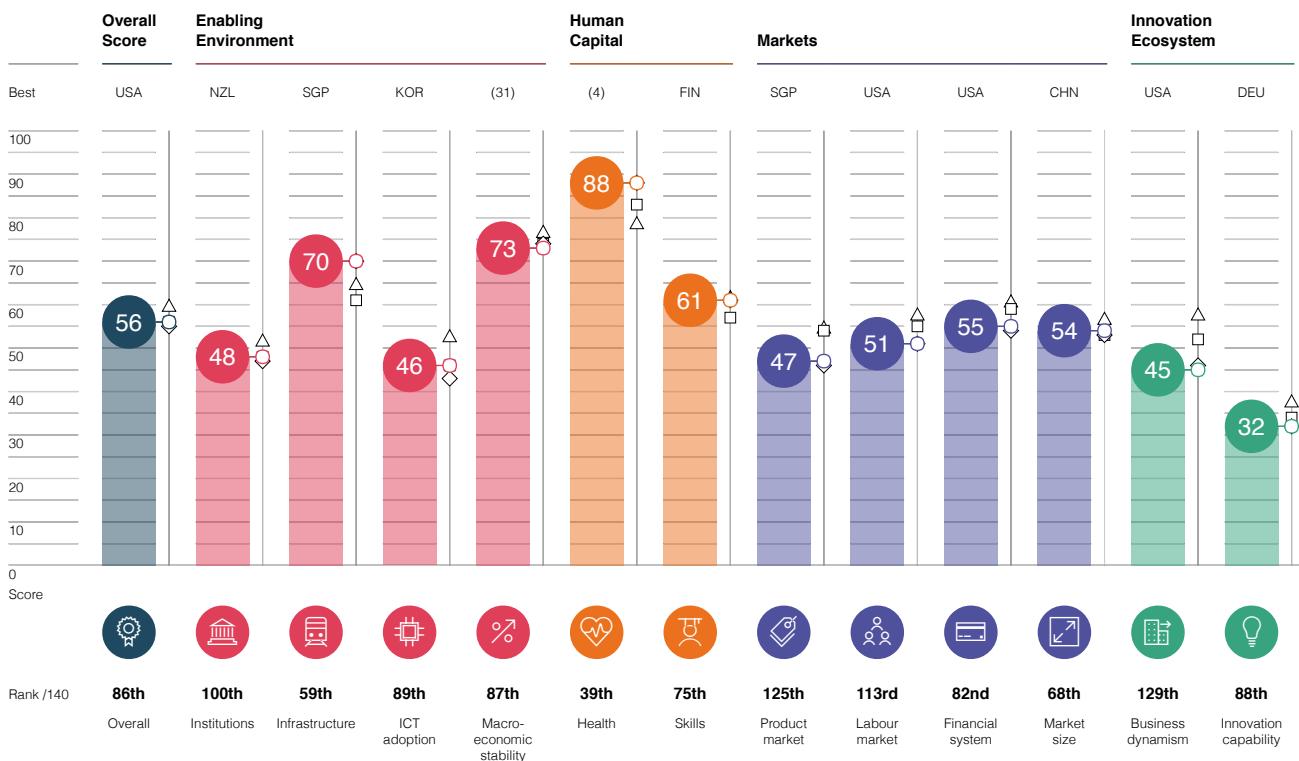
# Ecuador

**86th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 83rd/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 16.8    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.15 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 6,098.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.3     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 2.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 45.0 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Ecuador****86th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>48.4</b> ↑ | <b>100</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.1 ↓        | 92         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 5.9      | 81.9 ↑        | 94         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.8     | 99.8 ↑        | 76         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↓        | 96         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 55.1     | 55.1 ↑        | 39         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 80.8     | 80.8 =        | 18         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 1.9      | 15.4 ↑        | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.0      | 16.1 ↑        | 136        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.6     | 69.4 ↑        | 74         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.3      | 21.8 ↑        | 132        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.1 ↓        | 123        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.67     | 67.4 ↑        | 78         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.6 ↓        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 32.0     | 32.0 ↑        | 99         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 40.9 ↑        | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.1 ↑        | 107        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 16.5     | 55.0 =        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓        | 51         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 4.3      | 43.0 =        | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>69.7</b> ↓ | <b>59</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 49.5     | 49.5 =        | 92         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 65.9 ↓        | 31         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.4      | 22.9 ↑        | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 20,166.1 | 39.9 ↓        | 83         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓        | 59         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 30.6     | 30.6 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.9 ↓        | 56         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 98.2     | 98.2 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 12.5     | 91.2 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 7.0      | 94.9 ↑        | 45         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.0 ↑        | 55         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>45.7</b> ↑ | <b>89</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 83.5     | 69.6 ↓        | 117        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 53.0     | n/a           | 92         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 10.1     | 20.3 ↑        | 72         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.3      | n/a           | 56         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 54.1     | 54.1 ↑        | 77         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>73.0</b> ↓ | <b>87</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.1      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 45.9     | 45.9 ↓        | 106        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>88.1</b> ↓ | <b>39</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 68.2     | 88.1 ↓        | 38         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>61.0</b> ↓ | <b>75</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.7      | 57.9 =        | 80         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.2 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.0 ↑        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.3 ↓        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.6 ↓        | 95         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.4 ↑        | 75         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.8     | 87.7 =        | 38         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.3 ↓        | 76         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 25.1     | 62.2 ↓        | 93         | Multiple (6)         |

**Ecuador****86th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 47.1 ↑  | 125      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.6    | 26.0 ↓  | 135      | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.2 ↑  | 117      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.5 ↑  | 93       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.6 ↑  | 138      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.80  | 28.0 ↑  | 114      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.4 ↑  | 83       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8    | 45.0 ↑  | 49       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 6.2    | 93.8 =  | 1        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 51.2 ↑  | 113      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 31.8   | 42.1 =  | 126      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.5    | 25.7 ↑  | 136      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.0 ↑  | 76       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.5 ↑  | 72       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.7 ↓  | 123      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 61.9   | 61.9 =  | 97       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.4 ↑  | 79       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 71.8 ↑  | 10       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.8 ↓  | 117      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.8 ↓  | 90       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.50   | 37.6 ↓  | 95       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.7   | 92.1 =  | 61       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 55.1 ↑  | 82       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 27.9   | 29.3 ↑  | 105      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↑  | 102      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 22.6 ↑  | 113      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 6.6    | 6.6 ↓   | 98       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.0    | 33.8 =  | 58       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 70.9 ↑  | 55       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.0    | 93.0 ↑  | 62       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.3    | 100.0 = | 92       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.0   | 100.0 = | 28       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 53.7 ↑  | 68       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 175    | n/a     | 62       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 22.7   | n/a     | 123      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 45.2 ↓  | 129      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 21.9   | 89.1 ↓  | 106      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 48.5   | 51.8 =  | 131      | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 17.4   | 18.7 ↓  | 119      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0    | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.4 ↓  | 76       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.0 ↓  | 105      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.3 ↓  | 116      | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.2 ↑  | 120      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 32.0 ↑  | 88       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.1 ↑  | 88       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.5 ↑  | 112      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.05   | 1.5 ↓   | 94       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.2 ↑  | 110      | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 129.7  | 72.2 ↑  | 80       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.16   | 2.7 ↓   | 95       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 14.7 =  | 70       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 2.5     | 64       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 29.4 ↓  | 113      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 766.29 | 71.5 ↓  | 52       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Egypt

94th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 94th/135

# Performance Overview 2018

**Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average



## **Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 94.8    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.95 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 2,500.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 12.1 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.8 |

**Egypt****94th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>48.1</b> ↑ | <b>102</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.1 ↑        | 43         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 2.5       | 93.2 =        | 67         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 41.6      | 41.6 ↑        | 135        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.8       | 63.2 ↓        | 51         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 44.4      | 44.4 ↑        | 113        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5      | 38.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.2       | 69.4 ↑        | 29         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.7       | 45.3 ↑        | 48         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 56.7      | 43.3 ↓        | 132        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2       | 36.9 ↓        | 87         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.7       | 45.8 ↑        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.54      | 53.9 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9       | 47.8 ↑        | 57         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 32.0      | 32.0 ↓        | 99         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.4 ↑        | 51         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3       | 38.2 ↑        | 124        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 7.0       | 23.3 =        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.7       | 61.1 ↑        | 68         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7       | 47.0 =        | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.3       | 63.0 ↑        | 45         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>70.5</b> ↑ | <b>56</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 71.6      | 71.6 =        | 54         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.7 ↑        | 45         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 5.1       | 12.9 =        | 68         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.6       | 42.8 ↑        | 58         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 101,480.7 | 62.7 ↓        | 40         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.1       | 68.3 ↓        | 43         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 54.6      | 54.6 ↓        | 26         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6       | 60.8 ↑        | 39         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.9      | 99.9 ↑        | 69         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.3      | 92.4 ↓        | 74         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 10.9      | 90.9 ↑        | 71         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.9       | 64.6 ↑        | 69         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>40.6</b> ↑ | <b>100</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 105.5     | 88.0 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 50.1      | n/a           | 95         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 5.4       | 10.7 ↑        | 88         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a       | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 41.2      | 41.2 ↑        | 92         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>51.0</b> ↓ | <b>135</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 16.9      | 64.3 ↓        | 135        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 37.7      | 37.7 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>68.9</b> ↑ | <b>99</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 62.0      | 68.9 ↑        | 98         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>52.8</b> ↑ | <b>99</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.6       | 50.7 =        | 98         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.5       | 42.4 ↑        | 105        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0       | 33.1 ↑        | 136        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.9       | 31.8 ↓        | 136        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.2       | 53.7 ↑        | 70         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.6       | 43.7 ↓        | 109        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.1      | 72.7 =        | 83         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.6       | 26.1 ↓        | 123        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 23.1      | 67.3 ↑        | 86         | Multiple (6)         |

**Egypt****94th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 48.2 ↓  | 121      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.8 ↑  | 56       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.9 ↑  | 47       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.2 ↓  | 57       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.3 ↑  | 81       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 16.26  | 0.0     | 137      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.0 ↓  | 88       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 40.0 ↓  | 76       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 52.1   | 47.9 =  | 93       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 46.4 ↑  | 130      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 36.8   | 31.6 =  | 129      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.4 ↑  | 51       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.4 ↑  | 73       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.5 ↑  | 56       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 27.9 ↓  | 103      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 56.7   | 56.7 ↑  | 112      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.5 ↑  | 103      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.4 ↑  | 89       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.8 ↑  | 82       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.1 ↑  | 75       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.24   | 4.7 ↑   | 130      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 27.3   | 73.2 ↓  | 118      | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 52.3 ↓  | 99       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 28.7   | 30.2 ↑  | 103      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.9 ↓  | 89       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.7 ↑  | 74       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 16.5   | 16.5 ↓  | 83       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 11.3 =  | 110      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6    | 76.5 ↑  | 32       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.0    | 88.9 ↑  | 78       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 9.8    | 79.6 ↓  | 132      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.6   | 92.8 =  | 105      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 72.8 ↑  | 24       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,094  | n/a     | 21       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.6   | n/a     | 97       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 54.1 ↑  | 97       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.4    | 96.3 ↑  | 71       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 14.5   | 85.9 =  | 87       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 25.8   | 27.8 ↓  | 105      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.0    | 50.0 =  | 88       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.4 ↓  | 130      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 102      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.1 ↑  | 53       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.8 ↑  | 116      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 37.7 ↑  | 64       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.8 ↑  | 25       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.9 ↑  | 39       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.08   | 2.4 ↓   | 88       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.6 ↑  | 85       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 219.0  | 79.9 ↑  | 49       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.21   | 3.5 ↓   | 88       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.7    | 24.1 ↑  | 50       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.06   | 15.3 ↑  | 32       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.4 ↑  | 86       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 147.69 | 53.8 ↓  | 99       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# El Salvador

**98th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 98th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 6.4     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 4,399.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 40.0 |

**El Salvador****98th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 40.7 ↓  | 131      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 1.6      | 9.9 ↑   | 140      | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 82.8     | 0.0     | 140      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.5      | 25.5 ↑  | 137      | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 46.0     | 46.0 ↓  | 104      | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 84.6     | 84.6 =  | 14       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.2      | 36.3 ↓  | 96       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.4      | 23.9 ↓  | 124      | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 27.8     | 72.2 ↓  | 53       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.3      | 21.0 ↓  | 133      | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.5      | 24.2 ↓  | 126      | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.65     | 65.2 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.1      | 17.8 ↓  | 138      | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 33.0     | 33.0 ↓  | 96       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.7 ↓  | 128      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.1      | 34.7 ↓  | 131      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 13.5     | 45.0 =  | 83       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.6      | 60.3 ↑  | 71       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 3.3      | 33.0 =  | 131      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.3      | 43.0 =  | 100      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 59.7 ↑  | 90       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 58.6     | 58.6 =  | 79       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.0 ↓  | 66       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.8      | 13.4 ↓  | 123      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 18,225.8 | 38.7 ↓  | 84       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.1      | 51.8 ↑  | 90       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 9.6      | 9.6 ↑   | 84       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1      | 34.3 ↓  | 104      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 96.3     | 96.3 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 9.8      | 93.9 ↑  | 62       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 15.8     | 85.9 =  | 84       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.4      | 40.0 ↑  | 116      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 39.5 ↑  | 103      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 156.5    | 100.0 = | 12       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 56.1     | n/a     | 89       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 6.9      | 13.9 ↑  | 86       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.2      | n/a     | 81       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 29.0     | 29.0 ↑  | 104      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 74.9 ↑  | 69       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.8      | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 49.7     | 49.7 ↓  | 81       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 82.7 ↑  | 60       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 66.5     | 82.7 ↑  | 59       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 48.3 ↓  | 107      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.0      | 46.7 =  | 104      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4      | 40.7 ↑  | 114      | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5      | 42.3 ↓  | 108      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5      | 42.4 ↓  | 108      | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3      | 37.5 ↓  | 123      | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑  | 110      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.0     | 66.9 ↓  | 100      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.3      | 22.1 ↓  | 135      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 28.3     | 54.3 ↑  | 100      | Multiple (6)         |

## El Salvador

98th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>54.0</b> ↓ | <b>87</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 30.0 ↓        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.9 ↓        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.2 ↑        | 45         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.9 ↑        | 120        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.73   | 68.5 ↓        | 60         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4    | 89.9 ↑        | 41         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3    | 32.5 ↓        | 114        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 81.1 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>52.2</b> ↑ | <b>104</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 22.9   | 60.7 =        | 100        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.3 ↓        | 127        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.2 ↑        | 104        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.7 ↓        | 42         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.6    | 10.5 ↓        | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 78.4   | 78.4 ↓        | 41         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.8 ↑        | 44         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.1    | 67.7 ↑        | 19         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.5 ↑        | 110        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 35.3 ↑        | 126        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.51   | 39.3 ↑        | 93         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.2   | 87.2 =        | 72         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>60.1</b> ↑ | <b>64</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 44.7   | 47.1 ↑        | 78         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.8 ↓        | 108        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.9 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 37.7   | 37.7 ↑        | 48         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9    | 32.0 =        | 59         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 70.0 ↑        | 58         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.1    | 96.8 ↑        | 34         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.1    | 99.6 ↓        | 99         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.3   | 100.0 =       | 47         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>43.2</b> ↑ | <b>95</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 52     | n/a           | 95         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.3   | n/a           | 68         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>51.6</b> ↓ | <b>111</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 41.4   | 79.3 =        | 123        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.5   | 83.9 =        | 91         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 32.6   | 35.1 ↓        | 82         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.9 ↑        | 79         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.0 ↓        | 112        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.0 ↓        | 130        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 28.6 ↓        | 136        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>26.9</b> ↓ | <b>123</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.3 ↓        | 118        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 29.7 ↓        | 134        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 29.1 ↓        | 137        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 52.7   | 59.0 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.05   | 1.0 ↓         | 103        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 4.3 ↑         | 101        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 27.8 ↓        | 120        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 732.01 | 71.0 ↓        | 53         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Estonia

**32nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 30th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.3      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 19,840.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.5      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 7.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.7 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 69.5 ↑  | 22       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.9 ↑  | 5        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 3.2      | 90.9 =  | 73       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑ | 32       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.0      | 82.8 ↓  | 17       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 51.9     | 51.9 ↑  | 58       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 69.2     | 69.2 =  | 36       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.5      | 74.4 ↓  | 22       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.0      | 49.7 ↓  | 38       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 14.1     | 85.9 ↓  | 12       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.0      | 50.5 ↓  | 30       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.2      | 54.2 ↓  | 39       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.91     | 91.0 ↑  | 27       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1      | 51.3 ↓  | 44       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 71.0     | 71.0 ↑  | 21       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.2 ↓  | 28       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.4      | 73.4 ↓  | 25       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 27.5     | 91.7 =  | 6        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.5      | 74.4 ↓  | 28       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7      | 57.0 =  | 65       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7      | 57.0 =  | 69       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 75.2 ↑  | 42       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 78.0     | 78.0 =  | 37       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.4 ↓  | 38       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 27.2     | 67.9 =  | 30       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.7      | 61.4 ↑  | 20       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 11,321.0 | 33.3 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.6      | 59.5 ↑  | 67       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 8.4      | 8.4 ↑   | 90       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.6      | 76.2 ↑  | 9        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 7.3      | 96.5 ↑  | 46       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 7.5      | 94.4 =  | 47       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.3      | 87.8 ↑  | 25       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 77.4 ↑  | 14       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 145.4    | 100.0 = | 22       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 133.4    | n/a     | 7        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 30.9     | 61.8 ↑  | 25       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 10.5     | n/a     | 20       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 87.2     | 87.2 ↓  | 21       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.3      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 84.9 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.2     | 84.9 ↑  | 53       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 78.0 ↓  | 18       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.9     | 86.0 =  | 9        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.6      | 59.7 ↓  | 32       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5      | 58.9 ↓  | 39       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.7      | 62.2 ↑  | 30       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.4      | 73.6 ↑  | 10       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.6      | 42.5 ↓  | 112      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.1     | 89.4 =  | 33       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.5      | 57.9 ↓  | 20       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 11.5     | 96.3 =  | 17       | Multiple (6)         |

**Estonia****32nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>64.8</b> ↓ | <b>21</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.4 ↓        | 37        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.1 ↓        | 43        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 79.1 ↑        | 4         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.3 ↓        | 13        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 26        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 58.1 ↓        | 28        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 86.6 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>69.3</b> ↓ | <b>21</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 12.9     | 81.4 =        | 45        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.6 ↓        | 24        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.6 ↓        | 25        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.0 ↓        | 2         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.9 ↑        | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 87.6     | 87.6 ↓        | 23        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 40.9 ↓        | 119       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.5 ↑        | 13        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.2 ↓        | 28        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.2 ↓        | 21        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90     | 87.2 ↑        | 30        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 38.8     | 57.2 =        | 135       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>65.9</b> ↑ | <b>46</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 70.0     | 73.7 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.2 ↑        | 32        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.9 ↓        | 26        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 11.3     | 11.3 ↑        | 90        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6      | 27.3 =        | 71        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 77.4 ↓        | 30        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.9      | 99.3 ↑        | 8         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.4     | 100.0 =       | 35        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 27.9     | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>42.3</b> ↑ | <b>97</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 38       | n/a           | 102       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 81.9     | n/a           | 16        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>69.3</b> ↓ | <b>29</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.2      | 99.4 =        | 31        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 3.5      | 97.0 =        | 8         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.6     | 43.7 ↓        | 58        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0     | 87.5 =        | 8         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.6 ↓        | 63        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.2 ↑        | 28        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.5 ↑        | 30        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.3 ↓        | 30        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>52.5</b> ↓ | <b>33</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.4 ↓        | 130       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑        | 76        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 4.47     | 52.2 ↓        | 27        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.8 ↓        | 43        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 221.3    | 80.0 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 25.24    | 60.0 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.5      | 49.8 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01     | 2.9 ↑         | 61        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.2 ↑        | 44        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 8,568.13 | 97.4 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Eswatini

**120th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 116th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.2     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,914.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 26.4 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 2.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 51.5 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>48.8</b> ↓ | <b>97</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 73.4 ↓        | 32         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 17.3  | 43.1 =        | 129        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2   | 70.0 ↓        | 41         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 49.7  | 49.7 =        | 76         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5  | 38.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8   | 46.7 ↑        | 71         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.2   | 37.2 ↑        | 72         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 51.5  | 48.5 ↓        | 125        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7   | 44.3 ↓        | 54         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5   | 41.3 ↑        | 81         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.33  | 33.2 ↑        | 121        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2   | 35.9 ↑        | 106        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 39.0  | 39.0          | 73         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.6 ↑        | 72         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4   | 39.7 ↑        | 115        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 16.0  | 53.3 =        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.1   | 67.8 ↓        | 46         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3   | 43.0 =        | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.0   | 40.0 =        | 106        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>58.8</b> ↑ | <b>94</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 68.5  | 68.5 =        | 60         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.0 ↓        | 57         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 17.3  | 43.2 =        | 43         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.1   | 35.3 ↓        | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 188.7 | 5.9 ↓         | 137        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.7   | 44.8 ↓        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4   | 39.7 ↑        | 94         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 84.0  | 84.0 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 94.3 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 33.5  | 67.8 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.4   | 56.1 ↓        | 88         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>24.9</b> ↑ | <b>125</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 74.1  | 61.7 =        | 125        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 12.6  | n/a           | 133        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.5   | 1.0 =         | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 28.6  | 28.6 ↑        | 105        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>67.8</b> ↓ | <b>115</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 7.2   | 91.2 ↓        | 115        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 44.4  | 44.4 ↓        | 110        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>30.1</b> ↑ | <b>139</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 49.6  | 30.1 ↑        | 138        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>52.3</b> ↑ | <b>102</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.8   | 58.7 =        | 77         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.0   | 49.3 ↓        | 63         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6   | 42.5 ↑        | 105        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6   | 43.7 ↓        | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1   | 34.5 ↑        | 131        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0   | 49.4 ↑        | 83         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.2  | 62.2 =        | 112        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0   | 33.1 ↓        | 103        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 27.6  | 56.0 =        | 99         | Multiple (6)         |

**Eswatini****120th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>51.6 ↑</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.9 ↓        | 39         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 26.4 ↑        | 135        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.6 ↓        | 102        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.8 ↓        | 58         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.56  | 56.3 ↑        | 83         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 64.2 ↓        | 92         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | n/a   | 35.0 ↑        | n/a        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 71.3 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>57.5 ↓</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.6  | 78.0 =        | 60         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.7 ↓        | 48         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.6 ↑        | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.0 ↑        | 118        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.2 ↓        | 112        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 66.0  | 66.0 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.4 ↑        | 110        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8   | 62.8 ↓        | 44         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.4 ↑        | 52         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.1 ↓        | 80         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.53  | 41.2 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.7   | 100.0 =       | 21         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>51.9 ↓</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.2  | 22.3 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.5 ↑        | 120        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.4 ↓        | 107        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0 =         | 120        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.2   | 37.2 =        | 55         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.1   | 68.1 ↓        | 65         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.6   | 81.6 ↓        | 99         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.6  | 100.0 =       | 55         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 23.2  | 100.0 =       | 8          | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>27.0 ↑</b> | <b>133</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 10    | n/a           | 133        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.3  | n/a           | 67         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>50.7 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 16.4  | 91.8 ↑        | 98         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 30.0  | 70.4 =        | 119        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 37.4  | 40.3 ↓        | 68         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0   | 37.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.6 ↑        | 121        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.4 ↑        | 51         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.4 ↑        | 131        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 32.1 ↓        | 130        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>22.7 ↓</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.1 ↓        | 71         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.3 ↑        | 107        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.15  | 4.3 ↓         | 76         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 32.1 ↑        | 130        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 52.0  | 58.8 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.15  | 2.6 ↓         | 96         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 6.1 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.9 ↑        | 115        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 124        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Ethiopia

**122nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 120th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 92.7  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.16 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 872.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 9.7   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 39.1 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Ethiopia****122nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>44.9 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.3 =        | 87         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 7.6      | 76.1 =        | 106        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 94.9     | 94.9 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.2 =        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 44.4     | 44.4 ↓        | 114        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 30.8     | 30.8 =        | 126        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.7 =        | 76         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.4 =        | 62         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 50.2     | 49.8 ↑        | 123        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.3 =        | 44         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 =        | 66         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.57     | 57.3 ↑        | 95         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.3 =        | 72         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 35.0     | 35.0 ↑        | 91         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.4 =        | 77         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.4 =        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 6.0      | 20.0 =        | 132        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.4 =        | 110        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 1.7      | 17.0 =        | 140        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.0      | 40.0 =        | 106        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>45.5 ↑</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 32.0     | 32.0 =        | 123        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.8 =        | 103        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 0.6      | 1.5 =         | 98         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 30.8 =        | 83         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 42,696.8 | 49.6 ↑        | 69         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.2 =        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 29.4 =        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 40.4     | 40.4 ↑        | 121        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 17.3     | 86.2 ↑        | 107        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 41.1     | 60.1 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.7 =        | 113        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>16.0 ↑</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 59.7     | 49.7 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.1      | n/a           | 138        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.6      | 1.1 ↑         | 115        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 106        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 15.4     | 15.4 ↑        | 127        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>68.0 ↓</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 8.6      | 87.3 ↑        | 120        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 48.6     | 48.6 ↓        | 92         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>56.0 ↑</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 57.9     | 56.0 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>32.6 =</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 2.9      | 19.3 =        | 132        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.8 =        | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.4 =        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.9 =        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.1 =        | 112        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.8 =        | 102        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 8.4      | 46.8 =        | 136        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.2 =        | 61         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 55.1     | 0.0           | 135        | Multiple (6)         |

**Ethiopia****122nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 41.0 ↓  | 135      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.5 =  | 54       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.4 =  | 85       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.5 =  | 140      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.0 =  | 127      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 13.73 | 8.4 ↓   | 129      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5   | 91.7 =  | 34       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6   | 40.0 =  | 77       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 88.2  | 11.8 =  | 98       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 54.6 ↓  | 98       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 19.1  | 68.5 =  | 84       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.7 =  | 82       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 45.8 =  | 120      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.4 =  | 115      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.8 =  | 66       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 67.0  | 67.0 ↓  | 84       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 40.9 =  | 120      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.4 =  | 114      | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.9 =  | 109      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.6 =  | 79       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.58  | 47.9 ↓  | 87       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.4  | 93.9 =  | 44       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 46.0 ↑  | 126      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 29.0  | 30.5 =  | 102      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.5 =  | 76       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.1 =  | 52       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 8.4 =   | 123      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.9 =  | 119      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 25.0  | 50.5 =  | 135      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.3   | 99.2 ↑  | 103      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 54.6 ↑  | 63       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 182   | n/a     | 61       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 29.3  | n/a     | 107      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 47.9 ↑  | 125      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 57.8  | 71.1 ↑  | 131      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 33.0  | 67.3 ↑  | 121      | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.7  | 30.9 ↓  | 90       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0   | 43.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.0 =  | 117      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.9 =  | 129      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.5 =  | 96       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.4 =  | 58       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 26.5 ↑  | 127      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.8 =  | 103      | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.7 =  | 88       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.4 ↑   | 114      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.7 =  | 73       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 118.3 | 70.8 ↑  | 85       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.3 ↑   | 119      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6   | 20.2 =  | 57       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01  | 2.1 ↓   | 69       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.2 =  | 91       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



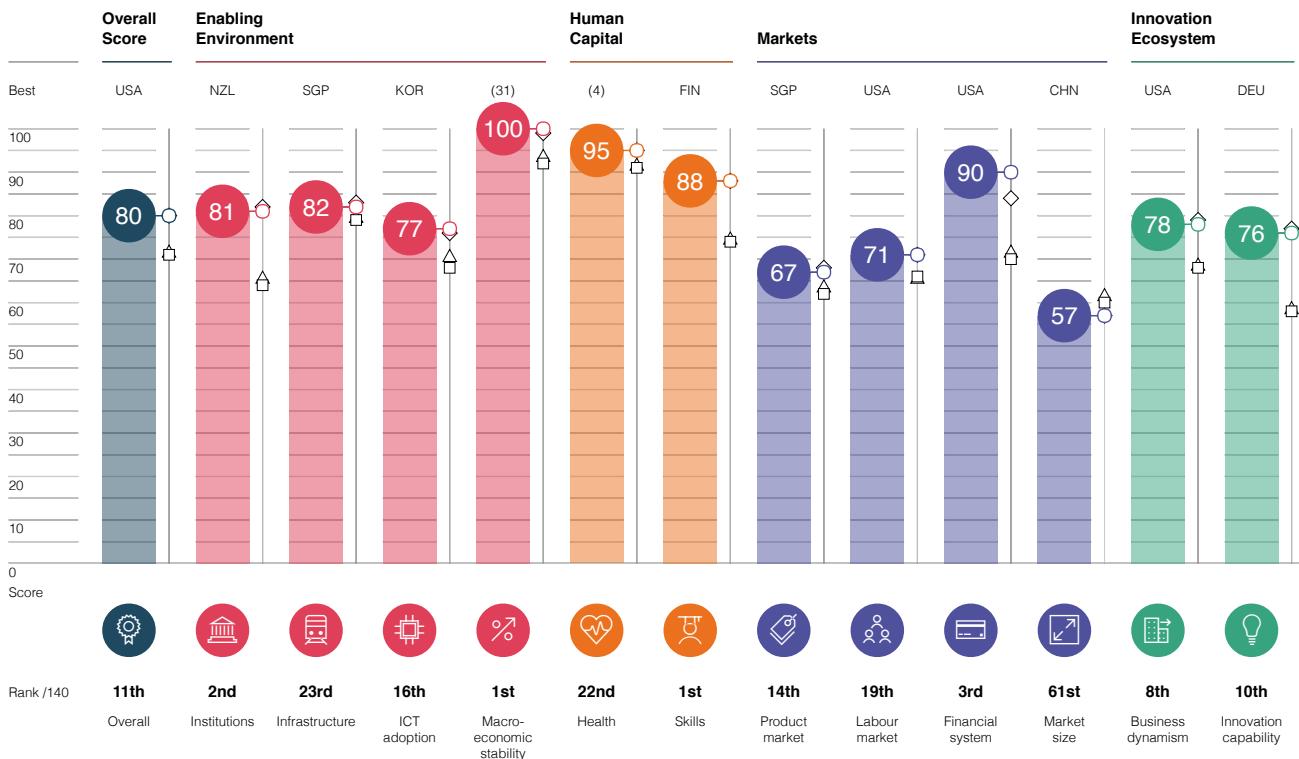
# Finland

**11th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 12th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.5      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.19 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 46,016.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.0      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 6.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 27.1 |

**Finland****11th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>81.0</b> ↓  | <b>2</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 6.8      | 96.7 ↑         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.4      | 96.9 ↑         | 47        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.6     | 99.6 ↓         | 84        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.8      | 96.8 ↓         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 61.9     | 61.9 ↓         | 12        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 73.1     | 73.1 =         | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 6.7      | 95.0 ↓         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.3 ↑         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 10.3     | 89.7 ↓         | 4         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.8 ↓         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.7 ↓         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 1.00     | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.9 ↑         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 85.0     | 85.0 ↓         | 3         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 6.6      | 92.7 ↓         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 6.5      | 91.6 ↑         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 26.5     | 88.3 =         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 6.6      | 92.7 ↓         | 1         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0      | 60.0 =         | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.7      | 57.0 =         | 69        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>82.3</b> ↓  | <b>23</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 87.7     | 87.7 =         | 18        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.1 ↓         | 22        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 17.5     | 43.8 =         | 42        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.0 ↓         | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 82,578.9 | 59.4 ↑         | 46        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.5 ↓         | 5         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 12.0     | 12.0 ↓         | 78        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.5 ↑         | 3         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 2.9      | 100.0 =        | 5         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.6      | 100.0 =        | 4         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.8      | 97.3 ↓         | 5         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>77.0</b> ↑  | <b>16</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 132.3    | 100.0 =        | 36        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 153.8    | n/a            | 3         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 30.9     | 61.9 ↓         | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 9.8      | n/a            | 23        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 87.7     | 87.7 ↑         | 19        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.6      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>95.4</b> ↑  | <b>22</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.5     | 95.4 ↑         | 21        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>87.9</b> ↓  | <b>1</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 14.2     | 94.7 =         | 1         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.5 ↓         | 10        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.4 ↓         | 6         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.8 ↓         | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 80.3 ↓         | 3         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 72.3 ↓         | 3         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 19.3     | 100.0 =        | 5         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.8 ↑         | 4         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 13.3     | 91.7 ↑         | 37        | Multiple (6)         |

## Finland

11th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 66.9 ↓  | 14       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.6 ↓  | 10       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.6 ↓  | 35       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.9 ↑  | 27       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.4 ↓  | 3        | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓  | 8        | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.8      | 70.4 ↓  | 8        | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 25.6     | 74.4 =  | 53       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 70.9 ↑  | 19       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.1     | 87.3 =  | 32       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.3 ↓  | 101      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 70.9 ↑  | 16       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 2.4      | 24.1 ↑  | 138      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.8 ↑  | 12       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.0 ↑  | 80       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.2 ↑  | 115      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.7 ↓  | 1        | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.6 ↓  | 25       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 1.00     | 100.0 = | 4        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.4     | 75.8 ↓  | 111      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 89.7 ↑  | 3        | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 94.5     | 99.5 ↑  | 30       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.7 ↑  | 3        | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.6 ↑  | 4        | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 99.8     | 99.8 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.8      | 79.4 =  | 25       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.7      | 94.5 ↑  | 1        | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.4      | 98.2 ↓  | 16       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -6.2     | 100.0 = | 29       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.8     | 100.0 = | 31       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 57.4 ↑  | 61       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 222      | n/a     | 60       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 39.9     | n/a     | 82       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 78.3 ↓  | 8        | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.0      | 99.5 =  | 22       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 14.0     | 86.4 =  | 84       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 88.3     | 95.0 ↓  | 6        | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.5     | 90.6 =  | 6        | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.1 ↓  | 50       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.5 ↓  | 6        | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↑  | 17       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.3 ↑  | 17       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 76.3 ↓  | 10       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.9 ↑  | 54       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓  | 18       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 25.46    | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.2 ↓  | 8        | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 545.7    | 93.4 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 285.97   | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.9      | 96.8 ↓  | 9        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.07     | 17.7 ↓  | 29       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.5 ↑  | 9        | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 8,220.17 | 97.0 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# France

17th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 18th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 64.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 2.23 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 39,869.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 9.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.7 |

**France****17th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>69.5</b> ↑ | <b>23</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.6 ↑        | 41        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.4       | 97.1 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 92.5      | 92.5 ↑        | 120       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.7       | 77.5 ↓        | 27        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 54.4      | 54.4 ↑        | 42        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 69.2      | 69.2 =        | 36        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.3       | 70.9 ↓        | 28        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.0       | 50.4 ↓        | 36        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 21.9      | 78.1 ↑        | 30        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.9       | 31.8 ↑        | 107       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.5       | 58.9 ↓        | 31        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.97      | 96.6 ↑        | 13        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1       | 51.1 ↑        | 47        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 70.0      | 70.0 ↑        | 23        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 77.2 ↑        | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.9       | 81.6 ↑        | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 24.0      | 80.0 ↓        | 25        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.7       | 79.0 ↑        | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7       | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.7       | 77.0 ↑        | 10        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>90.1</b> ↓ | <b>8</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 93.4      | 93.4 =        | 9         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 82.7 ↓        | 7         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 54.7      | 100.0 =       | 15        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.1       | 68.9 ↓        | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 580,887.7 | 95.8 ↓        | 13        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.5       | 75.0 ↓        | 22        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 72.2      | 72.2 ↑        | 13        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.0       | 66.3 ↓        | 25        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 7.1       | 96.7 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.7       | 100.0 =       | 15        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.8       | 97.2 ↑        | 7         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>71.1</b> ↑ | <b>29</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 106.2     | 88.5 ↑        | 91        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 87.5      | n/a           | 42        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 43.8      | 87.5 ↑        | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 3.4       | n/a           | 42        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 79.3      | 79.3 ↑        | 32        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>99.9</b> ↑ | <b>33</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.7       | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 99.8      | 99.8 ↓        | 37        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>99.1</b> ↑ | <b>7</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 71.7      | 99.1 ↑        | 6         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>72.6</b> ↑ | <b>34</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.3      | 75.5 =        | 36        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.8       | 63.4 ↑        | 25        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.9       | 64.2 ↓        | 23        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.7       | 60.8 ↑        | 35        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.3       | 55.3 ↓        | 63        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.8       | 63.3 ↓        | 28        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.4      | 91.2 =        | 24        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7       | 44.9 ↑        | 48        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.2      | 79.6 =        | 65        | Multiple (6)         |

## France

17th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 62.5 ↑  | 31       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.1 ↑  | 25       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 55.8 ↓  | 28       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.7 ↑  | 40       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.2 ↓  | 90       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓  | 29       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.6      | 64.7 ↓  | 19       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 26.4     | 73.6 =  | 55       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 61.5 ↑  | 53       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 11.8     | 83.7 =  | 42       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.8 ↑  | 130      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑  | 99       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.3 ↑  | 58       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 57.5 ↑  | 31       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 89.7     | 89.7 ↓  | 18       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.0 ↑  | 61       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑  | 112      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.1 ↓  | 24       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.8 ↓  | 68       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.93     | 91.0 ↑  | 21       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 51.1     | 40.1 ↑  | 140      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 82.9 ↑  | 17       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 95.7     | 100.0 = | 29       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.7 ↑  | 51       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.1 ↑  | 30       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 82.2     | 82.2 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 8.5      | 100.0 = | 8        | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 77.8 ↑  | 27       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.6      | 93.7 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.0     | 100.0 = | 48       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.3     | 98.6 =  | 68       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 81.5 ↑  | 9        | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,583    | n/a     | 10       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.5     | n/a     | 92       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 69.4 ↓  | 28       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.7      | 99.7 =  | 15       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 3.5      | 97.0 =  | 8        | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 73.5     | 79.1 ↓  | 24       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0     | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.2 ↑  | 84       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.2 ↑  | 36       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.7 ↑  | 44       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.7 ↑  | 45       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 76.1 ↑  | 11       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.4 ↑  | 70       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.2 ↑  | 21       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 11.59    | 77.7 ↓  | 20       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.8 ↑  | 35       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 985.0    | 100.0 = | 5        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 144.66   | 91.5 ↑  | 12       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.2      | 74.4 ↓  | 13       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 1.34     | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.8 ↓  | 37       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 5,542.72 | 92.7 ↑  | 21       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# The Gambia

**119th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 119th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.1   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.00 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 480.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 9.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.5   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.9 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Gambia, The****119th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>49.3</b> ↑ | <b>95</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1   | 68.9 ↑        | 51         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 9.1   | 70.8 =        | 111        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.3   | 72.4 ↓        | 37         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2  | 46.2 =        | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.2   | 53.6 ↑        | 57         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.4   | 39.7 ↓        | 64         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 38.4  | 61.6 ↑        | 98         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.3   | 55.1 ↓        | 22         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.7   | 61.1 ↑        | 26         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.29  | 28.7 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1   | 52.2 ↑        | 37         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 30.0  | 30.0 ↑        | 109        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.1 ↑        | 69         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7   | 45.4 ↑        | 96         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.5   | 28.3 =        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.7   | 61.9 ↑        | 64         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0   | 40.0 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.3   | 33.0 =        | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>52.1</b> ↑ | <b>110</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 66.4  | 66.4 =        | 65         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.9 ↓        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.3   | 21.8 ↑        | 104        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 293.3 | 7.5 ↓         | 135        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.5   | 59.1 ↑        | 68         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 7.3   | 7.3 ↑         | 98         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2   | 52.6 ↑        | 66         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 47.5  | 47.5 ↑        | 119        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 85.2 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 34.7  | 66.6 ↑        | 114        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.5   | 58.0 ↓        | 83         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>28.3</b> ↑ | <b>114</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 139.2 | 100.0 =       | 27         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 21.2  | n/a           | 124        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.2   | 0.4 =         | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a           | 104        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 18.5  | 18.5 ↑        | 121        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>63.6</b> ↓ | <b>123</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 7.6   | 89.9 ↓        | 117        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 37.3  | 37.3 ↓        | 128        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>57.1</b> ↑ | <b>111</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 58.3  | 57.1 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>44.0</b> ↑ | <b>115</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 5.2   | 34.7 =        | 119        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8   | 46.2 ↑        | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.0   | 50.5 ↑        | 70         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.4   | 56.1 ↑        | 45         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑        | 91         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.5   | 58.5 ↑        | 46         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 8.9   | 49.4 =        | 132        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.1   | 52.2 ↑        | 33         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 38.7  | 28.3 ↓        | 120        | Multiple (6)         |

**Gambia, The****119th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>52.6 ↑</b> | <b>97</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.9 ↓        | 51         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 47.2 ↑        | 52         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.0 ↑        | 70         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.0 ↑        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 13.88 | 7.5 ↑         | 130        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.6 =        | 17         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.1   | 26.9 ↓        | 128        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 73.4 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>54.5 ↑</b> | <b>99</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 52.0  | 0.0           | 133        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.6 ↑        | 63         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7   | 62.2 ↑        | 41         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2   | 69.4 ↓        | 49         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.7 ↑        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 64.7 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.3 ↑        | 41         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.6 ↑        | 71         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 64.4 ↑        | 35         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 56.8 ↑        | 44         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.38  | 22.1 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.7  | 93.5 =        | 49         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>49.6 ↑</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 14.7  | 15.4 =        | 133        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.9 ↑        | 103        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.1 ↑        | 109        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7   | 11.9 =        | 106        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.1   | 68.5 ↑        | 64         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.5   | 87.9 ↓        | 81         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.1  | 100.0 =       | 47         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 =       | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>16.0 ↑</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 3     | n/a           | 139        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 50.8  | n/a           | 56         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>47.9 ↑</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 128.2 | 35.9 ↓        | 137        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 25.0  | 75.4 =        | 111        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 26.8  | 28.8 ↓        | 102        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.5   | 40.6 =        | 108        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.3 ↑        | 108        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.2   | 70.4 ↑        | 21         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.5 ↑        | 70         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.8 ↓        | 76         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>30.4 ↑</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.9 ↓        | 85         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.7 ↓        | 79         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.09  | 2.6 ↓         | 86         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.3 ↑        | 122        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 109.0 | 69.6 ↑        | 89         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.26  | 4.3 ↓         | 84         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 4.4 =         | 100        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.5 ↓         | 88         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.0 ↑        | 51         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 70.51 | 45.9 ↓        | 109        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Georgia

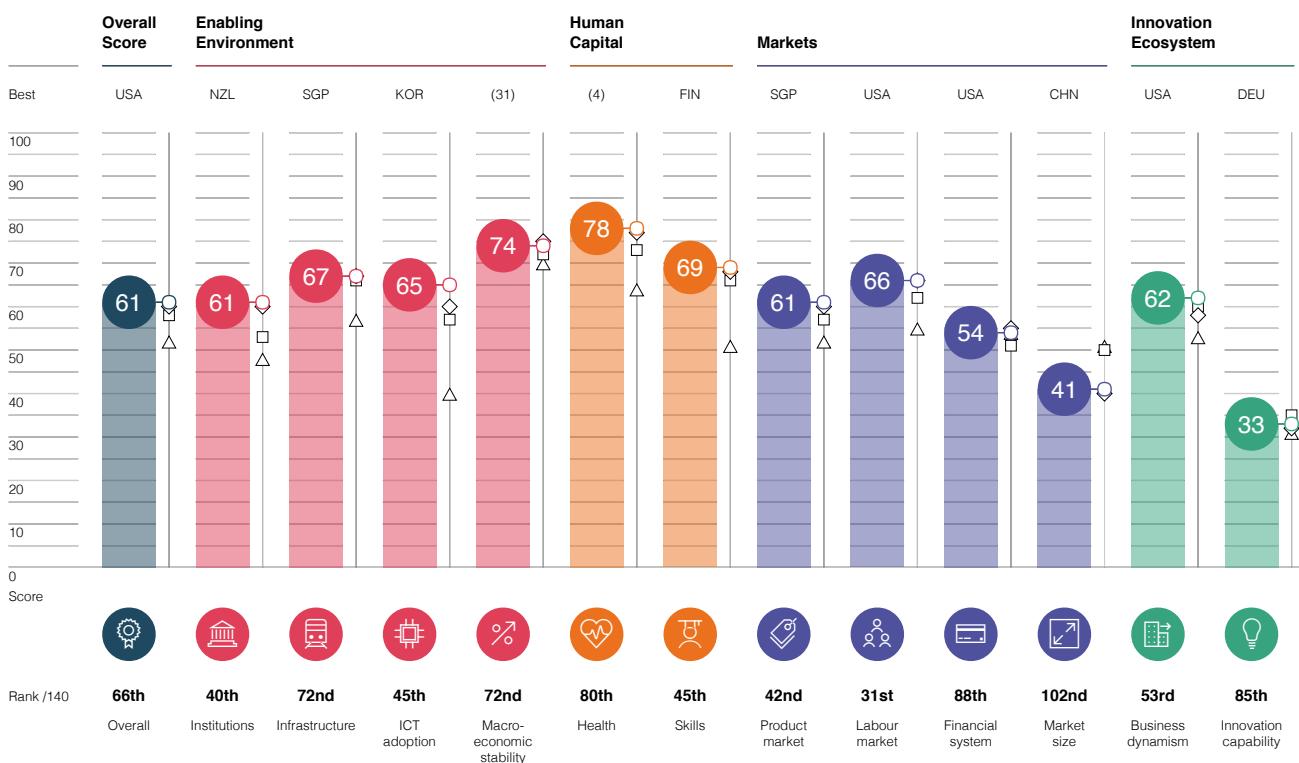
**66th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 67th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.7     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 4,098.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.6 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 9.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.5 |

**Georgia****66th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>61.0</b> ↑ | <b>40</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.7 ↑        | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.0      | 98.3 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.7     | 99.7 ↑        | 80        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.7 ↑        | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 41.0     | 41.0 ↓        | 126       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 73.1     | 73.1 =        | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.5 ↓        | 83        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑        | 51        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 27.3     | 72.7 ↑        | 49        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.8 ↓        | 10        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 39.0 ↓        | 86        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.62     | 62.4 ↑        | 84        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.1 ↑        | 63        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 56.0     | 56.0 ↓        | 41        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.5 ↑        | 48        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 90        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 21.5     | 71.7 =        | 39        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.6 ↓        | 83        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.0      | 80.0 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 8.3      | 83.0 ↑        | 3         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>66.7</b> ↓ | <b>72</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 64.8     | 64.8 =        | 71        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.6 ↑        | 80        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 20.3     | 50.8 =        | 37        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.9 ↓        | 47        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 21,457.2 | 40.6 ↑        | 81        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.2 ↑        | 81        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 5.3      | 5.3 ↓         | 106       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 45.9 ↓        | 80        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.5      | 97.4 ↓        | 37        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 12.4     | 89.4 =        | 74        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.5 ↑        | 59        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>64.8</b> ↑ | <b>45</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 146.5    | 100.0 =       | 19        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 73.1     | n/a           | 62        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 19.7     | 39.4 ↑        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 10.2     | n/a           | 22        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 59.3     | 59.3 ↑        | 71        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>74.5</b> ↓ | <b>72</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 4.1      | 99.8 ↓        | 77        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 49.2     | 49.2 ↓        | 85        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>78.2</b> ↑ | <b>80</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 65.0     | 78.2 ↑        | 79        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>68.9</b> ↑ | <b>45</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.6     | 84.0 =        | 17        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.1 ↑        | 112       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.9 ↓        | 131       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.8 ↑        | 123       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.3 ↑        | 101       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.7 ↑        | 111       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.0     | 83.5 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 35.3 ↑        | 92        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 8.8      | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (6)         |

**Georgia****66th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>61.0</b> ↑ | <b>42</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.1 ↑        | 27         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.1 ↓        | 80         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.6 ↓        | 90         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.0 ↓        | 25         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 0.92   | 93.9 ↓        | 5          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.1 ↓        | 101        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.6 ↑        | 97         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 11.5   | 88.5 =        | 6          | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>65.6</b> ↓ | <b>31</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.6    | 90.4 =        | 18         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 57.9 ↑        | 21         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.4 ↑        | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.8 ↓        | 41         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 30.9 ↑        | 91         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 73.2   | 73.2 ↓        | 54         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 69.0 ↓        | 6          | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.6 ↓        | 127        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.2 ↓        | 69         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.6 ↑        | 85         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.85   | 81.8 ↓        | 41         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>54.1</b> ↓ | <b>88</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 55.1   | 58.0 ↑        | 64         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.0 ↑        | 69         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6    | 26.3 ↓        | 99         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5    | 8.4 =         | 122        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.3 ↓        | 76         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.4    | 94.0 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 5.5    | 90.8 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.3   | 100.0 =       | 48         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>40.9</b> ↑ | <b>102</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 36     | n/a           | 105        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 65.2   | n/a           | 30         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>62.1</b> ↑ | <b>53</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.5    | 98.8 ↑        | 48         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 2.0    | 98.5 =        | 4          | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 39.4   | 42.4 ↓        | 61         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 ↑        | 46         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.4 ↑        | 52         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.4 ↑        | 95         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.0 ↑        | 104        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3 ↑        | 59         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>32.7</b> ↑ | <b>85</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.7 ↑        | 116        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.8 ↑        | 117        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.24   | 6.6 ↓         | 70         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 39.0 ↑        | 91         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 141.7  | 73.5 ↑        | 74         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.60   | 8.6 ↓         | 72         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3    | 10.7 ↑        | 82         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 1.7 ↑         | 75         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.2 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 510.00 | 67.1 ↑        | 69         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Germany

**3rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 3rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 82.7     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 3.28 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 44,549.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.2      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.7 |

**Germany****3rd /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | 73.5 ↓  | 16       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 65.8 ↓  | 64       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.2       | 97.7 ↓  | 38       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 96.8      | 96.8 ↑  | 110      | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.7 ↓  | 38       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 61.1      | 61.1 ↓  | 17       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 80.8      | 80.8 =  | 18       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 72.7 ↓  | 25       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.5 ↑  | 7        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 14.4      | 85.6 ↑  | 15       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.9 ↑  | 7        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.7 ↓  | 17       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.92      | 92.1 ↑  | 23       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.5 ↓  | 13       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 81.0      | 81.0 =  | 12       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 75.6 ↓  | 23       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 75.5 ↓  | 21       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 22.0      | 73.3 =  | 36       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.6 ↓  | 26       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.0       | 50.0 =  | 95       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7       | 67.0 =  | 32       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 90.2 ↓  | 7        | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 93.5      | 93.5 =  | 6        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.3 ↓  | 19       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 93.4      | 100.0 = | 5        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.3 ↑  | 9        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 887,909.4 | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 77.0 ↑  | 16       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 85.9      | 85.9 ↓  | 8        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.4 ↑  | 16       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 4.3       | 99.7 ↓  | 13       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.5       | 100.0 = | 2        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.2 ↓  | 32       | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 69.3 ↑  | 31       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 129.1     | 100.0 = | 42       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 79.8      | n/a     | 53       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 40.5      | 80.9 ↑  | 7        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.7       | n/a     | 66       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 89.6      | 89.6 ↑  | 15       | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.0       | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | 94.5 ↑  | 25       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.2      | 94.5 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | 85.4 ↓  | 4        | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 14.1      | 93.8 =  | 2        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.9 ↓  | 11       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.1 ↓  | 7        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.8 ↓  | 7        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.4 ↓  | 16       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.1 ↓  | 7        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 17.0      | 94.2 =  | 17       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.7 ↑  | 8        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 12.2      | 94.4 =  | 31       | Multiple (6)         |

**Germany****3rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>72.0</b> ↑ | <b>7</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.7 ↑        | 8         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 75.8 ↑        | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.1 ↓        | 8         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.2 ↓        | 17        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 14        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 4.1      | 77.3 ↓        | 1         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.5     | 82.5 =        | 26        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>74.1</b> ↑ | <b>12</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 21.6     | 63.4 =        | 94        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.4 ↑        | 11        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.8 ↓        | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑        | 87        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.1 ↓        | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 94.8     | 94.8 ↑        | 9         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 65.8 ↑        | 11        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.4 ↑        | 15        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.7 ↓        | 22        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.1 ↑        | 6         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90     | 87.2 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 21.4     | 81.4 ↓        | 97        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>80.2</b> ↑ | <b>21</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 78.0     | 82.1 ↓        | 38        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.9 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.8 ↑        | 3         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 48.3     | 48.3 ↓        | 40        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 5.2      | 85.9 =        | 21        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.3 ↓        | 57        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7      | 97.6 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.4      | 98.9 ↓        | 105       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.5     | 100.0 =       | 36        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>85.8</b> ↑ | <b>5</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 3,799    | n/a           | 5         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 40.4     | n/a           | 79        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>81.6</b> ↓ | <b>2</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.9      | 99.1 =        | 41        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.5     | 89.9 =        | 66        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 80.6     | 86.8 ↓        | 20        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 15.0     | 93.8 =        | 1         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.5 ↑        | 6         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.3 ↑        | 12        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.9 ↑        | 4         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.5 ↑        | 4         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>87.5</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.9 ↑        | 16        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.4 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 21.26    | 95.2 ↓        | 11        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.4 ↑        | 4         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 1,083.0  | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 295.32   | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.9      | 95.9 ↓        | 10        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.89     | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.1 ↑        | 5         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 8,457.38 | 97.3 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 104th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
**2018**
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 28.3    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.11 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,663.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 7.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 7.8  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.4 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 55.7 ↑  | 59       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.7 ↑  | 84       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.7      | 96.0 =  | 53       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑ | 40       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6      | 59.3 ↓  | 66       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 53.8     | 53.8 ↑  | 49       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5     | 61.5 =  | 49       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5      | 58.7 ↓  | 44       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.1      | 52.2 ↑  | 30       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 18.4     | 81.6 ↓  | 21       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.0      | 49.6 ↑  | 34       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.5      | 58.5 ↑  | 33       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.63     | 62.9 ↑  | 82       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑  | 41       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 40.0     | 40.0 ↓  | 69       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.9 ↑  | 67       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.2      | 53.6 ↑  | 64       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.0      | 26.7 =  | 113      | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.3      | 54.9 ↑  | 90       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3      | 63.0 =  | 45       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.0      | 40.0 =  | 106      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 50.3 ↑  | 116      | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 58.8     | 58.8 =  | 78       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.4 ↓  | 91       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 4.0      | 10.0 =  | 76       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.9      | 15.7 ↑  | 122      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 10,564.4 | 32.6 ↓  | 94       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.8      | 45.8 ↓  | 107      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 16.3     | 16.3 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0      | 33.8 ↓  | 109      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 84.1     | 84.1 ↑  | 103      | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 21.4     | 81.9 ↑  | 116      | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 41.8     | 59.4 ↓  | 129      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.0      | 49.4 ↑  | 103      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 45.7 ↑  | 88       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 127.5    | 100.0 = | 44       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 83.2     | n/a     | 46       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.2      | 0.4 ↓   | 125      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 34.7     | 34.7 ↑  | 96       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 54.8 ↑  | 132      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 14.9     | 69.7 ↑  | 132      | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0     | 40.0 =  | 113      | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 56.0 ↑  | 112      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 57.9     | 56.0 ↑  | 111      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 51.3 ↑  | 104      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.5      | 43.3 =  | 109      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2      | 53.6 ↑  | 52       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 51.2 ↑  | 66       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1      | 51.3 ↑  | 65       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑  | 76       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.6      | 60.2 ↑  | 40       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.6     | 64.5 ↓  | 108      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.4      | 39.6 ↑  | 69       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 30.6     | 48.6 ↑  | 109      | Multiple (6)         |

**Ghana****106th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>56.8 ↑</b> | <b>61</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.4 ↑        | 52         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 50.9 ↑        | 45         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.4 ↓        | 104        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.7 ↑        | 68         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.10 | 32.6 ↑        | 101        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.6 ↓        | 16         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5   | 36.3 ↓        | 94         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 18.4  | 81.6 =        | 33         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>55.9 ↑</b> | <b>89</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 49.8  | 4.6 =         | 131        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.8 ↓        | 22         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 57.0 ↓        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.3 ↑        | 99         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.0 ↑        | 60         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 76.3  | 76.3 ↓        | 47         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.4 ↓        | 40         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8   | 63.1 ↑        | 40         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 63.3 ↓        | 37         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.3 ↑        | 59         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.46  | 32.3 ↓        | 105        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 14.7  | 90.7 =        | 65         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>49.6 ↑</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 20.0  | 21.0 ↑        | 122        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.3 ↑        | 61         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.7 ↑        | 75         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 7.9   | 7.9 =         | 96         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1   | 19.0 =        | 92         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.2 ↓        | 99         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 17.3  | 66.1 ↓        | 125        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.3   | 100.0 =       | 78         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.1  | 100.0 =       | 40         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>51.8 ↑</b> | <b>73</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 122   | n/a           | 74         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 46.3  | n/a           | 64         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>55.3 ↑</b> | <b>87</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 17.5  | 91.3 ↑        | 102        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 14.0  | 86.4 =        | 84         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 22.8  | 24.5 ↓        | 108        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 4.0   | 25.0 =        | 128        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.1 ↑        | 59         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.8 ↑        | 48         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.7 ↑        | 40         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.3 ↑        | 36         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>32.7 ↑</b> | <b>83</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 61.5 ↑        | 46         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.9 ↑        | 43         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.7 ↑         | 108        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.9 ↑        | 46         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 122.3 | 71.3 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.4 ↓         | 114        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4   | 12.6 =        | 75         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 1.3 ↓         | 82         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.1 ↑        | 80         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 39.18 | 39.7 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Greece

57th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 53rd/135

# Performance Overview 2018

Key

**Key** ◇ Previous edition

Δ High income group average

## Europe a



## **Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.24 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 18,637.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 21.5 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -2.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.0 |

**Greece****57th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>50.5 ↑</b> | <b>87</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.8 ↓        | 69        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.8       | 99.2 ↑        | 24        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 97.3      | 97.3 ↓        | 107       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.3 ↓        | 79        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 48.8      | 48.8 ↑        | 85        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 46.2      | 46.2 =        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.6       | 43.6 ↓        | 78        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.3       | 21.3 ↓        | 127       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 29.2      | 70.8 ↑        | 61        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.3       | 22.4 ↑        | 131       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.2       | 19.6 ↑        | 133       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.88      | 87.6 ↑        | 33        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.2       | 19.4 ↑        | 135       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 48.0      | 48.0 ↑        | 52        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 47.7 ↓        | 107       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.9 ↓        | 68        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 4.5       | 15.0 =        | 135       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.8 ↓        | 119       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3       | 53.0 =        | 84        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.3       | 73.0 =        | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>76.2 ↑</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 66.9      | 66.9 =        | 63        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.2 ↑        | 36        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 17.0      | 42.4 =        | 45        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 34.0 ↓        | 77        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 232,147.0 | 77.2 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 70.8 ↑        | 37        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 50.2      | 50.1 ↑        | 30        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.8 ↑        | 38        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 8.0       | 95.9 ↓        | 49        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.7       | 100.0 =       | 17        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 81.6 ↑        | 37        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>58.9 ↑</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 115.9     | 96.6 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 63.4      | n/a           | 80        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 33.9      | 67.7 ↑        | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.1       | n/a           | 92        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 69.1      | 69.1 ↑        | 56        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>73.6 ↑</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.6       | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 47.3      | 47.3 ↓        | 99        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>95.7 ↑</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.6      | 95.7 ↑        | 20        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>70.4 ↓</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.7      | 71.6 =        | 44        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6       | 43.5 ↓        | 99        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 41.5 ↓        | 111       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.0 ↑        | 46        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 53.3 ↓        | 72        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.6 ↓        | 52        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 17.3      | 95.9 =        | 15        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.7       | 27.7 ↓        | 119       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 9.6       | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (6)         |

**Greece****57th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>56.7 ↑</b> | <b>63</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.5 ↑        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 47.3 ↓        | 50         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 66.6 ↑        | 64         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.6 ↑        | 24         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13  | 92.4 ↓        | 23         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.7 ↓        | 112        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8   | 46.0 ↓        | 48         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 18.0  | 82.0 =        | 31         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>51.8 ↑</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.9  | 75.2 =        | 69         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.1 ↑        | 97         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.1 ↓        | 105        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.8 ↑        | 110        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.4 ↑        | 87         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0           | 116        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.0 ↑        | 43         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.9 ↑        | 120        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.9 ↓        | 84         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.5 ↓        | 111        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.78  | 71.9 ↑        | 59         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 28.0  | 72.2 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>49.4 ↑</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 112.6 | 100.0 =       | 23         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.4   | 22.7 ↑        | 137        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.0   | 16.8 ↑        | 129        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 21.4  | 21.4 ↓        | 74         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.1   | 34.6 =        | 56         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 26.1 ↓        | 137        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 36.3  | 27.7 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -16.7 | 100.0 =       | 10         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.7  | 95.3 =        | 93         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>59.0 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 272   | n/a           | 54         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 34.4  | n/a           | 89         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>58.0 ↓</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.2   | 98.9 =        | 45         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.5  | 87.9 ↑        | 77         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 33.6  | 36.2 ↓        | 80         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0  | 75.0 =        | 28         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.6 ↓        | 90         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.6 ↓        | 100        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.4 ↓        | 120        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.1 ↓        | 126        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>45.0 ↓</b> | <b>44</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.8 ↓        | 123        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 32.3 ↓        | 127        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.30  | 25.6 ↓        | 39         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.3 ↓        | 123        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 412.7 | 89.2 ↑        | 30         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 9.72  | 43.6 ↑        | 36         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.0   | 31.9 ↑        | 40         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.06  | 16.2 ↓        | 31         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.5 ↓        | 94         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a   | 96.8 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Guatemala

**96th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 91st/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 16.9    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.11 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 4,471.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 48.3 |

**Guatemala****96th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 43.5 ↓  | <b>123</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 25.9 ↓  | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 27.3     | 9.3 ↑   | 132        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑ | 39         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0      | 32.8 ↑  | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 53.1     | 53.1 ↓  | 54         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 76.9     | 76.9 =  | 21         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4      | 39.8 ↓  | 90         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.6      | 27.0 ↓  | 117        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 36.2     | 63.8 ↑  | 94         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.8      | 30.5 ↓  | 112        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.8      | 29.7 ↓  | 118        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.62     | 61.8 ↓  | 88         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.7      | 28.4 ↓  | 123        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 28.0     | 28.0 =  | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑  | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8      | 47.0 ↓  | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 13.0     | 43.3 =  | 87         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.3      | 71.8 ↓  | 35         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 3.3      | 33.0 =  | 131        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.0      | 30.0 =  | 131        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 58.3 ↑  | <b>96</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 15.8     | 15.8 =  | 131        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.6      | 26.1 ↓  | 128        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a     | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.1      | 1.6 ↑   | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 13,927.0 | 35.6 ↓  | 89         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.1      | 51.6 ↑  | 91         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 18.4     | 18.4 ↑  | 66         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8      | 47.4 ↑  | 76         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 93.9     | 93.9 ↑  | 95         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.8      | 97.1 ↑  | 38         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 15.6     | 86.1 ↑  | 83         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.6      | 59.5 ↓  | 79         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 31.1 ↑  | <b>112</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 118.2    | 98.5 ↑  | 73         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 13.9     | n/a     | 132        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 3.1      | 6.1 =   | 98         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.1      | n/a     | 89         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 34.5     | 34.5 ↑  | 97         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 74.4 ↓  | <b>75</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 4.4      | 98.8 ↓  | 83         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0     | 50.0 ↓  | 77         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 74.6 ↑  | <b>89</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 63.9     | 74.6 ↑  | 88         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 52.6 ↓  | <b>101</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.1      | 47.2 =  | 103        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2      | 54.1 ↓  | 49         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5      | 57.7 ↑  | 43         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1      | 51.6 ↓  | 64         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6      | 43.5 =  | 109        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.3      | 54.7 ↓  | 58         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 10.8     | 59.7 =  | 116        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.9      | 31.4 ↓  | 112        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 21.7     | 70.6 ↓  | 80         | Multiple (6)         |

## Guatemala

96th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 61.1 ↓  | 40       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.5 ↓  | 63       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.4 ↓  | 65       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 72.7 ↓  | 29       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.4 ↓  | 74       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.61  | 75.9 ↓  | 51       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.3 =  | 20       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2   | 28.9 ↓  | 123      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.7  | 82.3 =  | 28       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 51.3 ↓  | 110      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.0  | 52.2 =  | 111      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.7 ↓  | 62       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.0   | 66.9 ↓  | 30       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1   | 69.1 ↓  | 51       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1   | 18.0 ↓  | 125      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 116      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.7 ↓  | 50       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.4   | 73.5 ↑  | 6        | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.4 ↑  | 62       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.5 ↓  | 64       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.38  | 22.9 ↓  | 113      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 14.3  | 91.3 =  | 63       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 57.4 ↑  | 74       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 33.9  | 35.7 ↑  | 93       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.7 ↑  | 42       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 34.9 ↑  | 58       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0 =   | 118      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1   | 18.6 =  | 94       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.0   | 83.7 ↓  | 13       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.1   | 96.9 ↓  | 33       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.8   | 100.0 = | 85       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.5  | 94.8 =  | 94       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 50.8 ↑  | 74       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 126   | n/a     | 72       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 28.5  | n/a     | 110      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 54.6 ↓  | 91       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 22.9  | 88.6 ↑  | 109      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 26.5  | 73.9 =  | 113      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.0  | 30.1 ↓  | 94       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 4.0   | 25.0 =  | 128      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.9   | 64.4 ↓  | 12       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.9 ↑  | 55       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.7 ↓  | 50       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.8 ↓  | 64       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 30.7 ↓  | 100      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.1 ↑  | 80       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.9 ↓  | 87       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.2 ↓   | 120      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.5 ↑  | 57       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 79.7  | 65.0 ↑  | 108      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.03  | 0.5 ↑   | 112      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.0   | 1.5 =   | 117      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.1 ↓  | 79       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a   | 58.7 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 123rd/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◇ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 13.0  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 749.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.2   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 6.0  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.7 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Guinea****126th /140**

| Index Component   | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -     | <b>41.6 ↑</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.4 =        | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 8.8   | 71.8 =        | 109        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9  | 99.9 ↑        | 56         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 19.7 =        | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 45.0  | 45.0 ↓        | 110        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 3.8   | 3.8 =         | 138        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.5   | 25.0 =        | 122        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 32.6 =        | 90         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 31.9  | 68.1 ↑        | 85         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.8 =        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.4   | 22.7 =        | 127        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.35  | 35.4 ↑        | 120        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.8 =        | 78         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 27.0  | 27.0 =        | 125        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.8 =        | 58         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.0 =        | 71         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 6.5   | 21.7 ↑        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.1   | 68.5 =        | 45         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 4.3   | 43.0 =        | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7   | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>37.2 ↓</b> | <b>131</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 43.8  | 43.8 =        | 108        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 20.8 =        | 134        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.0   | 16.1 =        | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 775.0 | 12.1 ↓        | 134        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.3 =        | 105        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 10.3  | 10.3 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.3 =        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 19.7  | 19.7 ↓        | 133        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | n/a   | 79.9 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 40.5  | 60.7 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.8 =        | 132        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>21.0 ↓</b> | <b>132</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 87.1  | 72.6 =        | 112        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 15.3  | n/a           | 130        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0   | 0.0 =         | 138        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 9.8   | 9.8 ↑         | 136        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>68.7 ↓</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 8.5   | 87.4 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0  | 50.0 =        | 64         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -     | <b>40.4 ↑</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 52.9  | 40.4 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -     | <b>32.5 =</b> | <b>136</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 2.8   | 18.7 =        | 133        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.3   | 71.9 =        | 8          | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.4 =        | 38         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.5 =        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 27.5 =        | 138        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.3 =        | 137        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 9.1   | 50.6 =        | 127        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.3   | 21.2 =        | 137        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 45.6  | 11.0 =        | 130        | Multiple (6)         |

## Guinea

126th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>53.1 ↑</b> | <b>94</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 34.1 =        | 120        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.1 =        | 70         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 72.5 =        | 30         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.4 =        | 130        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14  | 32.4 ↑        | 106        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 94.7 ↑        | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 36.2 ↑        | 95         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 69.7 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>46.5 ↓</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.1   | 87.4 =        | 31         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 =        | 66         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.1 =        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.1 =        | 22         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.8 =        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 63.8 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.1 =        | 13         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.8    | 79.9 =        | 1          | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 29.0 =        | 135        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 24.3 =        | 136        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.22   | 2.1 ↑         | 134        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 28.6   | 71.4 =        | 122        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>49.6 ↓</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 10.0   | 10.5 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.2 =        | 68         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.9 =        | 60         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.5 =         | 135        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 73.7 =        | 44         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.4    | 81.9 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 89         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.8   | 99.6 =        | 59         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>37.0 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 24     | n/a           | 121        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 67.1   | n/a           | 26         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>59.4 ↑</b> | <b>65</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 67.5   | 66.3 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.0    | 92.5 =        | 48         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 20.7   | 22.3 ↓        | 114        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.4 =        | 22         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.4 =        | 35         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.6 =        | 34         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.8 =        | 23         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>31.8 ↑</b> | <b>90</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.7 =        | 29         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.3 =        | 48         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.2 =        | 21         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 52.7   | 59.0 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0           | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 3.3 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.2    | 20.6 =        | 134        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 195.48 | 56.8 ↑        | 93         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 133rd/135

**Performance  
Overview 2018**

**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.0  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 783.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 14.0 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.7   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.0  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|                                    |     |  |      |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 0.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.1 |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>32.9 ↑</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.3     | 38.1 ↓        | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 10.0    | 67.7 =        | 116        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 53         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.1     | 34.6 ↑        | 122        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 46.2    | 46.2 =        | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.2     | 20.1 ↓        | 132        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.7     | 27.8 ↑        | 110        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 26.8    | 73.2 ↓        | 48         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.5     | 25.8 ↓        | 125        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.5     | 24.8 ↑        | 125        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.48    | 48.3 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.4     | 23.8 ↑        | 131        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 22.0    | 22.0 ↑        | 131        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 2.6     | 26.7 ↓        | 136        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 2.3     | 21.0 ↓        | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 3.5     | 11.7 =        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 2.8     | 29.6 ↓        | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 3.0     | 30.0 =        | 137        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 1.0     | 10.0 =        | 140        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>28.6 ↑</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 8.0     | 8.0 =         | 132        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.0     | 17.5 ↓        | 139        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.7     | 11.5          | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 8,879.8 | 30.8 ↓        | 99         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 32.2 ↑        | 131        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 8.4     | 8.4 ↓         | 90         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.4     | 23.8 ↓        | 126        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 32.7    | 32.7 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 58.6    | 43.2 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 40.4    | 60.8 ↑        | 123        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 1.7     | 11.5 ↑        | 139        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>22.6 ↑</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 59.1    | 49.2 ↓        | 132        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 27.1    | n/a           | 114        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.3     | 0.5 ↑         | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 12.2    | 12.2 ↑        | 131        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>61.0 ↓</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 14.1    | 72.1 ↓        | 129        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0    | 50.0 ↓        | 76         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>49.7 ↑</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 55.9    | 49.7 ↑        | 121        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>39.0 ↑</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 5.6     | 37.3 =        | 117        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 26.7 ↓        | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1     | 34.7 ↓        | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 41.7 ↓        | 112        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.4 ↓        | 136        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.0     | 33.4 ↓        | 136        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 9.1     | 50.6 =        | 128        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.1     | 19.1 ↑        | 139        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 29.7    | 50.7 =        | 103        | Multiple (6)         |

**Haiti****138th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 42.8 ↑  | 133      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 27.9 ↑  | 133      | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 1.7   | 12.1 ↓  | 140      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.4 ↑  | 136      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.1 ↓  | 125      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.86  | 61.0 ↑  | 75       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 72.8 =  | 77       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.0   | 25.8 ↑  | 129      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 82.5 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 49.4 ↓  | 123      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.1  | 87.3 =  | 32       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.7 ↑  | 68       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.5 ↓  | 135      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 61.8 ↓  | 88       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.8   | 12.8 ↓  | 135      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1  | 70.1 ↓  | 71       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 59.0 ↓  | 30       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 50.8 ↑  | 104      | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 19.8 ↓  | 140      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 19.3 ↓  | 140      | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.58  | 46.9 ↑  | 88       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.4  | 93.9 =  | 44       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 42.9 ↑  | 134      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 18.8  | 19.8 ↓  | 125      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.4   | 23.2 ↑  | 136      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.7 ↑  | 134      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6   | 10.1 =  | 115      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.4 ↓  | 128      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | n/a   | 80.1 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.1   | 100.0 = | 77       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 33.3 ↑  | 129      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 18    | n/a     | 128      | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 53.6  | n/a     | 52       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 14.9 ↑  | 140      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 200.2 | 0.0     | 139      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 97.0  | 3.0 =   | 138      | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 133      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.4 ↑  | 139      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 32.2 ↓  | 136      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.3 ↑  | 140      | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.2 ↑  | 138      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 20.3 ↑  | 138      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.0 ↓  | 138      | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.4   | 24.1 ↑  | 138      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.2 ↓   | 117      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.5   | 24.9 ↑  | 139      | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 56.3  | 60.0    | 122      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.1 ↓   | 122      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 5.1 ↓   | n/a      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.1   | 17.5 ↓  | 138      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 44.82 | 41.1 ↓  | 114      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Honduras

**101st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 103rd/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 8.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.04 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 2,765.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 50.0 |

**Honduras****101st/140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>44.7</b> ↑ | <b>117</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.0 ↑        | 136        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 56.5    | 0.0           | 139        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9    | 99.9 ↓        | 67         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.1     | 35.1 ↑        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 51.6    | 51.6 ↑        | 60         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 69.2    | 69.2 =        | 36         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.9     | 32.5 ↑        | 108        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.8     | 30.2 ↑        | 102        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 45.2    | 54.8 ↓        | 115        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 29.7 ↑        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 35.9 ↑        | 94         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.54    | 54.5 ↑        | 98         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 42.6 ↑        | 80         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 29.0    | 29.0 ↓        | 113        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 51.7 ↑        | 84         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 49.0 ↑        | 79         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 14.0    | 46.7 =        | 78         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.4     | 73.2 ↑        | 30         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7     | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.3     | 33.0 =        | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>58.0</b> ↑ | <b>98</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 45.1    | 45.1 =        | 106        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 50.9 ↑        | 65         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.3     | 5.2 ↑         | 135        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 7,900.3 | 29.6 ↓        | 106        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3     | 54.6 ↑        | 84         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 16.2    | 16.2 ↓        | 70         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.6 ↑        | 57         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 76.2    | 76.2 ↓        | 107        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 14.2    | 89.4 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 18.6    | 83.1 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.8 ↑        | 109        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>28.1</b> ↑ | <b>115</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 88.9    | 74.1 ↑        | 108        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 24.5    | n/a           | 120        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.5     | 5.0 ↑         | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 30.0    | 30.0 ↑        | 102        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>74.2</b> ↓ | <b>78</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.3     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 48.3    | 48.3 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>75.8</b> ↑ | <b>85</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 64.3    | 75.8 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>48.2</b> ↑ | <b>108</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 6.3     | 41.9 =        | 112        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.1 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.9 ↑        | 77         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 50.1 ↑        | 70         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 43.9 =        | 104        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 50.5 ↑        | 73         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 10.2    | 56.8 =        | 119        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.2     | 36.2 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 28.4    | 54.1 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (6)         |

**Honduras****101st/140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>56.9</b> ↑ | <b>59</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↑        | 93         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.1 ↑        | 81         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.1 ↑        | 88         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.9 ↑        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.19   | 72.1 ↓        | 54         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 93.5 =        | 23         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2    | 31.0 ↑        | 118        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.1   | 78.9 =        | 42         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>56.4</b> ↑ | <b>88</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 30.3   | 45.1 =        | 123        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.6 ↑        | 76         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.0 ↑        | 43         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.4 ↓        | 108        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 24.0 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 59.8   | 59.8 ↓        | 105        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.9 ↓        | 31         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 73.8 ↑        | 5          | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.9 ↑        | 72         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.3 ↑        | 74         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.50   | 37.5 ↑        | 96         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 3.3    | 100.0 =       | 12         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>59.8</b> ↑ | <b>67</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 55.2   | 58.1 ↑        | 63         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.6 ↑        | 47         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.8 ↑        | 66         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6    | 27.1 =        | 72         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8    | 80.2 ↑        | 17         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.9    | 95.1 ↑        | 47         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.0   | 100.0 =       | 61         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.7   | 95.3 =        | 92         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>41.9</b> ↑ | <b>98</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 42     | n/a           | 98         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 57.6   | n/a           | 41         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>53.9</b> ↑ | <b>100</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 41.3   | 79.4 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 13.0   | 87.4 =        | 81         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 18.9   | 20.3 ↓        | 118        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =        | 96         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.1 ↑        | 34         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.0 ↑        | 64         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.5 ↓        | 72         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.8 ↑        | 79         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>31.5</b> ↑ | <b>92</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.8 ↑        | 59         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.0 ↑        | 71         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01   | 0.4           | 115        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.8 ↑        | 72         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 56.0   | 59.9 ↑        | 123        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01   | 0.3           | 120        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 9.6 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.3 ↑        | 87         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 291.00 | 61.1 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



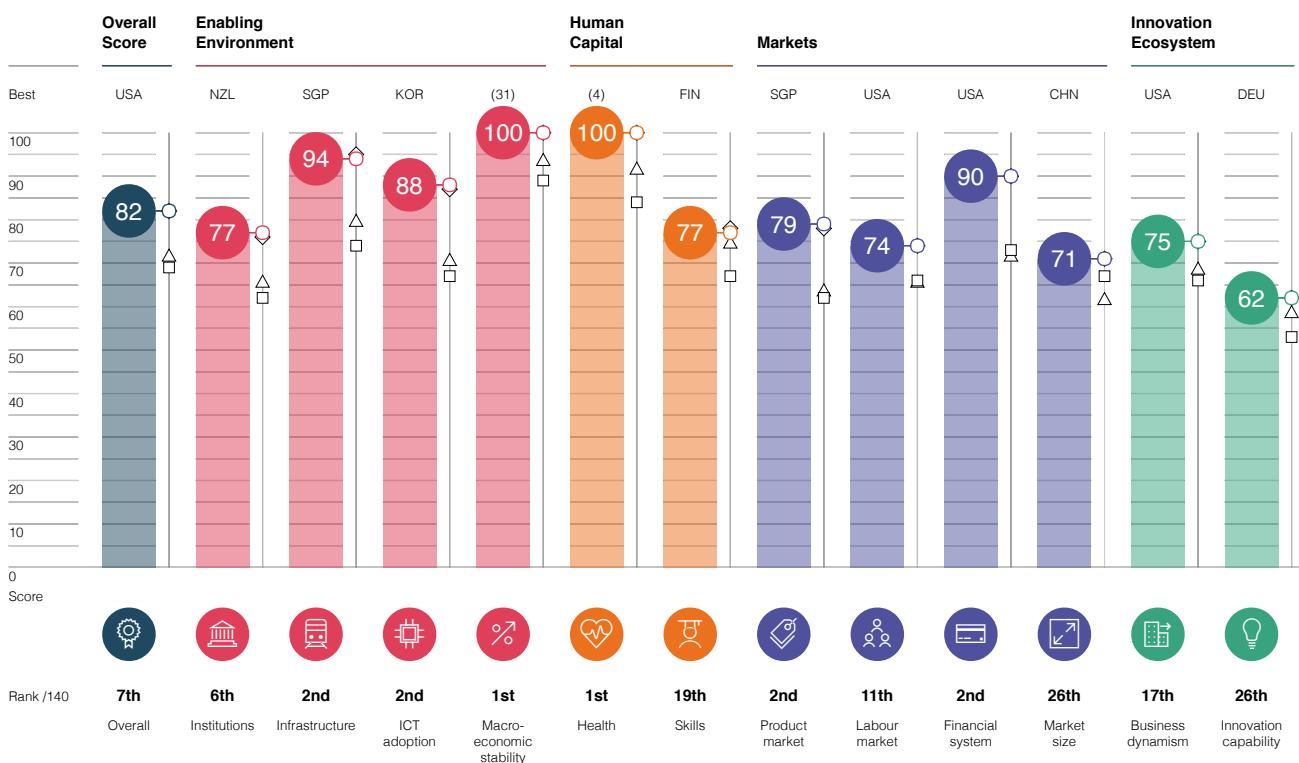
# Hong Kong SAR

**7th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 7th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.36 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 46,109.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 36.0 |

## Social and environmental performance

**Hong Kong SAR****7th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>76.9 ↑</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 77.7 ↑         | 22        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.4       | 100.0 =        | 6         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.3       | 88.8 ↑         | 6         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 51.7      | 51.7 ↓         | 59        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 65.4      | 65.4 =         | 42        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 85.9 ↑         | 8         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.1 ↑         | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 29.0      | 71.0 ↑         | 57        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 81.3 ↑         | 4         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | n/a       | 92.9 ↑         | n/a       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.9 ↑         | 16        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 77.0      | 77.0 =         | 13        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 86.0 ↓         | 6         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 82.2 ↓         | 9         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 27.5      | 91.7 ↑         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 6.3       | 87.9 ↓         | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 9.0       | 90.0 =         | 3         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3       | 63.0 =         | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>94.0 ↓</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.4 ↓         | 4         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 6.4       | 90.0 ↓         | 3         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 408,365.3 | 88.3 ↓         | 21        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.5       | 92.4 ↓         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 105.4     | 100.0 =        | 4         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.2       | 86.2 ↓         | 4         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 3.8       | 100.0 =        | 9         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | n/a       | 97.8 ↑         | n/a       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.8       | 97.3 ↑         | 6         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>87.9 ↑</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 249.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 105.0     | n/a            | 22        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 35.9      | 71.8 ↓         | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 26.9      | n/a            | 2         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 87.5      | 87.5 ↑         | 20        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.9       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | n/a       | 100.0 =        | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>77.4 ↓</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.0      | 80.3 =         | 29        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.5 ↑         | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.9 ↑         | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 67.8 ↓         | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 74.1 ↓         | 9         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 67.6 ↓         | 11        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.3      | 90.7 ↑         | 27        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 47.8 ↑         | 40        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 13.7      | 90.8 ↓         | 38        | Multiple (6)         |

**Hong Kong SAR****7th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>79.0</b> ↑ | <b>2</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.9 ↓        | 4         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.0 ↑        | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 6.1      | 84.3 ↑        | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.6 ↑        | 2         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 0.00     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 7.0      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.8      | 70.4 ↓        | 9         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 70.7 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>74.2</b> ↑ | <b>11</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 5.8      | 96.3 =        | 14        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 80.0 ↑        | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.4 ↓        | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.6 ↓        | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.4 ↓        | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0      | 0.0           | 116       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.6 ↓        | 53        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.2 ↑        | 67        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.3 ↑        | 18        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 74.1 ↑        | 4         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.89     | 86.2 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.3      | 100.0 =       | 17        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>90.1</b> ↑ | <b>2</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 215.0    | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.8 ↑        | 7         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.7 ↓        | 12        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 1,044.6  | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 13.9     | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.3      | 88.7 ↓        | 6         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.9      | 99.3 ↓        | 7         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -13.5    | 100.0 =       | 13        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.0     | 100.0 =       | 53        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>71.1</b> ↑ | <b>26</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 414      | n/a           | 42        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 195.2    | n/a           | 1         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>74.5</b> ↓ | <b>17</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.1      | 99.5 ↓        | 26        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 1.5      | 99.0 =        | 2         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 87.2     | 93.9 ↓        | 9         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0      | 37.5 =        | 110       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.8 ↑        | 4         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.3 ↑        | 23        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.5 ↓        | 11        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.9 ↑        | 8         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>61.9</b> ↑ | <b>26</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.3 ↓        | 20        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.6 ↑        | 7         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 4.41     | 51.8 ↓        | 28        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.3 ↑        | 11        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 457.7    | 90.8 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 44.76    | 70.3 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.8      | 25.4 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04     | 10.4 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.5 ↑        | 3         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 7,047.95 | 95.3 ↑        | 17        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Hungary

48th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 48th/135

# Performance Overview 2018

**Key** ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average

△ High income group average

### Europe and N



## **Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 9.8      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.23 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 15,531.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.0      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 30.4 |

**Hungary****48th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>54.2</b> ↑ | <b>66</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.0 ↓        | 63        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 2.1      | 94.7 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 48        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4      | 57.4 ↓        | 69        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.7     | 48.7 ↑        | 87        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 57.7     | 57.7 =        | 61        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1      | 34.4 ↓        | 103       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.1      | 18.2 ↓        | 134       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 29.1     | 70.9 ↓        | 60        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1      | 34.6 ↑        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.3      | 38.4 ↑        | 89        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.71     | 70.8 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3      | 38.0 ↑        | 96        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 45.0     | 45.0 ↓        | 57        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.9 ↑        | 108       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.0      | 49.5 ↓        | 76        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 26.0     | 86.7 =        | 15        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.8      | 62.8 ↑        | 59        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0      | 40.0 =        | 121       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>78.4</b> ↓ | <b>28</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 80.8     | 80.8 =        | 28        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.2 ↓        | 74        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 83.3     | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.8      | 46.4 ↓        | 53        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 52,147.1 | 52.5 ↑        | 62        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.1      | 52.4 ↓        | 87        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.3      | 38.5 ↓        | 96        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 8.4      | 95.4 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.6      | 95.3 =        | 43        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.0      | 82.8 ↑        | 33        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>61.0</b> ↑ | <b>51</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 123.8    | 100.0 =       | 56        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 49.1     | n/a           | 96        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 30.4     | 60.8 ↑        | 26        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 5.4      | n/a           | 33        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 79.3     | 79.3 ↑        | 33        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>90.0</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.4      | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 80.0     | 80.0 =        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>80.7</b> ↑ | <b>69</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.8     | 80.7 ↑        | 68        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>68.5</b> ↑ | <b>49</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.3     | 81.8 =        | 25        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6      | 43.0 ↑        | 100       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.3      | 39.0 ↑        | 123       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7      | 44.9 ↑        | 97        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5      | 41.1 ↑        | 115       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 2.9      | 32.5 ↑        | 138       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.1     | 83.8 ↓        | 50        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.3      | 38.4 ↑        | 75        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 10.8     | 98.1 ↑        | 13        | Multiple (6)         |

**Hungary****48th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>54.4 ↑</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.3 ↑        | 127       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.8 ↑        | 99        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.8 ↓        | 101       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.3 ↑        | 70        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 7         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.4      | 58.9 ↑        | 27        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.5     | 82.5 =        | 26        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>57.8 ↑</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.4     | 80.4 =        | 54        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 54.2 ↓        | 38        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.7 ↓        | 86        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.7 ↓        | 83        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.4 ↑        | 63        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 78.4     | 78.4 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.2 ↓        | 22        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.5 ↑        | 136       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 95        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.7 ↓        | 93        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.81     | 75.9 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 34.3     | 63.5 =        | 128       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>59.8 ↑</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 37.6     | 39.6 ↓        | 87        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.3 ↑        | 49        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.8 ↑        | 43        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 14.2     | 14.2 ↑        | 87        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.5      | 41.7 =        | 47        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.6 ↑        | 63        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.4      | 86.1 ↑        | 89        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -12.7    | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.1     | 100.0 =       | 51        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>61.7 ↑</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 263      | n/a           | 57        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 82.2     | n/a           | 15        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>57.2 ↑</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.4      | 97.3 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0      | 93.5 =        | 41        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 43.7     | 47.0 ↓        | 49        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.0     | 62.5 =        | 62        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.4 ↑        | 134       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.2 ↑        | 87        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.6 ↑        | 111       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.5 ↓        | 132       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>48.0 ↑</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 29.7 ↑        | 139       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.8 ↑        | 65        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 4.75     | 53.7 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.1 ↓        | 101       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 372.0    | 87.7 ↑        | 33        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 19.90    | 55.9 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.4      | 45.9 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04     | 9.9 ↑         | 45        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 29.7 ↓        | 111       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,330.35 | 83.4 ↓        | 35        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Iceland

**24th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 24th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.3      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 70,332.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)      | 6.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 27.8 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.9 |  |      |

**Iceland****24th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>74.3 ↓</b>  | <b>14</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 6.5      | 91.5 ↑         | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.3      | 100.0 ↑        | 2         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.4      | 89.8 ↑         | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 64.3     | 64.3 ↓         | 3         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =         | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.6 ↓         | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.8 ↓         | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 14.1     | 85.9 ↓         | 13        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.6 ↓         | 29        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.0 ↑         | 16        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.69     | 68.5 ↑         | 72        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓         | 31        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 77.0     | 77.0 ↓         | 13        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 80.4 ↓         | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.4 ↓         | 23        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 26.5     | 88.3 =         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.5 ↑         | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7      | 67.0 =         | 32        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.0      | 70.0 =         | 24        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>76.4 ↓</b>  | <b>37</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 57.5     | 57.5 =         | 81        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.3 ↓         | 63        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.6 ↓         | 35        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 53,237.5 | 52.8 ↓         | 61        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.9 ↓         | 24        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 7.2      | 7.2 ↓          | 101       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.0 ↑         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 3.1      | 100.0 =        | 6         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.6      | 100.0 =        | 5         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.9      | 98.2 ↑         | 2         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>82.7 ↑</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 122.6    | 100.0 =        | 59        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 113.3    | n/a            | 16        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 39.9     | 79.7 ↑         | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 12.7     | n/a            | 14        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 98.2     | 98.2 ↑         | 1         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.7      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>98.4 ↑</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 71.5     | 98.4 ↑         | 9         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>83.3 ↓</b>  | <b>9</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.5     | 83.3 =         | 18        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.8 ↓         | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 67.9 ↓         | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.6 ↓         | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.9 ↓         | 5         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.2 ↓         | 17        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 19.3     | 100.0 =        | 4         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.2 ↓         | 18        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 10.1     | 99.6 =         | 8         | Multiple (6)         |

## Iceland

24th /140

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | 60.9 ↓  | 43       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.0 ↓  | 32       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7       | 45.1 ↓  | 68       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.3 ↑  | 38       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 52.7 ↑  | 96       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.64      | 82.4 ↓  | 42       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 55.9 ↓  | 102      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8       | 44.2 ↓  | 55       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 86.8 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 75.0 ↓  | 9        | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0      | 81.3 =  | 47       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.6 ↓  | 5        | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 74.1 ↓  | 12       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 47.8 ↓  | 128      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑  | 6        | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.6 ↑  | 35       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.0 ↓  | 86       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.9 ↓  | 20       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 60.5 ↓  | 26       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.99      | 98.3 ↑  | 7        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.8      | 86.4 ↑  | 75       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | 69.3 ↑  | 36       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 91.2      | 96.0 ↓  | 32       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.4 ↑  | 26       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.4       | 40.2 ↓  | 39       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 31.0      | 31.0 ↑  | 56       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.3       | 38.0 =  | 52       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.5 ↑  | 61       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.1       | 90.7 ↓  | 73       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -28.8     | 100.0 = | 5        | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 27.6      | 100.0 = | 4        | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | 31.5 ↑  | 131      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 16        | n/a     | 130      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.7      | n/a     | 65       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | 76.6 ↓  | 11       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.8       | 99.1 ↑  | 38       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.6      | 88.8 ↓  | 73       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 84.5      | 91.0 ↓  | 14       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5      | 71.9 =  | 38       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.3 ↑  | 8        | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 74.6 ↓  | 17       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.6 ↑  | 24       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.4 ↑  | 13       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | 65.7 ↑  | 23       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.7 ↓  | 28       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 52.6 ↑  | 44       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 14.85     | 84.8 ↑  | 16       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 62.2 ↓  | 22       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 257.0     | 82.2 ↑  | 40       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 85.77     | 82.0 ↑  | 20       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.2       | 73.8 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01      | 1.6 ↓   | 76       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.4 ↑  | 28       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 12,243.49 | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 63rd/135

**Performance Overview 2018** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1,316.9 | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 7.45 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,982.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.7  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.1 |

| Index Component   | Value       | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -           | <b>57.9</b> ↑ | <b>47</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.4         | 57.3 ↑        | 90         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 3.2         | 90.8 ↑        | 75         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 26.3        | 26.3 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.3 ↑        | 60         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 49.5        | 49.5 ↑        | 78         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 80.8        | 80.8 =        | 18         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.7 ↑        | 41         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.5 ↑        | 18         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 43.2        | 56.8 ↓        | 112        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.5         | 58.9 ↑        | 16         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 58.7 ↑        | 32         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.96        | 95.5 ↑        | 15         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.7         | 60.9 ↑        | 21         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 40.0        | 40.0 =        | 69         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.8         | 63.6 ↑        | 45         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.1 ↑        | 45         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 8.2         | 27.3 ↑        | 112        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7         | 62.3 ↑        | 63         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.3         | 73.0 ↑        | 20         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 8.7         | 87.0 =        | 2          | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>68.7</b> ↑ | <b>63</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 62.0        | 62.0 =        | 76         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.4         | 57.4 ↑        | 51         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 20.1        | 50.2 =        | 38         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5         | 57.9 ↓        | 26         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 1,224,525.6 | 100.0 =       | 4          | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8         | 64.1 ↑        | 53         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 52.9        | 52.9 ↓        | 28         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.4 ↓        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 82.0        | 82.0 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 18.6        | 84.8 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 32.0        | 69.4 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.7         | 60.9 ↓        | 74         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>28.0</b> ↑ | <b>117</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 87.3        | 72.7 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 25.8        | n/a           | 116        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.3         | 2.7 ↓         | 107        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0         | n/a           | 97         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 29.5        | 29.5 ↑        | 103        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -           | <b>89.8</b> ↑ | <b>49</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 4.1         | 99.9 ↑        | 75         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 79.8        | 79.8 ↑        | 53         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>59.0</b> ↑ | <b>108</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 58.9        | 59.0 ↑        | 107        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>54.5</b> ↑ | <b>96</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 6.0         | 40.0 =        | 114        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 59.4 ↑        | 33         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.6 ↑        | 33         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.5 ↑        | 36         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.5 ↑        | 48         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.7         | 61.4 ↑        | 34         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.3        | 68.6 ↑        | 96         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.6 ↑        | 17         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 35.2        | 37.0 ↓        | 115        | Multiple (6)         |

## India

58th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 50.9 ↓  | 110      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.0 ↑  | 33       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.6 ↑  | 21       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.9 ↑  | 77       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.8 ↑  | 53       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 14.88  | 0.8 ↓   | 133      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.2 ↓  | 87       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.0    | 49.1 ↓  | 41       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 65.7   | 34.3 =  | 97       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 58.3 ↑  | 75       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.8   | 75.5 =  | 67       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.6 ↑  | 14       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.9 ↑  | 45       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.3 ↑  | 95       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.6 ↑  | 33       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 57.7   | 57.7 ↓  | 110      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.1 ↑  | 42       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.3 ↑  | 39       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.9 ↑  | 33       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.0 ↑  | 23       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.29   | 10.8 ↓  | 124      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 20.5   | 82.6 =  | 95       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 69.5 ↓  | 35       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 51.3   | 54.0 ↓  | 71       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 62.5 ↑  | 16       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.3 ↑  | 13       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 72.8   | 72.8 ↑  | 26       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.9    | 48.4 =  | 42       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.5 ↑  | 83       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.2    | 82.5 ↓  | 95       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -6.1   | 100.0 = | 30       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.5   | 90.0 =  | 115      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 92.7 ↑  | 3        | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 8,616  | n/a     | 3        | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 23.0   | n/a     | 122      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 61.2 ↑  | 58       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 14.8   | 92.6 ↓  | 94       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 29.8   | 70.6 ↓  | 118      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 26.4   | 28.4 ↓  | 103      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5    | 53.1 ↑  | 82       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.0 ↑  | 19       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.1 ↑  | 38       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 60.8 ↑  | 26       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.5 ↑  | 11       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 53.8 ↑  | 31       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.8 ↑  | 38       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.4 ↑  | 26       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.38   | 9.8 ↑   | 59       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.9 ↑  | 26       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 492.3  | 91.8 ↑  | 21       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.42   | 16.3 ↑  | 61       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6    | 20.9 ↓  | 53       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.42   | 99.1 ↑  | 8        | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.6 ↓  | 18       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 200.94 | 57.1 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Indonesia

**45th** /140

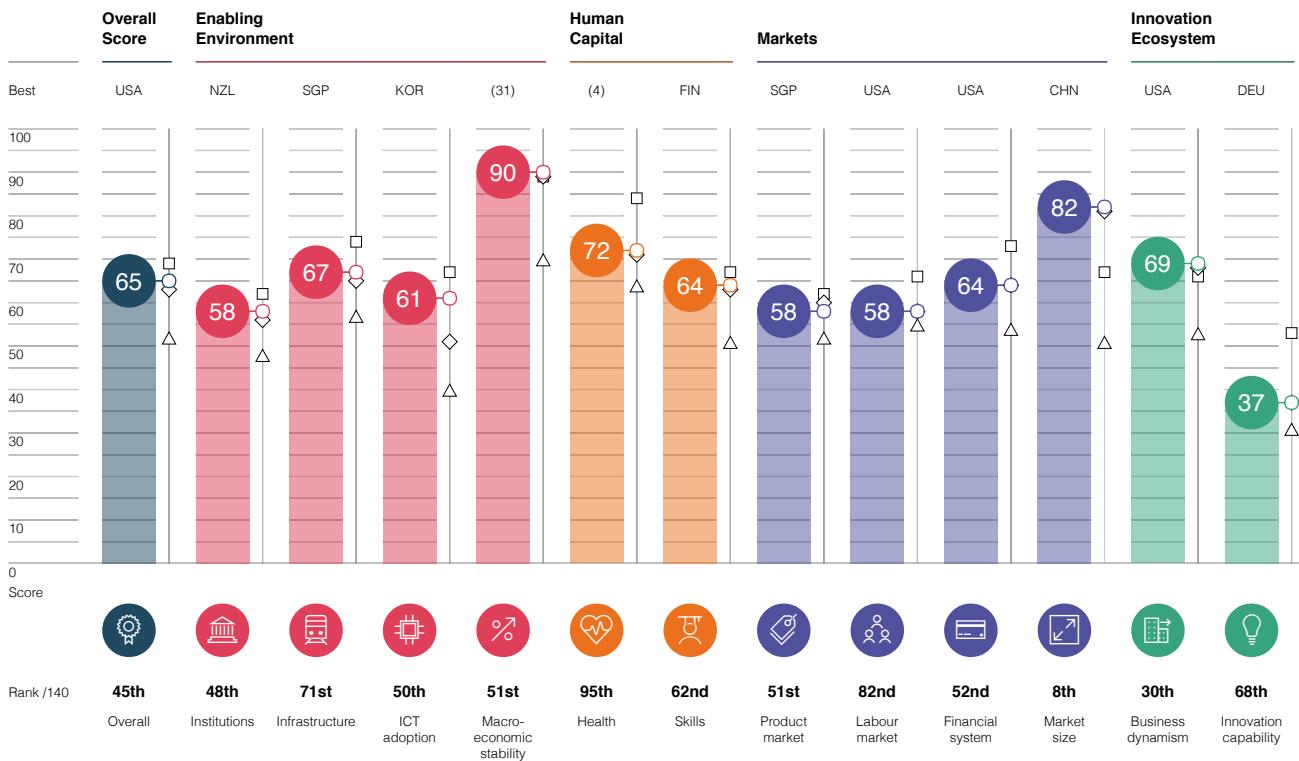
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 47th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Lower middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 262.0   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 2.55 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,875.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.5     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 39.5 |

**Indonesia****45th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>57.9</b> ↑ | <b>48</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.9 ↑        | 98        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.5       | 100.0 ↑       | 9         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 96.8      | 96.8 ↓        | 109       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.3 ↑        | 72        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 63.0      | 63.0 ↑        | 10        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8      | 53.8 =        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.6 ↑        | 50        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.8 ↑        | 37        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 39.7      | 60.3 ↑        | 100       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.0 ↑        | 26        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.0 ↓        | 46        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.62      | 61.8 ↑        | 88        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.0 ↑        | 24        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 37.0      | 37.0 =        | 80        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 62.8 ↑        | 47        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.1 ↑        | 44        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 11.3      | 37.7 =        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.3 ↑        | 62        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7       | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.0       | 70.0 ↑        | 24        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>66.8</b> ↑ | <b>71</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 34.6      | 34.6 =        | 120       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 48.1 ↓        | 75        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 2.5       | 6.1 =         | 82        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.4 ↑        | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 972,336.6 | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.7 ↑        | 49        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 40.9      | 40.9 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 54.1 ↑        | 61        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 91.2      | 91.2 ↑        | 98        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.4       | 94.3 ↓        | 56        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 19.2      | 82.5 ↓        | 92        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 60.7 ↑        | 75        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>61.1</b> ↑ | <b>50</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 173.8     | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 95.7      | n/a           | 30        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.3       | 4.6 ↑         | 104       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.8       | n/a           | 51        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 25.5      | 25.5 ↑        | 110       | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>89.7</b> ↑ | <b>51</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.7       | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 79.3      | 79.3 ↓        | 55        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>71.7</b> ↑ | <b>95</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 62.9      | 71.7 ↑        | 94        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>64.1</b> ↑ | <b>62</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 7.9       | 52.8 =        | 94        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.8 ↑        | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.0 ↑        | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.1 ↓        | 33        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 62.2 ↓        | 39        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.1 ↓        | 35        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.8      | 71.2 ↑        | 85        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 52.8 ↑        | 29        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 14.0      | 90.1 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (6)         |

## Indonesia

45th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 58.5 ↓  | 51       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.8 ↑  | 34       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.5 ↓  | 39       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.5 ↓  | 42       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.6 ↑  | 73       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.01   | 60.0 ↓  | 77       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.7    | 77.9 ↓  | 70       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7    | 41.8 ↓  | 61       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 48.3   | 51.7 =  | 89       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 57.8 ↓  | 82       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 57.8   | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.1 ↑  | 19       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.1 ↓  | 50       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.7 ↑  | 71       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.6 ↓  | 39       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 60.8   | 60.8 ↑  | 101      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.2 ↓  | 59       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.5 ↑  | 31       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.7 ↓  | 42       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.4 ↑  | 18       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.50   | 37.2 ↑  | 97       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.5   | 95.1 ↓  | 42       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 63.9 ↑  | 52       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 38.3   | 40.3 ↑  | 86       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.5 ↑  | 23       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.0 ↓  | 25       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 44.7   | 44.7 ↑  | 44       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4    | 23.6 =  | 80       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.6 ↓  | 72       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.9    | 95.2 ↓  | 46       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.8    | 100.0 ↑ | 87       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.9   | 100.0 = | 23       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 81.6 ↑  | 8        | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,954  | n/a     | 7        | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 18.6   | n/a     | 132      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 69.0 ↑  | 30       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 10.9   | 94.6 ↑  | 81       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 23.1   | 77.3 ↑  | 108      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 64.7   | 69.6 ↓  | 33       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.5   | 65.6 =  | 58       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.8 ↑  | 26       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 66.4 ↑  | 26       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.2 ↑  | 19       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.1 ↓  | 21       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 37.1 ↑  | 68       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.2 ↑  | 37       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.0 ↑  | 28       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.04   | 1.2 ↓   | 97       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.2 ↑  | 25       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 182.0  | 77.2 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.08   | 1.5 ↓   | 99       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 2.8 =   | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.02   | 4.2 ↑   | 53       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.2 ↓  | 49       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 166.22 | 55.1 ↑  | 97       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# **Iran, Islamic Rep.**

89th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 88th/135

# Performance Overview 2018

**Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average



## **Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 81.4    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.30 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 5,304.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 12.5 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.4 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 38.8 |

**Iran, Islamic Rep.****89th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>44.3</b> ↑ | <b>121</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.4 ↑        | 89         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 2.5      | 93.3 =        | 65         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 97.6     | 97.6 ↓        | 106        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4      | 56.0 ↑        | 73         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 51.1     | 51.1 ↑        | 66         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 11.5     | 11.5 =        | 134        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5      | 41.5 ↓        | 86         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.9      | 31.6 ↓        | 92         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 60.7     | 39.3 ↑        | 134        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1      | 34.3 ↓        | 97         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.1      | 35.3 ↓        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.53     | 52.8 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3      | 37.9 ↓        | 97         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 30.0     | 30.0 ↑        | 109        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.0 ↑        | 103        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2      | 36.8 ↓        | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 15.0     | 50.0 =        | 72         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.6      | 42.8 ↓        | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0      | 40.0 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 2.7      | 27.0 =        | 136        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>65.4</b> ↓ | <b>76</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 77.2     | 77.2 =        | 39         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.5 ↓        | 71         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 4.9      | 12.3 =        | 70         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.8      | 46.6 ↓        | 51         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 80,533.3 | 59.0 ↑        | 49         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.3      | 37.8 ↓        | 121        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 40.8     | 40.8 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.9      | 48.1 ↓        | 75         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.2     | 99.2 ↑        | 79         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 15.0     | 88.6 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 9.2      | 92.6 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.4      | 57.4 ↓        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>47.6</b> ↑ | <b>80</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 107.3    | 89.4 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 68.2     | n/a           | 71         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 12.4     | 24.8 ↑        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0      | n/a           | 114        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 53.2     | 53.2 ↑        | 81         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>66.9</b> ↑ | <b>117</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 9.5      | 84.8 ↑        | 122        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 49.0     | 49.0 ↓        | 87         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>77.5</b> ↑ | <b>84</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 64.8     | 77.5 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>57.0</b> ↓ | <b>91</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.0      | 53.3 =        | 92         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4      | 39.8 ↓        | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 45.1 ↓        | 96         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5      | 41.5 ↓        | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.2      | 53.8 ↓        | 69         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0      | 50.2 ↓        | 78         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.9     | 82.7 =        | 57         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0      | 33.5 ↓        | 102        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 26.8     | 58.1 =        | 97         | Multiple (6)         |

## Iran, Islamic Rep.

89th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 42.0 ↓  | 134      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.0 ↓  | 108      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.7 ↓  | 76       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.1 ↑  | 124      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.6 ↓  | 117      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 28.49  | 0.0     | 140      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.4 =  | 82       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 40.6 ↑  | 71       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 63.3   | 36.7 =  | 95       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 43.1 ↓  | 136      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 23.1   | 60.2 =  | 101      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.9 ↓  | 89       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.6 ↓  | 123      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 54.1 ↑  | 120      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.4 ↓  | 88       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 62.9   | 62.9 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.2 ↓  | 129      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 47.8 ↓  | 117      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.1 ↓  | 129      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.3 ↓  | 105      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.21   | 1.4 ↓   | 136      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.9   | 75.1 =  | 114      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 52.5 ↓  | 98       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 59.3   | 62.4 ↑  | 57       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 32.2 ↓  | 127      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 23.0 ↓  | 111      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 25.3   | 25.3 ↓  | 67       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4    | 23.8 =  | 79       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.7 ↓  | 131      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.0   | 80.8 =  | 103      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 4.4    | 93.7 ↓  | 115      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 96.1 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 74.5 ↑  | 19       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,498  | n/a     | 18       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 14.6   | n/a     | 137      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 50.0 ↓  | 119      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.4    | 99.3 ↓  | 33       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 15.0   | 85.4 ↑  | 88       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 15.4   | 16.6 ↓  | 123      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0    | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.0 ↓  | 126      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 39.7 ↓  | 130      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 75       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.6 ↓  | 71       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 37.6 ↑  | 65       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.2 ↓  | 125      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.9 ↓  | 82       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.06   | 1.9 ↓   | 91       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.9 ↓  | 114      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 241.7  | 81.3 ↑  | 42       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.08   | 1.4 ↓   | 100      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3    | 10.8 =  | 81       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.17   | 44.2 ↑  | 16       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3 ↓  | 56       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 675.69 | 70.1 ↑  | 59       | Multiple (7)   |

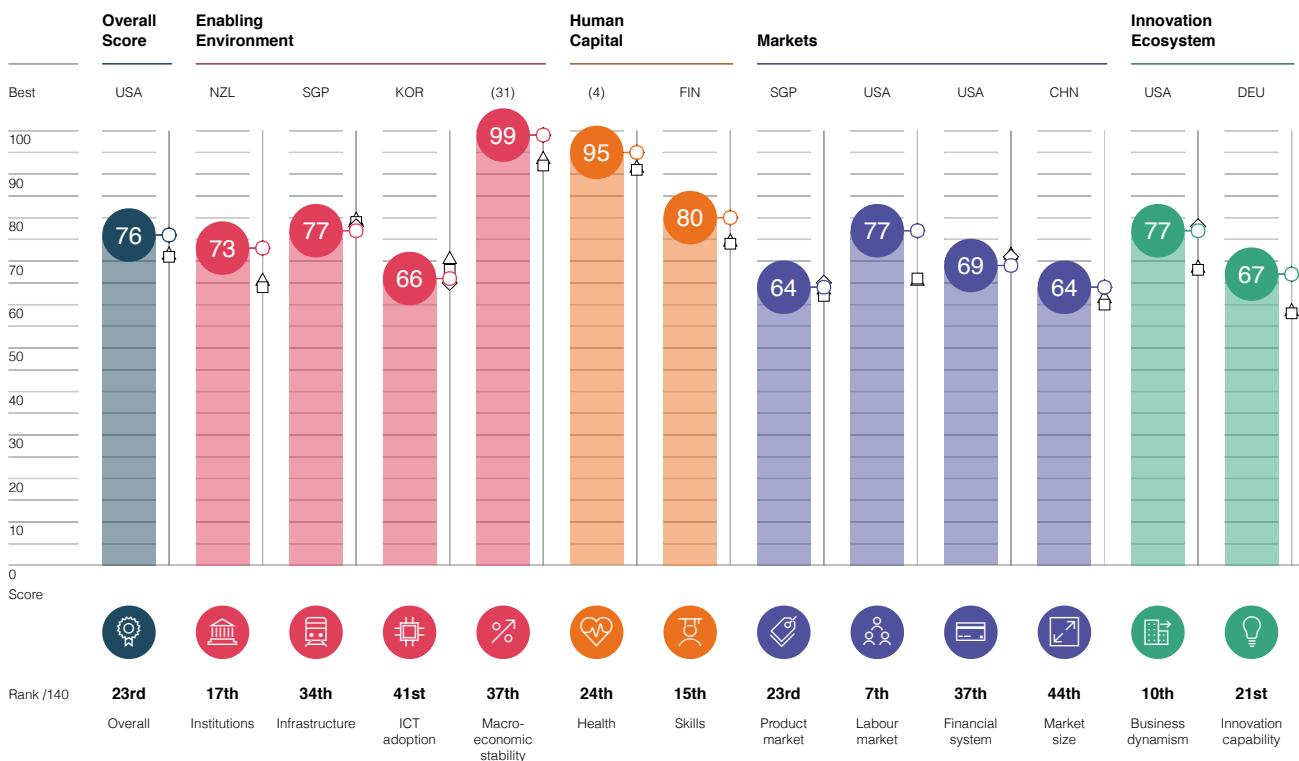
\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 23rd/135

**Performance Overview 2018**
Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.7      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.28 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 70,638.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.1      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 23.8 |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.8 |

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>73.1</b> ↑ | <b>17</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 75.3 ↑        | 26        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.8       | 99.0 ↓        | 25        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 98.9      | 98.9 ↑        | 93        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 77.9 ↓        | 25        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 63.5      | 63.5 ↑        | 8         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 76.9      | 76.9 =        | 21        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.3 ↓        | 12        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.1 ↓        | 35        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 14.6      | 85.4 ↓        | 16        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 48.8 ↓        | 36        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.7 ↓        | 51        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.93      | 93.3 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 57.8 ↑        | 26        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 74.0      | 74.0 ↑        | 19        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 80.9 ↓        | 14        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 79.5 ↓        | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 21.0      | 70.0 =        | 43        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 69.1 ↑        | 42        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.7       | 87.0 =        | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3       | 63.0 =        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>77.0</b> ↓ | <b>34</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 76.4      | 76.4 =        | 42        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 57.9 ↓        | 49        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 30.2      | 75.6 =        | 26        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 49.1 ↓        | 46        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 139,529.5 | 68.1 ↓        | 33        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.8 ↓        | 29        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 10.7      | 10.7 ↓        | 82        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.1 ↓        | 27        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 7.2       | 96.7 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.6       | 100.0 =       | 9         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 80.9 ↓        | 39        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>66.0</b> ↑ | <b>41</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 102.9     | 85.7 ↓        | 99        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 102.0     | n/a           | 25        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 29.4      | 58.9 ↑        | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2       | n/a           | 82        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 85.0      | 85.0 ↑        | 23        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>99.4</b> ↑ | <b>37</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.0       | 98.7 ↑        | 85        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>95.1</b> ↑ | <b>24</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.4      | 95.1 ↑        | 23        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>79.9</b> ↑ | <b>15</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.5      | 83.3 =        | 18        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.0 ↑        | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 64.7 ↑        | 22        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 68.5 ↑        | 12        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.0 ↑        | 19        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 67.4 ↓        | 12        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 19.6      | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 52.6 ↑        | 31        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.1      | 84.8 =        | 49        | Multiple (6)         |

## Ireland

23rd /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 64.2 ↓  | 23       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.4 ↓  | 19       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.8 ↓  | 22       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.0 ↑  | 84       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.2 ↓  | 30       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓  | 16       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.4      | 58.9 ↓  | 26       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 12.4     | 87.6 =  | 9        | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 76.8 ↓  | 7        | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.3     | 78.5 =  | 58       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 49.0 ↓  | 58       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.3 ↑  | 22       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.6 ↑  | 39       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.1 ↑  | 16       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 91.8     | 91.8 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.1 ↓  | 28       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.5 ↓  | 27       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 82.4 ↓  | 8        | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓  | 12       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.99     | 98.3 ↓  | 8        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.2     | 94.2 =  | 43       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 68.5 ↓  | 37       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 60.5     | 63.7 ↓  | 55       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.8 ↑  | 80       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.7 ↑  | 45       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 46.3     | 46.3 ↓  | 42       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.7      | 100.0 = | 12       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.7 ↓  | 109      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 13.6     | 73.5 ↑  | 117      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -40.6    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 22.5     | 100.0 = | 11       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 64.0 ↑  | 44       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 325      | n/a     | 50       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 85.5     | n/a     | 13       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 76.9 ↓  | 10       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.2      | 99.9 =  | 4        | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.0      | 95.5 =  | 21       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 85.8     | 92.4 ↓  | 10       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.5     | 65.6 =  | 58       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.7 ↑  | 11       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.5 ↓  | 11       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.1 ↑  | 14       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.8 ↑  | 22       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 67.0 ↑  | 21       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.8 ↓  | 19       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.8 ↓  | 24       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 18.82    | 91.7 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.7 ↑  | 15       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 426.3    | 89.7 ↑  | 28       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 79.62    | 80.7 ↑  | 21       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.5      | 50.5 =  | 24       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04     | 11.8 ↑  | 38       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.4 ↑  | 22       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 7,924.38 | 96.6 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

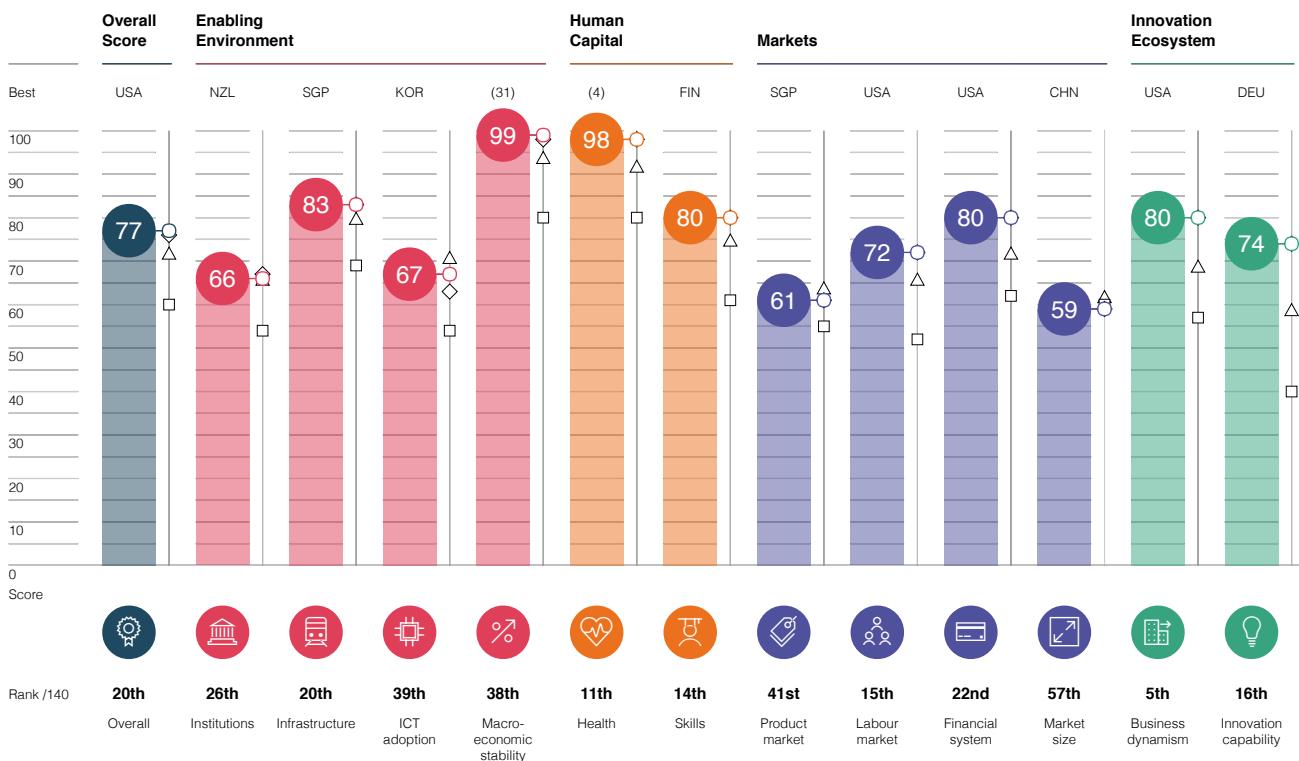


Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 20th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018

**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 8.7      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.25 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 40,258.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.4      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.7  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.4 |

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>66.3</b> ↓ | <b>26</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 67.4 ↓        | 60        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.4      | 97.1 =        | 45        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 94.2     | 94.2 ↑        | 117       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.7 ↑        | 42        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 54.6     | 54.6 ↑        | 41        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 46.2     | 46.2 =        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 80.3 ↓        | 14        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.0 ↓        | 31        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.3     | 69.7 ↑        | 70        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.9 ↓        | 59        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.8 ↑        | 27        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.83     | 83.2 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.5 ↓        | 30        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 62.0     | 62.0 ↓        | 29        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.7 ↓        | 25        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.3 ↓        | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 14.0     | 46.7 =        | 78        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 83.6 ↑        | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.3      | 83.0 =        | 7         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>83.3</b> ↑ | <b>20</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 83.5     | 83.5 =        | 23        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.5 ↓        | 29        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 60.7     | 100.0 =       | 10        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.1 ↓        | 42        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 89,748.1 | 60.8 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 74.0 ↑        | 27        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 46.5     | 46.5 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.0 ↑        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 4.2      | 99.8 ↓        | 12        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 1.0      | 100.0 =       | 21        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.7      | 95.1 ↓        | 12        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>66.7</b> ↑ | <b>39</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 126.7    | 100.0 =       | 47        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 105.1    | n/a           | 21        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 28.1     | 56.3 ↑        | 31        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 93        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 79.7     | 79.7 ↑        | 31        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>99.1</b> ↑ | <b>38</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | -0.2     | 98.2 ↑        | 92        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>98.2</b> ↑ | <b>11</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 71.4     | 98.2 ↑        | 10        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>80.0</b> ↑ | <b>14</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 13.0     | 86.4 =        | 8         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.5 ↓        | 23        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.5 ↑        | 37        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.2 ↑        | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.6 ↓        | 8         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.5 ↓        | 2         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.9     | 88.4 ↓        | 35        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.4 ↑        | 22        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 12.1     | 94.8 =        | 27        | Multiple (6)         |

**Israel****20th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>61.1</b> ↓ | <b>41</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.8 ↑        | 36        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑        | 51        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.4 ↑        | 31        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 59.1 ↓        | 51        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.09     | 79.4 ↓        | 46        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.1 ↓        | 81        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 57.9 ↓        | 29        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 53.3 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>71.9</b> ↓ | <b>15</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4     | 51.2 =        | 118       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.4 ↓        | 25        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.3 ↓        | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.6 ↓        | 47        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.0 ↑        | 32        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 82.5     | 82.5 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.2 ↓        | 125       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 55.9 ↓        | 80        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.1 ↓        | 19        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.1 ↓        | 22        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.99     | 98.9 ↑        | 6         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.9      | 100.0 =       | 22        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>80.1</b> ↑ | <b>22</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 66.2     | 69.7 ↓        | 45        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.2 ↑        | 15        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.6 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 71.3     | 71.3 ↓        | 27        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.2      | 69.8 =        | 31        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.1      | 84.2 ↑        | 12        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.6      | 97.8 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.8      | 100.0 =       | 86        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.4     | 94.6 =        | 96        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>59.2</b> ↑ | <b>57</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 288      | n/a           | 52        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 28.7     | n/a           | 109       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>79.6</b> ↓ | <b>5</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 3.2      | 98.4 ↑        | 50        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.0     | 88.4 =        | 74        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 62.6     | 67.4 ↓        | 37        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.5     | 78.1 =        | 24        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 6.0      | 83.1 ↓        | 1         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.6 ↑        | 20        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 80.5 ↑        | 1         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.2 ↓        | 3         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>74.0</b> ↑ | <b>16</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.3 ↓        | 21        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.5 ↑        | 31        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 21.36    | 95.4 ↑        | 10        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.7 ↑        | 3         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 597.3    | 94.7 ↑        | 16        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 198.74   | 97.3 ↑        | 10        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 4.3      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.05     | 14.7 ↓        | 35        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.4 ↑        | 26        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,143.84 | 82.5 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 31st/135

**Performance Overview 2018**
Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 60.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.82 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 31,984.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.2 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.9  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.4 |

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>56.4</b> ↑ | <b>56</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.5       | 42.3 ↓        | 122       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.7       | 99.4 ↑        | 21        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.3      | 99.3 ↓        | 85        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.4 ↑        | 59        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 53.3      | 53.3 ↑        | 52        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8      | 53.8 =        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 50.1 ↓        | 62        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.2       | 20.0 ↓        | 130       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 24.1      | 75.9 ↑        | 41        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.1       | 18.7 ↑        | 136       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.1       | 17.7 ↓        | 137       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.96      | 95.5 ↑        | 15        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.7       | 27.6 ↓        | 125       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 50.0      | 50.0 ↑        | 47        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 55.9 ↑        | 71        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.4 ↑        | 46        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 26.5      | 88.3 =        | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.2 ↑        | 79        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7       | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.0       | 60.0 =        | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>83.1</b> ↓ | <b>21</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 84.0      | 84.0 =        | 22        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.4 ↓        | 54        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 55.7      | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 48.3 ↓        | 49        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 616,580.8 | 97.1 ↓        | 11        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 63.0 ↓        | 57        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 62.5      | 62.5 ↓        | 19        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 59.0 ↑        | 47        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.0       | 97.9 ↑        | 30        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 1.6       | 100.0 =       | 23        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 81.5 ↓        | 38        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>60.3</b> ↑ | <b>52</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 141.3     | 100.0 =       | 25        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 87.9      | n/a           | 41        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 27.9      | 55.9 ↑        | 32        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.8       | n/a           | 64        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 61.3      | 61.3 ↑        | 64        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>85.0</b> ↑ | <b>58</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.6       | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 70.0      | 70.0 =        | 60        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>99.2</b> ↑ | <b>6</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 71.8      | 99.2 ↑        | 5         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>70.1</b> ↓ | <b>40</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.2      | 67.7 =        | 56        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6       | 42.6 ↓        | 104       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 57.3 ↓        | 44        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.3 ↓        | 60        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.0 ↓        | 64        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.0 ↓        | 48        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.3      | 90.4 =        | 30        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.6       | 43.5 ↓        | 56        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 12.0      | 94.9 =        | 25        | Multiple (6)         |

## Italy

31st/140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>62.6 ↑</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.7 ↑        | 97        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.6 ↑        | 5         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.9 ↑        | 60        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.5 ↓        | 35        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 28        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.5      | 61.8 ↑        | 23        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 26.9     | 73.1 =        | 58        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>58.1 ↑</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 4.5      | 98.9 =        | 12        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.4 ↑        | 125       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.7 ↓        | 114       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.8 ↓        | 135       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 30.2 ↓        | 97        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 97.9     | 97.9 ↑        | 6         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.7 ↓        | 51        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.6 ↑        | 25        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.8 ↓        | 100       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 35.0 ↓        | 127       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.77     | 71.1 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.2     | 78.9 ↑        | 100       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>64.3 ↑</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 87.4     | 92.0 ↓        | 35        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.6 ↑        | 123       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.3      | 21.0 ↑        | 118       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 26.5     | 26.5 =        | 62        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 8.1      | 100.0 =       | 9         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.9 ↓        | 115       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 17.1     | 66.4 ↑        | 124       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -9.8     | 100.0 =       | 19        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.2     | 94.1 =        | 100       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>79.1 ↑</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,105    | n/a           | 12        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 29.2     | n/a           | 108       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>65.4 ↓</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 13.7     | 93.2 ↑        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.5      | 94.0 =        | 37        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 64.6     | 69.5 ↓        | 34        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.5     | 84.4 =        | 14        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.6 ↓        | 71        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.1 ↑        | 104       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↓        | 83        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.6 ↓        | 104       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>65.8 ↓</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.4 ↓        | 137       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.5 ↑        | 4         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 4.06     | 49.8 ↓        | 29        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.4 ↓        | 58        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 858.7    | 100.0 ↑       | 7         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 62.91    | 76.4 ↓        | 22        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.3      | 44.5 ↓        | 27        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.38     | 90.8 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.2 ↓        | 39        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 6,012.54 | 93.6 ↑        | 19        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



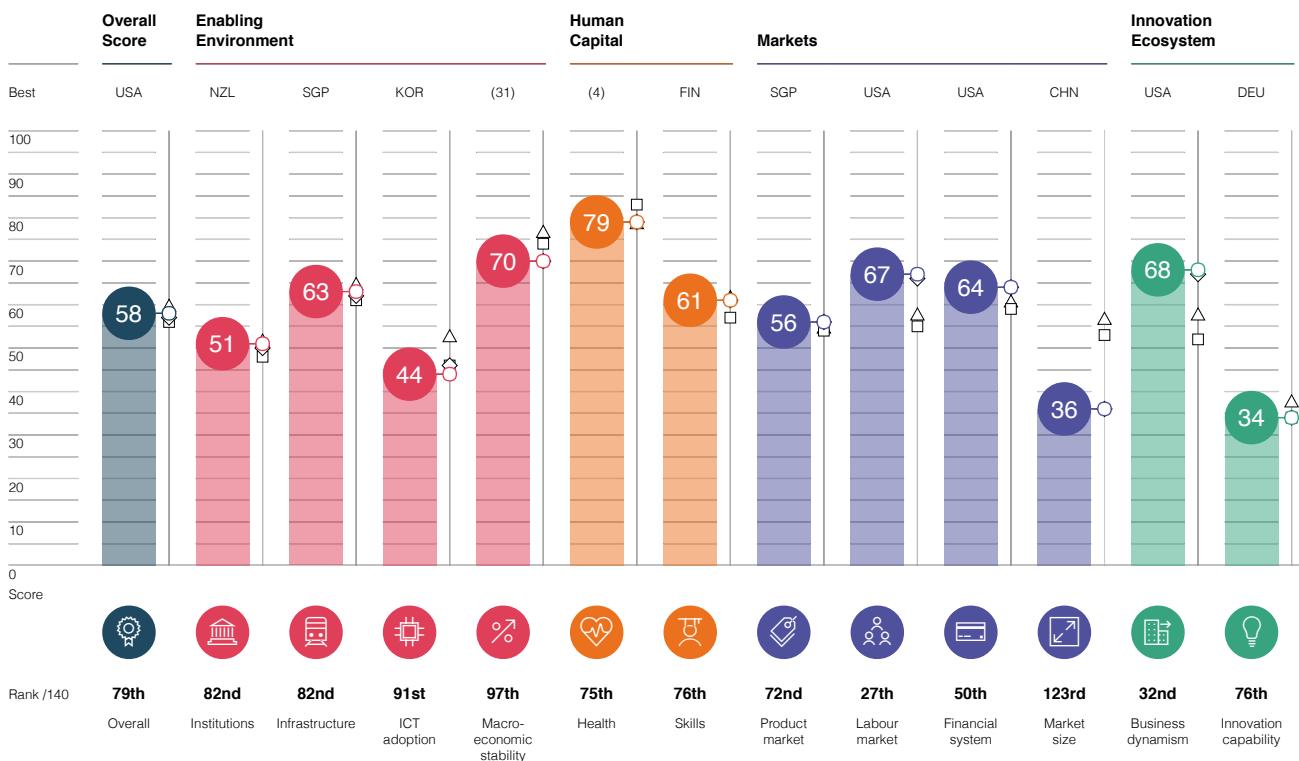
# Jamaica

**79th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 78th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 5,048.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 12.5 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.1    | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 45.5 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Jamaica****79th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>50.9 ↑</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.5 ↑        | 134       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 47.0     | 0.0           | 137       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓        | 52        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 44.5 ↓        | 103       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 56.5     | 56.5 ↓        | 31        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 34.6     | 34.6 =        | 116       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.8      | 63.6 ↓        | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.4      | 39.8 ↑        | 63        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 11.3     | 88.7 ↑        | 6         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3      | 37.8 ↑        | 80        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.6      | 42.9 ↑        | 75        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.31     | 31.5 ↑        | 123       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9      | 47.5 ↑        | 58        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 44.0     | 44.0 ↑        | 59        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.9 ↓        | 57        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4      | 56.2 ↓        | 59        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.0     | 46.7 =        | 78        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.3      | 72.5 ↑        | 31        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7      | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 76        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>63.5 ↑</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 37.1     | 37.1 =        | 117       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑        | 72        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.7      | 29.1 ↑        | 85        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 32,568.7 | 46.0 ↓        | 73        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.2      | 69.4 ↑        | 41        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 30.3     | 30.3 ↑        | 57        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5      | 57.9 ↓        | 52        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.5     | 99.5 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 27.6     | 75.4 ↓        | 121       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 20.0     | 81.7 ↑        | 94        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.5      | 58.6 ↑        | 82        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>44.4 ↓</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 107.0    | 89.1 ↓        | 89        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 48.9     | n/a           | 98        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 8.3      | 16.5 ↓        | 78        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 1.6      | n/a           | 53        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 44.4     | 44.4 ↑        | 90        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>70.0 =</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 3.4      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0     | 40.0 =        | 113       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>79.2 ↑</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.3     | 79.2 ↑        | 74        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>60.9 ↓</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.5      | 63.3 =        | 69        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.3      | 55.2 ↑        | 42        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑        | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5      | 57.6 ↑        | 42        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9      | 48.8 ↑        | 79        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.5      | 57.9 ↑        | 50        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.8     | 71.1 =        | 87        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑        | 50        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 25.6     | 61.0 ↓        | 94        | Multiple (6)         |

**Jamaica****79th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 55.7 ↑  | 72       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.5 ↑  | 62       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 45.9 ↑  | 61       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.9 ↓  | 56       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.9 ↓  | 33       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.07  | 32.9 ↓  | 99       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 73.1 =  | 76       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.4 ↑  | 101      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 82.4 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 67.2 ↑  | 27       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.0   | 79.2 =  | 57       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.8 ↓  | 55       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 57.4 ↑  | 58       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.0 ↓  | 40       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.8 ↑  | 76       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 84.5   | 84.5 ↑  | 28       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.0 ↑  | 25       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.1 ↓  | 60       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.3 ↑  | 32       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.9 ↓  | 83       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.89   | 85.8 ↑  | 33       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.4   | 92.5 =  | 53       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 64.0 ↑  | 50       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 30.5   | 32.1 ↑  | 100      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.7 ↓  | 83       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 23.9 ↓  | 106      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 34.7   | 34.7 =  | 53       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.2    | 70.5 =  | 30       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 77.6 ↑  | 29       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.1    | 92.7 =  | 64       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.1   | 100.0 = | 72       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 36.1 ↑  | 123      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 24     | n/a     | 122      | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 55.1   | n/a     | 45       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 68.5 ↑  | 32       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 4.8    | 97.6 ↓  | 56       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 3.0    | 97.5 ↑  | 7        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 64.9   | 69.9 ↓  | 32       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 59.0 ↑  | 25       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.8 ↑  | 29       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.2 ↑  | 63       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.2 ↑  | 86       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 34.3 ↑  | 76       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.0 ↑  | 27       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 57       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.10   | 2.9 ↓   | 83       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.1 ↑  | 54       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 85.3   | 66.0 ↑  | 102      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.46   | 6.9 ↓   | 75       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.7 =   | 118      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↑   | 94       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.6 ↓  | 71       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 463.40 | 66.1 ↓  | 72       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Japan

**5th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 8th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 126.8    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 4.27 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 38,439.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.5      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.1 |

| Index Component   | Value       | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -           | <b>71.1</b> ↑  | <b>20</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.7         | 77.8 ↑         | 20        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.3         | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.6        | 99.6 ↑         | 83        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.2         | 86.1 ↑         | 9         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 47.8        | 47.8 ↑         | 95        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8        | 53.8 =         | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 6.1         | 84.7 ↑         | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.8 ↑         | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 28.6        | 71.4 ↑         | 54        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.0         | 50.4 ↑         | 32        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.3         | 72.5 ↑         | 8         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.98        | 98.3 ↑         | 5         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.6         | 60.8 ↑         | 22        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 73.0        | 73.0 ↑         | 20        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 6.0         | 83.8 ↓         | 9         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.9         | 81.3 ↑         | 11        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 24.5        | 81.7 =         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.8         | 80.5 ↑         | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.0         | 70.0 =         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.7         | 47.0 =         | 90        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>91.5</b> ↓  | <b>5</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 70.0        | 70.0 =         | 57        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 6.0         | 83.7 ↓         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 40.0        | 99.9 =         | 21        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 6.6         | 94.1 ↓         | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 1,610,558.4 | 100.0 =        | 3         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.1         | 85.0 ↑         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 66.4        | 66.4 ↓         | 17        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6         | 77.3 ↑         | 8         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 4.1         | 99.9 ↑         | 10        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 2.3         | 99.7 ↓         | 27        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.6         | 93.9 ↓         | 17        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -           | <b>87.4</b> ↑  | <b>3</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 133.5       | 100.0 =        | 34        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 133.2       | n/a            | 8         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 31.7        | 63.4 ↑         | 22        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 23.0        | n/a            | 3         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 93.2        | 93.2 ↑         | 8         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -           | <b>93.9</b> ↓  | <b>41</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.2         | 99.1 ↓         | 79        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 88.6        | 88.6 ↓         | 41        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 73.2        | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -           | <b>73.7</b> ↑  | <b>26</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.8        | 85.3 =         | 12        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.2         | 69.2 ↓         | 12        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.0         | 67.2 ↑         | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.5         | 58.6 ↑         | 40        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 59.8 ↑         | 49        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.6         | 60.0 ↑         | 43        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.2        | 84.6 =         | 48        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.3         | 39.0 ↑         | 70        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.2        | 84.6 =         | 50        | Multiple (6)         |

## Japan

5th / 140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 72.9 ↑  | 5        | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.7 ↑  | 12       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.9      | 81.6 ↑  | 2        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 79.1 ↑  | 5        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.3 ↑  | 29       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.05     | 86.4 ↓  | 39       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.5 ↓  | 105      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 4.0      | 74.8 ↑  | 3        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 23.4     | 76.6 =  | 48       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 71.1 ↑  | 18       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 4.3      | 99.4 =  | 9        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.9 ↑  | 99       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 79.1 ↑  | 5        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.8 ↓  | 11       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.5 ↑  | 23       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 89.7     | 89.7 ↑  | 18       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.5 ↑  | 77       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.6 ↓  | 77       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.8 ↓  | 16       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.8 ↑  | 33       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.75     | 68.7 ↑  | 64       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.5     | 85.4 ↓  | 82       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 86.4 ↑  | 10       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 162.2    | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.4 ↑  | 14       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.5 ↑  | 17       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 100.6    | 100.0 ↑ | 12       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 8.9      | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.7 ↑  | 20       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.4      | 98.2 ↑  | 18       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 6.5      | 88.3 ↑  | 122      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.5     | 96.9 =  | 79       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 86.7 ↑  | 4        | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 4,945    | n/a     | 4        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 17.7     | n/a     | 133      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 75.7 ↑  | 14       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.5      | 96.3 =  | 72       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.2     | 88.2 =  | 76       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 92.4     | 99.5 ↓  | 2        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0     | 87.5 =  | 8        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.6 ↑  | 47       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.7 ↑  | 25       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.3 ↑  | 13       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑  | 38       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 79.3 ↑  | 6        | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.6 ↑  | 81       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.3 ↑  | 8        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 5.39     | 56.9 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.6 ↑  | 18       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 887.3    | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 496.46   | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.3      | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.52     | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.7 ↑  | 7        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,814.71 | 80.7 ↑  | 40       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Jordan

**73rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 71st/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 5,677.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 14.9 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 4.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.7 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 57.7 ↑  | 50       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.4 ↓  | 48       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.5      | 96.4 ↑  | 50       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.8     | 98.8 ↑  | 95       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.8      | 80.6 ↓  | 20       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 49.7     | 49.7 ↓  | 75       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 50.0     | 50.0 =  | 77       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.9      | 65.8 ↓  | 35       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.9      | 47.7 ↑  | 42       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 41.7     | 58.3 ↑  | 108      | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6      | 42.9 ↑  | 60       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.4      | 56.3 ↓  | 37       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.48     | 48.3 ↑  | 104      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9      | 49.1 ↑  | 51       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 48.0     | 48.0 =  | 52       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.0 ↓  | 42       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.6      | 60.7 ↓  | 42       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 22.5     | 75.0 =  | 31       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.0      | 66.1 ↑  | 49       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 3.3      | 33.0 =  | 131      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7      | 47.0 =  | 90       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 66.6 ↑  | 73       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 71.6     | 71.6 =  | 53       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.9 ↓  | 70       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 5.7      | 14.2 =  | 65       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.4      | 24.1 ↑  | 99       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 46,927.5 | 51.0 ↓  | 65       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.2      | 69.5 ↓  | 40       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 29.7     | 29.7 ↓  | 58       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2      | 53.8 ↓  | 64       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.2     | 92.5 ↓  | 72       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 9.5      | 92.3 ↑  | 62       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.0      | 66.3 ↑  | 62       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 52.3 ↑  | 75       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 103.8    | 86.5 =  | 96       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 103.8    | n/a     | 23       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 4.8      | 9.7 =   | 89       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.1      | n/a     | 85       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 62.3     | 62.3 ↑  | 63       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 69.9 ↑  | 101      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.3      | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 39.8     | 39.8 ↑  | 122      | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 78.4 ↓  | 78       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.1     | 78.4 ↓  | 77       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 64.4 ↓  | 61       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.3     | 68.7 =  | 52       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.1      | 51.6 ↓  | 60       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 51.0 ↓  | 69       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9      | 48.7 ↓  | 76       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.7      | 62.1 ↑  | 40       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.5      | 58.5 ↓  | 47       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.1     | 72.8 =  | 82       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7      | 44.6 ↓  | 49       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.4     | 79.1 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (6)         |

**Jordan****73rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>53.8 ↑</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.1 ↓        | 76        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.1 ↑        | 44        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.5 ↓        | 36        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.6 ↑        | 102       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 7.29   | 51.4 ↑        | 88        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.9 ↓        | 95        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 37.3 ↓        | 89        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 42.3   | 57.7 =        | 79        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>55.6 ↑</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 4.3    | 99.3 =        | 11        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.2 ↑        | 40        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.3 ↓        | 39        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.6 ↓        | 43        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 35.6 ↓        | 72        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 74.2   | 74.2 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.0 ↓        | 118       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 62.6 ↑        | 47        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.3 ↓        | 86        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.7 ↑        | 51        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.22   | 2.6 ↑         | 133       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 15.5   | 89.6 ↓        | 66        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>70.7 ↑</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 71.9   | 75.6 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.0 ↑        | 29        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 44.3 ↑        | 32        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 67.6   | 67.6 ↓        | 28        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.5    | 25.2 =        | 78        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 74.0 ↓        | 43        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.4    | 92.1 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.1    | 99.6 ↓        | 100       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.6   | 100.0 =       | 32        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>48.7 ↑</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 81     | n/a           | 80        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 60.8   | n/a           | 33        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>54.4 ↑</b> | <b>94</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 24.2   | 87.9 ↓        | 110       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.5   | 87.9 =        | 77        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 27.7   | 29.8 ↓        | 100       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0    | 31.3 =        | 121       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.7 ↑        | 89        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 52.8 ↑        | 78        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.3 ↑        | 43        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.8 ↑        | 51        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>38.9 ↓</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.1 ↓        | 49        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 57.7 ↑        | 32        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.30   | 8.0 ↓         | 63        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.2 ↑        | 53        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 134.0  | 72.6 ↑        | 78        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.05   | 13.1 ↓        | 65        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 14.5 =        | 71        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 2.6 ↓         | 63        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.4 ↑        | 60        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 695.04 | 70.4 ↓        | 57        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Kazakhstan

**59th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 59th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 18.2    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.38 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 8,840.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 4.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 26.9 |

**Kazakhstan****59th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>54.9 ↑</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 67.7 ↑        | 58        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.8      | 85.4 =        | 87        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8     | 99.8 ↑        | 75        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 52.3 ↑        | 84        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 49.2     | 49.2 ↑        | 81        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2     | 46.2 =        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7      | 45.8 ↑        | 73        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.4      | 39.5 ↑        | 65        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 54.4     | 45.6 ↓        | 130       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7      | 45.3 ↑        | 48        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.7      | 45.0 ↓        | 70        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.84     | 83.7 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1      | 52.1 ↑        | 39        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 31.0     | 31.0 ↑        | 102       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.9 ↑        | 83        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.0      | 49.9 ↑        | 74        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 17.0     | 56.7 ↑        | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.1      | 52.4 ↑        | 100       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.0      | 80.0 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 9.0      | 90.0 ↑        | 1         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>67.3 ↑</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 69.0     | 69.0 =        | 59        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.1 ↑        | 106       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 5.7      | 14.2 =        | 64        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.3      | 55.5 ↑        | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 33,808.6 | 46.4 ↓        | 72        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.4      | 55.9 ↓        | 82        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5      | 41.1 ↑        | 92        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.9      | 99.1 ↑        | 19        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 8.8      | 93.0 =        | 56        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.7      | 61.0 ↑        | 73        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>64.9 ↑</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 145.4    | 100.0 =       | 21        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 75.1     | n/a           | 60        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 14.1     | 28.3 ↑        | 61        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 6.7      | n/a           | 29        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 74.6     | 74.6 ↑        | 45        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>80.3 ↓</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 11.0     | 80.6 ↓        | 124       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 80.0     | 80.0 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>70.8 ↑</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 62.7     | 70.8 ↑        | 96        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>67.0 ↓</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.0     | 73.3 =        | 40        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8      | 46.4 ↓        | 76        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 45.8 ↑        | 92        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7      | 45.4 ↓        | 93        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.6      | 60.8 ↑        | 47        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.9      | 48.3 ↓        | 87        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.0     | 83.5 ↑        | 53        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7      | 45.3 ↑        | 45        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 18.6     | 78.6 ↓        | 73        | Multiple (6)         |

## Kazakhstan

59th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 57.3 ↑  | 57       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.8 ↑  | 41       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.5 ↑  | 84       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.2 ↑  | 81       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.9 ↑  | 52       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.43   | 70.5 ↑  | 56       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.7 ↓  | 103      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7    | 41.6 ↑  | 64       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.0   | 83.0 =  | 24       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 65.8 ↑  | 30       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.7    | 90.3 =  | 20       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.7 ↓  | 56       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.1 ↑  | 67       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.9 ↑  | 77       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.2 ↑  | 43       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 61.9   | 61.9 ↑  | 97       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 54.1 ↑  | 55       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.7 ↓  | 54       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.3 ↑  | 102      | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.2 ↑  | 49       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90   | 87.7 ↑  | 27       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.2   | 95.6 =  | 36       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 52.2 ↑  | 100      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 34.8   | 36.6 ↓  | 91       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3 ↓  | 93       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.3 ↑  | 90       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 19.5   | 19.5 ↑  | 82       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 10.9 =  | 111      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.8 ↓  | 120      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.7    | 87.4 ↑  | 82       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -8.1   | 100.0 = | 24       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.2   | 100.0 = | 49       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 63.0 ↑  | 45       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 435    | n/a     | 41       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 24.9   | n/a     | 117      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 66.0 ↓  | 37       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.3    | 99.9 =  | 7        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 9.0    | 91.5 =  | 55       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 38.3   | 41.2 ↓  | 64       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 15.0   | 93.8 =  | 1        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 62.6 ↓  | 16       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.5 ↓  | 73       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.1 ↑  | 103      | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.8 ↑  | 63       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 32.1 ↑  | 87       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.0 ↓  | 50       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.4 ↑  | 120      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.09   | 2.6 ↓   | 85       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.2 ↑  | 60       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 77.0   | 64.5 ↑  | 110      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.39   | 6.1 ↓   | 77       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 5.6 ↑   | 94       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.8 ↑   | 84       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.7 ↑  | 53       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 183.00 | 56.1 ↑  | 94       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Kenya

**93rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 93rd/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 46.7    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.13 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,701.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.5 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 40.8 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Kenya****93rd /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>54.6 ↑</b> | <b>64</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.1 ↑        | 114        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 4.9      | 85.2 ↓        | 89         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 87.0     | 87.0 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.9 ↑        | 81         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 61.6     | 61.6 ↑        | 14         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.6 ↑        | 51         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 ↑        | 47         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.8     | 69.2 ↑        | 77         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 50.9 ↑        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.2 ↑        | 44         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.53     | 53.4 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.6 ↑        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 28.0     | 28.0 ↑        | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.0 ↑        | 50         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.4 ↑        | 58         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 16.0     | 53.3 =        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.3 ↑        | 74         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7      | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>54.8 ↑</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 57.6     | 57.6 =        | 80         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.6 ↓        | 61         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 6.6      | 16.4 =        | 63         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑        | 54         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 28,294.2 | 44.1 ↓        | 74         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.8 ↑        | 47         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 14.9     | 14.9 ↑        | 72         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.5 ↑        | 58         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 64.5     | 64.5 ↑        | 110        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 19.7     | 83.7 ↓        | 115        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 35.0     | 66.4 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.9 ↓        | 108        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>30.2 ↑</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 86.1     | 71.8 ↑        | 113        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 35.7     | n/a           | 108        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.6      | 1.2 ↑         | 114        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.1      | n/a           | 91         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 16.6     | 16.6 =        | 125        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>69.5 ↓</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 7.2      | 91.2 ↓        | 114        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 47.8     | 47.8 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>58.1 ↑</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 58.6     | 58.1 ↑        | 109        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>55.4 ↑</b> | <b>95</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.4      | 56.0 =        | 87         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.7 ↑        | 46         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.1 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.3 ↑        | 56         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑        | 43         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.7 ↑        | 21         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 11.1     | 61.7 =        | 113        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.0 ↑        | 47         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 30.7     | 48.4 =        | 110        | Multiple (6)         |

**Kenya****93rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>54.8 ↓</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.0 ↑        | 67        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.6 ↓        | 64        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2   | 69.9 ↑        | 48        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 54.1 ↑        | 85        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.13 | 25.8 ↓        | 116       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.2   | 86.7 ↓        | 58        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7   | 41.3 ↓        | 66        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 29.5  | 70.5 =        | 66        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>59.9 ↓</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 6.5   | 94.8 =        | 15        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.0 ↑        | 31        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.6 ↑        | 72        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 62.7 ↓        | 84        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.8 ↓        | 71        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 64.9  | 64.9 ↓        | 91        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.3 ↑        | 70        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.1   | 68.1 ↓        | 16        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.6 ↑        | 50        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.6 ↑        | 39        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.35  | 18.6 ↓        | 118       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 1.9   | 100.0 =       | 8         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>57.8 ↓</b> | <b>73</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 33.8  | 35.6 ↑        | 95        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.7 ↓        | 44        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.0 ↓        | 64        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 28.3  | 28.3 =        | 59        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.3   | 38.4 =        | 51        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 56.5 ↑        | 93        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 11.7  | 77.5 ↓        | 110       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.1  | 100.0 ↑       | 73        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.3  | 100.0 =       | 15        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>52.2 ↑</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 149   | n/a           | 69        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 24.8  | n/a           | 118       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>60.2 ↑</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 26.3  | 86.9 ↑        | 112       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 25.0  | 75.4 ↓        | 111       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 27.9  | 30.0 ↓        | 97        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0   | 56.3 =        | 71        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7   | 62.1 ↑        | 18        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.7   | 60.9 ↓        | 42        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 62.0 ↑        | 23        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.8 ↑        | 37        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>36.5 ↑</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 59.1 ↑        | 56        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.4 ↑        | 35        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.04  | 1.3 ↓         | 96        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.4 ↑        | 33        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 206.0 | 79.0 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.16  | 2.7 ↑         | 94        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.8   | 26.2 =        | 46        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01  | 2.3 ↑         | 66        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.5 ↓        | 85        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 87.52 | 48.2 ↓        | 106       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Korea, Rep.

**15th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 17th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 51.5     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.60 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 29,891.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.0      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.6 |

**Korea, Rep.****15th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>65.4</b> ↑  | <b>27</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.6 ↑         | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.7       | 99.3 ↑         | 22        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.6 ↑         | 35        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 48.4      | 48.4 ↑         | 89        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 49.9 ↑         | 63        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 41.3 ↓         | 57        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 23.5      | 76.5 ↑         | 38        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 37.9 ↑         | 79        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.7 ↑         | 50        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 1.00      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.2 ↑         | 49        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 54.0      | 54.0 ↑         | 45        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 68.5 ↑         | 35        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.3 ↑         | 47        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 27.5      | 91.7 =         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.6 ↑         | 50        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.0       | 70.0 =         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.3       | 73.0 =         | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>91.3</b> ↑  | <b>6</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 78.8 ↑         | 12        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 40.6      | 100.0 =        | 20        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 81.4 ↑         | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 481,087.8 | 91.7 ↓         | 16        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 80.6 ↑         | 9         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 109.9     | 100.0 =        | 3         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.8 ↑         | 14        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 3.3       | 100.0 =        | 8         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 2.3       | 99.7 =         | 26        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.3       | 88.9 ↓         | 23        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>91.3</b> ↑  | <b>1</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 124.9     | 100.0 =        | 52        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 112.8     | n/a            | 17        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 41.6      | 83.2 ↑         | 6         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 30.0      | n/a            | 1         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 92.8      | 92.8 ↑         | 9         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.5       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>96.1</b> ↑  | <b>19</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.8      | 96.1 ↑         | 18        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>73.6</b> ↑  | <b>27</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.3      | 82.0 =         | 23        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.1 ↑         | 36        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.7 ↑         | 32        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.2 ↑         | 43        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.3 ↓         | 29        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.3 ↑         | 27        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.5      | 91.7 =         | 21        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1       | 35.5 ↑         | 90        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.6      | 83.6 =         | 53        | Multiple (6)         |

## Korea, Rep.

15th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>56.2</b> ↑ | <b>67</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.9 ↑        | 59        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.3 ↑        | 93        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.5 ↑        | 51        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.7 ↑        | 66        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 9.04     | 39.7 ↓        | 96        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.4 ↓        | 85        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.4      | 60.1 ↓        | 25        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 23.1     | 76.9 =        | 47        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>62.4</b> ↑ | <b>48</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4     | 51.3 =        | 114       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.2 ↑        | 87        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 124       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.1 ↓        | 63        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.0 ↑        | 30        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 58.8     | 58.8 ↑        | 108       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.2 ↑        | 104       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.7 ↓        | 75        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 55.9 ↓        | 61        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.4 ↓        | 16        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.81     | 75.7 ↓        | 53        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.5     | 92.4 ↑        | 56        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>81.4</b> ↑ | <b>19</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 140.6    | 100.0 =       | 13        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.7 ↑        | 45        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.0 ↑        | 53        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 88.0     | 88.0 ↓        | 19        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 11.3     | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 64.1 ↑        | 74        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.5      | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.2     | 100.0 =       | 37        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.3     | 94.4 =        | 97        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>78.5</b> ↑ | <b>14</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,848    | n/a           | 14        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 38.9     | n/a           | 84        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>71.6</b> ↓ | <b>22</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 14.6     | 92.7 =        | 93        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.0      | 96.5 =        | 12        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 84.7     | 91.2 ↓        | 12        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0     | 87.5 =        | 8         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.5 ↑        | 77        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.1 ↓        | 88        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.6 ↑        | 37        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 49.1 ↑        | 35        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>78.2</b> ↑ | <b>8</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.5 =        | 82        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.6 ↓        | 30        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 15.46    | 86.0 ↑        | 15        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.7 ↑        | 31        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 549.3    | 93.5 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 444.63   | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 4.2      | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.29     | 70.4 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.4 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 4,378.73 | 90.2 ↑        | 23        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Kuwait

**54th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 56th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.23 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 27,318.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.0      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 7.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Kuwait****54th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>56.0</b> ↑  | <b>57</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.7 ↑         | 52        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.8      | 95.6 =         | 57        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.3     | 99.3 ↑         | 87        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.2 ↑         | 44        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 54.3     | 54.3 ↓         | 43        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 26.9     | 26.9 =         | 127       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.6 ↑         | 42        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑         | 33        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 31.9     | 68.1 ↑         | 86        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.4 ↑         | 52        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.1 ↑         | 42        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.69     | 69.1 ↑         | 69        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑         | 68        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 39.0     | 39.0 ↓         | 73        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.5 ↓         | 54        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.6 ↑         | 72        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 17.0     | 56.7 ↑         | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.2 ↓         | 86        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7      | 57.0 =         | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.3      | 53.0 =         | 76        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>69.3</b> ↓  | <b>61</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 74.9     | 74.9 =         | 47        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.5 ↑         | 62        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.5      | 24.6 ↓         | 98        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 84,589.8 | 59.8 ↓         | 45        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑         | 103       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 11.8     | 11.8 ↓         | 79        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.8 ↓         | 82        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 14.3     | 89.2 ↓         | 93        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 7.7      | 94.2 ↑         | 48        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 77.2 ↓         | 46        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>56.8</b> ↓  | <b>62</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 124.2    | 100.0 =        | 54        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 227.9    | n/a            | 2         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.7      | 5.5 ↑          | 100       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a            | 114       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 78.4     | 78.4 ↑         | 35        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 2.5      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>88.2</b> ↓  | <b>38</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 68.2     | 88.2 ↓         | 37        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>60.1</b> ↑  | <b>79</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 7.1      | 47.4 =         | 101       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.5 ↑         | 69        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.2 ↑         | 89        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.2 ↑         | 106       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑         | 67        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.4 ↑         | 82        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.6     | 75.5 =         | 76        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.6 ↑         | 72        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 8.9      | 100.0 =        | 3         | Multiple (6)         |

**Kuwait****54th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>55.9 ↓</b> | <b>69</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.1 ↑        | 49         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.4 ↑        | 78         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.1 ↓        | 99         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.7 ↓        | 98         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.00  | 66.6 ↓        | 64         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4   | 90.8 ↓        | 37         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7   | 43.1 ↓        | 57         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 51.8  | 48.2 =        | 92         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>50.0 ↑</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 28.1  | 49.8 =        | 120        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.7 ↑        | 49         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.9 ↓        | 56         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 61.4 ↓        | 93         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.7 ↑        | 58         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0           | 116        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.7 ↑        | 75         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 39.1 ↑        | 131        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.1 ↑        | 107        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 44.7 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.54  | 42.3 ↓        | 90         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.0  | 93.1 =        | 51         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>64.8 ↑</b> | <b>48</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 90.0  | 94.7 ↑        | 33         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.6 ↑        | 34         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.6 ↑        | 20         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 55.8  | 55.8 ↓        | 36         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 7.8 =         | 126        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3   | 71.3 ↓        | 53         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.2   | 96.6 ↑        | 36         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 19.6  | 53.7 ↑        | 140        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.6  | 100.0 =       | 45         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>59.9 ↓</b> | <b>54</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 265   | n/a           | 56         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 50.7  | n/a           | 57         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>54.2 ↑</b> | <b>96</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.7   | 99.2 ↑        | 36         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 38.4  | 61.9 ↑        | 126        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 32.6  | 35.1 ↓        | 82         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0   | 43.8 =        | 96         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.1 ↑        | 60         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.5 ↑        | 92         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.4 ↑        | 68         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.7 ↑        | 65         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>30.5 ↑</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.7 ↓        | 55         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.9 ↓        | 50         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.17  | 4.7 ↑         | 74         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 44.3 ↑        | 61         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 126.0 | 71.7 ↑        | 82         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.40  | 16.1 ↓        | 63         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3   | 10.1 =        | 84         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 1.3 ↑         | 81         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.5 ↑        | 40         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 124        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Kyrgyz Republic

**97th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 100th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 6.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,143.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 7.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 26.8 |

**Kyrgyz Republic****97th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 50.4 ↑  | <b>88</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.3 ↓  | 105        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.5     | 86.5 ↑  | 86         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8    | 99.8 ↑  | 77         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 41.7 ↑  | 108        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 50.1    | 50.1 ↓  | 71         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5    | 61.5 =  | 49         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1     | 34.8 ↓  | 99         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.0     | 33.0 ↑  | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.0    | 69.0 ↓  | 79         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3     | 37.7 ↓  | 82         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.1     | 34.3 ↑  | 98         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.69    | 68.5 ↑  | 72         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2     | 36.0 ↑  | 105        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0    | 29.0 ↑  | 113        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 42.5 ↑  | 121        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4     | 40.3 ↑  | 111        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 24.0    | 80.0 ↓  | 25         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.6     | 43.8 ↓  | 125        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7     | 67.0 =  | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7     | 57.0 =  | 69         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 54.3 ↑  | <b>107</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 37.8    | 37.8 =  | 116        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 30.2 ↑  | 118        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 2.1     | 5.3 =   | 84         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.7     | 27.9 ↓  | 89         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 8,251.2 | 30.0 ↓  | 104        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.0     | 33.7 ↓  | 129        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a     | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 1.4     | 6.0 ↓   | 138        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 ↓ | 67         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 19.7    | 83.7 ↑  | 114        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 13.3    | 88.4 =  | 77         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.1     | 52.5 ↓  | 99         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 52.8 ↑  | <b>73</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 121.9   | 100.0 = | 62         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 73.7    | n/a     | 61         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 4.3     | 8.5 ↑   | 91         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 2.0     | n/a     | 49         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 34.5    | 34.5 ↑  | 98         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 75.0 ↑  | <b>64</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.8     | 100.0 = | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0    | 50.0 ↑  | 64         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 70.2 ↑  | <b>98</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 62.5    | 70.2 ↑  | 97         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 58.8 ↑  | <b>82</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.6    | 70.7 =  | 47         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.3     | 37.9 ↑  | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 42.2 ↑  | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.3     | 38.5 ↑  | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9     | 48.2 ↓  | 83         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.5     | 42.3 ↓  | 113        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.4    | 74.5 ↑  | 79         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0     | 33.9 ↓  | 99         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 25.0    | 62.4 ↑  | 92         | Multiple (6)         |

## Kyrgyz Republic

97th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 51.6 ↑  | 105      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.3 ↓  | 100      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.6 ↓  | 102      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.5 ↑  | 120      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.4 ↑  | 103      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.69  | 68.7 ↑  | 59       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.1 ↓  | 109      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8   | 43.8 ↑  | 56       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 15.2  | 84.8 =  | 16       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 57.5 ↑  | 85       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.3  | 72.2 =  | 74       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.2 ↑  | 80       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.5 ↑  | 96       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2   | 69.2 ↑  | 50       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.4 ↑  | 95       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 68.7 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.9 ↓  | 89       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.6 ↑  | 70       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.4 ↑  | 128      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 52.8 ↓  | 54       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.72  | 64.8 ↓  | 71       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 19.5  | 84.0 =  | 89       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 48.5 ↑  | 118      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.1  | 22.3 ↑  | 117      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.4 ↑  | 91       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 27.6 ↑  | 94       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 3.9   | 3.9 ↑   | 106      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.2   | 3.3 =   | 133      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 52.6 ↑  | 104      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 8.5   | 83.8 ↓  | 94       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.0   | 100.0 ↑ | 76       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 23.1  | 100.0 = | 9        | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 36.0 ↑  | 124      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 21    | n/a     | 125      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 74.6  | n/a     | 20       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 54.5 ↓  | 93       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.1   | 99.0 ↑  | 43       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.0  | 90.5 =  | 60       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 35.2  | 37.9 ↓  | 76       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0   | 37.5 =  | 110      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.6   | 60.6 ↑  | 23       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.3 ↑  | 125      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.9 ↑  | 134      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.2 ↓  | 107      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 26.7 ↓  | 125      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.2 ↓  | 76       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 29.1 ↓  | 135      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03  | 0.9 ↓   | 104      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.0 ↑  | 111      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 52.3  | 58.9 ↑  | 128      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.08  | 1.5 ↓   | 98       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 4.0 ↓   | 104      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.5 ↓  | 73       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 44.37 | 41.0 ↓  | 115      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 110th/135

**Performance Overview Key**
◊ Previous edition
△ Lower middle income group average
□ East Asia and Pacific average
  
**2018**
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 6.7     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.04 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 2,542.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 0.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 7.3     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.1  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.4 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 44.5 ↓  | 119      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓  | 77       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 7.0      | 77.9 =  | 103      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.7     | 99.7 ↑  | 81       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 52.2 ↓  | 87       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 50.8     | 50.8 ↓  | 67       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 26.9     | 26.9 =  | 127      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8      | 47.2 ↑  | 69       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.3      | 38.0 ↓  | 70       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 66.4     | 33.6 =  | 138      | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8      | 45.9 ↓  | 47       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.1      | 51.1 ↓  | 49       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.17     | 17.4 ↓  | 132      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.2      | 52.7 ↑  | 36       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0     | 29.0 ↓  | 113      | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑  | 102      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8      | 47.0 ↑  | 87       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 10.5     | 35.0 =  | 99       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑  | 111      | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 3.3      | 33.0 =  | 131      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.0      | 30.0 =  | 131      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | 57.5 ↑  | 99       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 20.5     | 20.5 =  | 130      | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.0 ↓  | 107      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.3      | 21.4 ↑  | 105      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 14,364.3 | 35.9 ↑  | 88       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.9      | 48.3 ↑  | 98       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.7      | 28.6 ↑  | 115      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 91.4     | 91.4 ↑  | 97       | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a      | 95.0 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 25.0     | 76.5 =  | 100      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.3      | 55.3 ↓  | 91       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | 42.7 ↑  | 96       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 54.1     | 45.1 ↓  | 135      | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 40.0     | n/a     | 107      | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.4      | 0.8 ↑   | 117      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.2      | n/a     | 78       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 21.9     | 21.9 ↑  | 117      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | 68.5 ↓  | 110      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.2      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 37.1     | 37.1 ↓  | 129      | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 59.6 ↑  | 107      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 59.1     | 59.6 ↑  | 106      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | 49.5 ↓  | 105      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 5.6      | 37.3 =  | 117      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7      | 45.7 ↓  | 82       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6      | 43.5 ↓  | 100      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9      | 48.8 ↑  | 74       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9      | 48.5 ↓  | 81       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.8      | 47.1 ↓  | 96       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.2     | 62.3 ↓  | 111      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2      | 35.9 ↓  | 87       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 23.0     | 67.6 ↑  | 85       | Multiple (6)         |

**Lao PDR****112nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 53.5 ↓  | 91       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.6 ↓  | 74       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.4 ↓  | 46       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.6 ↓  | 127      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.1 ↓  | 91       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.69  | 55.4 ↓  | 85       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 88.3 ↓  | 46       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6   | 40.3 ↑  | 73       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 55.4 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 55.4 ↑  | 94       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 34.2  | 37.2 =  | 127      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.9 ↓  | 90       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6   | 59.2 ↑  | 54       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 67.2 ↑  | 60       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.5 ↓  | 86       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 60.8  | 60.8    | 101      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.5 ↓  | 62       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 57.1 ↓  | 73       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.1 ↓  | 92       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.2 ↓  | 50       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.49  | 36.4 ↓  | 99       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 6.8   | 100.0 = | 24       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 51.3 ↑  | 106      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 19.1  | 20.1 =  | 124      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.9 ↑  | 64       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 37.1 ↑  | 49       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 8.7 =   | 120      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.6 ↓  | 95       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.0   | 94.9 =  | 50       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.7   | 98.2 ↑  | 109      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 41.1 ↑  | 100      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 45    | n/a     | 97       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 35.9  | n/a     | 86       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 40.1 ↓  | 134      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 3.5   | 98.3 ↑  | 51       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 67.0  | 33.2 =  | 136      | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 133      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.3 ↓  | 114      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 52.7 ↓  | 79       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.1 ↓  | 78       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.1 ↓  | 42       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 27.4 ↑  | 117      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.9 ↑  | 65       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.7 ↓  | 58       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.05  | 1.4 ↓   | 95       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.9 ↓  | 52       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 69.0  | 62.9 ↑  | 115      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.20  | 3.4 ↑   | 90       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 8.5 ↑   | n/a      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.9 ↓  | 52       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 42nd/135

**Performance Overview 2018**
Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.0      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.04 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 15,547.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.1      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.5  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 5.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.2 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.8 |  |      |

**Latvia****42nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>57.9 ↑</b>  | <b>49</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.5 ↓         | 42        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 3.4      | 90.3 =         | 78        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↓        | 41        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.8 ↑         | 67        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 46.7     | 46.7 ↓         | 99        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =         | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.9 ↑         | 75        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 30.8 ↑         | 99        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 19.6     | 80.4 ↓         | 22        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 37.7 ↑         | 81        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 32.0 ↑         | 109       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.69     | 68.5 ↑         | 72        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.7 ↑         | 111       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 58.0     | 58.0 ↑         | 37        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.1 ↑         | 66        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.9 ↑         | 55        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 22.0     | 73.3 =         | 36        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.5 ↑         | 60        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0      | 60.0 =         | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7      | 67.0 =         | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>73.1 ↑</b>  | <b>47</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 81.6     | 81.6 =         | 25        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 40.8 ↑         | 92        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 28.8     | 72.1 =         | 28        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.8 ↑         | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 20,522.6 | 40.1 ↑         | 82        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.0 ↑         | 23        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 7.6      | 7.6 ↓          | 96        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.8 ↑         | 31        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.1      | 97.8 ↑         | 31        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 8.0      | 93.9 =         | 51        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.8 ↑         | 51        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>80.4 ↑</b>  | <b>11</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 126.4    | 100.0 =        | 48        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 117.9    | n/a            | 13        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 27.0     | 53.9 ↑         | 35        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 16.5     | n/a            | 9         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 79.8     | 79.8 ↑         | 29        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>100.0 ↑</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.5      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>78.8 ↑</b>  | <b>76</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 65.2     | 78.8 ↑         | 75        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>74.5 ↑</b>  | <b>23</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 13.2     | 88.2 =         | 6         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.4 ↑         | 53        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.0 ↑         | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.2 ↑         | 68        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑         | 41        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.0 ↑         | 97        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.8     | 87.5 =         | 40        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.3 ↑         | 59        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.1     | 97.2 =         | 15        | Multiple (6)         |

**Latvia****42nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>59.8 ↑</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.2 ↑        | 75        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.3 ↑        | 58        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.4 ↑        | 23        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.3 ↑        | 11        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 31        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8      | 44.9 ↓        | 50        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 85.3 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>66.8 ↑</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0     | 81.3 =        | 47        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.0 ↑        | 98        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑        | 42        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 82.0 ↓        | 8         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 85.6     | 85.6 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.7 ↓        | 107       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.1 ↓        | 63        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.3 ↑        | 53        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.2 ↑        | 46        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94     | 92.6 ↑        | 16        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 26.6     | 74.2 =        | 116       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>53.5 ↓</b> | <b>94</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 55.9     | 58.9 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.8 ↑        | 101       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.7 ↑        | 61        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 4.7      | 4.7 ↓         | 102       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4      | 23.5 =        | 81        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.9 ↑        | 66        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.7      | 93.6 ↑        | 59        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 17.9     | 58.2 ↓        | 138       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.9     | 100.0 =       | 24        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>44.0 ↑</b> | <b>94</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 49       | n/a           | 96        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 65.2     | n/a           | 29        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>64.3 ↑</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.8      | 99.1 =        | 38        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.5      | 95.0 =        | 25        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.1     | 43.2 ↓        | 60        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0     | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.3 ↑        | 95        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.7 ↑        | 49        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.5 ↑        | 52        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.7 ↑        | 50        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>42.0 ↑</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.6 ↓        | 97        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.0 ↑        | 73        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.31     | 25.7 ↑        | 38        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.0 ↑        | 80        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 133.3    | 72.6 ↑        | 79        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 7.64     | 39.6 ↓        | 41        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6      | 20.8 ↓        | 55        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 1.3 ↑         | 79        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↑        | 99        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,427.97 | 87.6 ↑        | 30        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Lebanon

**80th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 75th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.5      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 11,408.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.8 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |  |      |

**Lebanon****80th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>45.2</b> ↑ | <b>113</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.2 ↑        | 102        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.0      | 88.2 ↓        | 81         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 92.5     | 92.5 ↑        | 119        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 44.8 ↑        | 102        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 45.6     | 45.6 ↑        | 106        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1      | 34.4 ↑        | 102        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.5      | 24.7 ↓        | 122        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.2     | 68.9 ↑        | 81         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0      | 33.8 ↑        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.0      | 33.7 ↑        | 104        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.44     | 44.4 ↓        | 107        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.6      | 27.1 ↑        | 126        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 28.0     | 28.0 =        | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.7 ↓        | 80         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3      | 39.1 ↑        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 16.0     | 53.3 =        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.3      | 54.7 ↓        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.3      | 33.0 =        | 124        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>58.5</b> ↓ | <b>95</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 48.7     | 48.7 =        | 94         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.6      | 26.9 ↓        | 127        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.7      | 11.1 ↓        | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 48,359.6 | 51.4 ↓        | 64         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.0      | 49.5 ↓        | 95         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 44.5     | 44.5 ↑        | 35         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.2      | 36.0 ↓        | 101        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 10.3     | 93.4 ↑        | 65         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 17.0     | 84.7 ↑        | 87         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.1      | 18.8 ↑        | 136        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>57.0</b> ↑ | <b>59</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 81.4     | 67.8 =        | 120        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 56.8     | n/a           | 87         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 21.6     | 43.3 =        | 45         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 76.1     | 76.1 ↑        | 41         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>67.9</b> ↑ | <b>114</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.8      | 100.0 ↑       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 35.8     | 35.8 ↓        | 130        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>88.4</b> ↑ | <b>37</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 68.3     | 88.4 ↑        | 36         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>63.6</b> ↓ | <b>64</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.3      | 62.0 =        | 72         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7      | 45.4 ↓        | 84         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6      | 42.6 ↓        | 104        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.9      | 64.6 ↑        | 25         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.1      | 69.2 ↑        | 22         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.8      | 64.1 ↓        | 23         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 10.8     | 60.2 ↓        | 115        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.3      | 55.7 ↑        | 25         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 12.2     | 94.6 ↑        | 30         | Multiple (6)         |

**Lebanon****80th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>51.2 ↓</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.7 ↑        | 117        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.6 ↓        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.1 ↑        | 83         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 49.0 ↓        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.89   | 67.4 ↑        | 62         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 64.1 ↓        | 94         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 34.6 ↓        | 106        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 42.3   | 57.7 =        | 79         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>54.2 ↓</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.7    | 90.3 =        | 20         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.3 ↓        | 65         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.8 ↓        | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 64.2 ↓        | 74         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.0    | 17.5 ↓        | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1   | 71.1 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.5 ↑        | 92         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.3 ↓        | 59         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.2 ↓        | 98         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.4 ↓        | 62         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.47   | 33.2 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.8   | 78.1 =        | 105        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>66.7 ↓</b> | <b>43</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 102.5  | 100.0 =       | 26         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.5 ↓        | 43         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.9 ↓        | 47         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 23.7   | 23.7 ↑        | 71         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.8    | 30.6 =        | 67         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 69.9 ↓        | 59         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.9    | 91.2 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.3   | 100.0 =       | 44         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.9   | 95.6 =        | 89         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>48.9 ↑</b> | <b>80</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 80     | n/a           | 83         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 65.9   | n/a           | 28         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>52.4 ↓</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 42.0   | 79.0 ↓        | 124        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 15.0   | 85.4 =        | 88         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 31.4   | 33.8 ↓        | 85         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 4.0    | 25.0 =        | 128        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 54.0 ↓        | 46         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 47.8 ↓        | 107        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.8 ↓        | 66         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.4 ↓        | 53         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>38.6 ↑</b> | <b>61</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.7 ↓        | 100        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.4 ↑        | 59         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.87   | 19.2 ↑        | 47         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.5 ↓        | 74         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 161.3  | 75.4 ↑        | 62         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.70   | 18.2 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 17.6 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 1.9 ↑         | 70         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.2 ↓        | 62         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 706.80 | 70.6 ↓        | 54         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 126th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
**2018**
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.9     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,425.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 27.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.6  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 54.2 |

**Lesotho****130th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 46.5 ↑  | 107      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.0   | 83.6 ↓  | 9        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 41.2  | 0.0     | 136      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 ↑ | 38       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5   | 75.5 ↑  | 32       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 51.4  | 51.4 ↑  | 62       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 42.3  | 42.3 =  | 103      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7   | 44.5 ↓  | 77       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.5   | 41.0 ↑  | 58       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 28.8  | 71.2 =  | 55       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.0   | 49.6 ↑  | 35       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5   | 41.9 ↓  | 79       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.08  | 7.9 ↓   | 138      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6   | 43.8 ↓  | 76       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 42.0  | 42.0 ↑  | 63       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.7 ↓  | 124      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6   | 43.1 ↑  | 104      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 9.5   | 31.7 ↓  | 107      | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 2.8   | 29.9 ↓  | 136      | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.3   | 53.0 =  | 84       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7   | 47.0 =  | 90       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | 35.6 ↑  | 134      | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 45.4  | 45.4 =  | 104      | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.6 ↓  | 131      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.0   | 0.0     | 140      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 182.5 | 5.8 ↓   | 138      | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 1.2   | 2.6 ↑   | 140      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a   | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | n/a   | n/a     | n/a      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 34.4  | 34.4 ↑  | 123      | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 82.6 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 38.2  | 63.1 ↑  | 119      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.7   | 27.6 ↓  | 127      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 33.5 ↑  | 107      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 106.6 | 88.8 ↑  | 90       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 49.0  | n/a     | 97       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.2   | 0.4 ↑   | 123      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a     | 114      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 27.4  | 27.4 ↑  | 106      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | 72.4 ↓  | 90       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 5.9   | 94.7 ↓  | 107      | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0  | 50.0 =  | 64       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 11.9 ↑  | 140      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 43.8  | 11.9 ↑  | 139      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 47.8 ↑  | 110      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.1   | 47.3 =  | 102      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.5   | 41.6 ↑  | 108      | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4   | 40.1 ↑  | 119      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9   | 47.7 ↑  | 83       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5   | 41.2 ↑  | 114      | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.4   | 40.4 ↑  | 118      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 10.6  | 58.7 =  | 117      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7   | 45.0 ↑  | 46       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 33.8  | 40.6 ↓  | 113      | Multiple (6)         |

**Lesotho****130th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>53.2 ↑</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.0 ↓        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.3 ↑        | 49         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6   | 76.2 ↑        | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.8 ↓        | 140        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.52  | 56.5 ↑        | 82         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 64.2 ↓        | 91         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 34.0 ↑        | 110        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 27.3  | 72.7 =        | 61         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>59.9 ↑</b> | <b>61</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.0  | 77.1 =        | 63         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.3 ↑        | 95         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.7 ↓        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.0 ↑        | 134        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.4 ↑        | 47         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 77.3  | 77.3 ↑        | 44         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.0 ↑        | 112        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.6 ↓        | 125        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.0 ↓        | 126        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 40.9 ↑        | 107        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.93  | 91.1 ↓        | 20         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>48.5 ↓</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 17.4  | 18.3 ↓        | 127        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 29.1 ↑        | 131        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.6   | 9.8 ↓         | 139        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.8   | 80.3 =        | 24         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 1.7   | 12.0 ↓        | 140        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.6   | 93.8 ↑        | 57         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.6  | 100.0 =       | 67         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.7  | 93.0 =        | 104        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>24.8 ↑</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 6     | n/a           | 136        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 88.3  | n/a           | 11         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>50.0 ↑</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.7   | 96.2 ↑        | 74         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 29.0  | 71.4 =        | 117        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 27.9  | 30.0 ↓        | 97         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0   | 43.8 =        | 96         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.0 ↑        | 110        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.8 ↑        | 132        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.3 ↑        | 118        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.0 ↑        | 89         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>23.7 ↑</b> | <b>132</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.2 ↓        | 132        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.6 ↓        | 92         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.4 ↑        | 94         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 32.0  | 51.8 ↑        | 138        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.17  | 3.0 ↓         | 93         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 1.8 ↑         | 116        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.8 ↑        | 15         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 124        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 130th/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◇ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.5   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 729.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.3   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 20.1 |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.2 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Liberia****132nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -     | <b>45.1</b> ↑ | <b>115</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.8   | 63.8 ↑        | 71         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 3.2   | 90.8 =        | 76         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0 | 100.0 ↓       | 45         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.9 ↑        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 52.6  | 52.6 ↑        | 56         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 42.3  | 42.3 =        | 103        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.7 ↑        | 87         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.1 ↑        | 78         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.3  | 69.7 ↑        | 72         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.9 ↑        | 42         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.3 ↓        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.43  | 42.7 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.9 ↑        | 91         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 31.0  | 31.0 ↓        | 102        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.4 ↑        | 110        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.5 ↓        | 116        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 3.5   | 11.7 =        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.4 ↑        | 114        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 3.7   | 37.0 =        | 129        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 1.7   | 17.0 =        | 139        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>34.8</b> ↑ | <b>136</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 43.2  | 43.2 =        | 110        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.1 ↓        | 119        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.3   | 4.7 ↓         | 138        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 812.0 | 12.3 ↑        | 133        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 37.8 ↑        | 120        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 8.0   | 8.0 ↓         | 94         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 27.8 ↓        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 12.2  | 12.2 ↑        | 136        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | n/a   | 77.4 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 44.1  | 57.1 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 2.5   | 25.7 ↑        | 128        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>14.9</b> ↓ | <b>139</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 67.6  | 56.3 =        | 129        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 5.2   | n/a           | 140        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2   | 0.3 =         | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 7.3   | 7.3 ↑         | 137        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>63.4</b> ↓ | <b>124</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 10.6  | 81.6 ↓        | 123        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 45.2  | 45.2 ↓        | 108        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -     | <b>47.7</b> ↑ | <b>123</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 55.3  | 47.7 ↑        | 122        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -     | <b>37.8</b> ↑ | <b>129</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 1.9   | 12.7 =        | 139        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.3 ↑        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 39.0 ↑        | 124        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.1 ↑        | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 37.3 ↑        | 124        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.2 ↑        | 101        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 9.9   | 55.0 =        | 122        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 34.7 ↓        | 95         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 30.4  | 48.9 =        | 108        | Multiple (6)         |

**Liberia****132nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 47.2 ↓  | 124      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.0 ↓  | 88       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.7 ↓  | 105      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.1 ↑  | 125      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.8 ↑  | 123      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.08 | 19.5 ↓  | 123      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 88.1 ↑  | 48       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.9   | 22.6 ↓  | 133      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 72.3 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 51.8 ↑  | 108      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 25.7  | 54.9 =  | 109      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑  | 70       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.6 ↑  | 106      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.6 ↑  | 66       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 27.7 ↓  | 104      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 77.3  | 77.3 ↑  | 44       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.9 ↑  | 57       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 39.1 ↑  | 132      | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.2 ↑  | 74       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 44.5 ↓  | 86       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.28  | 10.0 ↑  | 126      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.4   | 100.0 = | 18       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 45.8 ↓  | 127      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 19.6  | 20.6 =  | 123      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.7 ↓  | 109      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.3 ↓  | 108      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | n/a   | 6.1 =   | n/a      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.8 ↑  | 108      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 13.6  | 73.5 =  | 116      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.0   | 100.0 = | 75       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 20.8 ↓  | 137      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 6     | n/a     | 137      | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.1  | n/a     | 69       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 55.3 ↑  | 85       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 15.7  | 92.2 ↑  | 96       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.0   | 94.5 =  | 31       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 17.1  | 18.4 ↓  | 120      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.0  | 62.5    | 62       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.9 ↓  | 124      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.8 ↓  | 85       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.0 ↑  | 81       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.3 ↑  | 106      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 22.0 ↑  | 135      | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.9 ↑  | 58       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.0 ↓  | 97       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 38.4 ↓  | 96       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 29.7  | 50.7 ↑  | 139      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 0.0     | n/a      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.1 ↑  | 109      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Lithuania

**40th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 38th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.8      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 16,730.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 37.4 |

**Lithuania****40th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>60.9</b> ↑  | <b>41</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.8 ↑         | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 5.2      | 83.9 ↑         | 90        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.0      | 67.1 ↑         | 47        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 42.2     | 42.2 ↓         | 121       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 73.1     | 73.1 =         | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3      | 54.3 ↑         | 55        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.9      | 31.6 ↑         | 93        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 22.2     | 77.8 ↓         | 32        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0      | 32.8 ↓         | 106       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.8      | 47.0 ↑         | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.80     | 80.3 ↓         | 50        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.5      | 41.0 ↑         | 86        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 59.0     | 59.0 =         | 35        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.7 ↑         | 62        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.3      | 55.6 ↑         | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 28.5     | 95.0 =         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.9      | 65.0 ↑         | 54        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.0      | 60.0 =         | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7      | 67.0 ↑         | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>74.7</b> ↑  | <b>44</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 84.6     | 84.6 =         | 21        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.7 ↓         | 37        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 29.3     | 73.2 =         | 27        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.5      | 57.8 ↓         | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 14,559.2 | 36.1 ↑         | 87        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.6      | 60.7 ↑         | 62        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 13.2     | 13.2 ↓         | 74        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6      | 59.7 ↓         | 46        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.5      | 97.4 ↑         | 36        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 7.8      | 94.1 =         | 50        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.0      | 82.7 ↑         | 34        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>75.8</b> ↑  | <b>18</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 150.9    | 100.0 =        | 13        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 79.8     | n/a            | 52        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 27.6     | 55.3 ↓         | 33        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 18.8     | n/a            | 6         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 74.4     | 74.4 ↑         | 46        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.2      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>78.8</b> ↑  | <b>77</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.2     | 78.8 ↑         | 76        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>73.3</b> ↓  | <b>31</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.8     | 85.6 =         | 11        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.6      | 60.2 ↑         | 31        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.0      | 50.1 ↓         | 74        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6      | 43.0 ↓         | 107       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.8      | 64.0 ↓         | 33        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3      | 38.7 ↓         | 123       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.1     | 89.5 ↓         | 32        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.5      | 42.2 ↑         | 60        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 13.2     | 91.9 ↓         | 35        | Multiple (6)         |

**Lithuania****40th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>57.7 ↓</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 40.9 ↓        | 89        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.1 ↓        | 87        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.0 ↓        | 25        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.7 ↑        | 59        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 9         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8      | 46.2 ↓        | 47        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 12.6     | 87.4 =        | 10        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>65.2 ↑</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 24.6     | 57.2 =        | 106       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.7 ↑        | 92        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.3 ↑        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 83.9 ↑        | 5         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.2 ↑        | 41        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 90.7     | 90.7 ↑        | 14        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.3 ↓        | 133       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.4 ↑        | 32        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.0 ↑        | 36        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.5 ↑        | 40        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.96     | 94.9 ↓        | 12        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 35.2     | 62.2 =        | 130       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>56.9 ↑</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 41.7     | 43.9 ↓        | 82        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↓        | 87        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.9 ↑        | 59        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 9.0      | 9.0 ↓         | 93        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6      | 26.0 =        | 75        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 67.2 ↑        | 67        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.7      | 93.6 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 4.1      | 94.4 ↓        | 114       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.2     | 100.0 =       | 16        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>50.1 ↑</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 83       | n/a           | 79        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 81.2     | n/a           | 17        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>64.5 ↑</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.6      | 99.7 =        | 13        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.5      | 95.0 =        | 25        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 45.3     | 48.8 ↓        | 46        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.0      | 50.0 =        | 88        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.5 ↑        | 57        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.8 ↑        | 32        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.7 ↑        | 36        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.7 ↑        | 34        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>47.4 ↑</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↑        | 35        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.3 ↑        | 96        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.41     | 27.1 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.4 ↑        | 37        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 169.7    | 76.1 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 11.99    | 47.1 ↑        | 33        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.0      | 34.7 ↑        | 37        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01     | 4.0 ↓         | 55        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.5 ↑        | 78        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,671.91 | 88.3 ↑        | 28        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Luxembourg

**19th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 22nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |           |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.6       | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 105,803.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.0       | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 70.9 |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |      |  |      |
|--|------|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 12.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 6.1  | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.8 |

**Luxembourg****19th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>75.2</b> ↑  | <b>12</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 83.9 ↓         | 8         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.7      | 99.3 =         | 23        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.1      | 85.3 ↓         | 11        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 59.1     | 59.1 ↑         | 22        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 34.6     | 34.6 =         | 116       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.2      | 87.5 ↑         | 5         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 5.3      | 71.6 ↑         | 5         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 14.7     | 85.3 =         | 17        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.3      | 55.6 ↓         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.4      | 73.5 ↑         | 7         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.94     | 93.8 ↑         | 19        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.7      | 79.0 ↑         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 82.0     | 82.0 ↑         | 8         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.7 ↓         | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.2      | 87.1 ↓         | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 25.5     | 85.0 =         | 18        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.3      | 88.1 ↑         | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0      | 50.0 ↑         | 95        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7      | 47.0 =         | 90        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>84.7</b> ↓  | <b>16</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | n/a      | n/a            | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 72.3 ↓         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 106.2    | 100.0 =        | 3         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.9      | 64.6 ↑         | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 16,936.4 | 37.8 ↓         | 85        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.5      | 75.4 ↑         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4      | 57.2 ↑         | 55        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 1.9      | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6      | 100.0 =        | 7         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.7      | 95.8 ↓         | 11        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>74.8</b> ↑  | <b>20</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 136.1    | 100.0 =        | 29        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 88.1     | n/a            | 39        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 36.5     | 73.0 ↑         | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 7.1      | n/a            | 27        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 98.1     | 98.1 ↑         | 2         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.0      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>96.8</b> ↑  | <b>14</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 71.0     | 96.8 ↑         | 13        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>74.7</b> ↑  | <b>22</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.6     | 77.3 =         | 33        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.5      | 75.6 ↑         | 3         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2      | 69.2 ↑         | 12        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0      | 66.9 ↑         | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.2      | 69.5 ↑         | 21        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.3      | 54.2 ↓         | 62        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.0     | 77.9 =         | 70        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.2      | 52.8 ↑         | 30        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 8.5      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (6)         |

**Luxembourg****19th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>69.3 ↑</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.2 ↑        | 2         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.0 ↑        | 17        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 70.1 ↑        | 46        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.4 ↑        | 15        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 16        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.5       | 63.2 ↓        | 20        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 89.5 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>73.7 ↑</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 21.7      | 63.2 =        | 96        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 49.1 ↑        | 57        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 77.6 ↑        | 7         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 69.1 ↑        | 52        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 73.0 ↑        | 5         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a       | 87.0 ↓        | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 77.1 ↑        | 2         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.4 ↑        | 65        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 79.4 ↑        | 13        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.6 ↑        | 20        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.85      | 81.1 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 15.5      | 89.6 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>86.5 ↓</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 95.8      | 100.0 ↑       | 28        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.4 ↓        | 11        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.9 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 93.6      | 93.6 ↓        | 17        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.8       | 80.7 =        | 23        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.3       | 87.9 ↑        | 7         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7       | 97.6 ↓        | 24        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.4       | 98.8 ↓        | 106       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.0      | 100.0 =       | 19        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>50.0 ↑</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 57        | n/a           | 94        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 158.4     | n/a           | 2         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>65.8 ↑</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.7       | 99.2 =        | 36        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.5      | 83.9 =        | 91        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 43.8      | 47.1 ↓        | 48        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0       | 43.8 =        | 96        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑        | 53        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 74.7 ↑        | 16        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.5 ↑        | 9         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.9 ↑        | 18        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>68.2 ↓</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 77.7 ↓        | 4         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.0 ↓        | 14        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 53.17     | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 65.6 ↑        | 10        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 141.0     | 73.4 ↑        | 75        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 120.44    | 88.2 ↓        | 15        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.3       | 42.9 ↓        | 29        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00      | 0.5 ↓         | 87        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.5 ↑        | 4         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 85,136.77 | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Macedonia, FYR

**84th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 5,474.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 22.4 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.3     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.6 |

**Macedonia, FYR****84th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *     | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>50.6</b> | <b>85</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 37.0        | 131       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.6     | 96.3 =      | 51        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑      | 60        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 41.3        | 110       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.2    | 48.2 ↑      | 90        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5    | 61.5 =      | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.3     | 22.3        | 128       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.2     | 20.7        | 129       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 32.4    | 67.6 ↑      | 89        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.9     | 31.3        | 109       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.3     | 21.3        | 129       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.70    | 70.2 ↑      | 68        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.9     | 31.3        | 120       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 35.0    | 35.0 ↓      | 91        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.1        | 126       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.0     | 33.7        | 133       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 25.0    | 83.3 ↑      | 19        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.7     | 45.0        | 122       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.0     | 80.0 =      | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 8.0     | 80.0 =      | 5         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>64.5</b> | <b>80</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 47.8    | 47.8 =      | 98        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.4     | 39.3        | 97        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 26.6    | 66.4 =      | 31        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.0     | 17.1        | 116       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 5,203.2 | 25.7 ↑      | 115       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.3     | 54.5        | 85        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a         | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.2     | 19.2        | 133       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 =     | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 12.7    | 91.0 ↑      | 84        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.0     | 95.9 =      | 33        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.7     | 62.0        | 72        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>54.0</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 101.9   | 84.9 ↑      | 100       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 63.9    | n/a         | 78        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 18.6    | 37.1 ↑      | 51        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 1.0     | n/a         | 58        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 72.2    | 72.2 ↑      | 51        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>74.6</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.6     | 100.0 ↑     | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 49.3    | 49.3 ↓      | 84        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>80.0</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.6    | 80.0 ↑      | 70        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>59.0</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.8     | 65.3 =      | 63        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.0     | 33.2        | 134       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 35.3        | 130       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5     | 41.4        | 114       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6     | 43.6        | 106       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3     | 38.2        | 129       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.3    | 74.0 =      | 81        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.7     | 27.5        | 121       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 14.4    | 89.0 =      | 42        | Multiple (6)         |

**Macedonia, FYR****84th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *     | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>51.5</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 37.8        | 109        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.9        | 124        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.8        | 119        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.2        | 99         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.96   | 66.9 ↑      | 63         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.4 ↓      | 86         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 36.3 ↑      | 93         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 83.2 ↓      | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>58.1</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0   | 81.3 =      | 47         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.6        | 85         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.7        | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.5        | 114        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 35.0        | 74         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 73.2   | 73.2 ↓      | 54         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.2        | 108        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 52.8        | 98         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.5        | 120        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 44.1        | 88         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.73   | 65.7 ↑      | 70         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 0.0    | 100.0 =     | 1          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>55.6</b> | <b>80</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 49.3   | 51.9 ↑      | 75         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.3        | 114        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 20.6        | 120        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 22.0   | 22.0 ↑      | 72         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.3    | 22.4 =      | 85         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.9        | 85         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.3    | 88.3 ↑      | 80         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -6.9   | 100.0 =     | 27         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.0   | 98.0 =      | 73         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>39.2</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 28     | n/a         | 115        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 78.3   | n/a         | 18         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>61.2</b> | <b>57</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.1    | 100.0 =     | 3          | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0    | 93.5 =      | 41         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 47.7   | 51.3 ↓      | 42         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 15.0   | 93.8 =      | 1          | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 32.2        | 136        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.6        | 118        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.0        | 110        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.1        | 133        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>31.1</b> | <b>98</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.6        | 110        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.0        | 108        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.13   | 3.9 ↓       | 77         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.6        | 126        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 93.0   | 67.3 ↑      | 98         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.46   | 6.9 ↓       | 74         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 14.8 ↓      | 69         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓       | 98         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 28.0        | 119        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 783.55 | 71.7 ↓      | 51         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 129th/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◊ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 19.2  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 323.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.9  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 45.5 |

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 48.0 ↑  | 103      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.0 ↑  | 66       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.7   | 95.8 =  | 56       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 ↓ | 41       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8   | 47.4 ↑  | 95       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 46.9  | 46.9 ↑  | 98       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2  | 46.2 =  | 90       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9   | 48.1 ↓  | 67       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.0   | 33.0 ↓  | 86       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 27.4  | 72.6 ↑  | 51       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7   | 44.4 ↑  | 51       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.4   | 39.2 ↑  | 85       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.20  | 20.2 ↓  | 128      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2   | 35.9 ↑  | 107      | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 31.0  | 31.0 =  | 102      | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.7 ↑  | 79       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4   | 40.5 ↑  | 108      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 10.5  | 35.0 =  | 99       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.4   | 56.5 ↑  | 84       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.0   | 60.0 =  | 54       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.3   | 43.0 =  | 100      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | 37.8 ↑  | 129      | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 65.0  | 65.0 =  | 70       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.1 ↑  | 115      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 6.7   | 16.8 =  | 60       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.1   | 19.0 ↑  | 110      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 883.0 | 12.8 ↓  | 131      | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.4   | 39.4 ↑  | 117      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a   | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.2   | 20.0 ↓  | 131      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 11.3  | 11.3 ↓  | 137      | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 77.9 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 40.3  | 60.9 ↑  | 122      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.8   | 29.8 ↑  | 121      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 23.0 ↑  | 128      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 41.7  | 34.8 ↑  | 138      | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 25.5  | n/a     | 118      | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.0   | 0.1 ↑   | 135      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a     | 112      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 11.5  | 11.5 ↑  | 134      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | 57.5 ↑  | 128      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 16.6  | 64.9 ↑  | 134      | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0  | 50.0 =  | 64       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 39.7 ↑  | 131      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 52.7  | 39.7 ↑  | 130      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 38.1 ↑  | 127      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 5.7   | 38.0 =  | 116      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6   | 43.7 ↓  | 98       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4   | 40.1 ↑  | 120      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4   | 39.6 ↑  | 125      | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0   | 33.7 ↑  | 132      | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.9   | 47.7 ↑  | 91       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 10.4  | 57.8 =  | 118      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.9   | 31.5 ↑  | 111      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 69.5  | 0.0     | 138      | Multiple (6)         |

**Malawi****129th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>49.2 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.3 ↑        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.6 ↑        | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.2 ↑        | 122        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.7 ↓        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.11 | 32.6 ↓        | 103        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5   | 92.5 =        | 31         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 35.6 ↑        | 96         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 34.2  | 65.8 =        | 69         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>58.2 ↑</b> | <b>76</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 16.7  | 73.6 =        | 71         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.7 ↑        | 83         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.4 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.2 ↓        | 67         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 22.9 ↑        | 115        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 76.2 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 50.9 ↑        | 74         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6   | 60.1 ↑        | 61         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.3 ↓        | 80         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.2 ↑        | 99         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.66  | 57.2 ↓        | 81         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.4  | 93.9 =        | 44         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>47.7 ↑</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 11.4  | 12.0 ↓        | 136        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 30.8 ↑        | 128        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.9 ↑        | 132        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 21.3  | 21.3 ↑        | 75         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.8   | 30.3 =        | 68         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.0 ↑        | 103        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 17.0  | 66.7 =        | 123        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.3  | 100.0 =       | 45         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 =       | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>34.2 ↑</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 20    | n/a           | 126        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 49.3  | n/a           | 60         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>47.4 ↑</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 44.6  | 77.7 ↓        | 127        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 37.0  | 63.3 =        | 124        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 12.5  | 13.5 ↓        | 127        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5   | 53.1 ↑        | 82         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.8 ↓        | 112        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.8 ↑        | 84         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.6 ↑        | 99         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.2 ↑        | 121        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>28.6 ↑</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.0 ↓        | 98         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.2 ↑        | 115        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.1 ↓         | 121        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 31.3 ↓        | 132        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 119.7 | 71.0 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.1 ↓         | 125        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.1   | 35.3 =        | 36         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4 ↑         | 96         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.5 ↑        | 123        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 24.53 | 34.9 ↑        | 119        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Malaysia

**25th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 26th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Upper middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 32.1    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.73 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 9,812.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.4 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.0 |

**Malaysia****25th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>68.7 ↑</b>  | <b>24</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.1 ↑         | 44        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.1       | 94.5 =         | 62        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.3      | 99.3 ↑         | 86        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 76.3 ↑         | 29        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 56.8      | 56.8 =         | 30        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0      | 50.0 =         | 77        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.7 ↑         | 33        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.7 ↑         | 12        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 47.4      | 52.6 ↓         | 118       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.8 ↑         | 5         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 70.3 ↑         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.89      | 88.8 ↑         | 32        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 70.6 ↓         | 9         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 47.0      | 47.0 ↓         | 55        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.6 ↑         | 22        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.7 ↑         | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 27.5      | 91.7 =         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 77.2 ↑         | 23        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.7       | 87.0 =         | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.3       | 73.0 ↑         | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>77.9 ↓</b>  | <b>32</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 26.8      | 26.8 =         | 128       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.2 ↑         | 20        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 6.8       | 17.0 =         | 59        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.5 ↑         | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 420,239.6 | 88.9 ↓         | 20        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 76.4 ↓         | 19        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 98.1      | 98.1 ↓         | 5         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑         | 17        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 98.6      | 98.6 ↓         | 85        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 5.9       | 98.0 ↓         | 28        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 10.7      | 91.1 =         | 69        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 74.2 ↓         | 50        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>69.1 ↑</b>  | <b>32</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 133.9     | 100.0 =        | 32        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 111.5     | n/a            | 19        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 8.5       | 17.0 ↓         | 77        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 3.8       | n/a            | 39        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 78.8      | 78.8 ↑         | 34        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 2.9       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>82.6 ↑</b>  | <b>62</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.4      | 82.6 ↑         | 61        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>74.2 ↑</b>  | <b>24</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.5      | 70.0 =         | 49        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.6 ↑         | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 70.8 ↓         | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.8 ↑         | 6         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 73.1 ↑         | 11        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.4 ↓         | 4         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.7      | 76.0 ↑         | 74        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.8 ↓         | 16        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.6      | 96.0 ↓         | 18        | Multiple (6)         |

**Malaysia****25th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>63.6 ↑</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.7 ↑        | 18        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 67.4 ↑        | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.2 ↑        | 13        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.3 ↑        | 16        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.11   | 65.9 ↓        | 68        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.3 ↓        | 99        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.9    | 47.5 ↓        | 44        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 42.3   | 57.7 =        | 79        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>70.2 ↑</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 23.9   | 58.6 =        | 105       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.3 ↑        | 9         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 73.2 ↑        | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.3 ↑        | 21        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 66.0 ↓        | 11        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1   | 70.1 ↑        | 71        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.6 ↑        | 29        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 72.3 ↑        | 8         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 76.1 ↑        | 17        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 71.7 ↑        | 5         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.64   | 54.7 ↑        | 85        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 16.4   | 88.3 =        | 70        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>84.1 ↑</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 123.2  | 100.0 =       | 19        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.8 ↑        | 5         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.6 ↑        | 5         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 128.8  | 100.0 =       | 9         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.2    | 69.7 =        | 32        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.5    | 75.7 ↑        | 38        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.6    | 97.8 ↓        | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 7.4    | 85.7 ↑        | 126       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4   | 96.8 =        | 83        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>73.0 ↑</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 848    | n/a           | 26        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 75.3   | n/a           | 19        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>73.8 ↑</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.4    | 97.3 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 18.5   | 81.9 =        | 98        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 81.3   | 87.5 ↓        | 19        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0    | 37.5 =        | 110       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 69.7 ↑        | 3         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.5    | 75.0 ↑        | 15        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.5 ↑        | 5         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.9 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>55.5 ↑</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.0 ↓        | 17        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.1 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.85   | 32.1 ↑        | 33        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 71.8 ↑        | 6         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 232.3  | 80.8 ↑        | 44        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 6.29   | 36.5 ↓        | 42        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.3    | 43.3 ↑        | 28        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.05   | 14.7 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 62.9 ↑        | 8         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 699.91 | 70.5 ↑        | 55        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 121st/135

**Performance Overview 2018**    Key    ◇ Previous edition    △ Low income group average    □ Sub-Saharan Africa average**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 18.9  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 810.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.3   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.2  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.0 |

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 40.3 ↓  | 132      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.0     | 33.5 ↓  | 133      | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 10.9    | 64.7 =  | 118      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 77.3    | 77.3 ↓  | 130      | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 35.0 ↓  | 121      | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 47.6    | 47.6 ↑  | 96       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 23.1    | 23.1 =  | 130      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1     | 34.7 ↓  | 100      | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.3     | 39.0 ↓  | 66       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 36.2    | 63.9 ↑  | 93       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4     | 40.1 ↓  | 71       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.2     | 37.4 ↓  | 91       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.24    | 24.2 ↑  | 127      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3     | 38.4 ↓  | 95       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 31.0    | 31.0 ↓  | 102      | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 42.2 ↓  | 123      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4     | 40.4 ↓  | 110      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.0     | 26.7 =  | 113      | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.3     | 38.6 ↑  | 132      | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3     | 43.0 =  | 112      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7     | 37.0 =  | 112      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 42.7 ↑  | 123      | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 55.9    | 55.9 =  | 85       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.4     | 40.5 ↓  | 94       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 0.5     | 1.2 =   | 99       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.1     | 18.8 ↓  | 112      | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 2,524.9 | 19.7 ↓  | 124      | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.8     | 47.2 ↓  | 104      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.3     | 21.9 ↓  | 127      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 40.5    | 40.5 ↑  | 120      | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.4    | 92.3 =  | 76       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 42.7    | 58.5 ↑  | 130      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.7     | 28.5 ↓  | 124      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 26.7 ↑  | 121      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 112.4   | 93.6 =  | 82       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 23.2    | n/a     | 122      | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.1     | 0.2 =   | 131      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a     | n/a     | n/a      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 11.1    | 11.1 ↑  | 135      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 73.7 ↓  | 82       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.0     | 98.6 ↑  | 88       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.8    | 48.8 ↓  | 90       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 42.8 ↑  | 126      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 53.7    | 42.8 ↑  | 125      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 34.1 ↑  | 133      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 1.9     | 12.7 =  | 138      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7     | 44.8 ↓  | 89       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.9     | 48.7 ↑  | 79       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9     | 47.8 ↓  | 80       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8     | 46.8 ↓  | 89       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0     | 50.5 ↓  | 72       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 7.3     | 40.8 =  | 140      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.6     | 43.4 ↓  | 57       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 39.1    | 27.3 ↑  | 121      | Multiple (6)         |

**Mali****125th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>50.4</b> ↓ | <b>113</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.7 ↓        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.9 ↓        | 48         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 54.1 ↑        | 123        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.5 ↑        | 129        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14 | 32.4 ↑        | 105        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.7 ↓        | 10         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2   | 28.8 ↓        | 124        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 28.6  | 71.4 =        | 64         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>46.6</b> ↓ | <b>127</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.6  | 79.9 =        | 56         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.8 ↓        | 60         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 45.9 ↓        | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.5 ↓        | 126        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.0 ↓        | 73         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1  | 71.1 ↓        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.1 ↓        | 87         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 56.7 ↓        | 74         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.8 ↓        | 123        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.5 ↓        | 110        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.29  | 10.6 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 34.3  | 63.5 =        | 128        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>45.6</b> ↑ | <b>129</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 23.0  | 24.2 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.3 ↓        | 99         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 28.6 ↑        | 87         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5   | 8.0 =         | 124        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.8 ↑        | 123        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 15.8  | 69.1 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 3.1   | 97.1 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 =       | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>39.8</b> ↑ | <b>106</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 37    | n/a           | 103        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 42.7  | n/a           | 72         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>51.6</b> ↑ | <b>110</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 58.4  | 70.8 ↑        | 132        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.5   | 92.0 =        | 51         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.0  | 30.1 ↑        | 94         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0   | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.9 ↓        | 111        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.0 ↑        | 121        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.2 ↑        | 114        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 37.8 ↓        | 94         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>29.3</b> ↑ | <b>108</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.6 ↑        | 127        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.5 ↑        | 69         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.6 ↑         | 110        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.3 ↑        | 77         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 84.0  | 65.8 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.04  | 0.7 ↑         | 107        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6   | 19.4 =        | 59         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.5   | 24.7 ↓        | 129        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 97.42 | 49.4 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 36th/135

**Performance Overview 2018**
Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.5      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 27,250.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.2      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 79.4 |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 4.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 29.4 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

| Index Component   | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | 63.5 ↓  | 33       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.8 ↑  | 17       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.9      | 98.5 =  | 28       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓  | 68       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.7 ↓  | 74       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 63.8     | 63.8 =  | 7        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =  | 77       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 54.0 ↓  | 56       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.4 ↑  | 45       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 27.4     | 72.6 ↓  | 52       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑  | 37       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑  | 65       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.85     | 84.8 ↑  | 38       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.2 ↑  | 23       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 56.0     | 56.0 ↑  | 41       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.6 ↓  | 34       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.5 ↓  | 34       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 12.5     | 41.7 =  | 89       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.4 ↓  | 22       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7      | 57.0 =  | 65       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7      | 67.0 =  | 32       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 71.7 ↓  | 52       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.3 ↑  | 105      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a     | n/a      | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.1 ↓  | 32       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 23,551.5 | 41.8 ↓  | 80       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.2 ↓  | 31       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 48.2     | 48.2 ↓  | 31       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.8 ↓  | 35       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 7.6      | 96.3 ↓  | 48       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 0.6      | 100.0 = | 13       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 77.9 ↓  | 45       | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 72.4 ↑  | 24       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 130.0    | 100.0 = | 41       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 102.5    | n/a     | 24       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 42.1     | 84.2 ↑  | 5        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.2      | n/a     | 46       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 77.3     | 77.3 ↑  | 37       | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.1      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | 96.6 ↑  | 16       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.9     | 96.6 ↑  | 15       | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | 72.4 ↓  | 35       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.9     | 72.6 =  | 43       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.8 ↓  | 45       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.3 ↓  | 41       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.5 ↑  | 26       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.4 ↓  | 38       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.3 ↓  | 100      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.9     | 88.3 ↑  | 37       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.1 ↓  | 37       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 13.0     | 92.4 ↑  | 33       | Multiple (6)         |

**Malta****36th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>61.5 ↑</b> | <b>36</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.3 ↓        | 29         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.1 ↑        | 27         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.0 ↓        | 34         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.0 ↑        | 8          | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 25         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7       | 42.4 ↓        | 60         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 67.8 ↑        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>67.8 ↓</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 7.3       | 93.1 =        | 16         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑        | 42         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 68.4 ↓        | 26         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 76.1 ↓        | 17         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 62.9 ↑        | 19         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a       | 62.4 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.5 ↑        | 26         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8       | 45.9 ↑        | 124        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.7 ↓        | 39         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.9 ↓        | 42         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.73      | 66.1 ↑        | 69         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.1      | 95.7 ↓        | 35         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>72.2 ↓</b> | <b>29</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 92.7      | 97.6 ↓        | 31         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.1 ↓        | 37         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0       | 32.9 ↓        | 65         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 38.5      | 38.5 ↓        | 47         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.0       | 66.2 =        | 34         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 74.6 ↓        | 41         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.4       | 90.0 ↑        | 75         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -12.3     | 100.0 =       | 15         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4      | 96.8 =        | 82         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>36.7 ↑</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 18        | n/a           | 129        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 124.1     | n/a           | 4          | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>59.2 ↑</b> | <b>66</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.3       | 96.4 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.1      | 84.3 ↑        | 90         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 38.8      | 41.8 ↓        | 62         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.5       | 34.4 =        | 120        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.5 ↓        | 29         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.3 ↓        | 40         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑        | 55         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 45.9 ↑        | 48         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>51.0 ↑</b> | <b>34</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.2 ↓        | 45         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.8 ↓        | 42         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 3.72      | 47.6 ↑        | 30         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 48.0 ↓        | 48         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 97.0      | 67.9 ↑        | 96         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 22.36     | 57.9 ↑        | 30         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.8       | 25.6 ↑        | 47         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00      | 0.4 ↑         | 93         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.2 ↑        | 45         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 32,163.76 | 100.0 =       | 2          | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Mauritania

**131st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 128th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.9     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,317.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 9.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.2     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 13.0 |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.6 |

**Mauritania****131st/140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>38.4</b> ↓ | <b>133</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.2   | 69.3 ↑        | 50         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 9.9   | 68.0 =        | 115        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0 | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7   | 62.3 ↑        | 52         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 40.0  | 40.0 ↓        | 128        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5  | 38.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.1   | 18.7 ↓        | 134        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.1   | 18.3 ↓        | 132        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 29.1  | 70.9 ↓        | 59         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.5   | 25.4 ↓        | 127        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.2   | 20.2 ↑        | 131        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.18  | 18.0 ↑        | 131        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.1   | 18.7 ↑        | 136        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 28.0  | 28.0 ↑        | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 2.2   | 20.7 ↓        | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4   | 39.3 ↑        | 117        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.0   | 26.7 ↑        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 2.2   | 19.9 ↑        | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.3   | 53.0 =        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7   | 47.0 =        | 90         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>35.4</b> ↑ | <b>135</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 50.0  | 50.0 =        | 91         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.0   | 17.1 ↑        | 140        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 0.7   | 1.8 =         | 96         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.1   | 18.9 ↓        | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 999.5 | 13.5 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.3   | 21.1 ↓        | 138        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 9.4   | 9.4 ↑         | 85         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.3   | 21.9 ↓        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 31.3  | 31.3 ↑        | 129        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 82.4 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 33.6  | 67.7 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.5   | 24.8 ↑        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>27.7</b> ↑ | <b>118</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 92.2  | 76.8 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 30.3  | n/a           | 111        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.3   | 0.6 ↑         | 120        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 18.0  | 18.0 ↑        | 123        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>70.0</b> = | <b>97</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.9   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0  | 40.0 =        | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>65.6</b> ↑ | <b>103</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 61.0  | 65.6 ↑        | 102        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>34.6</b> ↓ | <b>131</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 3.8   | 25.1 =        | 128        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 2.4   | 24.1 ↑        | 140        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5   | 41.1 ↓        | 114        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.9   | 32.2 ↑        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9   | 48.1 ↓        | 84         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.7   | 44.7 ↑        | 103        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 8.3   | 46.4 ↓        | 137        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.4   | 23.6 ↑        | 132        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 36.4  | 34.1 ↓        | 116        | Multiple (6)         |

**Mauritania****131st/140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 39.4 ↑  | <b>136</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.3    | 21.4 ↓  | 138        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 19.8 ↑  | 138        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.2 ↑  | 137        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.0 ↑  | 139        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.25  | 31.7 ↑  | 110        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 95.0 =  | 7          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2    | 30.0 ↑  | 120        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 70.7 ↓  | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 42.8 ↓  | <b>137</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.5   | 86.5 =  | 36         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.5 ↓  | 122        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.9 ↓  | 84         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.2 ↓  | 100        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 19.9 ↓  | 117        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 61.9   | 61.9 ↓  | 97         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 44.1 ↑  | 109        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 24.3 ↓  | 139        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.2    | 20.6 ↑  | 138        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.1 ↑  | 135        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.38   | 22.5 ↑  | 114        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.2   | 78.9 =  | 100        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 38.9 ↑  | <b>138</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 22.8   | 24.1 =  | 112        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.3    | 21.4 ↑  | 138        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.5 ↓  | 126        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0    | 0.0     | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6    | 9.6 =   | 117        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 20.4 ↓  | 139        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 22.0   | 56.6 ↑  | 132        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.3   | 100.0 = | 70         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 27.9   | 100.0 = | 3          | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 32.2 ↑  | <b>130</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 16     | n/a     | 131        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 59.2   | n/a     | 36         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 38.7 ↓  | <b>135</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 19.3   | 90.4 ↑  | 104        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.0    | 94.5 ↑  | 31         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0    | 0.0     | 133        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0    | 0.0     | 134        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 23.3 ↓  | 140        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.7 ↑  | 140        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.2 ↑  | 136        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.3 ↓  | 72         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 25.5 ↓  | <b>129</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.5 ↓  | 113        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.7 ↓  | 83         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0     | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.5 ↓  | 135        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 38.7   | 54.5 ↑  | 134        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00   | 0.0     | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 2.2 ↑   | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0     | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.2    | 19.6 ↑  | 135        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 175.88 | 55.7 ↑  | 95         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



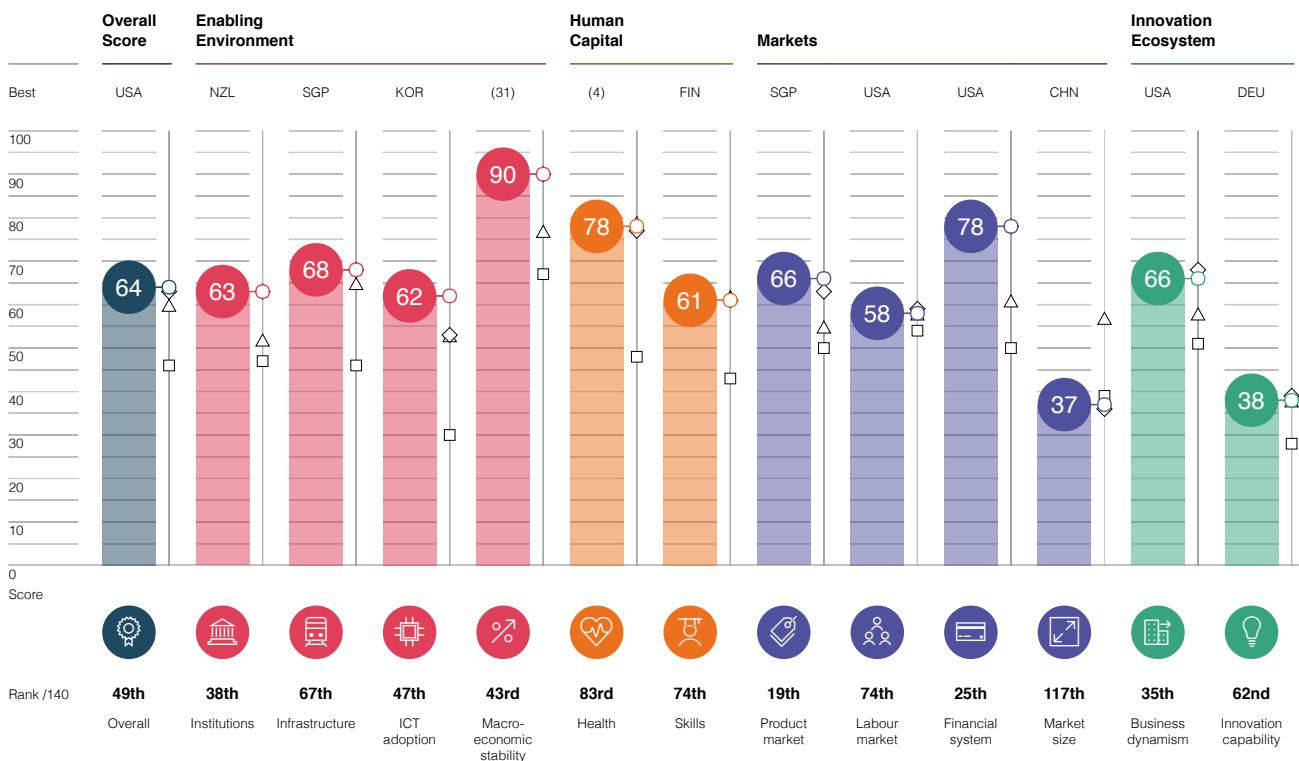
# Mauritius

**49th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 49th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 9,794.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.7     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.8 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Mauritius****49th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>62.8 ↑</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.5 ↓        | 30        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.8      | 95.5 ↓        | 58        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6      | 60.0 ↑        | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 55.3     | 55.3 ↑        | 38        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 69.2     | 69.2 =        | 36        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.1      | 67.7 ↑        | 32        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.3      | 55.2 ↑        | 23        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 26.5     | 73.6 ↑        | 45        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑        | 50        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.6      | 59.6 ↑        | 29        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.69     | 69.1 ↑        | 69        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.0      | 50.2 ↑        | 48        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 50.0     | 50.0 ↓        | 47        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.9 ↑        | 33        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.5      | 57.5 ↑        | 51        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 17.0     | 56.7 ↑        | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.3      | 71.6 ↑        | 36        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.7      | 77.0 =        | 16        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7      | 57.0 =        | 69        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>68.0 ↓</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 57.8 ↓        | 50        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.2      | 53.7 ↓        | 39        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 16,860.2 | 37.8 ↓        | 86        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.8      | 64.0 ↑        | 54        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 32.0     | 32.0 ↑        | 55        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2      | 53.7 ↑        | 65        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓        | 69        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 5.9      | 98.0 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 13.7     | 88.1 ↑        | 78        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.4      | 56.2 ↓        | 87        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>62.1 ↑</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 145.4    | 100.0 =       | 23        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 59.0     | n/a           | 84        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 19.4     | 38.9 ↑        | 49        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 11.3     | n/a           | 16        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 52.2     | 52.2 ↑        | 84        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>90.0 ↑</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.3      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 80.0     | 80.0 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>77.7 ↑</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 64.9     | 77.7 ↑        | 82        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>61.0 ↑</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.8      | 45.3 =        | 106       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.4      | 56.6 ↓        | 40        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4      | 56.8 ↑        | 47        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3      | 54.5 ↑        | 52        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.5      | 57.6 ↓        | 52        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0      | 49.6 ↓        | 80        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.1     | 83.7 =        | 51        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.4      | 39.6 ↓        | 68        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.8     | 80.5 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (6)         |

**Mauritius****49th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>65.6</b> ↑ | <b>19</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 62.5 ↑        | 16         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.0 ↑        | 72         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.6 ↓        | 78         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.4 ↓        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 0.61     | 95.9 ↑        | 4          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3      | 87.6 ↑        | 53         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7      | 42.6 ↑        | 59         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 16.9     | 83.1 =        | 23         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>58.3</b> ↓ | <b>74</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 73.6     | 0.0           | 136        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.1 ↑        | 26         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.9 ↓        | 44         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.2 ↑        | 73         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.3 ↓        | 54         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1     | 71.1 ↓        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑        | 68         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.8 ↑        | 88         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.9 ↓        | 54         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.8 ↓        | 69         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.65     | 56.8 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 7.9      | 100.0 =       | 25         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>77.7</b> ↓ | <b>25</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 99.3     | 100.0 =       | 27         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.1 ↓        | 55         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 32.7 ↓        | 67         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 64.2     | 64.2 ↓        | 32         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 5.5      | 92.5 =        | 20         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.7 ↑        | 31         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.8      | 85.3 ↓        | 91         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -8.3     | 100.0 =       | 23         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.6     | 100.0 =       | 44         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>36.9</b> ↑ | <b>117</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 25       | n/a           | 119        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 60.2     | n/a           | 34         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>66.5</b> ↓ | <b>35</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.0      | 99.5 ↑        | 22         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.5      | 95.0 ↑        | 25         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 67.4     | 72.6 ↓        | 28         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.5     | 65.6 =        | 58         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.8 ↓        | 61         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 59.0 ↓        | 47         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.3 ↓        | 88         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.1 ↓        | 68         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>38.3</b> ↓ | <b>62</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.8 ↑        | 22         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.2 ↓        | 46         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.55     | 13.4 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.2 ↓        | 88         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 63.3     | 61.7 ↑        | 117        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.81     | 10.9 ↑        | 70         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2      | 5.9 =         | 93         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 0.4 ↓         | 105        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↓        | 55         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,926.08 | 85.9 ↓        | 32         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Mexico

**46th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 44th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 123.5   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.94 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 9,304.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 43.4 |

**Mexico****46th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 47.7 ↑  | 105      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 2.5       | 25.8 ↓  | 139      | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 19.3      | 36.4 ↓  | 130      | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.1      | 98.1 ↓  | 102      | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.4       | 23.6 ↓  | 138      | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 45.5      | 45.5 ↑  | 108      | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 92.3      | 92.3 =  | 4        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.9       | 31.2 ↓  | 110      | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.9       | 31.5 ↑  | 95       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 48.9      | 51.1 ↑  | 120      | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.7       | 29.0 ↑  | 117      | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.8       | 30.5 ↑  | 115      | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.94      | 94.4 ↑  | 17       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4       | 39.7 ↑  | 92       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0      | 29.0 ↓  | 113      | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.4 ↑  | 85       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑  | 65       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 16.3      | 54.3 =  | 66       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.0       | 66.2 ↑  | 48       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.0       | 60.0 =  | 54       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7       | 57.0 =  | 69       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 72.9 ↑  | 49       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 93.5      | 93.5 =  | 7        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.3 ↑  | 47       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 13.6      | 34.0 =  | 50       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.1       | 34.5 ↑  | 74       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 497,154.0 | 92.4 ↓  | 15       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.5       | 58.7 ↑  | 70       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 43.7      | 43.7 ↑  | 36       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3       | 54.5 ↑  | 60       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 13.1      | 90.5 ↑  | 85       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.3       | 95.7 ↓  | 36       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.7       | 62.4 ↑  | 71       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 51.3 ↑  | 76       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 88.5      | 73.8 ↑  | 109      | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 63.6      | n/a     | 79       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 13.3      | 26.5 ↑  | 64       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 2.0       | n/a     | 50       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 59.5      | 59.5 ↑  | 69       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 99.4 ↓  | 35       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 4.4       | 98.8 ↓  | 82       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 84.6 ↑  | 56       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.1      | 84.6 ↑  | 55       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 57.9 ↑  | 86       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.6       | 57.3 =  | 82       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8       | 46.3 ↑  | 77       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2       | 52.9 ↑  | 59       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1       | 51.8 ↓  | 63       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8       | 47.1 ↓  | 87       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.3       | 54.5 ↓  | 60       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.1      | 78.4 ↑  | 69       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0       | 32.7 ↓  | 104      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 26.7      | 58.1 ↑  | 96       | Multiple (6)         |

**Mexico****46th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>57.5 ↑</b> | <b>54</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.4 ↑        | 98         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.3 ↑        | 91         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.5 ↑        | 65         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.3 ↑        | 50         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.03   | 66.5 ↑        | 65         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3    | 88.9 ↑        | 45         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8    | 44.2 ↓        | 54         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 29.5   | 70.5 =        | 66         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>54.4 ↓</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 22.0   | 62.5 =        | 99         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.2 ↓        | 105        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 57.0 ↑        | 61         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.6 ↓        | 55         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 25.3 ↓        | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 56.7   | 56.7 ↓        | 112        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.3 ↓        | 48         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 66.4 ↑        | 22         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.8 ↑        | 67         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.1 ↓        | 82         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.56   | 44.6 ↑        | 89         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.6   | 75.6 ↓        | 112        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>60.8 ↑</b> | <b>61</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 32.4   | 34.1 ↑        | 97         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.2 ↑        | 94         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 35.9 ↑        | 54         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 35.1   | 35.1 ↓        | 51         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.8    | 30.8 =        | 65         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.5    | 75.4 ↑        | 39         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.3    | 96.4 ↑        | 37         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.2    | 99.5 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4   | 96.9 =        | 81         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>80.6 ↑</b> | <b>11</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,239  | n/a           | 11         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 40.8   | n/a           | 77         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>65.5 ↓</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 17.0   | 91.5 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.4    | 92.1 =        | 50         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 67.6   | 72.8 ↓        | 27         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5   | 71.9 =        | 38         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.9 ↑        | 67         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 55.9 ↑        | 65         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.7 ↓        | 62         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.4 ↑        | 83         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>42.7 ↑</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.5 ↑        | 86         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.8 ↑        | 40         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.30   | 8.1 ↑         | 62         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.9 ↓        | 64         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 360.7  | 87.2 ↑        | 35         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.65   | 17.9 ↑        | 59         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6    | 18.4 ↑        | 61         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.11   | 28.2 ↑        | 22         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.0 ↑        | 58         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 882.81 | 73.0 ↑        | 50         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Moldova

**88th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 87th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 2,279.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.5     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 26.3 |

**Moldova****88th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>50.8 ↑</b> | <b>84</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.3 ↑        | 88        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 3.2      | 90.9 =        | 74        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 32        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6      | 43.5 ↑        | 104       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 44.4     | 44.4 ↑        | 115       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 69.2     | 69.2 =        | 36        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.3      | 21.2 ↑        | 130       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.5      | 25.6 ↑        | 120       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 30.0     | 70.0 ↑        | 66        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1      | 34.8 ↑        | 93        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.7      | 28.9 ↑        | 120       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.86     | 86.0 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.0      | 33.1 ↑        | 114       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 31.0     | 31.0 ↑        | 102       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.8 ↑        | 116       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6      | 43.6 ↑        | 102       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 22.0     | 73.3 =        | 36        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.0      | 50.4 ↑        | 107       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0      | 70.0 =        | 24        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>65.0 ↑</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 62.1     | 62.1 =        | 75        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.4      | 23.6 ↓        | 130       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 34.0     | 85.0 =        | 24        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.1      | 35.3 ↑        | 72        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 10,407.5 | 32.4 ↓        | 95        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.4      | 56.6 ↑        | 79        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.5      | 24.4 ↓        | 125       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 18.8     | 84.6 ↑        | 111       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 18.3     | 83.3 =        | 89        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.3      | 55.2 ↑        | 94        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>61.7 ↑</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 90.4     | 75.3 ↓        | 107       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 60.0     | n/a           | 82        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 14.4     | 28.8 ↑        | 59        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 7.8      | n/a           | 26        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 71.0     | 71.0 ↑        | 52        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>71.6 ↑</b> | <b>95</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 6.5      | 93.1 ↑        | 112       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 64        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>72.7 ↑</b> | <b>92</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 63.3     | 72.7 ↑        | 91        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>61.2 ↑</b> | <b>73</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.6     | 77.3 =        | 34        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4      | 40.2 ↑        | 117       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4      | 40.5 ↑        | 117       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5      | 41.1 ↓        | 115       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4      | 57.1 ↓        | 57        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.2      | 35.9 ↓        | 135       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.6     | 64.6 =        | 107       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.3      | 38.4 ↑        | 74        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.4     | 81.4 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (6)         |

**Moldova****88th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>55.7 ↑</b> | <b>70</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.8 ↑        | 78         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.9 ↑        | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.1 ↑        | 82         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.1 ↑        | 71         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.47   | 76.9 ↓        | 49         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 74.2 ↑        | 75         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3    | 31.3 ↓        | 117        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 85.4 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>59.1 ↑</b> | <b>71</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 23.7   | 59.0 =        | 103        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.4 ↑        | 94         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.8 ↑        | 70         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.1 ↑        | 96         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.9 ↑        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 79.4   | 79.4 ↓        | 39         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.4 ↑        | 99         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.9 ↑        | 109        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.3 ↑        | 103        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.6 ↑        | 71         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 1.14   | 100.0 =       | 2          | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 31.3   | 67.6 ↓        | 125        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>45.6 ↑</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 34.1   | 35.9 ↓        | 92         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.3 ↑        | 111        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 20.4 ↑        | 121        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.3    | 0.3 =         | 116        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.0    | 16.9 =        | 100        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.1 ↑        | 134        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 16.4   | 67.9 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -10.1  | 100.0 =       | 17         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 20.5   | 100.0 =       | 21         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>34.4 ↑</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 18     | n/a           | 127        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 71.0   | n/a           | 23         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>58.3 ↓</b> | <b>69</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.6    | 97.2 ↑        | 62         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.0    | 95.5 ↑        | 21         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.0   | 30.1 ↓        | 94         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0   | 75.0 =        | 28         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.7 ↓        | 88         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.1 ↑        | 103        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.5 ↑        | 129        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.6 ↑        | 91         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>30.2 ↓</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.7 ↓        | 106        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 28.2 ↑        | 136        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.12   | 3.6 ↓         | 79         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.7 ↑        | 117        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 92.3   | 67.2 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.31   | 5.0 ↓         | 81         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 12.3 ↓        | 77         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↑         | 106        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.9 ↓        | 107        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 584.29 | 68.5 ↓        | 65         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Mongolia

**99th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 95th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Lower middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,639.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.7     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 9.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.3 |

**Mongolia****99th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>51.1</b> ↓ | <b>80</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1     | 67.6 ↓        | 59         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 5.7     | 82.5 ↑        | 93         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1     | 52.5 ↓        | 82         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 57.1    | 57.1 ↑        | 28         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2    | 46.2 =        | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.8     | 30.0 ↓        | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.3     | 38.9 ↓        | 67         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 29.1    | 71.0 ↓        | 58         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0     | 33.3 ↓        | 104        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.9     | 31.7 ↓        | 112        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.74    | 73.6 ↑        | 62         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.5     | 25.6 ↓        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 36.0    | 36.0 ↓        | 87         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 43.2 ↓        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2     | 36.1 ↓        | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.5    | 48.3 =        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.6     | 43.8 ↑        | 126        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.3     | 73.0 =        | 20         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0     | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>56.2</b> ↓ | <b>103</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 45.2    | 45.2 =        | 105        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.1     | 35.7 ↓        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 1.2     | 2.9 =         | 94         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.3     | 39.0 ↓        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 9,490.1 | 31.5 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.6     | 43.2 ↓        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 1.6     | 10.7 ↑        | 137        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 91.0    | 91.0 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 11.4    | 92.3 ↑        | 75         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 19.8    | 81.9 =        | 93         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.1     | 52.4 ↓        | 100        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>48.7</b> ↓ | <b>78</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 126.4   | 100.0 ↑       | 49         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 80.8    | n/a           | 50         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 9.3     | 18.5 ↑        | 76         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 2.3     | n/a           | 45         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 22.3    | 22.3 ↓        | 115        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>65.0</b> ↓ | <b>121</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.6     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 30.0    | 30.0 ↓        | 137        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>62.2</b> ↑ | <b>105</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 59.9    | 62.2 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>57.4</b> ↑ | <b>89</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.5     | 63.3 =        | 69         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6     | 43.8 ↑        | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 42.0 ↑        | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4     | 40.2 ↓        | 120        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7     | 45.7 ↑        | 94         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 2.6     | 27.3 ↓        | 139        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.5    | 85.9 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.8     | 30.2 ↑        | 116        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 29.7    | 50.8 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (6)         |

**Mongolia****99th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 52.3 ↓  | 100      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.8 ↑  | 121      | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.3    | 21.5 ↑  | 137      | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.1 ↑  | 108      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.1 ↑  | 108      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.60   | 69.3 ↓  | 58       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.8    | 96.1 ↓  | 5        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2    | 30.6 ↓  | 119      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 13.7   | 86.3 =  | 12       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 63.5 ↑  | 41       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.7    | 90.3 =  | 20       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.3 ↓  | 86       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 54.1 ↑  | 83       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.8    | 79.8 ↓  | 10       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.4 ↓  | 94       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 75.2 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.6 ↑  | 128      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.1 ↑  | 85       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.9 ↑  | 87       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 42.6 ↑  | 94       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.92   | 89.5 ↓  | 23       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 12.4   | 93.9 =  | 44       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 50.2 ↓  | 109      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 57.5   | 60.5 ↓  | 59       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.7 ↓  | 122      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.9    | 15.4 ↑  | 130      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 6.2    | 6.2 ↓   | 99       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.5    | 7.8 =   | 126      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.8 ↑  | 122      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.2    | 86.5 =  | 87       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.6   | 100.0 = | 43       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 40.5 ↑  | 103      | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 36     | n/a     | 104      | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 58.5   | n/a     | 39       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 55.0 ↑  | 89       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.4    | 99.3 ↑  | 33       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.0   | 90.5 =  | 60       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 17.0   | 18.3 ↓  | 121      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.5 ↑  | 113      | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.8 ↑  | 134      | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.9 ↑  | 82       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.7 ↑  | 102      | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 31.0 ↑  | 99       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.2 ↑  | 32       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 30.2 ↑  | 131      | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.11   | 3.3 ↑   | 81       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 35.6 ↑  | 112      | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 80.0   | 65.1 ↑  | 107      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.45   | 6.9 ↑   | 76       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 5.2 ↓   | 96       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.3 ↑  | 101      | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 414.30 | 64.9 ↓  | 74       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Montenegro

**71st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 73rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 7,647.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 16.1 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 11.6 |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 31.9 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Montenegro****71st/140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>54.7 ↑</b> | <b>63</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 63.8 ↑        | 70         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 4.5     | 86.6 ↓        | 85         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 ↑       | 29         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3     | 54.8 ↑        | 77         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.8    | 48.8 ↑        | 84         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 23.1    | 23.1 =        | 130        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8     | 47.3 ↑        | 68         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.6     | 43.6 ↑        | 55         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.2    | 68.8 ↑        | 84         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9     | 47.7 ↑        | 38         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.8     | 46.8 ↑        | 61         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.74    | 74.2 ↓        | 61         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9     | 49.1 ↑        | 50         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 46.0    | 46.0          | 56         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 53.6 ↑        | 75         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.8     | 46.6 ↑        | 89         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 17.5    | 58.3 =        | 56         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.2     | 53.1 ↑        | 96         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3     | 63.0 =        | 45         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0     | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>62.2 ↑</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 27.7    | 27.7 =        | 126        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.8 ↑        | 78         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 18.1    | 45.3 =        | 41         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.0     | 33.5 ↓        | 78         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 9,813.0 | 31.8 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.4     | 57.1 ↑        | 76         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 6.5     | 6.5 ↓         | 104        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1     | 51.3 ↑        | 70         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 16.6    | 86.9 ↓        | 100        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 8.1     | 93.8 =        | 52         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.0     | 67.1 ↑        | 61         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>57.1 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 166.1   | 100.0 =       | 8          | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 66.5    | n/a           | 75         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 21.8    | 43.7 ↑        | 44         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 2.1     | n/a           | 48         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 69.9    | 69.9 ↑        | 55         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>69.7 ↑</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.1     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 39.5    | 39.5 ↑        | 123        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>84.8 ↑</b> | <b>55</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.1    | 84.8 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>68.1 ↑</b> | <b>52</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.2    | 74.7 =        | 37         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8     | 46.9 ↑        | 71         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.9     | 48.8 ↑        | 78         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9     | 48.7 ↑        | 75         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.1     | 52.3 ↑        | 74         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0     | 49.3 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.9    | 82.8 =        | 56         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.7     | 44.5 ↑        | 51         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | n/a     | 86.6 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (6)         |

## Montenegro

71st/140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 60.9 ↑  | 45       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.1 ↑  | 48       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.1 ↑  | 69       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.3 ↑  | 76       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 57.5 ↓  | 60       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.02   | 86.5 ↑  | 38       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 72.7 ↑  | 78       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.0 ↑  | 84       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 85.3 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 67.5 ↑  | 25       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 11.2   | 85.0 =  | 39       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.9 ↑  | 59       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.7 ↑  | 77       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.5 ↑  | 48       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.4 ↑  | 42       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 88.7   | 88.7 ↑  | 21       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 54.0 ↑  | 56       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 74.1 ↑  | 4        | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.6 ↑  | 89       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.8 ↑  | 70       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90   | 87.5 ↓  | 28       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.4   | 92.5 ↓  | 53       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 63.9 ↑  | 51       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 50.0   | 52.7 ↓  | 74       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.5 ↑  | 48       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 37.2 ↑  | 48       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 82.6   | 82.6 =  | 23       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | n/a    | 21.6 =  | n/a      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.3 ↑  | 80       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | n/a    | 69.9 ↓  | n/a      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -15.7  | 100.0 = | 12       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 28.2 ↑  | 132      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 10     | n/a     | 134      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 67.1   | n/a     | 27       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 63.4 ↑  | 50       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.5    | 99.3 =  | 35       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.0   | 90.5 =  | 60       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 49.3   | 53.1 ↓  | 40       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.5   | 84.4 =  | 14       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.6 ↑  | 100      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.5 ↓  | 115      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↑  | 76       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.1 ↑  | 67       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 34.9 ↑  | 74       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 57.6 ↓  | 67       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.8 ↑  | 91       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.27   | 7.3     | 68       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.3 ↑  | 59       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 41.7   | 55.6 ↑  | 131      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.88   | 19.4 ↑  | 55       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 12.7 ↑  | 74       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓   | 94       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.6 ↑  | 72       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 622.39 | 69.2 ↑  | 62       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Morocco

**75th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 77th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 34.9    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.24 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,151.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 9.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 39.5 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |  |      |

**Morocco****75th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>56.6 ↑</b> | <b>54</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.0 ↓        | 35         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.2      | 97.5 =        | 40         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 28         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.5 ↓        | 34         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 39.7     | 39.7 ↓        | 129        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑        | 65         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.7 ↑        | 39         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 43.1     | 56.9 ↓        | 110        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.3 ↑        | 25         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.9 ↑        | 55         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.78     | 77.5 ↓        | 55         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.2 ↑        | 46         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 40.0     | 40.0 ↑        | 69         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.8 ↑        | 39         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.3 ↑        | 43         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 15.5     | 51.7 =        | 70         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 67.5 ↑        | 47         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7      | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>71.5 ↑</b> | <b>53</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 79.1     | 79.1 =        | 33         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.0 ↓        | 48         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 4.7      | 11.8 =        | 72         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.3 ↓        | 55         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 71,958.0 | 57.3 ↓        | 52         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.1 ↑        | 46         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 67.0     | 67.0 ↑        | 16         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.7 ↑        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.1     | 99.1 ↑        | 81         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 15.2     | 88.3 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 20.1     | 81.5 ↑        | 96         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.8 ↑        | 43         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>44.2 ↑</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 122.9    | 100.0 ↑       | 58         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 58.3     | n/a           | 85         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 3.9      | 7.7 ↑         | 93         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 94         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 58.3     | 58.3 ↑        | 73         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>90.0 ↓</b> | <b>47</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.2      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 80.0     | 80.0 ↓        | 52         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>74.9 ↑</b> | <b>88</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 64.0     | 74.9 ↑        | 87         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>45.2 ↓</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 4.8      | 32.0 =        | 123        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.9 ↑        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.4 ↑        | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.0 ↑        | 117        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.6 ↓        | 96         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.2 ↑        | 99         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 11.8     | 65.5 =        | 102        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.2      | 19.9 ↓        | 138        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 26.6     | 58.5 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (6)         |

**Morocco****75th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>55.2 ↑</b> | <b>75</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.6 ↑        | 43         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.3 ↓        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.0 ↑        | 59         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.0 ↑        | 76         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.10  | 32.6 ↑        | 102        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 77.4 ↑        | 71         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3    | 33.2 ↑        | 112        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.0   | 79.0 =        | 39         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>50.0 ↑</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.7   | 65.2 =        | 91         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.6 ↑        | 103        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.7 ↑        | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 74.4 ↑        | 27         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.7 ↓        | 124        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 74.2   | 74.2 ↓        | 52         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.5 ↑        | 69         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.8 ↑        | 36         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.8 ↑        | 66         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 44.1 ↑        | 87         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.24   | 4.8 ↓         | 129        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.3   | 78.8 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>66.3 ↑</b> | <b>44</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 65.3   | 68.8 ↓        | 46         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.0 ↑        | 56         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 29.4 ↑        | 81         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 49.6   | 49.6 ↑        | 39         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.7    | 44.8 =        | 45         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 78.8 ↑        | 23         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.6    | 85.7 ↓        | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -7.8   | 100.0 =       | 25         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.1   | 91.6 =        | 106        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>60.0 ↑</b> | <b>53</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 272    | n/a           | 55         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 48.8   | n/a           | 61         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>53.9 ↑</b> | <b>99</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 8.0    | 96.0 ↓        | 76         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 9.0    | 91.5 ↑        | 55         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.4   | 30.6 ↓        | 92         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0    | 37.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.0 ↓        | 104        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.4 ↑        | 80         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3 ↑        | 100        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.4 ↑        | 95         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>34.0 ↑</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.5 ↑        | 112        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 45.9 ↓        | 74         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.07   | 2.2 ↓         | 90         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 37.0 ↓        | 102        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 154.7  | 74.8 ↑        | 69         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.13   | 2.3 ↓         | 97         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.7    | 23.8 =        | 51         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.02   | 5.8 ↓         | 50         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.2 ↑        | 75         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 287.18 | 60.9 ↑        | 85         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Mozambique

**133rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 125th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 29.5  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 429.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 25.0 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.0   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 29.4 |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 54.0 |

**Mozambique****133rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 41.2 ↓  | 130      | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 36.9 ↓  | 132      | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 3.4     | 90.2 =  | 79       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 96.1    | 96.1 ↑  | 114      | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.7     | 28.7 ↓  | 133      | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.2    | 48.2 =  | 91       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 42.3    | 42.3 =  | 103      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.5     | 25.8 ↓  | 119      | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.6     | 25.9 ↑  | 119      | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.1    | 68.9 ↓  | 80       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1     | 34.2 ↓  | 100      | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.8     | 29.8 ↓  | 117      | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.44    | 44.4 ↑  | 107      | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.9     | 32.4 ↑  | 117      | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 25.0    | 25.0 ↓  | 129      | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.4 ↓  | 125      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.1     | 34.5 ↓  | 132      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 9.5     | 31.7 =  | 107      | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.3     | 38.2 ↑  | 133      | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.3     | 53.0 =  | 84       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.0     | 30.0 =  | 131      | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 37.3 ↓  | 130      | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 56.2    | 56.2 =  | 84       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.4     | 22.8 ↓  | 133      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 3.9     | 9.7 =   | 77       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.5     | 24.8 ↑  | 96       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 2,267.5 | 18.9 ↓  | 125      | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.7     | 29.0 ↓  | 136      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 9.3     | 9.3 ↓   | 87       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.9     | 31.7 ↑  | 112      | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 28.6    | 28.6 ↓  | 131      | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 19.3    | 84.1 ↓  | 113      | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 44.7    | 56.4 ↑  | 135      | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.7     | 28.1 ↓  | 125      | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 26.3 ↓  | 122      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 40.0    | 33.4 ↓  | 139      | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 25.7    | n/a     | 117      | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.1     | 0.3 ↓   | 130      | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a     | 102      | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 17.5    | 17.5 ↑  | 124      | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 44.5 ↓  | 137      | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 17.3    | 63.1 ↓  | 136      | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 25.9    | 25.9 ↓  | 139      | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 37.7 ↑  | 135      | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 52.1    | 37.7 ↑  | 134      | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 28.2 ↓  | 140      | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 2.1     | 14.0 =  | 136      | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 2.9     | 31.6 ↓  | 136      | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0     | 33.7 ↓  | 135      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.8     | 30.4 ↓  | 138      | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 2.8     | 29.8 ↓  | 137      | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3     | 38.4 ↓  | 128      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 9.7     | 53.7 =  | 123      | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5     | 24.9 ↓  | 128      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 54.7    | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (6)         |

**Mozambique****133rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>49.6</b> ↓ | <b>115</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.5 ↓        | 119        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.9 ↓        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.0 ↓        | 130        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.2 ↓        | 133        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 7.81  | 47.9 ↓        | 89         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.7 =        | 9          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5   | 37.3 =        | 88         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 18.6  | 81.4 =        | 34         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>42.5</b> ↓ | <b>138</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 37.5  | 30.2 =        | 130        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.5 ↓        | 119        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.4 ↓        | 129        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 50.5 ↓        | 127        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1   | 17.5 ↓        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 81.4  | 81.4 ↓        | 35         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 35.9 ↓        | 130        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.8 ↓        | 93         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.3 ↓        | 132        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.3 ↓        | 134        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.21  | 0.8 ↓         | 137        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 4.5   | 100.0 =       | 15         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>49.5</b> ↓ | <b>113</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 33.9  | 35.7 ↑        | 94         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.9 ↓        | 121        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.0   | 17.3 ↓        | 128        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 8.9   | 8.9 =         | 94         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4   | 23.0 =        | 82         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 39.6 ↓        | 125        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.1   | 88.7 ↓        | 79         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.8   | 100.0 ↑       | 88         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.4  | 98.8 =        | 65         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>40.3</b> ↓ | <b>104</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 33    | n/a           | 108        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 69.0  | n/a           | 25         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>52.8</b> ↓ | <b>104</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 18.1  | 91.0 ↓        | 103        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 19.0  | 81.4 =        | 100        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 31.5  | 33.9 ↓        | 84         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.0  | 62.5 =        | 62         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 37.4 ↑        | 127        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.3 ↓        | 127        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.4 ↓        | 113        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.5 ↓        | 118        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>27.1</b> ↓ | <b>120</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.0 ↓        | 90         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.5 ↑        | 111        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.5 ↓        | 104        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 83.7  | 65.7 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3   | 11.2 ↓        | 78         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4           | 97         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.0 ↓        | 126        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 46.33 | 41.5 ↓        | 113        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Namibia

100th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 99th/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 5,413.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 23.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 59.1 |

**Namibia****100th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>57.2</b> ↑ | <b>51</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 61.2 ↑        | 79         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 17.1    | 43.6 =        | 128        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3     | 55.3 ↑        | 75         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 53.0    | 53.0 =        | 55         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 73.1    | 73.1 =        | 27         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.3     | 71.1 ↓        | 27         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.3     | 54.9 ↓        | 24         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 20.2    | 79.8 ↓        | 24         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.9     | 47.6 ↓        | 39         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.5     | 59.0 ↓        | 30         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.39    | 39.3 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1     | 51.7 ↓        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 51.0    | 51.0 ↓        | 46         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.2     | 69.8 ↓        | 31         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.7     | 62.1 ↑        | 40         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 8.5     | 28.3 =        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.1     | 68.7 ↓        | 44         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7     | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.0     | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>59.7</b> ↑ | <b>91</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 92.8    | 92.8 =        | 10         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.1     | 68.2 ↑        | 28         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 3.2     | 8.0 =         | 80         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.9     | 31.4 ↑        | 80         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 4,338.9 | 24.1 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.9     | 65.8 ↑        | 50         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 15.4    | 15.4 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6     | 60.4 ↓        | 41         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 55.9    | 55.9 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 7.0     | 96.9 ↑        | 41         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 28.8    | 72.6 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.1     | 68.9 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>37.3</b> ↓ | <b>105</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 104.5   | 87.1 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 59.3    | n/a           | 83         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 2.5     | 5.0 ↓         | 102        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a           | 103        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 31.0    | 31.0 ↑        | 101        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>69.9</b> ↓ | <b>100</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 6.4     | 93.2 ↓        | 111        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 46.7    | 46.7 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>51.5</b> ↑ | <b>117</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 56.5    | 51.5 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>52.7</b> ↑ | <b>100</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.5     | 56.7 =        | 85         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.3     | 55.2 ↑        | 43         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8     | 47.0 ↓        | 86         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7     | 44.8 ↑        | 99         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4     | 39.6 ↓        | 119        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.5     | 41.9 ↓        | 114        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.7    | 65.0 =        | 103        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2     | 36.6 ↑        | 82         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 29.8    | 50.6 =        | 104        | Multiple (6)         |

**Namibia****100th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>54.4</b> ↓ | <b>80</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.7 ↑        | 35         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.3 ↑        | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.4 ↑        | 94         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.1 ↓        | 75         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.49   | 56.8 ↑        | 81         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.3 ↓        | 89         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 41.2 =        | 67         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 37.0   | 63.0 =        | 75         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>63.7</b> ↑ | <b>39</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 9.7    | 88.2 =        | 29         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.3 ↓        | 79         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.8 ↑        | 57         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.2 ↑        | 80         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.5 ↑        | 93         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 82.5   | 82.5 ↑        | 32         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 32.8 ↑        | 136        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.3 ↑        | 35         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.2 ↓        | 56         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.4 ↑        | 65         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.77   | 70.8 ↓        | 61         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 1.9    | 100.0 =       | 8          | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>65.7</b> ↑ | <b>47</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 60.7   | 63.9 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.2 ↓        | 78         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.7 ↑        | 69         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 3.0    | 3.0 =         | 108        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.6    | 100.0 =       | 13         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 72.9 ↓        | 48         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.5    | 97.9 ↑        | 19         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 8.7    | 82.4 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.5   | 94.7 =        | 95         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>36.2</b> ↓ | <b>121</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 24     | n/a           | 120        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 54.6   | n/a           | 46         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>49.7</b> ↓ | <b>121</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 11.3   | 94.4 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 66.0   | 34.2 =        | 135        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 34.0   | 36.6 ↓        | 78         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0    | 37.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.3 ↑        | 65         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 59.1 ↓        | 45         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.7 ↑        | 94         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.4 ↓        | 81         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>34.1</b> ↑ | <b>77</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.6 ↑        | 52         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.2 ↑        | 89         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.22   | 6.0 ↑         | 72         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.0 ↓        | 81         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 80.7   | 65.2 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.36   | 5.7 ↑         | 78         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3    | 11.2 =        | 79         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↑         | 111        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.8 ↑        | 63         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 476.55 | 66.4 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 108th/135

**Performance Overview 2018**

**Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ South Asia average

**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 29.3  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.06 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 834.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.4   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.4  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.8 |

**Nepal****109th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>48.5 ↑</b> | <b>98</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.8 ↓        | 107        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.2      | 94.4 ↓        | 64         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 89.6     | 89.6 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.0 ↑        | 80         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 49.5     | 49.5 ↓        | 79         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 57.7     | 57.7 =        | 61         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.3 ↓        | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.0 ↓        | 87         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 32.1     | 68.0 ↑        | 87         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.0 ↓        | 90         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.7 ↓        | 92         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.78     | 78.1 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.6 ↓        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 31.0     | 31.0 ↑        | 102        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.3 ↓        | 87         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.7 ↓        | 122        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 5.5      | 18.3 =        | 133        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑        | 105        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3      | 63.0 ↑        | 45         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>48.5 ↑</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 34.3     | 34.3 =        | 122        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 27.0 ↓        | 126        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.3      | 5.2 ↑         | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 27,598.5 | 43.8 ↓        | 75         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.4 ↑        | 130        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 1.8      | 13.1 ↑        | 136        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 77.3     | 77.3 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 25.0     | 78.1 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 35.1     | 66.2 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 2.7      | 27.7 ↑        | 126        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>40.5 ↑</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 123.2    | 100.0 ↑       | 57         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 52.4     | n/a           | 93         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.8      | 1.5 =         | 111        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2      | n/a           | 76         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 19.7     | 19.7 ↑        | 120        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>70.3 ↑</b> | <b>96</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 7.2      | 91.1 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 49.4     | 49.4 ↓        | 82         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>66.8 ↑</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 61.4     | 66.8 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>48.4 ↑</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 4.7      | 31.3 =        | 124        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.3 ↑        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.8 ↓        | 125        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.1 ↑        | 92         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.2 ↓        | 102        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑        | 95         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.2     | 67.8 ↑        | 98         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.3 ↑        | 96         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 22.4     | 68.9 ↑        | 83         | Multiple (6)         |

**Nepal****109th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>44.8 ↑</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.6 ↑        | 79         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 30.9 ↑        | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.6 ↑        | 116        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.9 ↓        | 86         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 17.18  | 0.0           | 139        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3    | 88.1 ↑        | 49         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.3    | 32.2 ↑        | 116        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 42.9   | 57.1 =        | 83         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>49.1 ↑</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.2   | 51.7 =        | 112        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 37.5 ↑        | 114        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.4 ↑        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.3 ↓        | 119        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.3 ↑        | 96         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 75.3   | 75.3 ↓        | 50         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.0 ↑        | 117        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.3 ↑        | 34         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.5 ↑        | 113        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.0 ↑        | 106        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.34   | 17.2 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.3   | 95.4 =        | 37         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>62.9 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 69.2   | 72.9 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.2 ↓        | 54         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.0 ↑        | 80         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 62.2   | 62.2 ↑        | 34         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6    | 26.1 =        | 74         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.3 ↓        | 102        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.5    | 96.0 =        | 40         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 9.4    | 80.6 ↓        | 131        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 96.4 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>46.7 ↑</b> | <b>84</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 72     | n/a           | 86         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 49.4   | n/a           | 59         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>54.0 ↑</b> | <b>98</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 24.9   | 87.6 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 16.5   | 83.9 ↑        | 91         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 43.0   | 46.3 ↓        | 50         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.0    | 50.0 =        | 88         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.6 ↑        | 118        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.1 ↑        | 111        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.7 ↑        | 117        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.6 ↑        | 103        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>29.0 ↓</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.5 ↓        | 108        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.0 ↓        | 104        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 1.0 ↓         | 100        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.9 ↓        | 115        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 109.3  | 69.7 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.6 ↓         | 110        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3    | 10.1 =        | 83         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↑         | 102        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.6 ↓        | 93         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 102.55 | 49.9 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Netherlands

**6th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 5th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 17.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.72 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 48,345.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.9      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 6.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 28.2 |

**Netherlands****6th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 77.9 ↓  | 4        | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.8 ↓  | 29       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.6       | 99.8 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.8      | 99.8 ↑  | 73       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.0       | 83.3 ↓  | 16       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 62.8      | 62.8 ↑  | 11       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 76.9      | 76.9 =  | 21       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.3       | 88.6 ↓  | 4        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 5.1       | 67.7 ↓  | 8        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 10.0      | 90.0 ↑  | 3        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4       | 56.8 ↑  | 17       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.4       | 74.1 ↓  | 6        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.99      | 98.9 ↑  | 4        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.0       | 66.5 ↓  | 14       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 82.0      | 82.0 ↓  | 8        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.3 ↓  | 7        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.1       | 85.3 ↓  | 5        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 28.5      | 95.0 =  | 2        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.3       | 87.7 ↓  | 5        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7       | 47.0 =  | 106      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0       | 70.0 =  | 24       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 92.4 ↓  | 4        | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 82.1      | 82.1 =  | 24       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 86.3 ↑  | 3        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 72.6      | 100.0 = | 8        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.5       | 75.6 ↓  | 7        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 228,866.0 | 77.0 ↓  | 28       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 6.3       | 88.3 ↓  | 3        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 86.4      | 86.4 ↑  | 6        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.3       | 88.4 ↓  | 2        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.4       | 99.6 ↓  | 15       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6       | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.8       | 97.5 ↓  | 4        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 75.1 ↑  | 19       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 120.5     | 100.0 = | 67       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 90.8      | n/a     | 35       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 42.3      | 84.7 ↑  | 4        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 6.2       | n/a     | 31       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 90.4      | 90.4 ↓  | 12       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.7       | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 96.0 ↑  | 20       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.7      | 96.0 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 84.5 ↓  | 6        | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.1      | 80.9 =  | 27       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.4       | 72.6 ↓  | 5        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5       | 75.7 ↓  | 3        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.5       | 75.0 ↑  | 3        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.7       | 78.9 ↓  | 4        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.0       | 66.6 ↓  | 15       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 18.0      | 100.0 = | 9        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.3       | 70.9 ↑  | 7        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 11.7      | 95.7 ↓  | 21       | Multiple (6)         |

## Netherlands

6th /140

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | 72.3 ↓  | 6        | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.1 ↓  | 11       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.3 ↑  | 6        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 82.2 ↓  | 2        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.6 ↑  | 6        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓  | 10       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.9       | 72.9 ↓  | 5        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 12.2      | 87.8 =  | 7        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | 74.9 ↑  | 10       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.8      | 75.3 =  | 68       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.4 ↑  | 15       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 80.9 ↓  | 3        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.5 ↑  | 122      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.2 ↑  | 10       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 93.8      | 93.8 ↓  | 12       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.0 ↑  | 24       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.4 ↑  | 66       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.2       | 86.4 ↓  | 2        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 64.2 ↑  | 13       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.91      | 88.8 ↑  | 25       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 19.8      | 83.6 ↓  | 90       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | 83.7 ↑  | 16       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 113.9     | 100.0 = | 22       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.6 ↑  | 20       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.4 ↑  | 18       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 96.4      | 96.4 ↑  | 15       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.3       | 72.1 =  | 29       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.5 ↑  | 33       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.5       | 95.9 ↑  | 42       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.0      | 100.0 = | 39       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.7      | 100.0 = | 43       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | 73.9 ↑  | 21       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 834       | n/a     | 28       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 95.1      | n/a     | 9        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | 80.3 ↑  | 3        | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 4.4       | 97.8 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 3.5       | 97.0 =  | 8        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 89.7      | 96.6 ↓  | 3        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5      | 71.9 =  | 38       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.6 ↑  | 7        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 79.7 ↓  | 5        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑  | 6        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.3 ↑  | 9        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | 77.5 ↓  | 9        | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.7 ↓  | 14       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.8 ↓  | 6        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 20.59     | 94.3 ↓  | 12       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 72.3 ↑  | 5        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 854.3     | 100.0 ↑ | 8        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 183.37    | 95.9 ↑  | 11       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.0       | 67.1 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.16      | 40.7 ↓  | 17       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.7 ↑  | 17       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 10,568.62 | 99.7 ↑  | 8        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# New Zealand

**18th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 16th/135

**Performance Overview 2018** Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.8      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.15 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 41,593.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.8 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.3 |   |     |

**New Zealand****18th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>81.6</b> ↓  | <b>1</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.1      | 84.3 ↓         | 7         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.0      | 98.4 =         | 31        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑        | 36        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.2      | 86.9 ↓         | 8         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 66.1     | 66.1 ↓         | 2         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 88.5     | 88.5 =         | 8         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.3      | 89.0 ↓         | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 5.2      | 69.9 ↓         | 6         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 13.6     | 86.4 ↑         | 8         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4      | 56.2 ↑         | 19        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.3      | 72.4 ↓         | 10        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.98     | 98.3 ↑         | 5         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.0      | 65.9 ↓         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 89.0     | 89.0 ↓         | 1         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 83.6 ↓         | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.0      | 83.2 ↓         | 8         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 26.0     | 86.7 =         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.0      | 83.9 ↓         | 9         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 9.3      | 93.0 =         | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.0      | 70.0 =         | 24        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>76.1</b> ↓  | <b>39</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 70.1     | 70.1 =         | 56        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑         | 39        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 15.4     | 38.5 =         | 47        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.9      | 48.3 ↑         | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 96,703.9 | 62.0 ↓         | 43        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.5      | 74.3 ↓         | 26        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 33.1     | 33.1 ↑         | 50        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1      | 68.8 ↓         | 23        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.4      | 97.5 ↑         | 35        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 2.4      | 99.6 =         | 29        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.0      | 83.7 ↓         | 30        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>73.4</b> ↑  | <b>23</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 136.0    | 100.0 =        | 30        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 101.6    | n/a            | 26        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 33.6     | 67.2 ↑         | 20        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 5.2      | n/a            | 35        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 88.5     | 88.5 ↑         | 17        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.2      | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>96.2</b> ↓  | <b>18</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.8     | 96.2 ↓         | 17        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>83.2</b> ↓  | <b>10</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 13.1     | 87.3 =         | 7         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.9      | 64.5 ↓         | 21        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.0      | 66.7 ↓         | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0      | 66.9 ↓         | 17        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.2      | 70.0 ↓         | 20        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.4      | 56.6 ↓         | 51        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 18.9     | 100.0 =        | 7         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.3      | 72.4 ↑         | 5         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 14.5     | 88.8 =         | 44        | Multiple (6)         |

## New Zealand

18th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 73.5 ↓  | 4        | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.6 ↓  | 5        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.7 ↓  | 34       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.2 ↓  | 33       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.2 ↓  | 4        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.60     | 89.3 ↓  | 35       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3      | 88.2 ↓  | 47       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.7      | 67.7 ↑  | 13       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 11.0     | 89.0 =  | 3        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 78.4 ↓  | 4        | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 0.0      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.5 ↓  | 20       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.9 ↓  | 13       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 75.6 ↓  | 19       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.9 ↑  | 20       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 84.5     | 84.5 ↑  | 28       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.1 ↓  | 72       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.5 ↓  | 11       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 83.4 ↓  | 6        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.5 ↓  | 17       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94     | 92.2 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 2.8      | 100.0 = | 11       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 76.1 ↓  | 26       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 154.8    | 100.0 = | 8        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.1 ↓  | 10       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.5 ↑  | 15       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 40.9     | 40.9 ↑  | 46       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.0      | 49.7 =  | 41       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.1      | 85.2 ↓  | 9        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.5      | 99.9 ↑  | 3        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -8.4     | 100.0 = | 22       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.8     | 90.8 =  | 110      | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 53.8 ↑  | 67       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 172      | n/a     | 64       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 26.3     | n/a     | 116      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 76.4 ↓  | 12       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.3      | 99.9 =  | 7        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 0.5      | 100.0 = | 1        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 84.2     | 90.6 ↓  | 15       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5      | 53.1 =  | 82       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.2 ↓  | 15       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 77.6 ↓  | 9        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓  | 16       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.3 ↓  | 6        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 61.4 ↑  | 27       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.8 ↓  | 10       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.2 ↑  | 36       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 7.21     | 64.6 ↓  | 21       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.6 ↓  | 19       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 438.3    | 90.1 ↑  | 27       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 58.15    | 75.0 ↑  | 23       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.2      | 38.4 =  | 34       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.03     | 9.0 ↑   | 47       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.7 ↑  | 24       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 4,326.40 | 90.1 ↓  | 24       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

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# Nicaragua

**104th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 101st/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 6.2     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 2,206.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 7.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 46.2 |

**Nicaragua****104th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>43.9</b> ↓ | <b>122</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.6     | 76.3 ↑        | 25         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 7.4     | 76.7 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 49         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1     | 50.9 ↓        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 49.9    | 49.9 ↓        | 73         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 92.3    | 92.3 =        | 4          | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 1.6     | 10.6 ↑        | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.1     | 18.3 ↓        | 133        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 30.4    | 69.6 ↑        | 73         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.0     | 33.2 ↑        | 105        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.3     | 21.0 ↑        | 130        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.39    | 38.8 ↓        | 117        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.0     | 32.7 ↓        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 26.0    | 26.0 =        | 127        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 43.2 ↑        | 119        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2     | 37.2 ↓        | 125        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 6.5     | 21.7 =        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.5     | 57.7 ↓        | 80         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.0     | 40.0 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.0     | 30.0 =        | 131        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>55.2</b> ↑ | <b>104</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 48.6    | 48.6 =        | 95         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.8 ↓        | 60         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.0     | 16.4 ↑        | 120        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 5,604.7 | 26.3 ↓        | 113        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.7     | 45.1 ↓        | 110        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 8.7     | 8.7 ↓         | 89         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.2     | 36.4 ↓        | 99         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 89.0    | 89.0 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 18.2    | 85.2 ↑        | 109        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 21.0    | 80.6 =        | 97         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.5     | 41.2 ↓        | 115        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>32.0</b> ↑ | <b>111</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 131.6   | 100.0 =       | 37         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 30.4    | n/a           | 110        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 3.4     | 6.8 ↑         | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 24.6    | 24.6 ↑        | 113        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>74.0</b> ↓ | <b>79</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 3.7     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 48.1    | 48.1 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>90.4</b> ↑ | <b>36</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 68.9    | 90.4 ↑        | 35         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>45.5</b> ↓ | <b>113</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.3     | 42.0 =        | 111        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4     | 40.4 ↓        | 115        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 34.3 ↓        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.3     | 37.8 ↓        | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2     | 36.4 ↓        | 127        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3     | 38.6 ↓        | 126        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 11.7    | 65.0 =        | 103        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.6     | 25.9 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 30.2    | 49.5 =        | 105        | Multiple (6)         |

**Nicaragua****104th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>53.8 ↓</b> | <b>89</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.2 ↓        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 29.1 ↓        | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.0 ↑        | 126        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.6 ↑        | 106        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.85   | 74.3 ↑        | 53         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6    | 92.8 ↑        | 28         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 37.0 =        | 91         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 12.8   | 87.2 =        | 11         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>52.8 ↓</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.9   | 77.2 =        | 62         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.8 ↓        | 54         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.7 ↓        | 51         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.3 ↓        | 117        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.7    | 11.4 ↓        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a    | 65.2 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.3 ↓        | 19         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.2 ↑        | 30         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.5 ↓        | 119        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.5 ↓        | 118        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.53   | 41.2 ↑        | 91         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.1   | 79.0 ↓        | 99         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>54.0 ↓</b> | <b>90</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 36.5   | 38.4 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.9 ↑        | 107        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.2    | 19.6 ↑        | 122        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.8    | 0.8 =         | 114        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4    | 22.7 =        | 83         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 66.6 ↓        | 68         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.0    | 99.0 ↓        | 11         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 98         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 100.0 =       | n/a        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>39.7 ↑</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 33     | n/a           | 109        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 59.2   | n/a           | 37         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>49.6 ↓</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 65.4   | 67.3 ↑        | 133        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 14.0   | 86.4 =        | 84         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 35.3   | 38.0 ↓        | 75         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =        | 96         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.2 ↓        | 83         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.2 ↑        | 117        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 37.8 ↓        | 124        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.5 ↓        | 131        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>27.0 ↓</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.5 ↓        | 101        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.7 ↑        | 123        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.6           | 111        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.2 ↓        | 133        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 71.3   | 63.4 ↑        | 113        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02   | 0.3 ↓         | 116        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 3.6 ↑         | 108        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 29.0 ↓        | 114        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 220.82 | 58.1 ↓        | 89         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Nigeria

**115th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 112nd/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 188.7   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.88 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,994.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 43.0 |

**Nigeria****115th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>41.7 ↑</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.5 ↓        | 115        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 9.8      | 68.3 =        | 114        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 0.0      | 0.0           | 139        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.9      | 31.2 ↓        | 129        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 54.2     | 54.2 ↑        | 46         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5     | 38.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.1      | 35.4 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.5      | 25.2 ↓        | 121        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 37.4     | 62.6 ↑        | 96         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.7      | 28.6 ↓        | 119        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.9      | 31.7 ↓        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.48     | 48.3 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.8      | 30.3 ↑        | 121        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 27.0     | 27.0 ↓        | 125        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.3 ↓        | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.1      | 35.3 ↓        | 129        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 7.4      | 24.7 ↑        | 121        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.5      | 59.0 ↓        | 77         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.0      | 70.0 =        | 23         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>42.3 ↑</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 66.6     | 66.6 =        | 64         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.4      | 23.4 ↓        | 132        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 4.1      | 10.3 =        | 75         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.7      | 11.3 ↑        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 26,395.1 | 43.2 ↑        | 78         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.1      | 34.5 ↓        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 20.0     | 20.0 ↓        | 64         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.5      | 25.3 ↓        | 124        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 60.6     | 60.6 ↑        | 114        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 16.7     | 86.7 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 43.4     | 57.8 ↑        | 131        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.0      | 16.1 ↓        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>26.2 ↑</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 75.9     | 63.3 ↓        | 124        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 19.9     | n/a           | 126        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.0      | 0.1 ↓         | 136        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0      | n/a           | 105        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 25.7     | 25.7 ↑        | 107        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>56.4 ↓</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 16.1     | 66.4 ↓        | 133        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 46.4     | 46.4 ↓        | 103        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>50.9 ↑</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 56.3     | 50.9 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>40.2 ↓</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 6.9      | 46.0 =        | 105        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7      | 44.2 ↓        | 91         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 2.9      | 32.2 ↑        | 137        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.9      | 32.1 ↓        | 135        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3      | 38.4 ↓        | 121        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.8      | 46.7 ↓        | 98         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 8.7      | 48.2 =        | 133        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5      | 24.3 ↓        | 131        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 37.6     | 31.1 =        | 119        | Multiple (6)         |

**Nigeria****115th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 52.4 ↓  | 99       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.3 ↑  | 115      | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.8 ↓  | 98       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.4 ↓  | 52       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.6 ↓  | 48       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.51  | 29.9 ↑  | 111      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 94.5 =  | 18       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.0    | 24.2 ↓  | 131      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 27.1   | 72.9 =  | 59       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 58.5 ↓  | 73       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 3.2    | 100.0 = | 7        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.0 ↓  | 16       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.0 ↓  | 112      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 74.6 ↑  | 26       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 18.9 ↓  | 121      | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 60.8   | 60.8 ↑  | 101      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.9 ↑  | 32       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 66.6 ↑  | 21       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.0 ↓  | 57       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 44.0 ↓  | 89       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.45   | 30.8 ↑  | 108      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.5   | 92.4 =  | 56       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 44.1 ↓  | 131      | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 14.8   | 15.6 ↑  | 132      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.7    | 28.9 ↓  | 132      | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.7    | 11.2 ↓  | 138      | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 9.6    | 9.6 ↓   | 92       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.3    | 5.3 =   | 131      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.3 ↓  | 107      | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 12.8   | 75.1 ↓  | 113      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.6   | 100.0 = | 68       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.8   | 99.7 =  | 58       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 70.8 ↑  | 30       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,019  | n/a     | 24       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 16.7   | n/a     | 134      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 55.4 ↑  | 83       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 28.8   | 85.6 ↑  | 114      | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 18.9   | 81.5 ↑  | 99       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 27.8   | 29.9 ↓  | 99       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0    | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 64.0 ↑  | 13       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.2 ↓  | 44       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.3 ↓  | 61       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.7 ↓  | 77       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 31.4 ↓  | 93       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.3 ↓  | 64       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.5 ↑  | 94       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01   | 0.2 ↑   | 119      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.5 ↓  | 119      | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 157.3  | 75.0 ↑  | 65       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01   | 0.1 ↑   | 123      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a    | 9.8 ↓   | n/a      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.02   | 6.5 ↓   | 49       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.4 ↓  | 82       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 111.52 | 50.8 ↓  | 103      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Norway

**16th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 14th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.3      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.30 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 74,940.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.1      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 6.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 6.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 27.5 |

**Norway****16th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>76.7</b> ↓  | <b>8</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.0       | 83.4 ↓         | 10        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.5       | 100.0 ↓        | 10        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0     | 100.0 ↓        | 41        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.8       | 79.8 ↓         | 22        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 64.0      | 64.0 ↓         | 5         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 76.9      | 76.9 =         | 21        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.0       | 83.5 ↓         | 11        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.4       | 56.9 ↓         | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 7.6       | 92.4 ↓         | 1         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8       | 47.5 ↓         | 40        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.0       | 66.1 ↓         | 20        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.98      | 97.8 ↑         | 11        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.8       | 63.0 ↓         | 18        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 85.0      | 85.0 =         | 3         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 79.3 ↓         | 17        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.5       | 74.6 ↓         | 22        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 20.0      | 66.7 =         | 47        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.0       | 83.0 ↓         | 12        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7       | 67.0 =         | 32        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 8.3       | 83.0 =         | 3         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>74.7</b> ↓  | <b>45</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 50.4      | 50.4 =         | 90        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 59.2 ↑         | 43        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 10.9      | 27.3 =         | 53        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.5       | 57.6 ↓         | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 135,535.8 | 67.6 ↓         | 34        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.6       | 75.9 ↓         | 20        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 5.8       | 5.8 ↓          | 105       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1       | 69.0 ↓         | 22        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.8       | 97.1 ↓         | 39        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6       | 100.0 =        | 6         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.6       | 93.9 ↓         | 16        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>81.6</b> ↑  | <b>10</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 107.8     | 89.9 ↓         | 86        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 95.1      | n/a            | 32        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 40.2      | 80.5 ↑         | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 15.4      | n/a            | 10        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 97.3      | 97.3 ↑         | 4         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.7       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>98.4</b> ↑  | <b>9</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 71.5      | 98.4 ↑         | 8         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>83.9</b> ↓  | <b>8</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.8      | 85.2 =         | 13        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.1       | 68.2 ↓         | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2       | 69.8 ↓         | 10        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0       | 66.1 ↓         | 22        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.3       | 71.6 ↓         | 13        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.2       | 70.6 ↓         | 5         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 17.9      | 99.2 ↑         | 11        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.8       | 64.0 ↓         | 15        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 8.9       | 100.0 =        | 4         | Multiple (6)         |

## Norway

16th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>62.8</b> ↓ | <b>29</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.7 ↓        | 23        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.4 ↑        | 15        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.4 ↓        | 43        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 54.1 ↓        | 83        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.80     | 81.3 ↓        | 45        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.4 ↑        | 111       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.5      | 63.0 ↓        | 21        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 72.8 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>73.5</b> ↓ | <b>14</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.7      | 90.3 =        | 20        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.4 ↑        | 78        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 77.5 ↓        | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑        | 131       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.5 ↓        | 9         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 97.9     | 97.9 ↓        | 6         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.7 ↑        | 58        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.5 ↑        | 101       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.2 ↓        | 15        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.8 ↓        | 35        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.96     | 95.6 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 15.9     | 89.0 =        | 69        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>80.1</b> ↓ | <b>23</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 137.4    | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.0 ↓        | 13        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↓        | 21        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 52.1     | 52.1 ↑        | 38        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.6      | 76.3 =        | 26        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.1      | 84.5 ↓        | 11        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.2      | 98.6 ↓        | 13        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 3.5      | 95.9 ↓        | 113       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.0     | 100.0 =       | 54        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>61.3</b> ↑ | <b>50</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 346      | n/a           | 47        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.2     | n/a           | 93        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>77.0</b> ↓ | <b>9</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.9      | 99.6 =        | 20        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.0      | 96.5 =        | 12        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 93.1     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5     | 71.9 =        | 38        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.4 ↓        | 49        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.9 ↓        | 4         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.2 ↓        | 38        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.7 ↓        | 15        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>67.8</b> ↓ | <b>20</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.1 ↓        | 40        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.6 ↓        | 19        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 14.25    | 83.6 ↑        | 17        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓        | 20        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 502.7    | 92.1 ↑        | 20        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 115.24   | 87.4 ↓        | 16        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.9      | 64.4 ↑        | 21        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.07     | 18.1 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.3 ↓        | 23        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,457.38 | 87.7 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 61st/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018

**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.1      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.15 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 17,972.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.9      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 6.3 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>63.1</b> ↑ | <b>36</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 6.4      | 89.9 ↓        | 4         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.7      | 99.5 =        | 19        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.3      | 89.0 ↑        | 5         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 51.2     | 51.2 ↑        | 65        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 42.3     | 42.3 =        | 103       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.5 ↑        | 18        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.1 ↑        | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 40.7     | 59.3 ↓        | 103       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 59.0 ↑        | 15        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.7 ↑        | 13        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.83     | 83.2 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.1 ↑        | 7         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 44.0     | 44.0 ↓        | 59        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.4 ↑        | 20        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.4 ↑        | 17        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 13.0     | 43.3 =        | 87        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.4 ↑        | 37        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.0      | 40.0 =        | 106       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>81.8</b> ↑ | <b>24</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 92.4     | 92.4 =        | 12        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 6.0      | 82.6 ↑        | 8         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.1 ↑        | 43        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 81,119.1 | 59.2 ↓        | 47        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.9 ↑        | 28        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 63.6     | 63.6 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.5 ↑        | 18        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.6     | 99.6 ↑        | 73        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.7      | 94.1 ↑        | 59        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 14.6     | 87.1 =        | 80        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.4 ↓        | 44        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>56.9</b> ↑ | <b>61</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 149.8    | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 93.9     | n/a           | 33        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.5      | 15.1 ↑        | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.4      | n/a           | 72        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 76.8     | 76.8 ↑        | 38        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>85.0</b> ↓ | <b>58</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.4      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 70.0     | 70.0 ↓        | 60        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>81.9</b> ↑ | <b>65</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.2     | 81.9 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>71.6</b> ↑ | <b>36</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.6      | 63.9 =        | 68        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.5 ↑        | 37        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.2 ↑        | 26        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.9 ↑        | 39        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.7          | 30        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.8 ↑        | 56        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 14.7     | 81.5 ↑        | 60        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.3 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.0     | 97.5 =        | 14        | Multiple (6)         |

**Oman****47th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | 62.5 ↑  | 33       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.0     | 66.5 ↑  | 9        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.3     | 55.1 ↑  | 31       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9     | 64.7 ↑  | 75       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 61.5 ↑  | 39       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.20    | 65.3 ↓  | 71       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3     | 87.9 ↓  | 51       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.9     | 46.7 ↑  | 45       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 47.4    | 52.6 =  | 87       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | 55.6 ↑  | 93       | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | N/Appl. | 0.0     | 138      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3     | 54.9 ↑  | 34       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.4     | 73.7 ↑  | 14       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5     | 74.3 ↑  | 28       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.5     | 58.1 ↑  | 29       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1    | 71.1 ↓  | 60       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 47.9 ↑  | 90       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 65.9 ↑  | 23       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.1     | 67.8 ↑  | 29       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.4     | 57.3 ↑  | 41       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.23    | 3.4 ↓   | 132      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.0    | 93.1 =  | 51       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -       | 63.4 ↑  | 56       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 62.7    | 66.0 ↑  | 51       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 62.0 ↑  | 17       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 49.8 ↑  | 19       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 46.9    | 46.9 ↓  | 41       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1     | 18.5 =  | 96       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4     | 73.4 ↑  | 45       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.8     | 97.4 ↑  | 30       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 17.8    | 58.4 ↓  | 137      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.9    | 97.9 =  | 75       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | 55.8 ↑  | 62       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 170     | n/a     | 65       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 55.5    | n/a     | 43       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -       | 62.7 ↑  | 52       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 4.0     | 98.0 =  | 53       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.3     | 94.2 =  | 36       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 38.1    | 41.0 ↓  | 65       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0     | 43.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3     | 55.1 ↑  | 39       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.9     | 64.8 ↑  | 31       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 59.4 ↑  | 31       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7     | 45.8 ↑  | 49       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | 32.6 ↑  | 86       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.5     | 75.0    | 9        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 60.5 ↑  | 25       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.09    | 2.7 ↓   | 84       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.3     | 54.4 ↑  | 34       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 108.0   | 69.5 ↑  | 91       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.18    | 3.1 ↓   | 92       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2     | 8.2 ↑   | 87       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00    | 1.3 ↑   | 80       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.7 ↑  | 30       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00    | 0.0     | 124      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Pakistan

**107th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 106th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 197.3   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.83 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,541.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.5 |

**Pakistan****107th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>46.3 ↑</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 45.9 ↑        | 121        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 4.4      | 86.8 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 0.0      | 0.0           | 140        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.2 ↑        | 100        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 45.9     | 45.9 ↑        | 105        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.7 ↑        | 70         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↑        | 46         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 43.2     | 56.8 ↑        | 112        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 45.9 ↑        | 46         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 62         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.50     | 50.0 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.9 ↑        | 53         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 32.0     | 32.0 =        | 99         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 105        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 83         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.6      | 25.3 ↑        | 117        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.3      | 63.0 ↑        | 45         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 8.0      | 80.0 =        | 5          | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>59.0 ↑</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 66.9     | 66.9 =        | 62         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 49.1 ↓        | 69         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 11.6     | 29.1 =        | 52         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.4 ↑        | 52         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 98,082.1 | 62.2 ↓        | 41         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.3 ↑        | 89         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 33.4     | 33.4 ↓        | 49         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.3 ↑        | 69         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 73.6     | 73.6 ↑        | 109        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 17.1     | 86.3 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 34.3     | 67.0 ↑        | 112        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.7 ↑        | 102        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>23.6 ↑</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 73.4     | 61.1 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 24.7     | n/a           | 119        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.9      | 1.9 ↑         | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 99         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 15.5     | 15.5 ↑        | 126        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>69.6 ↓</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.5      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 39.1     | 39.1 ↓        | 124        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>58.2 ↑</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 58.6     | 58.2 ↑        | 108        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>39.9 ↑</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 5.2      | 34.6 =        | 121        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.3 ↑        | 64         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.1 ↑        | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.8 ↑        | 51         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.2 ↑        | 75         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑        | 63         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 8.6      | 47.7 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 42         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 47.6     | 5.9 ↓         | 131        | Multiple (6)         |

**Pakistan****107th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 47.9 ↓  | 122      | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.1 ↑  | 66       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.0 ↑  | 53       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.5 ↓  | 128      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.4 ↑  | 110      | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 16.85  | 0.0     | 138      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4    | 89.2 ↑  | 43       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.1    | 28.1 ↓  | 127      | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 28.3   | 71.7 =  | 62       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 49.7 ↑  | 121      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.2   | 51.7 =  | 112      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.9 ↑  | 44       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.9 ↑  | 108      | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.1 ↑  | 123      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.8 ↑  | 46       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 59.8   | 59.8 ↑  | 105      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.0 ↑  | 88       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.2 ↑  | 79       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.5 ↑  | 94       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.6 ↑  | 61       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.17   | 0.0     | 138      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 14.5   | 91.0 ↓  | 64       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 54.1 ↑  | 89       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 15.8   | 16.7 ↑  | 129      | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.3 ↑  | 62       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.8 ↑  | 28       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 29.1   | 29.1 ↑  | 58       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7    | 11.4 =  | 109      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.7 ↓  | 94       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.1   | 80.7 ↑  | 104      | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.5    | 100.0 = | 82       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.4   | 98.9 =  | 63       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 70.7 ↑  | 31       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 963    | n/a     | 25       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 22.0   | n/a     | 126      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 59.1 ↑  | 67       | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 7.6    | 96.2 ↑  | 73       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 17.5   | 82.9 ↑  | 96       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 44.5   | 47.9 ↓  | 47       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.1 ↑  | 58       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 49.0 ↑  | 98       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.9 ↑  | 56       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.2 ↑  | 32       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 34.9 ↑  | 75       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.6 ↑  | 107      | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.2 ↑  | 54       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.9 ↓   | 102      | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.1 ↑  | 50       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 203.7  | 78.8 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.05   | 0.8 ↓   | 105      | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.2    | 8.2 ↓   | 88       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04   | 10.8 ↑  | 41       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.6 ↑  | 33       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 131.02 | 52.5 ↑  | 100      | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



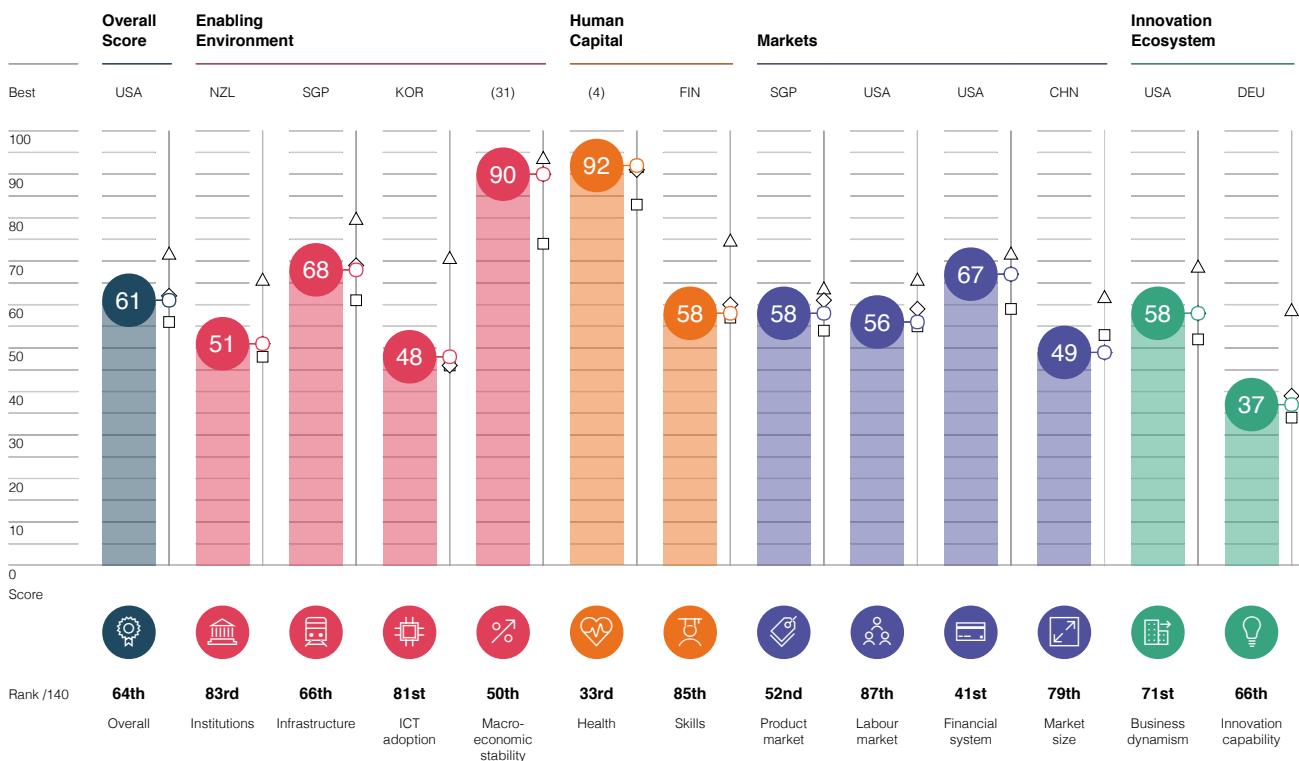
# Panama

**64th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 55th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 4.1      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.08 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 15,089.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 8.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 50.4 |

**Panama****64th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>50.9</b> ↓ | <b>83</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.7 ↓        | 72        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 9.7      | 68.9 ↑        | 113       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 32        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.4 ↓        | 83        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 53.9     | 53.9 ↓        | 47        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 34.6     | 34.6 =        | 116       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.6      | 26.6 ↓        | 118       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.7 ↓        | 91        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.6     | 69.4 ↑        | 74        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.4 ↓        | 76        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.4 ↓        | 113       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.72     | 71.9 ↑        | 63        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.1 ↓        | 90        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 37.0     | 37.0 ↓        | 80        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.4 ↓        | 63        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.0 ↓        | 54        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 11.0     | 36.7 =        | 96        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.3 ↓        | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 81        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>68.3</b> ↓ | <b>66</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 54.2     | 54.2 =        | 88        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.8 ↓        | 56        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.0      | 2.6 =         | 95        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.7 ↓        | 31        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 43,824.3 | 50.0 ↓        | 68        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.3 ↓        | 13        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 52.0     | 52.0 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.6 ↓        | 7         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 95.5     | 95.5 ↑        | 93        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 13.8     | 89.8 ↑        | 90        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 10.2     | 91.6 =        | 66        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.4 ↓        | 90        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>47.5</b> ↑ | <b>81</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 145.8    | 100.0 =       | 20        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 60.7     | n/a           | 81        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 10.9     | 21.8 ↑        | 70        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.5      | n/a           | 68        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 54.0     | 54.0 ↑        | 78        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>89.8</b> ↑ | <b>50</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.8      | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 79.6     | 79.6 ↑        | 54        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>91.8</b> ↑ | <b>33</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 69.4     | 91.8 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>58.2</b> ↓ | <b>85</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.8      | 65.3 =        | 63        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 ↓        | 83        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.8 ↓        | 91        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.4 ↓        | 86        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.7 ↓        | 97        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.1 ↓        | 119       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.7     | 70.6 =        | 90        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.9 ↓        | 100       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 21.9     | 70.3 =        | 81        | Multiple (6)         |

**Panama****64th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>58.0</b> ↓ | <b>52</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.9 ↓        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.1 ↓        | 59        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.8 ↓        | 39        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.0 ↓        | 45        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.78     | 68.1 ↓        | 61        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.5      | 91.3 =        | 36        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.9      | 46.7 ↓        | 46        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 47.8     | 52.2 =        | 88        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>56.5</b> ↓ | <b>87</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 18.1     | 70.6 =        | 80        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.3 ↓        | 120       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.3 ↓        | 81        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.5 ↓        | 102       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 32.2 ↓        | 84        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1     | 71.1 =        | 60        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↓        | 101       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.0 ↓        | 41        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.1 ↓        | 70        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 37.9 ↓        | 121       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.69     | 60.8 ↓        | 77        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 20.0     | 83.3 =        | 92        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>66.9</b> ↓ | <b>41</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 88.0     | 92.7 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.2 ↓        | 39        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.2 ↓        | 40        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 25.9     | 25.9 ↓        | 66        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.2      | 37.2 =        | 54        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.6 ↓        | 21        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.5      | 95.9 ↓        | 41        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 8.6      | 82.8 ↓        | 129       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.8     | 95.5 =        | 91        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>48.9</b> ↑ | <b>79</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 95       | n/a           | 76        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 40.3     | n/a           | 80        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>58.3</b> ↑ | <b>71</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 5.7      | 97.2 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.0      | 94.5 =        | 31        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 27.1     | 29.2 ↓        | 101       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.0      | 50.0 ↑        | 88        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.8 ↓        | 62        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.7 ↓        | 72        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 64        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.0 ↓        | 75        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>37.5</b> ↓ | <b>66</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.4 ↓        | 47        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.6 ↓        | 68        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.26     | 7.2 ↑         | 69        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.8 ↓        | 84        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 165.7    | 75.8 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.12     | 13.8 ↓        | 64        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1      | 2.1 =         | 115       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 0.5 ↑         | 90        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑        | 54        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,096.52 | 82.3 ↓        | 37        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Paraguay

**95th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 96th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.0     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 4,259.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.6     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 47.9 |

**Paraguay****95th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>45.3 ↑</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.8 ↑        | 95         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 9.3     | 70.2 =        | 112        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.9    | 98.9 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.8     | 29.3 ↑        | 130        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.5    | 48.5 ↓        | 88         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 84.6    | 84.6 =        | 14         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 1.9     | 14.9 ↓        | 136        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.8     | 29.3 ↑        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 32.3    | 67.7 ↑        | 88         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4     | 40.4 ↑        | 70         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.2     | 19.5 ↓        | 135        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.57    | 57.3 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.0     | 34.1 ↓        | 113        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0    | 29.0 ↓        | 113        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.0     | 50.2 ↑        | 95         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4     | 40.3 ↑        | 112        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 12.0    | 40.0 =        | 91         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.1     | 52.2 ↓        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7     | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 2.7     | 27.0 =        | 136        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>56.3 ↑</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 47.3    | 47.3 =        | 99         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.5     | 24.6 ↑        | 129        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.7     | 11.2 ↑        | 128        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 4,647.5 | 24.7 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.3     | 38.5 ↑        | 119        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4     | 39.6 ↑        | 95         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.3    | 99.3 ↑        | 78         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 24.6    | 78.6 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 10.1    | 91.8 =        | 65         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.8     | 45.9 ↑        | 110        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>41.5 ↑</b> | <b>99</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 109.6   | 91.4 ↓        | 85         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 47.9    | n/a           | 100        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 4.1     | 8.2 ↑         | 92         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.2     | n/a           | 79         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 53.4    | 53.4 ↑        | 80         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>74.6 ↓</b> | <b>71</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 3.8     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 49.2    | 49.2 ↓        | 86         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>78.0 ↑</b> | <b>81</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.0    | 78.0 ↑        | 80         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>51.8 ↓</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.4     | 56.1 =        | 86         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.5     | 41.2 ↑        | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.2     | 36.1 ↓        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4     | 39.3 ↑        | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2     | 35.8 ↓        | 129        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.2     | 36.4 ↓        | 134        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.3    | 68.3 =        | 97         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5     | 25.0 ↓        | 127        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 24.2    | 64.6 =        | 88         | Multiple (6)         |

## Paraguay

95th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>56.1 ↑</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.2 ↓        | 72         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 34.8 ↓        | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.4 ↑        | 106        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.7 ↓        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.70  | 55.4 ↑        | 86         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7   | 94.8 ↓        | 8          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6   | 41.0 ↑        | 68         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 15.9  | 84.1 =        | 19         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>54.6 ↑</b> | <b>97</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 29.4  | 47.1 =        | 121        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.6 ↓        | 118        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 52.5 ↑        | 93         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 66.1 ↓        | 62         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 19.5 ↓        | 119        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 72.2  | 72.2 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 72.9 ↑        | 4          | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9   | 65.4 ↑        | 28         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.2 ↑        | 115        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 39.0 ↑        | 115        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.64  | 54.9 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.6  | 85.3 =        | 83         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>57.9 ↑</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 53.9  | 56.8 ↑        | 66         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.6 ↓        | 73         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 28.8 ↑        | 85         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 5.9   | 5.9 ↑         | 100        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.3   | 20.8 =        | 89         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3   | 71.1 ↑        | 54         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.9   | 95.1 ↓        | 48         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.7   | 100.0 ↑       | 94         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4  | 96.7 =        | 85         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>45.0 ↑</b> | <b>91</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 62    | n/a           | 92         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.1  | n/a           | 70         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>50.7 ↑</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 39.9  | 80.1 ↓        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 35.0  | 65.3 =        | 122        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 21.6  | 23.3 ↓        | 110        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.5   | 59.4 =        | 66         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.6 ↓        | 72         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.1 ↓        | 126        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.8 ↑        | 58         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.4 ↓        | 119        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>28.9 ↓</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.4 ↓        | 117        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.3 ↓        | 121        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 32.8 ↓        | 124        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 71.3  | 63.4 ↑        | 113        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 4.3 ↑         | 102        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4           | 110        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 32.9 ↓        | 102        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a   | 73.3 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 60th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**
**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 31.8    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.33 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 6,762.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 3.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 4.1  |

**Social and environmental performance**

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.3 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 43.8 |

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>50.2</b> ↑  | <b>90</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.2 ↑         | 129       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 7.7      | 75.7 ↓         | 107       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.1     | 99.1 ↓         | 91        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 27.0 ↑         | 136       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 49.0     | 49.0 ↓         | 82        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 92.3     | 92.3 =         | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 29.5 ↓         | 115       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.8      | 29.9 ↓         | 103       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.3     | 69.7 ↑         | 71        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.5      | 24.5 ↑         | 128       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.1      | 18.8 ↓         | 136       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.87     | 86.5 ↑         | 35        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.4 ↓         | 109       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 37.0     | 37.0 ↑         | 80        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.6 ↓         | 117       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.9 ↓         | 121       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 17.5     | 58.3 ↑         | 56        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓         | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.0      | 70.0 =         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.3      | 53.0 =         | 76        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>62.4</b> ↑  | <b>85</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 48.3     | 48.3 =         | 96        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.1 ↑         | 108       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.6      | 3.9 =          | 89        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 27.1 ↑         | 93        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 76,200.0 | 58.2 ↑         | 50        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.4 ↓         | 86        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 42.1     | 42.1 ↑         | 37        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.7 ↑         | 85        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 95.1     | 95.1 ↑         | 94        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 11.0     | 92.7 ↓         | 70        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 6.6      | 95.3 =         | 42        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.4 ↑         | 80        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>43.9</b> ↑  | <b>94</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 121.0    | 100.0 ↑        | 65        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 64.2     | n/a            | 77        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.2      | 14.4 ↑         | 84        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a            | 95        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 45.5     | 45.5 ↑         | 89        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 3.2      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0    | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>93.3</b> ↑  | <b>32</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 69.8     | 93.3 ↑         | 31        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>58.6</b> ↓  | <b>83</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.1      | 60.7 =         | 73        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.4 ↓         | 124       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.5 ↓         | 83        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.1 ↓         | 95        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.8 ↓         | 111       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.9 ↓         | 106       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.4     | 74.4 =         | 80        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.9      | 31.8 ↓         | 108       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 18.3     | 79.2 ↓         | 67        | Multiple (6)         |

## Peru

63rd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 59.5 ↓  | 50       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.8 ↓  | 84       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.1 ↓  | 108      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.4 ↑  | 68       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.3 ↑  | 56       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.55   | 89.7 ↑  | 34       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.0    | 82.7 ↑  | 66       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 38.2 ↓  | 85       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 16.4   | 83.6 =  | 21       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 58.8 ↓  | 72       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 11.4   | 84.5 =  | 40       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 31.5 ↑  | 128      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.7 ↓  | 102      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 76.3 ↓  | 16       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.1    | 17.9 ↓  | 126      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1   | 70.1 ↑  | 71       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.5 ↓  | 63       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.6 ↑  | 24       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.1 ↓  | 81       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.5 ↓  | 96       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.65   | 56.9 ↑  | 82       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.0   | 95.8 =  | 34       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 60.5 ↑  | 63       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 40.9   | 43.0 ↑  | 84       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.0 ↓  | 79       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 31.5 ↓  | 70       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 37.1   | 37.1 ↑  | 50       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6    | 26.9 =  | 73       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.4    | 74.1 ↓  | 42       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.3    | 92.3 ↓  | 65       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.5    | 100.0 ↑ | 81       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.2   | 94.1 =  | 101      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 61.6 ↑  | 49       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 387    | n/a     | 45       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 22.5   | n/a     | 125      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 54.5 ↓  | 92       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 10.0   | 95.0 ↓  | 78       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 26.5   | 73.9 =  | 113      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 29.7   | 32.0 ↓  | 87       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.5    | 59.4 =  | 66       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.0 ↓  | 66       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.9 ↓  | 93       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.3 ↓  | 108      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.7 ↓  | 123      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 31.9 ↓  | 89       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.8 ↑  | 95       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.5 ↑  | 101      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.9 ↓   | 101      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1    | 34.7 ↓  | 118      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 184.0  | 77.3 ↑  | 57       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.21   | 3.6 ↑   | 86       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 3.9 ↑   | 106      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 2.2 ↑   | 68       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.3 ↓  | 88       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 615.68 | 69.1 ↓  | 63       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Philippines

**56th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 68th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Lower middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 105.3   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.69 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 2,976.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.4  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.8 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.8 |   |     |

**Philippines****56th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>48.3 ↑</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.8       | 46.3 ↓        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 11.0      | 64.3 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 26.7      | 26.7 ↓        | 136        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 34.0 ↓        | 123        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 59.4      | 59.4 ↓        | 21         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 61.5      | 61.5 =        | 49         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.0       | 33.2 ↓        | 105        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.2       | 36.9 ↑        | 74         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 42.5      | 57.5 ↓        | 109        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.1       | 35.1 ↑        | 91         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 34.0 ↑        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.94      | 93.8 ↑        | 19         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.6       | 43.7 ↑        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 34.0      | 34.0 ↓        | 95         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.2 ↑        | 65         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 57.5 ↑        | 52         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 13.5      | 45.0 =        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 69.1 ↑        | 43         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 4.0       | 40.0 =        | 121        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.0       | 40.0 =        | 106        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>59.4 ↑</b> | <b>92</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 22.5      | 22.5 =        | 129        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 42.2 ↑        | 88         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 1.6       | 4.0 =         | 87         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.4       | 23.5 ↑        | 100        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 306,152.8 | 82.6 ↓        | 26         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.4 ↑        | 92         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 25.0      | 25.0 ↓        | 61         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6       | 43.9 ↑        | 84         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 89.6      | 89.6 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.1       | 94.7 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 25.4      | 76.1 =        | 101        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 67.4 ↑        | 60         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>54.8 ↑</b> | <b>67</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 110.4     | 92.0 ↓        | 84         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 68.6      | n/a           | 70         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 3.2       | 6.5 ↑         | 96         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a       | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 55.5      | 55.5 ↑        | 76         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>90.0 =</b> | <b>43</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 2.5       | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 80.0      | 80.0 =        | 43         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>67.6 ↑</b> | <b>101</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 61.6      | 67.6 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>62.9 ↑</b> | <b>67</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.6       | 64.0 =        | 67         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 63.3 ↑        | 26         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.8 ↑        | 25         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 64.1 ↑        | 27         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 69.0 ↑        | 24         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 64.8 ↑        | 20         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.6      | 69.9 =        | 93         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.1 ↑        | 23         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 30.3      | 49.3 =        | 106        | Multiple (6)         |

## Philippines

56th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>56.9 ↑</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.2 ↑        | 65        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.6 ↑        | 112       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 73.9 ↑        | 21        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.3 ↑        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.39   | 70.8 ↓        | 55        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.2    | 85.8 ↑        | 60        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 38.2 ↓        | 85        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 48.6   | 51.4 =        | 90        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>64.5 ↑</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4   | 51.2 =        | 118       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.7 ↑        | 41        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1    | 68.8 ↑        | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.9 ↑        | 45        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 44.1 ↑        | 57        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 62.9   | 62.9 ↑        | 92        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.9 ↑        | 91        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 71.8 ↑        | 9         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.4 ↑        | 31        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 65.4 ↑        | 10        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.61   | 51.3 ↑        | 86        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 8.7    | 99.0 =        | 27        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>67.9 ↑</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 41.9   | 44.1 ↑        | 81        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.7 ↑        | 46        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.0 ↑        | 46        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 84.1   | 84.1 ↓        | 22        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9    | 31.0 =        | 64        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8    | 80.4 ↑        | 16        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7    | 97.5 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 6.4    | 88.3 ↓        | 121       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.1   | 98.3 =        | 71        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>70.2 ↑</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 798    | n/a           | 29        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 39.7   | n/a           | 83        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>65.8 ↑</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 15.8   | 92.1 =        | 97        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 28.0   | 72.4 =        | 115       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 21.3   | 22.9 ↓        | 112       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0   | 87.5 =        | 8         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.9 ↑        | 20        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.8 ↑        | 30        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.2 ↑        | 15        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.5 ↑        | 12        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>37.2 ↑</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 72.4 ↑        | 15        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.0 ↑        | 49        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.09   | 2.5 ↓         | 87        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.7 ↑        | 27        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 194.3  | 78.1 ↑        | 55        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.33   | 5.2 ↓         | 80        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 4.6 =         | 99        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 1.8 ↑         | 71        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.2 ↑        | 57        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 160.02 | 54.7 ↑        | 98        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Poland

**37th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 37th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 38.0     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.88 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 13,822.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.4 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.6 |   |     |

**Poland****37th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>57.1</b> ↓  | <b>53</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 67.9 ↓         | 57        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.7       | 99.9 ↑         | 20        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9      | 99.9 ↑         | 57        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 50.4 ↓         | 92        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 50.1      | 50.1 ↑         | 70        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 61.5      | 61.5 =         | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.8       | 29.7 ↓         | 114       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.4       | 23.9 ↓         | 123       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 26.6      | 73.4 ↓         | 46        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.8       | 30.5 ↑         | 111       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 32.9 ↑         | 106       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.89      | 89.3 ↑         | 31        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.1       | 35.3 ↑         | 110       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 60.0      | 60.0 ↓         | 33        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 49.2 ↓         | 98        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.9 ↓         | 73        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 19.5      | 65.0 =         | 49        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.1 ↓         | 67        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0       | 60.0 =         | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3       | 63.0 =         | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>79.3</b> ↓  | <b>27</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 78.7      | 78.7 =         | 34        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 52.3 ↑         | 64        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 58.9      | 100.0 =        | 12        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.3 ↓         | 44        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 114,416.4 | 64.7 ↑         | 38        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 63.9 ↓         | 55        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 55.4      | 55.4 ↓         | 25        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 57.4 ↓         | 54        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.4       | 97.5 ↓         | 33        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 6.5       | 95.4 =         | 41        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 80.4 ↓         | 41        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>54.4</b> ↑  | <b>68</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 130.5     | 100.0 =        | 40        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 57.3      | n/a            | 86        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 18.5      | 37.0 ↓         | 52        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.5       | n/a            | 54        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 73.3      | 73.3 ↑         | 47        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.7       | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>86.2</b> ↑  | <b>49</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.6      | 86.2 ↑         | 48        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>72.9</b> ↓  | <b>32</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 12.7      | 84.5 =         | 15        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 49.0 ↓         | 65        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 42.4 ↓         | 106       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.5       | 42.4 ↓         | 109       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 53.8 ↓         | 68        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.4 ↓         | 67        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.4      | 91.3 ↑         | 23        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.2       | 36.5 ↓         | 83        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 10.5      | 98.8 =         | 11        | Multiple (6)         |

## Poland

37th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>61.2</b> ↓ | <b>38</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.2 ↑        | 71        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 60.9 ↓        | 20        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.2 ↑        | 69        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.9 ↓        | 63        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 13        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.3      | 56.3 ↓        | 33        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 11.0     | 89.0 =        | 3         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>59.8</b> ↓ | <b>62</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 18.8     | 69.2 =        | 82        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.6 ↓        | 113       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.5 ↑        | 78        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.7 ↑        | 25        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 40.9 ↑        | 64        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 78.4     | 78.4 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.9 ↑        | 113       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 39.7 ↓        | 130       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.2 ↓        | 73        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.0 ↓        | 56        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.84     | 79.5 ↑        | 45        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.0     | 76.4 ↓        | 109       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>63.4</b> ↓ | <b>55</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 53.5     | 56.3 ↑        | 68        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.7 ↓        | 59        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7      | 29.1 ↓        | 83        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 29.8     | 29.8 ↓        | 57        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.8      | 46.1 =        | 44        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 71.8 ↓        | 51        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.0      | 92.8 ↑        | 63        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -5.1     | 100.0 =       | 38        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4     | 96.9 =        | 80        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>73.4</b> ↑ | <b>22</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,021    | n/a           | 23        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 51.2     | n/a           | 55        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>61.5</b> ↓ | <b>55</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 12.0     | 94.0 ↑        | 84        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 37.0     | 63.3 =        | 124       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 63.1     | 67.9 ↓        | 36        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.0     | 87.5 =        | 8         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.7 ↓        | 81        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.0 ↓        | 89        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.0 ↑        | 92        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.5 ↓        | 113       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>48.7</b> ↑ | <b>38</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.9 ↑        | 134       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.6 ↑        | 67        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.61     | 29.4 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.9 ↓        | 116       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 456.3    | 90.7 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 11.90    | 47.0 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.0      | 33.4 ↑        | 39        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.15     | 39.8 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.4 ↑        | 67        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 3,033.56 | 86.3 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Portugal

**34th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 33rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.25 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 21,161.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.1     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.5 |

**Portugal****34th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>63.9 ↑</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.0 ↓        | 12        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.6       | 99.5 ↑        | 17        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 79.6 ↑        | 23        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 54.2      | 54.2 ↓        | 45        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 69.2      | 69.2 =        | 36        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.8 ↓        | 38        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.1       | 34.9 ↑        | 82        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 14.2      | 85.8 ↑        | 14        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.1       | 34.8 ↑        | 94        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.8       | 30.2 ↑        | 116       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.90      | 89.9 ↑        | 30        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.1 ↑        | 70        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 63.0      | 63.0 ↑        | 26        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.9       | 65.4 ↑        | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 69.1 ↑        | 28        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 21.0      | 70.0 =        | 43        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.3 ↑        | 94        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.0       | 60.0 =        | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.0       | 60.0 =        | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>83.3 ↑</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 90.1      | 90.1 =        | 15        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.2 ↑        | 5         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 27.6      | 69.0 =        | 29        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.7 ↓        | 23        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 174,511.4 | 72.0 ↓        | 30        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.7 ↓        | 33        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 54.1      | 54.1 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.2 ↓        | 26        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 9.0       | 94.8 ↑        | 53        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 1.1       | 100.0 =       | 22        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 87.3 ↓        | 26        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>67.1 ↑</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 113.9     | 94.9 ↑        | 78        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 68.9      | n/a           | 69        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 34.6      | 69.2 ↑        | 17        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 10.5      | n/a           | 21        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 70.4      | 70.4 ↑        | 54        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>85.0 =</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.1       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 70.0      | 70.0 =        | 60        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>95.3 ↑</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 70.5      | 95.3 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>69.9 ↑</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.9       | 59.3 =        | 75        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.6 ↓        | 59        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 57.3 ↑        | 45        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.3 ↑        | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.3 ↑        | 50        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.7 ↓        | 32        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.3      | 90.5 ↓        | 29        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 50.8 ↑        | 36        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 13.3      | 91.7 =        | 36        | Multiple (6)         |

## Portugal

34th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 61.9 ↓  | 35       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.6 ↑  | 61       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.5 ↑  | 38       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.7 ↑  | 22       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.4 ↓  | 5        | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓  | 21       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.2      | 54.3 ↓  | 35       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.8     | 78.2 =  | 44       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 64.7 ↑  | 35       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.0     | 72.9 =  | 73       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.2 ↑  | 121      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.2 ↓  | 49       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.1 ↓  | 82       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.8 ↑  | 38       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 90.7     | 90.7 ↑  | 14       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.9 ↓  | 9        | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.2 ↓  | 116      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.2 ↑  | 60       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 49.0 ↓  | 67       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.95     | 93.5 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 26.8     | 73.9 =  | 117      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 68.4 ↑  | 38       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 120.4    | 100.0 = | 20       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 ↑  | 74       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 35.5 ↑  | 55       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 27.7     | 27.7 ↓  | 61       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 7.0      | 100.0 = | 11       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.7 ↑  | 127      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 11.8     | 77.1 ↑  | 112      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -25.7    | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.0     | 91.2 =  | 108      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 60.1 ↑  | 52       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 286      | n/a     | 53       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 43.2     | n/a     | 71       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 69.7 ↓  | 27       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.1      | 99.0 =  | 43       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.0      | 95.5 =  | 21       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 63.8     | 68.7 ↓  | 35       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 14.5     | 90.6 =  | 6        | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.7 ↑  | 80       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.2 ↑  | 70       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.3 ↑  | 41       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.7 ↓  | 46       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 53.1 ↑  | 32       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.0 ↓  | 41       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.4 ↑  | 38       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.34     | 26.1 ↓  | 37       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.5 ↑  | 41       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 391.3    | 88.4 ↑  | 31       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 10.89    | 45.5 ↑  | 35       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.3      | 42.6 ↓  | 30       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.08     | 20.7 ↑  | 26       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑  | 43       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 5,617.63 | 92.9 ↑  | 20       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Qatar

**30th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 32nd/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.7      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.27 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 60,804.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 0.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 7.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |      |   |     |
|------------------------------------|------|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 15.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |
|------------------------------------|------|---|-----|

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>63.8</b> ↑ | <b>31</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 80.0 ↓        | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.4       | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑       | 35        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 80.5 ↓        | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 56.5      | 56.5 =        | 32        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 7.7       | 7.7 =         | 135       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 68.6 ↑        | 30        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 65.9 ↑        | 9         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 40.2      | 59.8 ↓        | 101       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.6 ↑        | 14        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.0 ↑        | 14        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.71      | 71.4 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.0 ↑        | 8         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 63.0      | 63.0 ↑        | 26        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.3 ↑        | 30        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.3 ↑        | 27        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 24.5      | 81.7 =        | 21        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 75.9 ↑        | 25        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 2.0       | 20.0 =        | 139       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.3       | 33.0 =        | 124       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>80.0</b> ↑ | <b>26</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 75.6      | 75.6 =        | 45        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.6       | 76.4 ↑        | 14        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a       | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 60.9 ↑        | 21        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 141,531.4 | 68.3 ↓        | 32        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 78.7 ↓        | 14        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 32.1      | 32.1 ↑        | 54        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.2 ↑        | 19        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.1      | 99.1 ↓        | 81        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.0       | 98.0 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 9.0       | 92.9 =        | 58        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 82.1 ↓        | 35        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>81.9</b> ↑ | <b>9</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 148.3     | 100.0 =       | 16        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 117.4     | n/a           | 14        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 9.7       | 19.4 ↓        | 74        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 8.4       | n/a           | 24        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 94.3      | 94.3 ↑        | 7         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>96.5</b> ↓ | <b>40</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 1.5       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 93.0      | 93.0 ↓        | 40        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>88.0</b> ↓ | <b>40</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 68.2      | 88.0 ↓        | 39        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>70.7</b> ↑ | <b>38</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.8       | 65.4 =        | 62        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.2 ↓        | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.8 ↑        | 17        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 67.1 ↓        | 16        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 70.3 ↑        | 17        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 67.3 ↑        | 13        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 12.2      | 67.7 ↑        | 99        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.9 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.6      | 95.9 ↓        | 19        | Multiple (6)         |

**Qatar****30th /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>63.6</b> ↓ | <b>25</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.1 ↓        | 6         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.6 ↑        | 23        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.8 ↓        | 62        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.2 ↑        | 20        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.29     | 64.7 ↓        | 72        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.2      | 86.2 ↓        | 59        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 39        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 60.1     | 39.9 =        | 94        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>61.3</b> ↑ | <b>54</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 23.2     | 60.0 =        | 102       | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 65.9 ↑        | 10        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.9 ↑        | 29        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 74.1 ↓        | 29        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.0 ↑        | 21        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0      | 0.0           | 116       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.5 ↑        | 14        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.6 ↑        | 102       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.3 ↑        | 27        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.3 ↑        | 11        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.49     | 36.2 ↓        | 101       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.3     | 95.4 =        | 37        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>70.1</b> ↑ | <b>34</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 65.0     | 68.4 ↑        | 48        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.1 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.3 ↑        | 8         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 92.8     | 92.8 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.4      | 22.5 =        | 84        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 72.2 ↓        | 49        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.7      | 97.6 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 18.6     | 56.4 ↓        | 139       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.0     | 98.0 =        | 74        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>60.4</b> ↓ | <b>51</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 310      | n/a           | 51        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 35.7     | n/a           | 87        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>65.7</b> ↑ | <b>40</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 6.7      | 96.7 ↓        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.7      | 91.8 =        | 54        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 30.7     | 33.0 ↓        | 86        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0      | 43.8 =        | 96        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 65.4 ↑        | 10        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.4 ↑        | 22        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.7 ↑        | 10        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.9 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>50.3</b> ↑ | <b>37</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.9 ↑        | 12        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.4 ↑        | 16        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.56     | 28.9 ↑        | 35        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.3 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 110.0    | 69.7 ↑        | 87        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 9.09     | 42.5 ↓        | 37        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5      | 16.0 =        | 66        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 1.4 ↑         | 77        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.4 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,596.53 | 79.4 ↓        | 43        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Romania

**52nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 52nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 19.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.38 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 10,757.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.4      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.9 |

**Romania**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>58.1</b> ↑ | <b>46</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 65.2 ↑        | 65        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.2      | 97.5 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.8      | 63.8 ↑        | 50        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 49.7     | 49.7 ↑        | 77        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5     | 61.5 =        | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3      | 55.0 ↑        | 54        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.8      | 29.8 ↑        | 104       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 23.7     | 76.4 ↑        | 39        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.9      | 31.3 ↑        | 108       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.0      | 50.3 ↑        | 53        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.71     | 70.8 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4      | 39.4 ↑        | 93        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 48.0     | 48.0 =        | 52        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.8 ↑        | 43        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.0      | 66.2 ↑        | 32        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 17.0     | 56.7 ↑        | 60        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.9      | 65.2 ↑        | 53        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 54        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>71.2</b> ↑ | <b>55</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 66.2     | 66.2 =        | 66        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 32.7 ↑        | 113       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 45.2     | 100.0 =       | 18        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.1      | 34.4 ↑        | 75        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 59,903.7 | 54.5 ↓        | 57        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑        | 61        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 29.2     | 29.2 ↑        | 59        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.9      | 48.9 ↑        | 73        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 12.0     | 91.6 ↑        | 79        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 8.1      | 93.8 =        | 53        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.2      | 70.8 ↑        | 52        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>67.1</b> ↑ | <b>36</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 114.6    | 95.5 ↓        | 77        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 82.9     | n/a           | 47        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 24.3     | 48.6 ↑        | 41        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 11.3     | n/a           | 17        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 59.5     | 59.5 ↑        | 70        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>89.2</b> ↑ | <b>53</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.1     | 98.3 ↑        | 91        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 80.0     | 80.0 =        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>79.8</b> ↑ | <b>72</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.5     | 79.8 ↑        | 71        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>61.8</b> ↓ | <b>69</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 11.0     | 73.3 =        | 42        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4      | 40.0 ↑        | 120       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.9      | 48.4 ↑        | 80        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.3      | 37.8 ↑        | 131       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4      | 57.2 ↑        | 56        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.2      | 37.3 ↑        | 133       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.3     | 79.3 ↓        | 67        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.5      | 24.7 ↓        | 129       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 19.3     | 76.7 ↓        | 75        | Multiple (6)         |

**Romania****52nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>57.3</b> ↓ | <b>56</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.1 ↑        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.3 ↓        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 72.7 ↑        | 28         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.1 ↓        | 44         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 32         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6      | 39.5 ↓        | 80         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 14.5     | 85.5 =        | 15         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>60.7</b> ↑ | <b>56</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 4.0      | 100.0 =       | 8          | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.3 ↑        | 13         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.1 ↑        | 68         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.7 ↓        | 46         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.5 ↑        | 52         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1     | 70.1 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.4 ↑        | 3          | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.5 ↓        | 135        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.4 ↓        | 106        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.8 ↑        | 108        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.75     | 69.0 ↓        | 63         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.8     | 75.3 =        | 113        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>51.9</b> ↑ | <b>101</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 29.7     | 31.3 ↓        | 101        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.1 ↑        | 112        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4      | 22.6 ↑        | 114        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 8.7      | 8.7 =         | 95         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.2      | 20.3 =        | 90         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.7 ↑        | 71         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.6      | 81.6 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -10.0    | 100.0 =       | 18         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.4     | 100.0 =       | 46         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>64.7</b> ↑ | <b>41</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 439      | n/a           | 40         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 47.2     | n/a           | 63         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>60.1</b> ↑ | <b>64</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.4      | 99.8 ↑        | 9          | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.0     | 88.4 =        | 74         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 35.6     | 38.3 ↓        | 74         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0     | 81.3 =        | 17         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.5 ↓        | 125        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.4 ↑        | 109        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 84         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 39.0 ↑        | 88         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>39.6</b> ↑ | <b>57</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.2 ↑        | 26         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.5 ↑        | 119        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.95     | 20.4 ↑        | 46         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.3 ↑        | 109        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 204.3    | 78.9 ↑        | 53         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.27     | 26.7 ↑        | 49         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5      | 16.3 ↑        | 65         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04     | 10.8 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.6 ↑        | 116        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,379.68 | 77.8 ↑        | 47         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Russian Federation

43rd /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 45th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 144.0    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 3.16 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 10,608.2 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.1      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 5.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 37.7 |

**Russian Federation****43rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>52.7 ↑</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.6 ↑        | 78         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 10.8      | 65.0 ↑        | 117        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 93.1      | 93.1 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1       | 51.8 ↑        | 88         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 43.9      | 43.9 ↓        | 117        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 88.5      | 88.5 =        | 8          | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.3       | 38.4 ↓        | 92         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.2       | 36.1 ↑        | 79         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 50.0      | 50.0 ↓        | 121        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3       | 39.1 ↑        | 73         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5       | 42.1 ↓        | 78         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.92      | 92.1 ↑        | 23         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9       | 47.9 ↑        | 54         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 29.0      | 29.0 =        | 113        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.5 ↑        | 112        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.9       | 47.7 ↑        | 85         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 26.0      | 86.7 =        | 15         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.3       | 55.0 ↑        | 89         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0       | 50.0 =        | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.3       | 73.0 =        | 15         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>72.2 ↑</b> | <b>51</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 78.0      | 78.0 =        | 38         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 37.6 ↑        | 104        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 5.0       | 12.5 =        | 69         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.9       | 65.4 ↑        | 15         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 426,396.7 | 89.2 ↑        | 18         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.9       | 65.3 ↑        | 52         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 32.2      | 32.2 ↓        | 53         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6       | 59.7 ↑        | 45         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 10.1      | 93.7 ↓        | 64         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 8.5       | 93.4 =        | 54         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.2       | 70.3 ↑        | 53         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>72.1 ↑</b> | <b>25</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 157.9     | 100.0 =       | 11         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 80.8      | n/a           | 51         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 21.4      | 42.9 ↑        | 46         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 13.5      | n/a           | 12         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 73.1      | 73.1 ↑        | 49         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>87.5 ↑</b> | <b>55</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 5.4       | 96.2 ↑        | 102        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 78.9      | 78.9 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>68.5 ↑</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 61.9      | 68.5 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>68.5 ↑</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.7      | 71.3 =        | 45         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.9       | 48.7 ↑        | 66         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1       | 51.2 ↓        | 67         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.0       | 49.8 ↓        | 72         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.8       | 63.7 ↑        | 37         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.4       | 56.4 ↑        | 53         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.5      | 86.3 ↑        | 41         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 4.0       | 49.8 ↑        | 38         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 20.1      | 74.6 =        | 77         | Multiple (6)         |

**Russian Federation****43rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>54.2 ↑</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 44.2 ↑        | 73        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.6 ↓        | 63        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 74.1 ↑        | 19        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 49.1 ↑        | 113       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 4.57   | 69.5 ↑        | 57        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.8 ↓        | 110       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.5 ↑        | 99        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 25.7   | 74.3 =        | 54        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>59.5 ↑</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.3   | 72.2 =        | 74        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.0 ↑        | 43        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.2 ↑        | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.6 =        | 97        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.0 ↓        | 55        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 73.2   | 73.2 ↓        | 54        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.4 ↑        | 93        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 52.6 ↑        | 99        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.1 ↑        | 93        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.7 ↑        | 37        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.85   | 80.9 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 36.3   | 60.7 ↓        | 133       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>54.8 ↑</b> | <b>86</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 54.5   | 57.3 ↑        | 65        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 39.0 ↑        | 106       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 27.9 ↑        | 93        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 32.0   | 32.0 ↑        | 55        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1    | 18.7 =        | 93        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.1 ↑        | 114       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.4    | 81.9 ↓        | 97        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -3.8   | 100.0 =       | 42        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.9   | 91.0 =        | 109       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>84.0 ↑</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 3,651  | n/a           | 6         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 21.3   | n/a           | 128       | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>62.9 ↑</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.1    | 99.5 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.1   | 90.4 =        | 65        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 40.7   | 43.8 ↓        | 57        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5   | 71.9 =        | 38        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.8 ↑        | 41        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.9 ↑        | 71        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.8 ↑        | 93        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.6 ↑        | 57        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>50.7 ↑</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.7 ↑        | 39        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.4 ↓        | 95        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.75   | 17.2 ↓        | 50        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 50.6 ↑        | 40        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 479.0  | 91.4 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.80   | 28.8 ↑        | 47        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.1    | 37.7 ↑        | 35        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.29   | 70.4 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 40.9 ↓        | 66        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 397.29 | 64.4 ↑        | 75        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Rwanda

**108th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 107th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.8  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 771.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 1.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 7.2   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 4.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 0.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 45.1 |

**Rwanda****108th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>64.4 ↑</b> | <b>29</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.3     | 72.2 ↓        | 38         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.5     | 93.2 =        | 68         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.7    | 99.7 ↓        | 82         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5     | 75.5 ↓        | 33         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 49.3    | 49.3 ↑        | 80         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 34.6    | 34.6 =        | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 66.5 ↓        | 34         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 57.9 ↓        | 20         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 52.9    | 47.1 ↑        | 128        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 59.9 ↓        | 13         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 5.0     | 67.2 ↑        | 19         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.76    | 75.8 ↑        | 58         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.1     | 68.6 ↓        | 12         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 55.0    | 55.0 ↑        | 43         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.8     | 63.6 ↓        | 44         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 62.4 ↑        | 37         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 28.0    | 93.3 =        | 5          | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 60.4 ↑        | 69         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.0     | 70.0 ↑        | 23         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.7     | 77.0 ↑        | 10         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>50.8 ↑</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 27.2    | 27.2 =        | 127        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 61.2 ↑        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 35.9 ↓        | 71         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 2,559.9 | 19.8 ↓        | 123        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 63.7 ↑        | 56         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.9 ↑        | 111        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 30.0    | 30.0 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | n/a     | 82.2 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 32.8    | 68.6 ↑        | 108        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.8 ↑        | 97         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>27.1 ↑</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 72.2    | 60.2 ↓        | 127        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 35.0    | n/a           | 109        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.2     | 0.4 ↓         | 127        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0     | n/a           | 108        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 20.0    | 20.0 ↑        | 119        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>71.8 ↓</b> | <b>92</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.3     | 96.4 ↓        | 101        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 47.2    | 47.2 ↓        | 100        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>60.9 ↑</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 59.5    | 60.9 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>40.9 ↑</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 4.4     | 29.3 =        | 126        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 45.9 ↑        | 80         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.1 ↑        | 68         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.2 ↑        | 91         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 48.3 ↑        | 82         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 52.8 ↑        | 65         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 11.2    | 62.3 ↑        | 109        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.0 ↑        | 43         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 58.5    | 0.0           | 137        | Multiple (6)         |

**Rwanda****108th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>56.6 ↑</b> | <b>65</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.6 ↑        | 24         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 52.1 ↑        | 40         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.7 ↑        | 97         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.9 ↑        | 87         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.69 | 22.1 ↓        | 121        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 87.9 ↓        | 52         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7   | 41.7 ↓        | 63         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 25.0  | 75.0 =        | 51         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>62.1 ↑</b> | <b>49</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0  | 81.3 =        | 46         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.5 ↑        | 32         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.9   | 65.1 ↑        | 31         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 65.9 ↑        | 64         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.5 ↑        | 61         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 86.6  | 86.6 ↑        | 24         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.5 ↓        | 39         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.1 ↑        | 106        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 62.1 ↑        | 41         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.0 ↑        | 60         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.45  | 31.8 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.9   | 100.0 =       | 22         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>54.9 ↑</b> | <b>84</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.0  | 22.1 ↑        | 119        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 53.4 ↑        | 35         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.4   | 40.8 ↑        | 38         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 26.0  | 26.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6   | 10.5 =        | 114        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.3 ↑        | 98         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.1   | 86.7 ↓        | 86         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.4   | 100.0 =       | 79         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 23.2  | 100.0 =       | 7          | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>33.8 ↓</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 22    | n/a           | 124        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 31.4  | n/a           | 104        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>60.6 ↑</b> | <b>60</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 44.6  | 77.7 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.0   | 96.5 =        | 12         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 19.1  | 20.6 ↓        | 117        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0  | 75.0 =        | 28         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.5 ↑        | 42         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 59.1 ↑        | 46         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.4 ↑        | 45         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.9 ↑        | 43         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>27.3 ↑</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.4 ↓        | 121        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 45.8 ↑        | 75         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.3 ↑         | 116        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.7 ↑        | 47         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 64.7  | 62.0 ↑        | 116        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.2 ↑         | 121        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 4.0 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 34.0 ↑        | 98         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 17.17 | 31.2 ↓        | 122        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Saudi Arabia

**39th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 41st/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 32.4     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.40 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 21,120.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.5      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 6.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.6 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Saudi Arabia****39th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>62.2 ↑</b>  | <b>39</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 78.4 ↑         | 18        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.5       | 96.6 =         | 48        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 89.1      | 89.1 ↑         | 123       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.5 ↑         | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 53.6      | 53.6 ↓         | 50        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 26.9      | 26.9 =         | 127       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 72.9 ↑         | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.2 ↑         | 29        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 63.1      | 36.9 ↑         | 137       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.8 ↑         | 20        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.5 ↑         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.71      | 71.4 ↑         | 64        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 72.9 ↑         | 5         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 49.0      | 49.0 ↑         | 50        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 72.2 ↑         | 29        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.2 ↑         | 31        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 10.0      | 33.3 ↑         | 102       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.2 ↑         | 33        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 7.0       | 70.0 ↑         | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 8.0       | 80.0 ↑         | 5         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>75.5 ↑</b>  | <b>40</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 99.3      | 99.3 =         | 2         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.2 ↑         | 30        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 0.7       | 1.6 =          | 97        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 47.7 ↑         | 50        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 331,405.1 | 84.1 ↓         | 24        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.8 ↑         | 39        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 59.5      | 59.5 ↓         | 21        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.8 ↑         | 44        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.1      | 99.1 ↓         | 81        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 7.5       | 96.4 ↓         | 47        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 13.9      | 87.9 ↓         | 79        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.3 ↑         | 47        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>59.9 ↑</b>  | <b>54</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 122.1     | 100.0 =        | 60        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 90.0      | n/a            | 37        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.6       | 15.2 ↓         | 81        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 1.8       | n/a            | 52        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 74.9      | 74.9 ↑         | 44        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.6       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>82.4 ↑</b>  | <b>64</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.4      | 82.4 ↑         | 63        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>73.4 ↑</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.2      | 68.0 =         | 54        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 54.3 ↑         | 47        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 55.3 ↑         | 53        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 55.2 ↑         | 50        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 67.6 ↑         | 26        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.6 ↑         | 45        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 16.9      | 94.0 =         | 18        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.2 ↑         | 34        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.7      | 95.8 ↓         | 20        | Multiple (6)         |

**Saudi Arabia****39th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 62.5 ↓  | 32       | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.5 ↑  | 17       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.0 ↑  | 26       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.1 ↑  | 47       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.7 ↑  | 54       | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.42   | 63.9 ↓  | 74       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.1    | 85.5 ↓  | 61       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7    | 41.5 ↓  | 65       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 42.5   | 57.5 =  | 82       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 53.4 ↑  | 102      | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 23.7   | 58.9 =  | 104      | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↑  | 37       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 62.6 ↑  | 38       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.5    | 75.8 ↑  | 18       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.5 ↑  | 24       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0    | 0.0     | 116      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.7 ↑  | 106      | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.4 ↑  | 38       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.0 ↑  | 43       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.7 ↑  | 24       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.23   | 3.4 ↑   | 131      | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 13.5   | 92.4 =  | 56       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 65.9 ↑  | 45       | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 52.8   | 55.6 ↑  | 70       | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.3 ↑  | 36       | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.3 ↑  | 29       | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 66.0   | 66.0 ↑  | 29       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6    | 9.3 =   | 118      | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 77.7 ↑  | 28       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.4    | 98.2 ↓  | 17       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 7.0    | 86.8 ↑  | 124      | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.9   | 100.0 = | 42       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 76.3 ↓  | 17       | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,615  | n/a     | 16       | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 27.0   | n/a     | 114      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 51.2 ↑  | 114      | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 6.8    | 96.6 ↓  | 68       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 17.8   | 82.6 ↑  | 97       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 0.0    | 0.0     | 133      | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 0.0    | 0.0     | 134      | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.0 ↑  | 35       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.0 ↑  | 39       | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.5 ↑  | 21       | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.3 ↑  | 31       | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 47.4 ↑  | 41       | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.3 ↑  | 18       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.1 ↑  | 22       | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.85   | 18.9 ↑  | 48       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 52.1 ↑  | 36       | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 251.0  | 81.9 ↑  | 41       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 5.34   | 33.9 ↓  | 43       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.8    | 27.3 =  | 45       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04   | 11.9 ↑  | 37       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.7 ↑  | 29       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 366.16 | 63.5 ↓  | 77       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Senegal

**113rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 111th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 15.9    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,038.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 40.3 |

**Senegal****113rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>52.5 ↑</b> | <b>73</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.0 ↓        | 96         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 7.4     | 76.7 =        | 105        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 54         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.1     | 67.8 ↑        | 45         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 53.3    | 53.3 ↑        | 53         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5    | 38.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.5     | 42.4 ↓        | 84         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.6     | 43.9 ↓        | 52         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 25.6    | 74.4 ↑        | 43         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6     | 44.2 ↑        | 55         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.4     | 56.3 ↑        | 36         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.51    | 50.6 ↑        | 102        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.1     | 51.3 ↓        | 43         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 45.0    | 45.0 =        | 57         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.1 ↑        | 70         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4     | 56.7 ↑        | 56         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 10.0    | 33.3 =        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.1     | 51.6 ↑        | 102        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7     | 47.0 =        | 106        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 3.7     | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>51.8 ↑</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 55.0    | 55.0 =        | 86         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.7     | 45.8 ↑        | 82         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 4.6     | 11.5 =        | 73         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.6     | 27.3 ↑        | 92         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 7,655.2 | 29.3 ↓        | 107        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.1     | 52.3 ↓        | 88         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 22.7    | 22.7 ↑        | 63         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.6     | 44.1 ↓        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 64.0    | 64.0 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 16.7    | 86.8 ↓        | 101        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 29.2    | 72.3 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.8     | 47.5 ↑        | 107        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>28.0 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 99.4    | 82.8 ↑        | 101        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 26.9    | n/a           | 115        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.7     | 1.4 ↑         | 112        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a           | 114        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 25.7    | 25.7 ↑        | 108        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>69.4 ↓</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.1     | 100.0 ↑       | 1          | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 38.9    | 38.9 ↓        | 125        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>55.9 ↑</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 57.9    | 55.9 ↑        | 113        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>42.5 ↓</b> | <b>118</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 3.5     | 23.3 =        | 129        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.6     | 42.6 ↓        | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6     | 59.7 ↓        | 35         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1     | 51.1 ↓        | 69         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4     | 56.4 ↓        | 59         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.6     | 60.2 ↓        | 39         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 9.0     | 50.0 ↓        | 130        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.4     | 39.9 ↓        | 67         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 31.7    | 45.6 ↑        | 111        | Multiple (6)         |

## Senegal

113rd /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 54.4 ↑  | 81       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.5 ↓  | 81       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.0 ↓  | 60       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 62.8 ↑  | 85       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↑  | 80       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.14  | 32.4 ↑  | 108      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7    | 94.7 ↓  | 10       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2    | 29.2 ↓  | 122      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 19.0   | 81.0 =  | 35       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 55.6 ↓  | 92       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.8   | 77.5 =  | 61       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.1 ↑  | 96       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.4 ↓  | 89       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.4 ↑  | 91       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.5    | 24.9 ↓  | 110      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 67.0   | 67.0 ↓  | 84       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.5 ↓  | 16       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.8 ↑  | 53       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.6 ↓  | 104      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 39.6 ↓  | 112      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.67   | 58.3 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 23.6   | 78.3 =  | 104      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 51.7 ↑  | 104      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 33.2   | 34.9 ↑  | 96       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.5 ↑  | 96       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.6    | 26.9 ↑  | 96       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 19.8   | 19.8 =  | 80       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.0    | 17.2 =  | 99       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.2 ↑  | 87       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 17.3   | 66.1 ↑  | 126      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.9   | 100.0 = | 64       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.2   | 98.4 =  | 70       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 41.1 ↑  | 101      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 39     | n/a     | 100      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 54.2   | n/a     | 49       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 54.3 ↑  | 95       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 33.8   | 83.1 ↑  | 116      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.0    | 94.5 =  | 31       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 29.7   | 32.0 ↑  | 87       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0    | 56.3 =  | 71       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.2 ↑  | 115      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.5 ↓  | 120      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.3 ↑  | 73       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.8 ↑  | 110      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 31.2 ↑  | 97       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 49.3 ↑  | 109      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.3 ↓  | 99       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.9 ↑   | 103      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.1 ↓  | 70       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 107.7  | 69.4 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.03   | 0.5 ↑   | 111      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5    | 18.0 =  | 63       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.4 ↓   | 99       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 29.4 ↑  | 112      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 271.15 | 60.3 ↑  | 86       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Serbia

**65th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 70th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.0     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.08 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 5,899.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 14.1 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.9     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.7 |   |     |

**Serbia****65th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>51.6 ↓</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 52.3 ↑        | 104       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.4      | 97.0 ↓        | 46        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.9     | 99.9 ↓        | 55        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.8 ↑        | 89        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | n/a      | 45.6          | n/a       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 61.5     | 61.5 =        | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 32.9 ↑        | 107       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.0 ↑        | 98        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 29.6     | 70.4 ↓        | 63        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 30.0 ↑        | 113       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 32.5 ↑        | 108       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.81     | 81.5 ↓        | 47        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.5 ↑        | 81        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 41.0     | 41.0          | 66        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.5 ↑        | 115       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.8 ↑        | 100       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 18.0     | 60.0 ↑        | 52        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.9 ↑        | 108       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.0      | 50.0 =        | 95        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3      | 63.0 =        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>73.0 ↑</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 76.1     | 76.1 =        | 43        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.5 ↑        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 43.1     | 100.0 =       | 19        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.7      | 28.8 ↑        | 87        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 27,204.6 | 43.6 ↓        | 76        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.6 ↓        | 72        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a      | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.3 ↑        | 98        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 13.8     | 89.8 ↑        | 91        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 9.3      | 92.5 =        | 61        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 70.2 ↑        | 54        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>56.9 ↑</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 124.1    | 100.0 =       | 55        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 77.1     | n/a           | 56        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 21.2     | 42.4 ↑        | 47        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.7      | n/a           | 65        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 67.1     | 67.1 ↑        | 57        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>75.0 ↑</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 2.1      | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0     | 50.0 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>81.5 ↑</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.1     | 81.5 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>67.5 ↑</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 11.0     | 73.4 =        | 39        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.2 ↑        | 92        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.3 ↑        | 81        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.9 ↑        | 54        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.7 ↓        | 73        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.1      | 51.7 ↑        | 70        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 14.6     | 81.3 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.8 ↑        | 64        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 14.5     | 88.7 ↑        | 45        | Multiple (6)         |

**Serbia****65th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>56.5 ↑</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.1 ↑        | 83        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.7 ↑        | 106       | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.9 ↑        | 74        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.0 ↑        | 92        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.33   | 64.5 ↓        | 73        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.0    | 83.2 ↓        | 65        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.9 ↑        | 78        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 81.3 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>61.5 ↑</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 7.7    | 92.3 =        | 17        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.5 ↑        | 77        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 50.9 ↑        | 100       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.7 ↓        | 53        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.0 ↑        | 68        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1   | 70.1 ↓        | 71        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.5 ↑        | 76        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.2 ↑        | 68        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.3 ↑        | 122       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.4 ↑        | 58        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.84   | 80.2 ↓        | 44        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 20.2   | 83.1 =        | 93        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>55.9 ↑</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 43.4   | 45.7 ↓        | 80        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.6 ↑        | 95        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.2 ↑        | 77        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 16.2   | 16.2 =        | 84        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.6    | 27.4 =        | 70        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.5 ↑        | 86        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.8    | 81.1 ↑        | 102       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -4.6   | 100.0 =       | 40        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 20.6   | 100.0 =       | 20        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>50.7 ↑</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 96     | n/a           | 75        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 65.1   | n/a           | 31        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>60.9 ↑</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.3    | 98.9 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.5    | 95.0 ↑        | 25        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 34.0   | 36.6 ↓        | 78        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.5   | 84.4 =        | 14        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.4    | 40.0 ↑        | 119       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.9 ↑        | 94        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.0 ↑        | 98        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.0 ↑        | 93        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>39.7 ↑</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.1 ↑        | 53        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.9 ↑        | 86        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.20   | 24.2 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.8 ↑        | 79        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 156.7  | 74.9 ↑        | 66        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 2.98   | 25.4 ↑        | 52        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.9    | 28.9 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 3.4 ↑         | 59        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.5    | 25.6 ↑        | 127       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 648.86 | 69.7 ↑        | 61        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



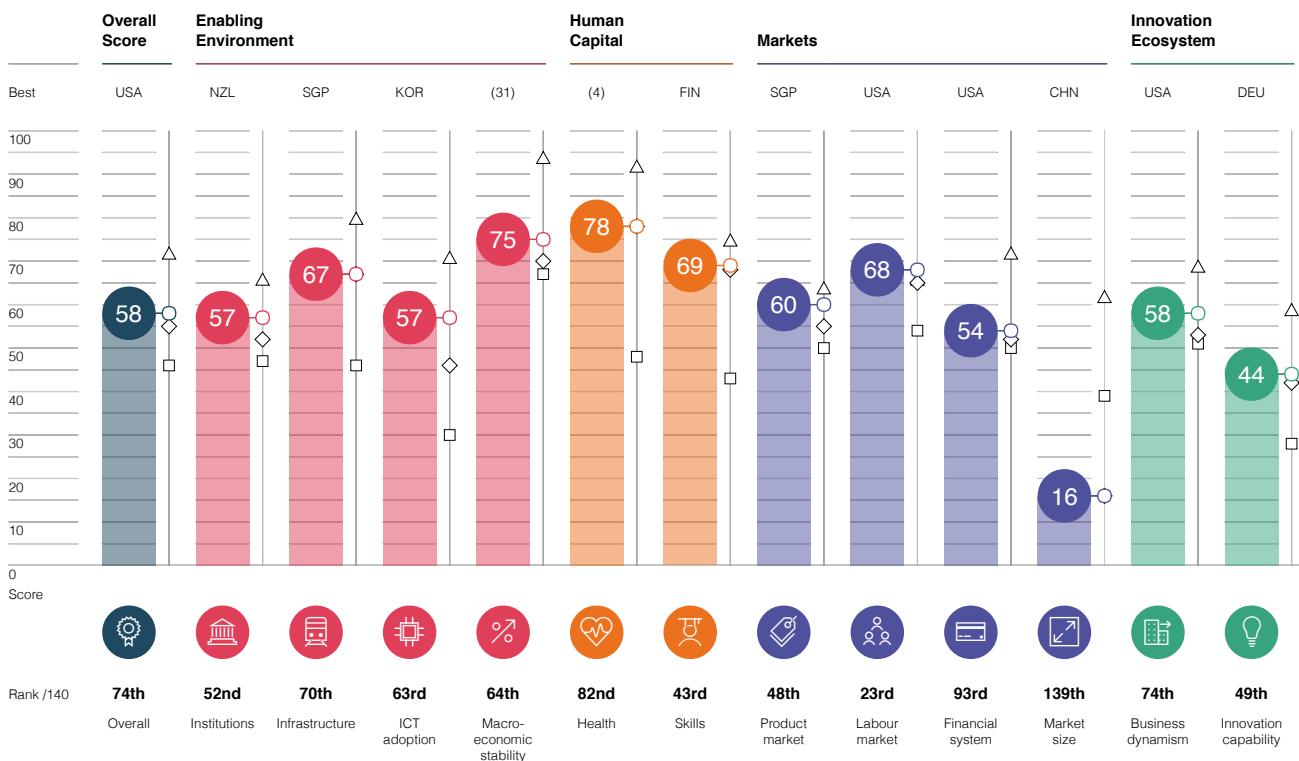
# Seychelles

**74th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 84th/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 0.1      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.00 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 15,686.0 | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 15.4 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.5      |                                      |      |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 46.8 |
|--|------|

**Seychelles****74th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>57.1</b> ↑ | <b>52</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.8     | 63.9 ↑        | 68        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 12.7    | 58.5 ↓        | 124       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6     | 59.8 ↑        | 64        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 3.8     | 3.8 =         | 138       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.3     | 55.3 ↑        | 53        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.0     | 49.3 ↑        | 40        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.2    | 69.8 ↑        | 69        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 50.3 ↓        | 33        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.5 ↑        | 43        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.65    | 64.6 ↑        | 81        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.0 ↑        | 33        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 60.0    | 60.0          | 33        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 59.6 ↑        | 52        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.8 ↑        | 69        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 21.0    | 70.0 ↑        | 43        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 54.0 ↑        | 92        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.7     | 57.0 =        | 65        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.3     | 43.0 =        | 100       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>67.0</b> ↑ | <b>70</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 58.4 ↑        | 46        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9     | 31.0          | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 8,777.0 | 30.7 ↓        | 100       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 62.7 ↓        | 58        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 9.4     | 9.4 ↑         | 86        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 60.9 ↓        | 37        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.0    | 99.0 ↑        | 84        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | n/a     | 96.9 ↓        | n/a       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 14.6    | 87.1 =        | 81        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 65.9 ↑        | 64        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>56.6</b> ↑ | <b>63</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 176.6   | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 76.0    | n/a           | 58        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 16.1    | 32.1 ↑        | 56        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 56.5    | 56.5 ↑        | 75        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>75.0</b> ↑ | <b>64</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.9     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 50.0    | 50.0 ↑        | 64        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>78.0</b> ↑ | <b>82</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 64.9    | 78.0 ↑        | 81        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>69.3</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.4     | 62.7 =        | 71        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 55.9 ↑        | 41        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 53.1 ↑        | 58        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.7     | 60.9 ↑        | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.4     | 56.3 ↑        | 60        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 49.0 ↑        | 85        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.8    | 87.7 ↓        | 39        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.3 ↑        | 28        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 14.0    | 90.0 ↓        | 41        | Multiple (6)         |

**Seychelles****74th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>60.1 ↑</b> | <b>48</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.1 ↑        | 68         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.4       | 40.6 ↑        | 101        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.6 ↑        | 91         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.2 ↓        | 43         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.67      | 88.9 ↑        | 37         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑        | 79         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | n/a       | 58.6 ↓        | n/a        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 76.4 ↑        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>67.8 ↑</b> | <b>23</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 12.0      | 83.4 =        | 43         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 48.8 ↑        | 61         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.4 ↑        | 59         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 53.2 ↓        | 121        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.6 ↑        | 40         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a       | 88.4 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 54.6 ↓        | 54         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8       | 46.5 ↑        | 121        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 45.9 ↑        | 99         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.7 ↓        | 48         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 1.23      | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 2.3       | 100.0 =       | 10         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>53.6 ↑</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 25.0      | 26.3 ↑        | 109        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.3 ↑        | 66         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7       | 28.9 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 1.3       | 1.3 =         | 111        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9       | 31.7 =        | 61         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.7       | 61.8 ↑        | 79         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 6.8       | 87.4 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.6       | 98.4 ↓        | 108        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 24.4      | 100.0 =       | 6          | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>16.4 ↑</b> | <b>139</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2         | n/a           | 140        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 109.2     | n/a           | 5          | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>57.6 ↑</b> | <b>74</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 13.2      | 93.4 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 32.0      | 68.3 =        | 120        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 38.8      | 41.8 ↓        | 62         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 10.0      | 62.5 =        | 62         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 53.5 ↑        | 48         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 53.0 ↑        | 76         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 47.3 ↑        | 87         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 41.1 ↑        | 73         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>43.5 ↑</b> | <b>49</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.1 ↓        | 23         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.8 ↑        | 51         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.73      | 16.9 ↓        | 51         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5       | 42.3 ↑        | 76         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 53.0      | 59.1 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 8.06      | 40.5 ↓        | 40         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a       | 8.5 ↑         | n/a        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00      | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.9 ↑        | 36         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 20,352.52 | 100.0 =       | 5          | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Sierra Leone

**134th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 131st/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 7.4   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.01 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 491.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.4   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 10.0 |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.0 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.0 |  |      |

**Sierra Leone****134th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>46.9 ↑</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.5 ↓        | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.7   | 95.9 =        | 55         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9  | 99.9 ↓        | 65         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5   | 42.2 ↑        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 55.7  | 55.7 ↑        | 34         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 34.6  | 34.6 =        | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.2   | 36.9 ↑        | 94         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.9   | 31.5 ↑        | 94         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 30.0  | 70.0 ↑        | 64         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4   | 40.7 ↑        | 68         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5   | 40.9 ↑        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.41  | 41.0 ↑        | 113        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.3   | 38.4 ↑        | 94         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 30.0  | 30.0 =        | 109        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.5 ↑        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6   | 43.1 ↑        | 103        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 6.5   | 21.7 =        | 128        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.4   | 40.3 ↓        | 130        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7   | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.3   | 43.0 =        | 100        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | <b>36.3 ↑</b> | <b>133</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 57.4  | 57.4 =        | 82         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.8 ↑        | 87         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.3   | 21.1 ↓        | 106        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 133.6 | 4.8 ↓         | 139        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.9   | 31.3 ↓        | 133        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 8.3   | 8.3 ↑         | 92         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.0   | 33.9 ↓        | 108        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 8.9   | 8.9 ↓         | 139        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | n/a   | 77.0 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 45.1  | 56.0 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.8   | 29.2 ↑        | 122        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | <b>22.4 ↑</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 84.9  | 70.7 =        | 116        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 20.4  | n/a           | 125        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.0   | 0.0           | 140        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | n/a   | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 11.8  | 11.8 ↑        | 133        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | <b>52.3 ↓</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 14.8  | 70.1 ↓        | 131        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 34.5  | 34.5 ↓        | 132        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>36.3 ↑</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 51.6  | 36.3 ↑        | 136        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | <b>38.1 ↓</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 4.0   | 26.7 =        | 127        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.3   | 38.8 ↑        | 123        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.2   | 36.2 ↓        | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6   | 43.4 ↑        | 104        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2   | 35.9 ↑        | 128        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.5   | 41.6 ↑        | 116        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 9.5   | 52.8 =        | 126        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2   | 36.2 ↑        | 85         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 37.3  | 31.7 ↓        | 118        | Multiple (6)         |

## Sierra Leone

134th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 44.1 ↑  | 132      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.2 ↑  | 87       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.9 ↑  | 118      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.4 ↓  | 133      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 44.0 ↓  | 131      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 14.07 | 6.2 ↑   | 131      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6   | 93.4 ↑  | 24       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.8   | 20.5 ↓  | 134      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 71.4 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 44.7 ↓  | 132      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 75.5  | 0.0     | 137      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.6 ↑  | 100      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.8 ↓  | 125      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.6 ↑  | 113      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 34.6 ↑  | 77       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 69.1  | 69.1 ↓  | 80       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 52.1 ↓  | 65       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.9 ↓  | 128      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.7 ↓  | 118      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 39.0 ↑  | 116      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.30  | 12.8 ↓  | 121      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.3  | 95.4 =  | 37       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 42.0 ↑  | 136      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 5.3   | 5.5 ↑   | 139      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.0 ↑  | 115      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.3 ↑  | 76       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.4   | 6.4 =   | 128      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.9 ↑  | 117      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 22.7  | 55.3 ↑  | 133      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.1  | 100.0 = | 59       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 31.4  | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 26.9 ↑  | 134      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 10    | n/a     | 132      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 40.4  | n/a     | 78       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 48.7 ↑  | 124      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 36.2  | 81.9 ↓  | 120      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.0  | 89.4 ↓  | 68       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 11.1  | 11.9 ↓  | 128      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0   | 37.5 =  | 110      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 39.2 ↑  | 123      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 49.2 ↓  | 96       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.2 ↑  | 102      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.0 ↑  | 98       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 26.8 ↑  | 124      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.7 ↑  | 120      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.4 ↑  | 113      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.08  | 2.3 ↑   | 89       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 37.8 ↑  | 99       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 41.7  | 55.6 ↑  | 131      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.08  | 1.4 ↑   | 101      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 13.8 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 32.1 ↑  | 106      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 54.28 | 43.2 ↓  | 112      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Singapore

**2nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 2nd/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.6      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.42 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 57,713.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.2      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 21.3 |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 5.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**Singapore****2nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>80.7 ↑</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 6.5       | 91.1 ↑         | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 0.3       | 100.0 =        | 3         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 6.5       | 91.9 ↓         | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 57.6      | 57.6 ↑         | 26        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 84.6      | 84.6 =         | 14        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 78.0 ↑         | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 59.4 ↓         | 17        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 51.0      | 49.1 ↑         | 124       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.1 ↓         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 6.2       | 86.1 ↓         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.97      | 96.6 ↑         | 13        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 85.6 ↓         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 84.0      | 84.0 =         | 6         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 6.3       | 89.0 ↓         | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 6.3       | 87.8 ↑         | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 29.0      | 96.7 =         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 6.3       | 88.5 ↓         | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 9.3       | 93.0 =         | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7       | 67.0 =         | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>95.7 ↑</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 6.4       | 90.8 ↑         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 5.8       | 80.5 ↓         | 5         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 352,687.7 | 85.4 ↓         | 23        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.7       | 95.0 ↑         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 115.1     | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 6.4       | 90.6 ↑         | 1         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 1.8       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 2.3       | 99.7 =         | 25        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.9       | 97.5 ↑         | 3         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>85.2 ↑</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 148.2     | 100.0 =        | 17        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 148.2     | n/a            | 4         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 25.8      | 51.5 ↓         | 39        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 20.9      | n/a            | 4         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 84.5      | 84.5 ↑         | 24        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>92.6 ↑</b>  | <b>42</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.0       | 98.7 ↑         | 86        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 86.5      | 86.5 ↓         | 42        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 73.6      | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>76.0 ↓</b>  | <b>20</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 11.5      | 76.5 =         | 35        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.5 ↓         | 6         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.3 ↓         | 8         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 5.4       | 72.6 ↓         | 5         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 77.7 ↓         | 6         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 5.1       | 68.3 ↑         | 9         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.4      | 85.6 =         | 44        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.4 ↑         | 21        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 17.4      | 81.4 =         | 61        | Multiple (6)         |

**Singapore****2nd /140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>81.2 ↑</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.9 ↑        | 1         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.5 ↓        | 12        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.5 ↑        | 7         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 82.2 ↑        | 1         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 0.02     | 99.8 ↑        | 2         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.9      | 99.0 ↑        | 3         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.9      | 72.2 ↓        | 6         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 89.2 ↑        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>80.2 ↑</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 3.0      | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.4 ↑        | 4         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 6.1      | 85.2 ↓        | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.1      | 84.5 ↑        | 4         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.9 ↑        | 4         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 88.7     | 88.7 ↑        | 21        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 97        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.7 ↑        | 46        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.1      | 85.0 ↓        | 3         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 74.2 ↓        | 3         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.88     | 85.2 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.8     | 86.4 ↓        | 75        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>89.3 ↓</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 130.3    | 100.0 =       | 17        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.5 ↓        | 4         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.3 ↓        | 6         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 225.2    | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.0      | 99.7 =        | 17        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.4      | 90.4 ↑        | 3         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.2      | 98.5 ↓        | 14        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 7.5      | 85.4 ↓        | 127       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.1     | 98.1 =        | 72        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>71.1 ↑</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 480      | n/a           | 37        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 153.8    | n/a           | 3         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>74.7 ↓</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.5      | 99.8 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 2.5      | 98.0 =        | 5         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 88.7     | 95.5 ↓        | 4         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5      | 53.1 =        | 82        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.7 ↓        | 30        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.4      | 73.4 ↓        | 18        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 63.7 ↑        | 20        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.4 ↑        | 16        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>75.0 ↑</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 80.1 ↓        | 2         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.6 ↓        | 12        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 25.27    | 100.0 ↑       | 7         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.9      | 64.9 ↓        | 12        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 466.7    | 91.0 ↑        | 24        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 121.25   | 88.3 ↑        | 14        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.2      | 73.3 =        | 17        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.12     | 31.0 ↑        | 21        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.8 ↑        | 11        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 4,630.39 | 90.8 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Slovak Republic

**41st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 39th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 5.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.14 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 17,664.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 8.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.4      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 26.5 |

**Slovak Republic****41st/140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>56.4</b> ↑ | <b>55</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 63.0 ↓        | 74        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.0     | 98.1 ↓        | 34        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 ↑       | 46        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.4     | 40.7 ↓        | 112       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 51.4    | 51.4 ↑        | 63        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 65.4    | 65.4 =        | 42        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.8     | 29.3 ↓        | 116       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.4     | 22.9 ↑        | 125       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 20.3    | 79.7 ↓        | 25        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.5     | 24.2 ↑        | 129       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.3     | 22.4 ↑        | 128       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.81    | 80.9 ↑        | 49        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.1     | 35.4 ↑        | 108       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 50.0    | 50.0 ↓        | 47        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.6 ↑        | 68        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.5     | 57.8 ↑        | 50        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 26.5    | 88.3 =        | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.5     | 74.6 ↓        | 27        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.7     | 47.0 =        | 106       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0     | 60.0 =        | 56        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>77.6</b> ↑ | <b>33</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 76.0    | 76.0 =        | 44        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 49.4 ↓        | 67        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 74.0    | 100.0 =       | 7         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.1     | 52.1 ↓        | 40        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 6,351.2 | 27.5 ↑        | 111       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.9     | 48.5 ↑        | 97        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.3     | 37.7 ↑        | 97        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.7     | 99.3 ↓        | 17        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.4     | 95.5 =        | 38        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.4     | 90.1 ↑        | 21        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>67.8</b> ↑ | <b>35</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 130.7   | 100.0 =       | 39        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 82.6    | n/a           | 48        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 25.8    | 51.6 ↑        | 38        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 7.0     | n/a           | 28        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 80.5    | 80.5 ↑        | 28        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>99.9</b> ↑ | <b>32</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.4     | 99.8 ↑        | 78        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>84.0</b> ↑ | <b>57</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 66.9    | 84.0 ↑        | 56        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>68.6</b> ↑ | <b>48</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.7    | 84.4 =        | 16        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2     | 53.2 ↑        | 54        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7     | 44.9 ↑        | 97        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.7     | 45.0 ↑        | 96        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.7     | 61.9 ↑        | 42        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.3     | 37.8 ↓        | 131       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.8    | 82.2 =        | 59        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.9     | 31.6 ↓        | 109       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 15.2    | 86.9 =        | 47        | Multiple (6)         |

**Slovak Republic****41st/140**

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>55.0</b> ↓ | <b>78</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.5      | 24.6 ↓        | 136       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.0 ↑        | 82        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 74.0 ↑        | 20        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.6 ↑        | 37        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 15        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8      | 44.7 ↓        | 51        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 81.9 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>60.2</b> ↓ | <b>58</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 18.8     | 69.2 =        | 82        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.3 ↑        | 116       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.6 ↑        | 71        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9      | 64.7 ↓        | 70        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 49.9 ↑        | 44        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 35.7 ↓        | 131       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 47.3 ↑        | 118       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.7 ↑        | 49        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.0 ↓        | 47        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.86     | 82.3 ↑        | 38        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 39.7     | 56.0 =        | 136       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>63.7</b> ↑ | <b>54</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 53.4     | 56.2 ↑        | 69        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.9 ↑        | 38        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.9 ↑        | 42        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 5.1      | 5.1 =         | 101       | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.6      | 43.7 =        | 46        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.1      | 84.6 ↑        | 10        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 4.4      | 92.0 ↑        | 67        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.5      | 100.0 =       | 93        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.2     | 100.0 =       | 50        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>57.7</b> ↑ | <b>60</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 163      | n/a           | 66        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 95.8     | n/a           | 8         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>64.5</b> ↓ | <b>45</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.1      | 99.5 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 12.5     | 87.9 =        | 77        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 47.3     | 50.9 ↓        | 43        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 13.0     | 81.3 =        | 17        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.6 ↑        | 101       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.2 ↓        | 60        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 54.0 ↑        | 48        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.9 ↑        | 69        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>46.6</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑        | 111       | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.6 ↓        | 66        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 2.80     | 41.0 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.9 ↑        | 63        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 228.3    | 80.5 ↑        | 45        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 8.90     | 42.1 ↓        | 38        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.2      | 39.3 ↑        | 32        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.02     | 5.8 ↓         | 51        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↑        | 100       | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,670.29 | 84.9 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Slovenia

**35th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 35th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 2.1      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.06 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 23,654.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.6  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 25.4 |

**Slovenia****35th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>63.1</b> ↑  | <b>35</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.5     | 75.0 ↑         | 28        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.5     | 100.0 ↑        | 7         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.4     | 72.7 ↑         | 36        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 58.4    | 58.4 ↓         | 24        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 76.9    | 76.9 =         | 21        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.6     | 42.7 ↓         | 82        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.7     | 27.7 ↑         | 111       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 21.7    | 78.3 ↑         | 29        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.6     | 27.1 ↓         | 122       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.1     | 34.4 ↓         | 97        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.81    | 81.5 ↑         | 47        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.5     | 41.0 ↑         | 85        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 61.0    | 61.0 =         | 31        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 58.3 ↑         | 59        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.7     | 62.3 ↑         | 38        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 23.5    | 78.3 =         | 27        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.6     | 59.8 ↑         | 73        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.3     | 73.0 =         | 20        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7     | 67.0 =         | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>76.9</b> ↑  | <b>35</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 69.7    | 69.7 =         | 58        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.7     | 61.0 ↑         | 41        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 59.6    | 100.0 =        | 11        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.2     | 36.9 ↓         | 67        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 8,559.7 | 30.4 ↓         | 101       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.6     | 60.6 ↓         | 64        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 37.4    | 37.4 ↑         | 44        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7     | 61.2 ↓         | 36        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0   | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 5.7     | 98.2 ↓         | 25        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.3     | 95.6 =         | 37        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.6     | 92.9 ↑         | 18        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>65.6</b> ↑  | <b>43</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 117.5   | 97.9 ↑         | 74        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 70.0    | n/a            | 65        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 28.9    | 57.9 ↑         | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 8.0     | n/a            | 25        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 75.5    | 75.5 ↑         | 43        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.7     | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0   | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>91.6</b> ↑  | <b>34</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 69.3    | 91.6 ↑         | 33        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>73.5</b> ↑  | <b>29</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.4    | 82.5 =         | 21        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.3     | 55.1 ↑         | 44        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2     | 52.7 ↑         | 61        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3     | 55.7 ↑         | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.8     | 63.9 ↓         | 34        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.3     | 54.4 ↓         | 61        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 17.2    | 95.6 =         | 16        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2     | 36.0 ↓         | 86        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 16.9    | 82.7 =         | 55        | Multiple (6)         |

**Slovenia****35th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>63.1</b> ↑ | <b>27</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.5 ↑        | 58        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.3 ↓        | 30        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5   | 74.4 ↑        | 16        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 63.8 ↑        | 34        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13  | 92.4 ↓        | 20        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.4   | 60.5 ↑        | 24        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 84.9 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>63.4</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.7  | 86.1 =        | 38        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 27.1 ↑        | 132       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.0 ↑        | 55        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.8 ↑        | 104       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.6   | 59.2 ↑        | 26        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 85.5 ↑        | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.3 ↓        | 115       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.7 ↓        | 133       | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.2 ↑        | 63        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.6 ↑        | 63        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.92  | 89.9 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.2  | 85.8 =        | 79        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>62.3</b> ↑ | <b>60</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 50.4  | 53.0 ↓        | 72        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 47.7 ↑        | 58        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.0 ↑        | 57        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 13.6  | 13.6 ↓        | 89        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.7   | 62.1 =        | 35        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.8 ↑        | 89        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.1   | 90.8 ↑        | 72        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -20.7 | 100.0 =       | 8         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.8  | 99.7 =        | 57        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>47.8</b> ↑ | <b>82</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 65    | n/a           | 88        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 84.1  | n/a           | 14        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>70.3</b> ↑ | <b>24</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.0   | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0   | 93.5 =        | 41        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 88.7  | 95.5 ↓        | 4         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.5  | 71.9 =        | 38        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.5 ↑        | 107       | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.4 ↑        | 52        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.9 ↑        | 33        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.7 ↑        | 70        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>57.9</b> ↑ | <b>28</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.4 ↑        | 75        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.3 ↑        | 60        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 5.28  | 56.4 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.0 ↑        | 49        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 239.0 | 81.2 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 54.93 | 73.9 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.2   | 73.7 ↓        | 15        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01  | 4.1 ↑         | 54        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.5 ↑        | 65        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a   | 96.8 ↑        | n/a       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# South Africa

**67th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 62nd/135

## Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 56.5    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.60 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 6,179.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 27.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.7     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.1  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.4 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 63.0 |

**South Africa****67th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>53.8</b> ↓ | <b>69</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.4       | 40.7 ↓        | 125        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 34.0      | 0.0           | 135        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 97.0      | 97.0 ↓        | 108        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.2       | 37.0 ↑        | 119        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 55.4      | 55.4 ↓        | 37         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 73.1      | 73.1 =        | 27         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.4       | 57.0 ↓        | 48         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.5       | 42.3 ↓        | 56         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 20.4      | 79.6 ↓        | 26         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.2       | 37.4 ↑        | 84         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 4.2       | 53.4 ↓        | 40         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.85      | 84.8 ↑        | 38         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.2       | 36.5 ↑        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 43.0      | 43.0 ↓        | 61         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.2 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4       | 56.0 ↓        | 60         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 13.5      | 45.0 =        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.9       | 64.6 ↓        | 55         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.0       | 80.0 =        | 11         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0       | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>68.6</b> ↓ | <b>64</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 94.2      | 94.2 =        | 5          | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.5 ↓        | 58         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 16.8      | 42.0 =        | 46         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.3       | 38.3 ↓        | 65         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 106,077.2 | 63.5 ↓        | 39         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.3       | 71.9 ↓        | 34         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 37.4      | 37.4 ↑        | 44         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5       | 58.3 ↑        | 51         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 86.3      | 86.3 ↑        | 102        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 8.0       | 95.8 ↑        | 50         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 20.1      | 81.5 ↓        | 95         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.3       | 55.2 ↓        | 93         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>46.1</b> ↑ | <b>85</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 162.0     | 100.0 =       | 9          | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 70.0      | n/a           | 66         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 3.0       | 6.0 ↑         | 99         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.2       | n/a           | 83         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 54.0      | 54.0 ↑        | 78         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>86.7</b> ↓ | <b>57</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 5.8       | 95.0 ↓        | 106        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 78.3      | 78.3 ↓        | 58         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>43.2</b> ↑ | <b>125</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 53.8      | 43.2 ↑        | 124        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>58.4</b> ↑ | <b>84</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.3      | 68.6 =        | 53         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.2       | 52.8 ↓        | 55         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7       | 44.5 ↑        | 98         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8       | 47.5 ↑        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5       | 41.0 ↑        | 116        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.0       | 50.3 ↑        | 77         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.4      | 74.5 =        | 78         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.2       | 37.5 ↑        | 78         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 30.3      | 49.2 =        | 107        | Multiple (6)         |

**South Africa****67th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>55.2 ↓</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↓        | 92        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.9 ↓        | 54        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 69.6 ↓        | 49        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.8 ↓        | 95        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.85   | 54.4 ↓        | 87        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 64.2 ↓        | 93        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.2    | 54.4 ↓        | 34        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 34.5   | 65.5 =        | 70        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>61.0 ↑</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 9.3    | 88.9 =        | 26        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 37.7 ↑        | 111       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 39.0 ↑        | 136       | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.7 ↑        | 133       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.6    | 27.5 ↓        | 106       | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 85.6   | 85.6 ↑        | 25        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 45.9 ↑        | 102       | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.0    | 67.2 ↑        | 20        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.3 ↓        | 68        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.5 ↑        | 91        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.78   | 72.5 ↓        | 58        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 4.0    | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>82.1 ↓</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 147.7  | 100.0 =       | 11        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.6 ↓        | 72        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.0 ↑        | 63        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 273.2  | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 13.3   | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 69.3 ↓        | 62        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.9    | 95.2 ↑        | 45        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -7.3   | 100.0 =       | 26        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.8   | 95.6 =        | 90        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>68.4 ↓</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 697    | n/a           | 30        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 33.5   | n/a           | 91        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>61.4 ↓</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.2    | 99.9 =        | 4         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 45.0   | 55.3 =        | 128       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 34.4   | 37.0 ↓        | 77        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.5   | 78.1 =        | 24        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.5 ↑        | 38        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 63.5 ↓        | 34        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 54.2 ↓        | 47        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.8 ↓        | 39        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>44.3 ↓</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.3 ↑        | 44        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.4 ↓        | 33        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.38   | 9.9 ↓         | 58        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.2 ↓        | 38        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 371.0  | 87.7 ↑        | 34        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.24   | 26.6 ↓        | 50        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.7    | 24.1 =        | 49        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04   | 11.5 ↑        | 39        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.0 ↓        | 46        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 535.69 | 67.6 ↑        | 68        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Spain

**26th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 25th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 46.3     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.40 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 28,358.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 17.2 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 0.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.9  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.2 |

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 64.5 ↓  | 28       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.5 ↓  | 31       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.6       | 99.5 ↑  | 16       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.3      | 98.3 ↓  | 99       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.1       | 85.6 ↓  | 10       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 56.9      | 56.9 ↓  | 29       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 88.5      | 88.5 =  | 8        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1       | 51.8 ↓  | 59       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.0       | 32.7 ↓  | 89       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 20.5      | 79.5 ↓  | 28       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.7       | 28.5 ↓  | 120      | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.5       | 41.3 ↓  | 80       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.98      | 98.3 ↑  | 5        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4       | 40.1 ↓  | 89       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 57.0      | 57.0 ↓  | 38       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.0 ↓  | 60       | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.4       | 57.0 ↓  | 53       | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 22.5      | 75.0 =  | 31       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.2       | 69.3 ↑  | 41       | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3       | 63.0 =  | 45       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.7       | 77.0 =  | 10       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 89.1 ↑  | 10       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 99.0      | 99.0 =  | 3        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 77.1 ↑  | 13       | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 30.9      | 77.3 =  | 25       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.4       | 73.5 ↓  | 10       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 813,743.0 | 100.0 = | 8        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.6       | 76.6 ↑  | 18       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 82.2      | 82.2 ↑  | 11       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2       | 70.7 ↓  | 20       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 9.4       | 94.3 ↑  | 57       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.7       | 100.0 = | 18       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.4       | 90.4 ↓  | 20       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 73.8 ↑  | 21       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 113.2     | 94.4 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 95.5      | n/a     | 31       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 31.2      | 62.4 ↑  | 23       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 10.7      | n/a     | 19       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 80.6      | 80.6 ↑  | 27       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 90.0 ↑  | 43       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.9       | 100.0 ↑ | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 80.0      | 80.0 =  | 43       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 72.6      | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 70.7 ↑  | 37       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.9       | 66.1 =  | 60       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8       | 47.1 ↑  | 70       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.4       | 55.9 ↑  | 50       | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.3       | 55.8 ↑  | 47       | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.2       | 53.7 ↑  | 71       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.6       | 60.2 ↑  | 41       | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 17.9      | 99.3 ↑  | 10       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0       | 33.5 ↓  | 101      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 13.2      | 92.0 =  | 34       | Multiple (6)         |

## Spain

26th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>62.0</b> ↑ | <b>34</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.3 ↓        | 106       | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 55.1 ↑        | 32        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5      | 74.6 ↑        | 15        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.0 ↑        | 32        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 22        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.6      | 65.5 ↑        | 17        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 16.1     | 83.9 =        | 20        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>59.5</b> ↑ | <b>68</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 17.4     | 72.1 =        | 77        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.3 ↓        | 126       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.6 ↓        | 88        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.8      | 64.1 ↓        | 76        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.5 ↑        | 62        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 81.4     | 81.4 =        | 35        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.7 ↑        | 52        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.9 ↑        | 92        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.7 ↓        | 44        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.5 ↓        | 102       | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.88     | 85.0 ↑        | 35        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 35.6     | 61.7 =        | 132       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>75.1</b> ↑ | <b>27</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 120.1    | 100.0 =       | 21        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.3 ↑        | 50        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.6 ↑        | 37        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 64.9     | 64.9 ↓        | 31        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 4.5      | 74.7 =        | 27        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 61.9 ↑        | 78        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.6      | 89.6 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -34.0    | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 13.9     | 93.4 =        | 102       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>76.7</b> ↑ | <b>16</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,616    | n/a           | 15        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.5     | n/a           | 99        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>66.3</b> ↓ | <b>36</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 4.8      | 97.6 ↑        | 56        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 13.0     | 87.4 =        | 81        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 76.6     | 82.5 ↓        | 23        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0     | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.0 ↑        | 86        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓        | 63        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.0 ↓        | 80        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.2 ↓        | 96        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>62.9</b> ↑ | <b>25</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.1 ↑        | 94        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.4 ↓        | 37        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 3.50     | 46.2 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.5 ↓        | 86        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 740.3    | 97.9 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 27.77    | 61.7 ↑        | 27        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.2      | 40.7 ↓        | 31        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.54     | 100.0 =       | 6         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.8 ↓        | 69        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 7,071.78 | 95.4 ↑        | 16        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Sri Lanka

**85th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 81st/135

## Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 21.4    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.22 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 4,084.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 39.8 |

**Sri Lanka****85th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>51.5 ↓</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.3 ↓        | 85         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 2.5      | 93.1 ↓        | 69         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 98.3     | 98.3 ↓        | 97         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.3 ↓        | 94         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 61.8     | 61.8 ↑        | 13         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 53.8     | 53.8 =        | 67         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.5 ↓        | 72         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.1 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 41.4     | 58.6 ↑        | 107        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.8      | 29.4 ↓        | 115        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.6 ↓        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.63     | 62.9 ↓        | 82         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.1      | 34.4 ↓        | 112        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 38.0     | 38.0 ↑        | 77         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.4 ↓        | 101        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 48.0 ↓        | 81         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 2.5      | 8.3 =         | 140        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.4 ↓        | 85         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7      | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>68.6 ↑</b> | <b>65</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 45.5     | 45.5 =        | 103        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.7 ↓        | 79         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 22.3     | 55.7 =        | 35         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.6 ↑        | 63         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 57,216.0 | 53.8 ↓        | 59         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.3 ↑        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 69.4     | 69.4 ↑        | 15         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.1 ↑        | 71         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 ↑       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 7.0      | 96.9 ↑        | 42         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 18.7     | 83.0 =        | 91         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.9 ↓        | 77         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>32.9 ↑</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 135.1    | 100.0 =       | 31         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 22.4     | n/a           | 123        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 5.8      | 11.7 ↑        | 87         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 101        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 32.1     | 32.1 ↑        | 100        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>68.2 ↓</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.3      | 96.5 ↓        | 100        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 40.0     | 40.0 =        | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>86.7 ↑</b> | <b>46</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.8     | 86.7 ↑        | 45         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>61.7 ↑</b> | <b>70</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 9.8      | 65.1 =        | 65         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.5 ↓        | 68         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 52.9 ↑        | 60         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.9 ↑        | 44         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.6 ↓        | 85         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.8 ↑        | 57         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 13.9     | 77.0 =        | 71         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.6 ↓        | 73         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 23.2     | 67.1 ↓        | 87         | Multiple (6)         |

## Sri Lanka

85th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 44.9 ↓  | 129      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3    | 38.9 ↓  | 103      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 40.9 ↓  | 97       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 62.1 ↑  | 87       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.1 ↓  | 107      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.79  | 14.7 ↓  | 127      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.7 ↓  | 107      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6    | 39.6 ↑  | 79       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 38.2   | 61.8 =  | 76       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 50.6 ↓  | 117      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 58.5   | 0.0     | 135      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.3 ↓  | 104      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.3 ↑  | 74       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.1    | 68.7 ↑  | 54       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.1 ↓  | 80       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 73.2   | 73.2 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.1 ↑  | 116      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.1    | 51.0 ↓  | 103      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 57.6 ↓  | 55       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.0 ↓  | 76       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.45   | 31.1 ↑  | 107      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 16.9   | 87.6 =  | 71       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 56.8 ↓  | 77       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 41.1   | 43.3 ↑  | 83       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.5 ↓  | 53       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.5 ↓  | 68       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 26.2   | 26.2 ↓  | 63       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.0    | 16.9 =  | 100      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.9    | 64.3 ↓  | 73       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.6    | 95.7 ↑  | 43       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 6.9    | 87.0 ↓  | 123      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.5   | 96.9 =  | 78       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 57.9 ↑  | 59       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 250    | n/a     | 59       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 31.2   | n/a     | 105      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 58.3 ↓  | 70       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 10.4   | 94.8 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 9.0    | 91.5 =  | 55       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 42.9   | 46.2 ↓  | 51       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.0    | 43.8 =  | 96       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.9 ↑  | 68       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.4 ↓  | 68       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.4 ↓  | 91       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.7 ↓  | 80       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 33.7 ↓  | 80       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.7 ↑  | 61       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.1 ↓  | 61       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.06   | 1.7 ↓   | 93       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.0 ↓  | 78       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 138.7  | 73.1 ↑  | 77       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.20   | 3.3 ↓   | 91       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 3.4 =   | 110      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 1.7 ↑   | 74       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.8 ↓  | 59       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 355.55 | 63.2 ↑  | 78       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Sweden

**9th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 9th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.41 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 53,217.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 6.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.6      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 6.6 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 5.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 29.2 |

**Sweden****9th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>76.0</b> ↓  | <b>9</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 72.2 ↓         | 37        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.1       | 98.0 ↑         | 35        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.5      | 98.5 ↓         | 96        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2       | 70.7 ↓         | 39        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 59.6      | 59.6 ↓         | 19        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 73.1      | 73.1 =         | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.7       | 78.7 ↓         | 17        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.7       | 61.4 ↑         | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 8.3       | 91.7 ↓         | 2         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.3       | 54.7 ↑         | 23        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.3       | 72.5 ↓         | 9         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.94      | 93.8 ↑         | 19        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.8       | 64.0 ↓         | 17        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 84.0      | 84.0 ↓         | 6         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 78.8 ↓         | 18        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.8       | 79.3 ↓         | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 27.5      | 91.7 =         | 6         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.0       | 82.9 ↑         | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.3       | 63.0 =         | 45        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.3       | 73.0 =         | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>84.4</b> ↑  | <b>17</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 97.1      | 97.1 =         | 4         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.1 ↑         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 21.6      | 54.1 =         | 36        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.4       | 57.4 ↓         | 30        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 129,998.5 | 66.9 ↓         | 35        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.8       | 80.0 ↑         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 56.5      | 56.5 ↑         | 23        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5       | 74.5 ↓         | 12        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 4.5       | 99.5 ↑         | 16        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6       | 100.0 =        | 11        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.6       | 94.0 ↓         | 15        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>85.2</b> ↑  | <b>5</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 125.5     | 100.0 =        | 51        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 122.6     | n/a            | 12        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 37.7      | 75.4 ↑         | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 20.6      | n/a            | 5         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 89.7      | 89.7 ↓         | 14        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.5       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>96.5</b> ↓  | <b>17</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.9      | 96.5 ↓         | 16        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>84.2</b> ↓  | <b>7</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.3      | 82.3 =         | 22        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.3       | 72.0 ↓         | 7         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.0       | 66.6 ↓         | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.3       | 71.1 ↑         | 10        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.8       | 80.6 ↓         | 1         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.0       | 66.2 ↑         | 18        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 18.6      | 100.0 =        | 8         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.3       | 72.0 ↓         | 6         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 12.1      | 94.8 =         | 28        | Multiple (6)         |

**Sweden****9th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>68.8 ↑</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.8 ↓        | 14        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.7 ↑        | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.2 ↑        | 18        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 67.1 ↓        | 21        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13      | 92.4 ↓        | 19        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0       | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 4.0       | 76.2 ↑        | 2         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 15.5      | 84.5 =        | 17        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>71.1 ↑</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 14.4      | 78.2 =        | 59        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.3 ↑        | 73        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.3 ↓        | 10        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 47.0 ↑        | 132       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.9 ↑        | 14        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 99.0      | 99.0 ↑        | 5         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 55.9 ↓        | 45        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8       | 63.6 ↑        | 37        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 82.4 ↓        | 7         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.5 ↑        | 31        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 1.00      | 99.7 ↑        | 5         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 35.4      | 61.9 =        | 131       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>89.0 ↓</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 129.5     | 100.0 =       | 18        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.1 ↓        | 12        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.5 ↓        | 7         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 144.4     | 100.0 ↑       | 7         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.6       | 100.0 =       | 14        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7       | 78.0 ↓        | 26        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.0       | 98.9 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -8.8      | 100.0 =       | 21        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 19.6      | 100.0 =       | 25        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>65.1 ↑</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 474       | n/a           | 38        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 41.2      | n/a           | 74        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>79.8 ↓</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.5       | 99.8 =        | 11        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 7.0       | 93.5 =        | 41        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 78.1      | 84.1 ↓        | 22        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0      | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.0       | 66.0 ↑        | 9         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.8 ↓        | 2         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 74.1 ↓        | 3         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 62.5 ↓        | 5         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>79.8 ↑</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.2 ↑        | 13        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 67.6 ↑        | 13        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 32.66     | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.3       | 71.6 ↑        | 7         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 749.3     | 98.0 ↑        | 11        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 271.58    | 100.0 =       | 7         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.3       | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.10      | 26.7 ↑        | 23        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7       | 61.5 ↑        | 12        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 10,002.87 | 99.1 ↑        | 10        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Switzerland

**4th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 4th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 8.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.41 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 80,590.9 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.3      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.2  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.9 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 6.1 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 32.3 |

**Switzerland****4th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>77.1</b> ↑ | <b>5</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 6.0       | 83.0 ↓        | 11        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.5       | 99.9 ↑        | 12        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑       | 36        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.5       | 91.9 ↓        | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 59.6      | 59.6 ↓        | 20        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5      | 61.5 =        | 49        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.4       | 89.4 ↓        | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 5.4       | 73.5 ↓        | 3         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 11.3      | 88.7 ↑        | 5         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.7       | 60.9 ↓        | 8         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.9       | 81.2 ↓        | 5         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.84      | 84.3 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.2       | 69.9 ↓        | 10        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 85.0      | 85.0 ↓        | 3         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.5       | 92.3 ↓        | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.4       | 90.8 ↓        | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 23.5      | 78.3 =        | 27        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 6.2       | 86.0 ↓        | 7         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 3.3       | 33.0 =        | 131       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7       | 67.0 =        | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>93.3</b> ↑ | <b>3</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 77.1      | 77.1 =        | 40        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 6.4       | 89.3 ↑        | 2         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 96.3      | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 6.7       | 94.5 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 225,267.6 | 76.7 ↓        | 29        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 6.3       | 88.0 ↑        | 4         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a       | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.5       | 58.5 ↑        | 49        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 6.9       | 97.0 ↑        | 40        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.6       | 100.0 =       | 10        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.9       | 99.1 ↓        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>77.0</b> ↑ | <b>15</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 133.2     | 100.0 =       | 35        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 99.7      | n/a           | 28        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 45.4      | 90.8 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 5.3       | n/a           | 34        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 89.1      | 89.1 ↑        | 16        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>99.4</b> ↑ | <b>36</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 0.0       | 98.7 ↑        | 84        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>99.8</b> ↑ | <b>5</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 71.9      | 99.8 ↑        | 4         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>87.3</b> ↓ | <b>2</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 13.7      | 91.5 =        | 4         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.9       | 80.9 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 6.5       | 92.3 ↓        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 6.0       | 83.3 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.7       | 77.5 ↓        | 7         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.2       | 70.1 ↓        | 6         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.2      | 90.0 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.4       | 73.9 ↓        | 3         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 10.1      | 99.7 =        | 7         | Multiple (6)         |

## Switzerland

4th /140

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>66.8</b> ↓ | <b>16</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.0 ↓        | 21        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 6.0       | 83.2 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 75.8 ↑        | 12        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6       | 60.8 ↓        | 41        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 3.36      | 77.6 ↑        | 48        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 1.7       | 11.5 ↓        | 140       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.6       | 65.7 ↓        | 16        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a       | 87.1 ↑        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>80.4</b> ↑ | <b>2</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 10.1      | 87.3 =        | 32        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.7       | 78.3 ↑        | 2         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 6.1       | 85.8 ↓        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.0       | 83.3 ↓        | 6         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.8       | 79.2 ↑        | 1         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 90.7      | 90.7 ↑        | 14        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 55.0 ↑        | 49        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.5       | 58.1 ↑        | 69        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 6.1       | 84.6 ↓        | 4         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.6       | 76.4 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.90      | 86.9 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.7      | 86.5 =        | 74        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -         | <b>89.4</b> ↓ | <b>4</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 171.6     | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.3 ↓        | 8         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.4 ↓        | 16        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 214.8     | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 7.2       | 100.0 =       | 10        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 6.2       | 86.0 ↑        | 8         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.7       | 99.5 ↑        | 5         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.0       | 100.0 =       | 97        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 17.0      | 100.0 =       | 52        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -         | <b>65.9</b> ↑ | <b>39</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 471       | n/a           | 39        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 54.5      | n/a           | 48        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -         | <b>72.6</b> ↓ | <b>20</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.3       | 98.9 =        | 46        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.0      | 90.5 =        | 60        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 46.7      | 50.3 ↓        | 45        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.0      | 75.0 =        | 28        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.6       | 59.2 ↑        | 24        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 81.7 ↑        | 3         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.2       | 69.3 ↓        | 8         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 56.0 ↓        | 19        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>82.1</b> ↑ | <b>3</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.3 ↓        | 11        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.8 ↑        | 3         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 73.18     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 75.1 ↑        | 2         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 834.0     | 99.6 ↑        | 9         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 322.48    | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.0       | 98.9 =        | 8         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.12      | 32.1 ↓        | 20        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.0 ↓        | 6         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 20,762.92 | 100.0 =       | 4         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Taiwan, China

13th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 13th/135

**Performance Overview 2018** Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 23.6     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.93 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 24,576.7 | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.6      |                                      |      |

## Social and environmental performance

**Taiwan, China****13th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>68.5 ↑</b>  | <b>25</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1       | 68.1 ↓         | 56        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.8       | 98.9 =         | 26        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9      | 99.9 ↓         | 59        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.5       | 75.7 ↓         | 31        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | n/a       | 54.2 ↓         | n/a       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 84.6      | 84.6 =         | 14        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5       | 57.6 ↑         | 47        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.7       | 44.7 ↑         | 50        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 23.4      | 76.6 ↑         | 37        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.0       | 50.4 ↑         | 31        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.8       | 45.9 ↓         | 63        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | n/a       | 94.4 ↑         | n/a       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7       | 45.6 ↓         | 67        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 63.0      | 63.0 ↑         | 26        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.7 ↓         | 24        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.0       | 67.3 ↓         | 29        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 28.5      | 95.0 =         | 2         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.6       | 77.4 ↓         | 21        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 6.7       | 67.0 =         | 32        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.3       | 73.0 =         | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>82.6 ↓</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 65.8      | 65.8 =         | 68        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.5       | 74.6 ↓         | 18        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.3       | 71.5 ↑         | 11        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 315,887.6 | 83.2 ↓         | 25        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.5       | 74.4 ↑         | 25        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 71.5      | 71.5 ↓         | 14        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.2       | 69.9 ↑         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 68        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 3.2       | 100.0 =        | 7         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 9.2       | 92.7 =         | 59        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.5       | 74.8 ↓         | 49        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>77.9 ↑</b>  | <b>13</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 121.8     | 100.0 =        | 63        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 99.9      | n/a            | 27        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 24.2      | 48.4 ↑         | 42        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 15.0      | n/a            | 11        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 79.7      | 79.7 ↑         | 30        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>100.0 =</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.0       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>94.2 ↑</b>  | <b>27</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.1      | 94.2 ↑         | 26        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>75.6 ↑</b>  | <b>21</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.1      | 80.7 ↑         | 28        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.7       | 61.6 ↓         | 30        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.6       | 59.6 ↓         | 36        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.2       | 52.8 ↑         | 58        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.1       | 68.5 ↓         | 25        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.0       | 66.9 ↓         | 14        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.6      | 92.2 =         | 20        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.4       | 40.6 ↑         | 65        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 12.2      | 94.6 =         | 29        | Multiple (6)         |

## Taiwan, China

13th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>65.7 ↓</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.7 ↓        | 42        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 70.1 ↓        | 7         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 76.4 ↓        | 9         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 64.1 ↓        | 31        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.14   | 65.8 ↓        | 69        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.5 ↓        | 84        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.5    | 61.9 ↑        | 22        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a    | 68.0 ↓        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>71.4 ↓</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 15.4   | 76.3 =        | 65        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.5 ↓        | 17        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2    | 69.7 ↓        | 20        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.9    | 81.7 ↓        | 9         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 55.3 ↓        | 35        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 84.5   | 84.5 ↓        | 28        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.5 ↑        | 98        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.3    | 71.1 ↑        | 12        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.0 ↓        | 25        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 60.3 ↓        | 28        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.86   | 82.0 ↑        | 39        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.3   | 85.7 ↑        | 80        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>87.9 ↑</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 149.3  | 100.0 =       | 10        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 67.0 ↓        | 6         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.4 ↓        | 22        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 201.5  | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 16.4   | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8    | 79.9 ↓        | 19        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.3    | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.0    | 100.0         | 74        | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a    | 95.9 ↑        | n/a       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>74.2 ↑</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,080  | n/a           | 22        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 53.9   | n/a           | 50        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>72.4 ↓</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 2.0    | 99.0 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.0   | 90.5 =        | 60        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 82.2   | 88.5 ↓        | 17        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 =        | 46        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.3 ↓        | 32        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 62.8 ↓        | 37        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.2 ↓        | 28        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.8 ↓        | 27        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>80.8 ↓</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 77.2 ↓        | 6         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.4    | 73.5 ↓        | 5         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 25.97  | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.5 ↓        | 23        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 416.3  | 89.4 ↑        | 29        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 480.33 | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 3.2    | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.18   | 47.5 ↓        | 15        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.9 ↑        | 10        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | n/a    | 96.8 ↑        | n/a       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Tajikistan

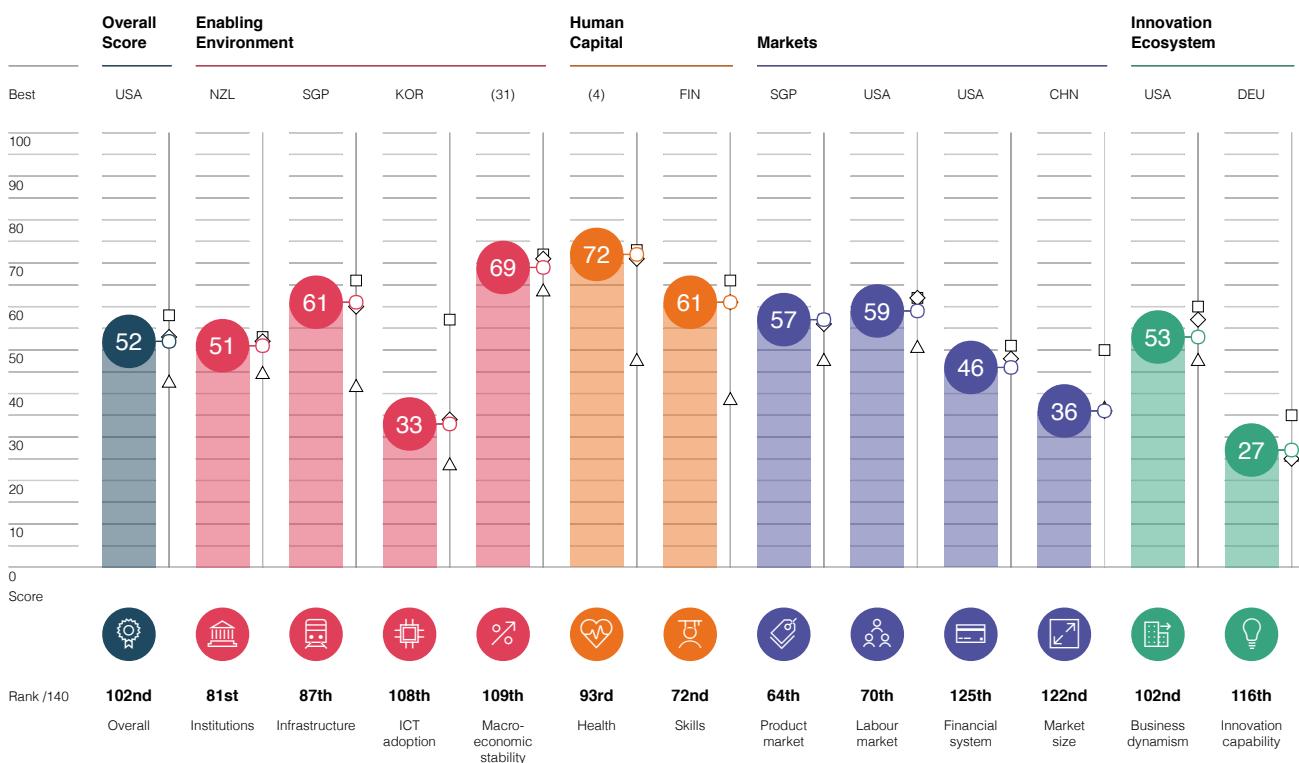
**102nd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 97th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 8.8   | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.02 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 823.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 10.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.6   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.0  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 34.0 |

**Tajikistan****102nd /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>50.9 ↓</b> | <b>81</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 59.8 ↓        | 83         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 1.6     | 96.2 =        | 52         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.7    | 99.7 ↑        | 79         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 60.9 ↓        | 56         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 49.8    | 49.8 ↑        | 74         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 42.3    | 42.3 =        | 103        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 51.7 ↓        | 60         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 47.0 ↓        | 44         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 50.1    | 49.9 ↑        | 122        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.6 ↓        | 24         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.4 ↓        | 35         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.39    | 38.8 ↑        | 117        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 57.7 ↓        | 27         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 21.0    | 21.0 ↓        | 134        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.4     | 57.3 ↓        | 64         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 54.1 ↑        | 63         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.5     | 25.0 =        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.6 ↓        | 103        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7     | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.7     | 67.0 =        | 32         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>61.5 ↑</b> | <b>87</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 34.8    | 34.8 =        | 119        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 58.9 ↑        | 44         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 4.2     | 10.6 =        | 74         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 49.1 ↑        | 45         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 4,195.6 | 23.8 ↓        | 120        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.6 ↓        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 1.0     | 0.6 ↓         | 139        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0   | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 17.1    | 86.4 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 12.4    | 89.4 =        | 73         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 60.4 ↑        | 76         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>33.0 ↓</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 107.6   | 89.7 =        | 87         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 18.3    | n/a           | 127        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.1     | 0.1 =         | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 20.5    | 20.5 ↑        | 118        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>68.6 ↓</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 6.6     | 92.7 ↓        | 113        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 44.5    | 44.5 ↓        | 109        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>72.2 ↑</b> | <b>93</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 63.1    | 72.2 ↑        | 92         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>61.4 ↑</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 10.7    | 71.3 =        | 45         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 41.1 ↓        | 113        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 53.8 ↓        | 56         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 52.3 ↑        | 59         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.5     | 57.6          | 51         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 48.9 ↑        | 86         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 11.2    | 62.3 =        | 110        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 52.6 ↑        | 32         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 22.2    | 69.5 ↑        | 82         | Multiple (6)         |

## Tajikistan

102nd /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>56.6 ↑</b> | <b>64</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.7 ↑        | 53         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.4 ↓        | 66         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.2 ↑        | 107        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 55.9 ↑        | 72         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.99  | 60.1 ↓        | 76         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 87.6 ↓        | 54         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.9   | 23.1 ↓        | 132        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 84.2 ↓        | n/a        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>59.2 ↓</b> | <b>70</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 21.7  | 63.2 ↓        | 96         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.6 ↓        | 30         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.1 ↓        | 75         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4   | 73.5 ↓        | 33         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 47.6 ↓        | 49         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | n/a   | 60.4 ↑        | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 55.4 ↓        | 47         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.7   | 61.1 ↑        | 51         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.4 ↓        | 121        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.9 ↓        | 32         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.73  | 66.3 ↓        | 68         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 28.5  | 71.5 =        | 121        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>46.0 ↓</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 21.1  | 22.3 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.3 ↓        | 65         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.4 ↓        | 56         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0           | 121        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.3   | 5.6 =         | 130        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 42.4 ↓        | 121        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 19.1  | 62.5 =        | 128        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.9  | 100.0 ↑       | 63         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.6  | 100.0 =       | 34         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>36.2 ↑</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 26    | n/a           | 117        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 44.4  | n/a           | 66         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>53.1 ↓</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 19.3  | 90.4 ↓        | 104        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.0  | 89.4 ↑        | 68         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 36.0  | 38.8 ↓        | 72         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 3.0   | 18.8 =        | 133        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 49.1 ↓        | 74         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.9 ↓        | 83         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.2 ↓        | 74         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.2 ↓        | 92         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>27.4 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.6          | 68         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.2 ↑        | 100        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 125        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.9   | 48.9 ↓        | 45         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 35.3  | 53.2 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0           | 129        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1   | 3.6 ↓         | 107        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.3 ↓        | 61         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 12.62 | 28.1 ↓        | 123        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Tanzania

**116th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 114th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                       |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 50.1    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP | 0.13 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,033.6 | Unemployment rate %   | 2.2  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 6.2     |                       |      |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 37.8 |

**Tanzania****116th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>50.0</b> ↑ | <b>91</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.2 ↓        | 86         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 7.0      | 78.1 =        | 102        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 99.1     | 99.1 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.6 ↑        | 71         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 46.2     | 46.2 ↓        | 101        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 57.7     | 57.7 =        | 61         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.9 ↓        | 74         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.8 ↓        | 60         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.7     | 69.4 =        | 76         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 45.2 ↑        | 49         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.0 ↓        | 45         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.62     | 61.8 ↑        | 88         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.3 ↑        | 45         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 36.0     | 36.0 ↑        | 87         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.9 ↑        | 78         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 82         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 7.5      | 25.0 =        | 118        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.0 ↑        | 106        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7      | 37.0 =        | 112        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>46.0</b> ↑ | <b>119</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 54.8     | 54.8 =        | 87         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑        | 83         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 4.8      | 12.1 =        | 71         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.9      | 31.2 ↑        | 81         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 12,683.1 | 34.5 ↑        | 90         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↑        | 100        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 12.3     | 12.3 ↑        | 77         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.3 ↓        | 79         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 32.7     | 32.7 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 17.6     | 85.8 ↓        | 108        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 36.2     | 65.1 =        | 118        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 41.9 ↑        | 114        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>18.3</b> ↑ | <b>135</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 69.7     | 58.1 ↓        | 128        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 8.7      | n/a           | 137        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 3.2      | 6.4 ↓         | 97         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.0      | n/a           | 114        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 13.0     | 13.0 ↑        | 129        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>73.0</b> ↓ | <b>86</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.3      | 96.5 ↑        | 99         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 49.4     | 49.4 ↓        | 83         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>51.7</b> ↑ | <b>116</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 56.5     | 51.7 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>41.5</b> ↑ | <b>120</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 6.8      | 45.3 =        | 106        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.7 ↑        | 96         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 51.4 ↑        | 65         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.7 ↑        | 84         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.7 ↑        | 105        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.4 ↑        | 76         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 8.2      | 45.7 =        | 138        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 37.9 ↑        | 77         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 43.1     | 17.3 =        | 128        | Multiple (6)         |

**Tanzania****116th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>50.6 ↓</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.6 ↑        | 85         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 44.1 ↑        | 75         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.4 ↓        | 121        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.8 ↑        | 115        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.61 | 22.6 ↓        | 119        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.2   | 87.2 ↓        | 57         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.8   | 44.4 =        | 53         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 30.7  | 69.3 =        | 68         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>54.8 ↑</b> | <b>95</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 9.3   | 88.9 =        | 26         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.7   | 44.9 ↑        | 81         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 53.9 ↑        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.4 ↓        | 107        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.4 ↑        | 69         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 69.1  | 69.1 ↑        | 80         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 40.7 ↓        | 121        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.2 ↑        | 84         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.6 ↑        | 77         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.5 ↑        | 101        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.49  | 35.9 ↓        | 102        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 17.8  | 86.4 ↓        | 75         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>48.9 ↑</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 14.4  | 15.2 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.3 ↑        | 60         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 30.0 ↑        | 79         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 4.6   | 4.6 ↑         | 103        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.7   | 11.7 =        | 107        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 49.2 ↓        | 110        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.6   | 81.6 ↓        | 98         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.0  | 100.0 =       | 60         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.0  | 100.0 =       | 41         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>52.0 ↑</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 148   | n/a           | 70         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 22.6  | n/a           | 124        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>52.7 ↑</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 42.9  | 78.6 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 28.0  | 72.4 =        | 115        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 21.2  | 22.8 ↓        | 113        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.0   | 56.3 =        | 71         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 44.1 ↑        | 97         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 52.9 ↑        | 77         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.1   | 51.8 ↑        | 57         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 42.8 ↑        | 62         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>27.2 ↑</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.7 ↑        | 105        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.7 ↑        | 56         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.1 ↓         | 124        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7   | 45.7 ↑        | 55         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 139.0 | 73.2 ↑        | 76         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0 ↓         | 128        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5   | 17.6 =        | 64         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01  | 1.7 ↑         | 72         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.9 ↑        | 96         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 0.00  | 0.0           | 124        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Thailand

**38th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 40th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Upper middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 69.1    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.97 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 6,590.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 1.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 3.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.8  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.5 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.0 |

**Thailand****38th /140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>55.1</b> ↑ | <b>60</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.3       | 54.7 ↑        | 99        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 3.2       | 90.7 ↑        | 77        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 69.9      | 69.9 ↑        | 133       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 42.0 ↓        | 107       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 58.9      | 58.9 ↑        | 23        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 57.7      | 57.7 =        | 61        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 51.2 ↓        | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.3       | 38.0 ↓        | 71        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 44.3      | 55.7 ↑        | 114       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.6       | 43.3 ↑        | 58        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.2 ↑        | 48        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.65      | 65.2 ↑        | 79        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.0 ↓        | 66        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 37.0      | 37.0 ↑        | 80        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.2       | 53.6 ↑        | 74        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 44.5 ↑        | 99        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 18.0      | 60.0 ↑        | 52        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.5 ↓        | 52        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 8.3       | 83.0 ↑        | 7         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 6.3       | 63.0 ↑        | 45        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>69.7</b> ↑ | <b>60</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 70.2      | 70.2 =        | 55        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.4       | 55.9 ↑        | 55        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 10.4      | 26.0 =        | 54        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 2.6       | 27.4 ↑        | 91        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 670,386.7 | 98.9 ↓        | 9         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0       | 66.8 ↑        | 48        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 41.1      | 41.1 ↓        | 39        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.5 ↑        | 68        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 6.2       | 97.7 ↓        | 32        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 30.2      | 71.2 =        | 105       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.5 ↑        | 56        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>56.6</b> ↑ | <b>64</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 176.0     | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 99.0      | n/a           | 29        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 11.9      | 23.8 ↑        | 68        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.1       | n/a           | 47        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 47.5      | 47.5 ↑        | 87        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>89.9</b> ↑ | <b>48</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 0.4       | 99.8 ↑        | 76        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 80.0      | 80.0 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>87.3</b> ↑ | <b>42</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.9      | 87.3 ↑        | 41        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>63.0</b> ↑ | <b>66</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.3       | 55.5 =        | 88        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 4.3       | 54.3 ↑        | 48        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.0       | 49.9 ↑        | 75        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1       | 52.3 ↓        | 61        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 56.2 ↓        | 61        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.9       | 48.3 ↑        | 88        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.5      | 85.9 =        | 43        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1       | 34.2 ↑        | 97        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.9      | 82.8 =        | 54        | Multiple (6)         |

## Thailand

38th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 53.4 ↓  | 92       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.6 ↑  | 57       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 41.2 ↑  | 96       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3    | 71.5 ↓  | 37       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 57.5 ↑  | 61       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 8.07   | 46.2 ↓  | 92       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.5 ↓  | 104      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.1    | 53.6 ↑  | 36       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 43.8   | 56.2 =  | 84       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 63.3 ↓  | 44       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 36.0   | 33.3 =  | 128      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 55.2 ↓  | 33       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.8    | 64.1 ↑  | 35       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.4    | 56.5 ↓  | 111      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.3 ↑  | 53       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 66.0   | 66.0 ↓  | 88       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 52.2 ↓  | 64       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6    | 59.7 ↑  | 64       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.6 ↓  | 51       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 58.7 ↑  | 36       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.78   | 73.1 ↓  | 57       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.4    | 100.0 = | 18       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 84.2 ↑  | 14       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 147.6  | 100.0 = | 12       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.8 ↓  | 24       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.2 ↓  | 34       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 99.9   | 99.9 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 5.0    | 84.1 =  | 22       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 78.1 ↑  | 25       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.0    | 95.0 ↓  | 49       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.3   | 100.0 ↑ | 56       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 16.4   | 98.8 =  | 66       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 74.9 ↑  | 18       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,124  | n/a     | 20       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 58.9   | n/a     | 38       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 71.0 ↑  | 23       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 6.2    | 96.9 ↑  | 65       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.5    | 96.0 ↑  | 17       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 68.0   | 73.2 ↓  | 26       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 12.5   | 78.1 ↑  | 24       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.2 ↑  | 33       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 57.5 ↓  | 59       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.0 ↑  | 29       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.0 ↑  | 33       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 42.1 ↑  | 51       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.0 ↑  | 33       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.8 ↑  | 55       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.34   | 9.1 ↑   | 60       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.0    | 49.5 ↑  | 44       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 275.7  | 83.3 ↑  | 39       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.89   | 11.7 ↑  | 68       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6    | 20.9 ↑  | 54       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04   | 11.4 ↑  | 40       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 53.5 ↑  | 25       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 540.23 | 67.7 ↑  | 67       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Trinidad and Tobago

**78th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 76th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 1.4      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 15,769.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -0.3     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | -1.3 |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |  |      |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 6.7 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 40.3 |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|

**Trinidad and Tobago****78th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>49.7</b> ↑ | <b>92</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 46.8 ↓        | 117       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 30.9    | 0.0           | 134       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0   | 100.0 ↑       | 30        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.9     | 31.3 ↓        | 128       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 60.1    | 60.1 ↓        | 18        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2    | 46.2 =        | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.5     | 57.9 ↓        | 46        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.0     | 33.1 ↑        | 85        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 22.8    | 77.2 ↓        | 34        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.3     | 37.6 ↓        | 83        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.9     | 30.9 ↓        | 114       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.58    | 57.9 ↑        | 93        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.9     | 31.6 ↓        | 119       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 41.0    | 41.0 ↑        | 66        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.5     | 57.7 ↑        | 61        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 4.0     | 49.6 ↑        | 75        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 12.0    | 40.0 =        | 91        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.8     | 63.1 ↑        | 58        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.0     | 70.0 =        | 23        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.7     | 47.0 =        | 90        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>58.0</b> ↓ | <b>97</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 29.5    | 29.5 =        | 125       | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 48.4 ↓        | 73        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | n/a           | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.5     | 41.4 ↓        | 60        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 7,558.5 | 29.2 ↓        | 108       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.7     | 45.8 ↓        | 108       | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 7.5     | 7.5 ↓         | 97        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.5     | 25.8 ↓        | 123       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 98.6    | 98.6 ↑        | 85        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 2.1     | 100.0 =       | 3         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 16.8    | 84.9 =        | 85        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.4     | 56.8 ↑        | 86        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>53.3</b> ↑ | <b>72</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 148.3   | 100.0 =       | 15        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 46.1    | n/a           | 102       | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 23.9    | 47.7 ↑        | 43        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.6     | n/a           | 67        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 73.3    | 73.3 ↑        | 48        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>87.8</b> ↓ | <b>54</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 2.5     | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 75.6    | 75.6 ↓        | 59        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>73.5</b> ↑ | <b>90</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 63.5    | 73.5 ↑        | 89        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>62.6</b> ↓ | <b>68</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.9     | 66.0 =        | 61        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.4     | 56.6 ↑        | 39        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.2     | 54.0 ↓        | 55        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.2     | 53.3 ↓        | 57        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4     | 57.5 ↓        | 54        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.5     | 58.0 ↑        | 49        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.7    | 70.6 =        | 88        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.1     | 35.3 ↑        | 93        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.6    | 81.1 =        | 62        | Multiple (6)         |

## Trinidad and Tobago

78th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 52.4 ↓  | 98       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.2 ↓  | 82       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.7 ↑  | 111      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0    | 66.0 ↓  | 66       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.5 ↓  | 38       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.40  | 24.0 ↓  | 118      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.2    | 70.7 ↑  | 80       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 35.6 ↑  | 98       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 10.9   | 89.1 =  | 2        | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 60.2 ↓  | 59       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.5   | 65.6 =  | 89       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↓  | 106      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 37.2 ↓  | 140      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 60.2 ↓  | 101      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 32.9 ↓  | 81       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 70.1   | 70.1 ↑  | 71       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↓  | 124      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.4 ↑  | 94       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 59.0 ↓  | 48       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 48.1 ↑  | 72       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.81   | 76.7 ↑  | 51       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 9.4    | 98.1 ↓  | 29       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 66.8 ↑  | 42       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 36.0   | 37.8 ↑  | 90       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.3 ↓  | 100      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.4    | 22.6 ↑  | 112      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 86.8   | 86.8 ↑  | 20       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.3    | 54.4 =  | 39       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.7    | 78.7 ↑  | 24       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.1    | 94.7 ↑  | 53       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 7.8    | 84.8 ↓  | 128      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 22.6   | 100.0 = | 10       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 40.0 ↓  | 105      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 39     | n/a     | 101      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 38.8   | n/a     | 85       | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 56.8 ↓  | 78       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.8    | 99.6 ↓  | 18       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 10.5   | 89.9 =  | 66       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 26.2   | 28.2 ↓  | 104      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0   | 68.8 =  | 46       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.5    | 42.2 ↓  | 109      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5    | 57.7 ↓  | 57       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.4 ↑  | 125      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 30.6 ↑  | 134      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 33.5 ↓  | 81       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.9    | 65.0 ↑  | 34       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.3 ↓  | 84       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.29   | 7.7 ↓   | 64       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9    | 32.4 ↑  | 127      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 85.3   | 66.0 ↑  | 102      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.03   | 13.0 ↓  | 66       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.1    | 2.9 =   | 111      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00   | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.7 ↑  | 64       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 346.41 | 62.9 ↑  | 80       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Tunisia

**87th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 86th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 11.5    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.11 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 3,496.3 | Unemployment rate %                  | 15.4 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.0     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 2.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.8 |

**Tunisia****87th /140**

| Index Component   | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -        | <b>52.0</b> ↑ | <b>75</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.8 ↑        | 82         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 3.0      | 91.4 =        | 72         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 97.7     | 97.7 ↑        | 105        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 58.8 ↑        | 68         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 47.1     | 47.1 ↑        | 97         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 46.2     | 46.2 =        | 90         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 48.6 ↑        | 66         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.7 ↑        | 53         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 30.9     | 69.1 ↑        | 78         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.0      | 33.5 ↓        | 103        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.8 ↑        | 76         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.80     | 79.8 ↑        | 52         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 37.5 ↑        | 98         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 42.0     | 42.0 ↑        | 63         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 59.1 ↑        | 56         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.9      | 47.8 ↓        | 84         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 11.0     | 36.7 =        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.1 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.3      | 53.0 =        | 84         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 4.3      | 43.0 =        | 100        | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>62.5</b> ↑ | <b>84</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 64.8     | 64.8 =        | 72         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.1 ↑        | 81         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 13.7     | 34.3 =        | 49         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 36.0 ↑        | 70         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 34,374.4 | 46.7 ↓        | 71         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 47.4 ↑        | 102        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 6.6      | 6.6 ↓         | 103        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 42.5 ↑        | 88         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 16.2     | 87.3 ↓        | 98         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 17.4     | 84.3 =        | 88         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 5.0      | 66.1 ↓        | 63         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>45.1</b> ↑ | <b>90</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 124.3    | 100.0 =       | 53         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 65.0     | n/a           | 76         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 7.0      | 13.9 ↑        | 85         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.1      | n/a           | 88         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 49.6     | 49.6 ↑        | 86         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>65.7</b> ↓ | <b>118</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 4.5      | 98.5 ↓        | 89         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 32.9     | 32.9 ↓        | 133        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>83.2</b> ↑ | <b>58</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 66.6     | 83.2 ↑        | 57         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -        | <b>61.4</b> ↑ | <b>71</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.0      | 53.3 =        | 92         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.8      | 46.2 ↑        | 78         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.6 ↑        | 93         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 43.4 ↑        | 103        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.1 ↑        | 62         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.8 ↑        | 66         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.1     | 83.9 ↑        | 49         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 3.1      | 34.7 ↑        | 94         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 16.2     | 84.5 ↓        | 51         | Multiple (6)         |

**Tunisia****87th /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>51.7 ↑</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.0    | 50.7 ↑        | 50         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.3 ↑        | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.3 ↑        | 79         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.8 ↑        | 116        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.21  | 25.3 ↓        | 117        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4    | 90.6 =        | 38         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4    | 34.4 ↑        | 107        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 44.5   | 55.5 =        | 86         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>46.4 ↑</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 21.6   | 63.4 =        | 95         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.9    | 30.9 ↑        | 129        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.1 ↑        | 121        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.6 ↑        | 129        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.1 ↑        | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1   | 71.1 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 2.8    | 30.3 ↑        | 137        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.4    | 56.5 ↑        | 78         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 48.8 ↑        | 88         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.8 ↑        | 124        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.37   | 20.9 ↓        | 116        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 25.3   | 76.0 =        | 110        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>56.1 ↑</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 79.5   | 83.7 ↑        | 37         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 43.4 ↓        | 90         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.1 ↑        | 91         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 19.6   | 19.6 ↑        | 81         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.9    | 31.2 =        | 63         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.1 ↑        | 112        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 15.4   | 69.9 ↓        | 119        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 1.1    | 100.0 =       | 90         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 9.9    | 82.6 =        | 117        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>52.7 ↑</b> | <b>70</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 123    | n/a           | 73         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 58.1   | n/a           | 40         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>57.8 ↑</b> | <b>73</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 4.6    | 97.7 ↑        | 55         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 11.0   | 89.4 =        | 68         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 52.0   | 56.0 ↓        | 38         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.5    | 53.1 =        | 82         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.7 ↑        | 98         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 46.3 ↑        | 116        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 42.2 ↑        | 109        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0    | 33.7 ↑        | 124        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>32.7 ↑</b> | <b>84</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.6 ↑        | 129        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.0 ↑        | 109        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.21   | 5.9 ↑         | 73         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.6 ↑        | 93         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 148.3  | 74.1 ↑        | 73         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.33   | 5.3 ↓         | 79         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6    | 21.1 ↓        | 52         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.02   | 5.2 ↑         | 52         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.9 ↑        | 97         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 335.65 | 62.6 ↑        | 82         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Turkey

**61st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 58th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 80.8     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 1.71 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 10,512.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 11.3 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.8      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.6  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.9 |

**Turkey****61st/140**

| Index Component   | Value     | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -         | <b>52.9 ↑</b> | <b>71</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.2 ↓        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 4.3       | 87.1 =        | 83         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 42.5      | 42.5 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1       | 51.7 ↓        | 90         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 48.2      | 48.2 ↑        | 92         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 88.5      | 88.5 =        | 8          | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 2.8       | 30.7 ↓        | 111        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 2.7       | 27.9 ↓        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 53.5      | 46.5 ↓        | 129        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.3       | 39.0 ↓        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.3       | 38.1 ↑        | 90         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.86      | 86.0 ↑        | 36         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.8       | 46.9 ↓        | 64         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 40.0      | 40.0 ↓        | 69         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.0       | 49.3 ↓        | 96         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.7       | 45.8 ↑        | 94         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 21.5      | 71.7 =        | 39         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2       | 54.0 ↓        | 93         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 6.7       | 67.0 =        | 32         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 7.7       | 77.0 =        | 10         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>72.6 ↓</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 80.9      | 80.9 =        | 27         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 4.9       | 65.4 ↓        | 33         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 12.9      | 32.2 =        | 51         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3       | 38.0 ↑        | 66         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 558,459.0 | 94.9 ↓        | 14         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3       | 71.0 ↓        | 35         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 57.2      | 57.2 ↑        | 22         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.5       | 58.4 ↑        | 50         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 100.0     | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 13.7      | 89.8 ↑        | 89         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 17.0      | 84.7 =        | 86         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 4.4       | 57.5 ↓        | 84         | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -         | <b>53.5 ↑</b> | <b>71</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 96.4      | 80.3 ↑        | 104        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 70.5      | n/a           | 64         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 14.8      | 29.5 ↑        | 58         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 2.4       | n/a           | 43         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 58.3      | 58.3 ↑        | 72         | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -         | <b>67.4 ↓</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 9.5       | 84.8 ↓        | 121        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 49.9      | 49.9 ↑        | 79         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>86.2 ↑</b> | <b>48</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.6      | 86.2 ↑        | 47         | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -         | <b>60.5 ↓</b> | <b>77</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.1       | 53.9 =        | 90         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5       | 41.7 ↓        | 107        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.1       | 34.8 ↓        | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.7       | 45.1 ↑        | 94         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.4       | 39.7          | 118        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 3.5       | 40.9 ↓        | 117        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 17.4      | 96.4 =        | 14         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.4       | 23.1 ↑        | 133        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 18.4      | 79.0 =        | 71         | Multiple (6)         |

## Turkey

61st/140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 55.2 ↓  | 76       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.5 ↓  | 80       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.5      | 42.1 ↓  | 86       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.6 ↑  | 35       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.1 ↓  | 62       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.10     | 59.3 ↓  | 78       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 57.1 ↓  | 100      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.7      | 42.8 ↓  | 58       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 25.0     | 75.0 =  | 51       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 51.2 ↑  | 111      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 29.8     | 46.3 =  | 122      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 40.7 ↓  | 102      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.9      | 47.9 ↑  | 113      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.4 ↑  | 35       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.7      | 44.7 ↑  | 56       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 53.6     | 53.6 ↑  | 115      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 49.4 ↑  | 83       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.7 ↑  | 55       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1      | 52.1 ↑  | 75       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.5 ↓  | 95       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.39     | 24.0 ↓  | 111      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 19.9     | 83.5 =  | 91       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 59.9 ↓  | 65       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 66.8     | 70.3 ↑  | 44       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.5 ↓  | 86       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7      | 28.7 ↑  | 86       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 21.8     | 21.8 ↓  | 73       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.3      | 21.0 =  | 88       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 60.3 ↓  | 84       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 3.1      | 94.7 ↓  | 51       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 0.6      | 100.0 = | 84       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.7     | 97.4 =  | 77       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 78.5 ↑  | 13       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 1,980    | n/a     | 13       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 30.2     | n/a     | 106      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 57.2 ↑  | 76       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 12.8     | 93.6 ↑  | 87       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.5      | 94.0 =  | 37       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 15.3     | 16.5 ↓  | 124      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 8.0      | 50.0 =  | 88       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.3 ↓  | 44       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.3      | 54.3 ↑  | 69       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.2      | 53.8 ↑  | 49       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.5      | 41.0 ↑  | 74       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 44.0 ↑  | 47       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 43.0    | 128      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.4 ↓  | 80       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.28     | 7.6 ↑   | 65       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.4      | 40.8 ↓  | 83       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 348.7    | 86.7 ↑  | 36       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 2.78     | 24.4 ↓  | 53       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.0      | 33.5 =  | 38       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.13     | 34.7 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.0 ↑  | 50       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,674.39 | 79.9 ↓  | 41       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Uganda

**117th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 113rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 37.7  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.07 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 699.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.5   | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 3.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.2 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.2 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 42.8 |

**Uganda****117th /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>47.9</b> ↑ | <b>104</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 3.8     | 46.8 ↓        | 118        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 11.5    | 62.6 =        | 121        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 98.3    | 98.3 ↑        | 100        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 43.2 ↓        | 105        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 53.8    | 53.8 ↓        | 48         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 61.5    | 61.5 =        | 49         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 3.3     | 38.5 ↓        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 36.6 ↑        | 75         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 36.8    | 63.2 ↓        | 95         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 43.4 ↑        | 57         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.7     | 45.1 ↓        | 69         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.62    | 62.4 ↑        | 84         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.8     | 47.5 ↑        | 59         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 26.0    | 26.0 ↑        | 127        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 50.8 ↑        | 91         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 3.4     | 40.5 ↑        | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 10.5    | 35.0 =        | 99         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 52.6 ↑        | 99         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.0     | 50.0 =        | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 5.0     | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>43.2</b> ↓ | <b>121</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 60.6    | 60.6 =        | 77         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 42.1 ↑        | 89         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 5.2     | 12.9 =        | 67         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.6     | 10.0 ↓        | 130        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 8,280.9 | 30.1 ↑        | 103        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 37.6 ↓        | 123        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 27.0 ↑        | 120        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 19.4    | 19.4 ↑        | 134        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | n/a     | 80.5 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 33.1    | 68.3 =        | 109        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 3.9     | 48.6 ↓        | 105        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>24.5</b> ↑ | <b>126</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 58.2    | 48.5 ↑        | 133        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 23.4    | n/a           | 121        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 0.3     | 0.7 ↑         | 118        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 21.9    | 21.9 ↑        | 116        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>71.6</b> ↓ | <b>93</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 5.5     | 95.7 ↓        | 104        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 47.6    | 47.6 ↓        | 98         | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>44.8</b> ↑ | <b>124</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 54.3    | 44.8 ↑        | 123        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>40.9</b> ↑ | <b>122</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 5.8     | 38.7 =        | 115        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.7     | 44.9 ↑        | 86         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 42.4 ↑        | 107        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 3.4     | 39.4 ↑        | 126        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 41.2 ↓        | 113        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.6     | 60.0 ↑        | 42         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 10.0    | 55.6 =        | 121        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 29.3 ↓        | 118        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 42.7    | 18.2 ↑        | 126        | Multiple (6)         |

**Uganda****117th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>48.7</b> ↓ | <b>118</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 29.7 ↓        | 129        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 28.2 ↓        | 134        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.0   | 66.9 ↑        | 61         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 59.6 ↓        | 49         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 11.07 | 26.2 ↓        | 115        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 87.5 ↓        | 56         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.6   | 40.3 ↓        | 75         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 34.5  | 65.5 =        | 70         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>59.8</b> ↑ | <b>63</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 8.7   | 90.3 =        | 20         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.7 ↑        | 29         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.4   | 56.5 ↓        | 64         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 6.1   | 85.4 ↑        | 3          | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.4   | 23.0 ↓        | 114        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1  | 71.1 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.8   | 63.9 ↑        | 15         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.6   | 60.1 ↑        | 62         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.0   | 49.4 ↓        | 85         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.5   | 41.3 ↓        | 104        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.51  | 38.7 ↓        | 94         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.3  | 95.4 =        | 37         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>48.5</b> ↓ | <b>119</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 15.4  | 16.2 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.6 ↓        | 52         | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.3   | 21.6 ↓        | 116        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 4.6   | 4.6 ↓         | 104        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.6   | 9.8 =         | 116        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 55.6 ↑        | 96         | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 10.4  | 80.0 ↓        | 105        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.8  | 100.0 =       | 65         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 21.8  | 100.0 =       | 13         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>46.4</b> ↑ | <b>85</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 81    | n/a           | 82         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 28.3  | n/a           | 112        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>55.5</b> ↑ | <b>82</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 33.6  | 83.2 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 24.0  | 76.4 ↑        | 109        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 37.5  | 40.4 ↓        | 67         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0   | 37.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.4 ↓        | 43         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.3   | 54.8 ↓        | 67         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 4.3   | 54.2 ↑        | 46         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.6 ↑        | 56         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>29.8</b> ↑ | <b>107</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.8 ↓        | 66         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.6   | 43.1 ↓        | 85         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.2 ↓         | 118        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.7 ↓        | 65         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 148.7 | 74.2 ↑        | 72         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.01  | 0.1 ↓         | 124        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.5   | 15.8 =        | 67         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.9 ↑         | 83         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.5   | 24.3 ↑        | 130        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 32.54 | 37.8 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Ukraine

**83rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 89th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Eurasia average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 42.3    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.29 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 2,582.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 9.5  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -2.1    | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.4 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 25.0 |

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>46.3 ↑</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.0      | 50.4 ↑        | 111        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 6.3      | 80.2 =        | 99         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 75.9     | 75.9 ↑        | 131        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7      | 45.4 ↑        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 45.5     | 45.5 ↑        | 107        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 61.5     | 61.5 =        | 49         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.7      | 29.1 ↑        | 117        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.8      | 29.2 ↑        | 107        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 31.2     | 68.8 ↑        | 82         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.4      | 40.7 ↑        | 67         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.0      | 33.7 ↑        | 103        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.69     | 68.5 ↓        | 72         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.0      | 33.0 ↑        | 115        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 30.0     | 30.0 ↑        | 109        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.3      | 38.7 ↑        | 129        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4      | 39.9 ↑        | 114        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.5     | 48.3 =        | 74         | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.7      | 45.7 ↑        | 120        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0      | 50.0 ↑        | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.0      | 60.0 =        | 56         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -        | <b>70.1 ↑</b> | <b>57</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 72.7     | 72.7 =        | 51         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.7      | 28.6 ↑        | 123        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 35.8     | 89.5 =        | 23         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.3      | 54.2 ↑        | 37         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 68,844.5 | 56.6 ↑        | 53         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 4.0      | 49.6 ↑        | 94         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 38.0     | 38.0 ↑        | 43         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8      | 46.5 ↑        | 77         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0    | 100.0 =       | 1          | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 10.7     | 93.0 ↑        | 67         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 10.5     | 91.3 =        | 68         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.5      | 58.9 ↑        | 81         | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -        | <b>51.0 ↑</b> | <b>77</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 133.5    | 100.0 =       | 33         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 41.7     | n/a           | 105        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 12.6     | 25.1 ↑        | 66         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 4.3      | n/a           | 38         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 53.0     | 53.0 ↑        | 83         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -        | <b>55.9 ↑</b> | <b>131</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 14.2     | 71.7 ↑        | 130        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 40.0     | 40.0 =        | 113        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>72.0 ↑</b> | <b>94</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 63.0     | 72.0 ↑        | 93         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -        | <b>68.9 ↑</b> | <b>46</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.4     | 69.3 =        | 51         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.8      | 46.6 ↑        | 74         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.1      | 51.5 ↓        | 63         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.1      | 52.1 ↓        | 62         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.4      | 57.2 ↓        | 55         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.4      | 56.3 ↓        | 54         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 15.0     | 83.3 =        | 54         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.8      | 47.1 ↓        | 41         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 12.8     | 93.1 ↑        | 32         | Multiple (6)         |

**Ukraine****83rd /140**

| Index Component  | Value  | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>55.3 ↑</b> | <b>73</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 35.6 ↑        | 114        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 37.8 ↑        | 110        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8    | 63.2 ↓        | 80         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.3 ↑        | 104        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 2.78   | 81.5 ↑        | 44         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.9    | 82.1 ↑        | 67         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5    | 37.3 ↑        | 90         | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 27.2   | 72.8 =        | 60         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | <b>59.5 ↑</b> | <b>66</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 13.0   | 81.3 =        | 47         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.3    | 54.4 ↑        | 36         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.3    | 54.5 ↑        | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.4 =        | 130        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.1 ↓        | 59         | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 61.9   | 61.9 ↑        | 97         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.0 ↑        | 73         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 54.0 ↓        | 91         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.6    | 42.9 ↑        | 108        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 53.3 ↑        | 53         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.83   | 79.4 ↓        | 47         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 24.8   | 76.7 ↑        | 106        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | <b>48.7 ↑</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 59.7   | 62.9 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.1    | 34.9 ↑        | 118        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7    | 28.1 ↑        | 92         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 20.3   | 20.3 =        | 77         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.5    | 25.7 =        | 76         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.8    | 30.0 ↑        | 135        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 30.5   | 39.5 ↓        | 136        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -30.1  | 100.0 =       | 4          | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.4   | 96.8 =        | 84         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | <b>62.7 ↑</b> | <b>47</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 336    | n/a           | 49         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 56.6   | n/a           | 42         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | <b>55.3 ↓</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.8    | 99.6 ↑        | 18         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.5    | 94.0 =        | 37         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 8.9    | 9.6 ↓         | 129        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.5    | 46.9 =        | 93         | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 62.4 ↓        | 17         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 49.0 ↓        | 97         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.5    | 41.5 ↓        | 112        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.3 ↑        | 84         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | <b>39.0 ↑</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5    | 58.7 ↓        | 62         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 37.3 ↑        | 106        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.50   | 12.5 ↑        | 56         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.5 ↑        | 56         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 215.7  | 79.7 ↑        | 50         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.41   | 16.2 ↑        | 62         | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.6    | 20.6 ↓        | 56         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.04   | 10.2 ↓        | 44         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.2 ↑        | 74         | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 653.88 | 69.8 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# United Arab Emirates

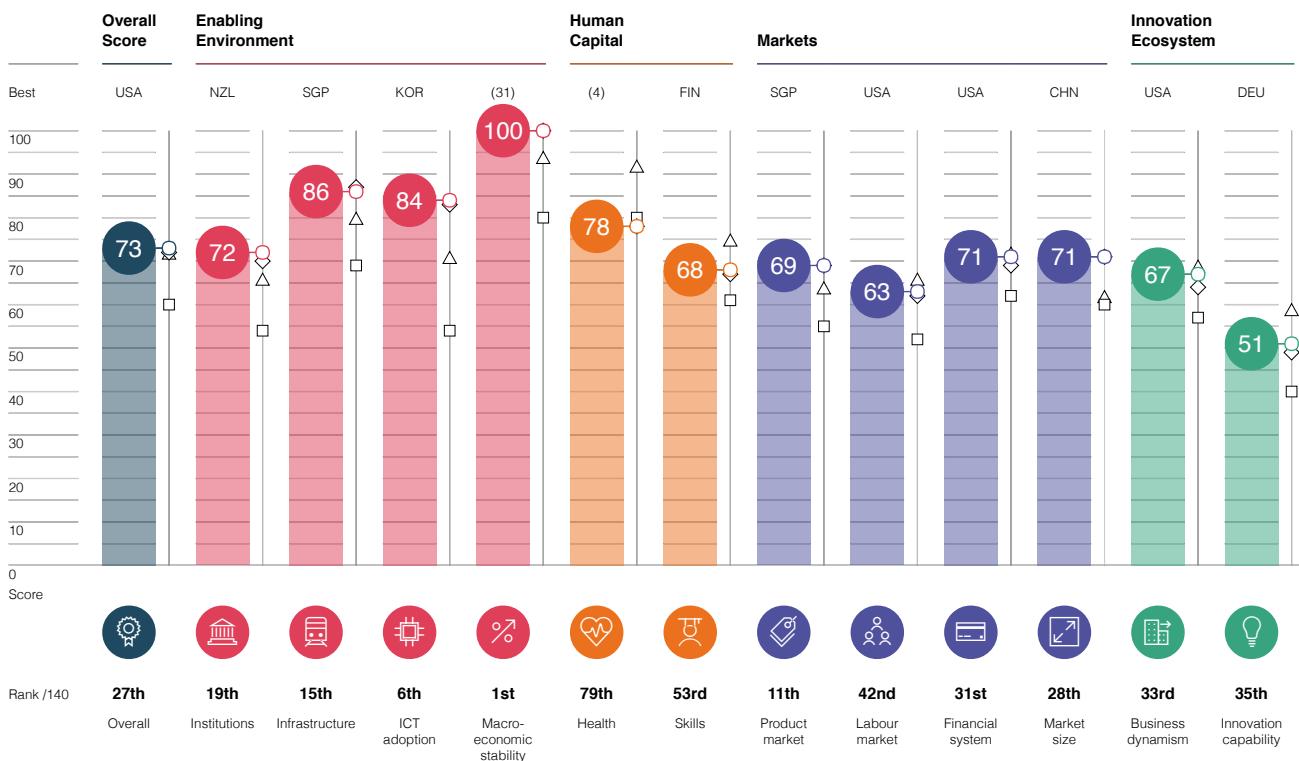
27th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 27th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 10.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.54 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 37,225.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 1.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 2.7      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|                                    |     |   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita | 9.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

**United Arab Emirates****27th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>71.8</b> ↑  | <b>19</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.9       | 81.8 ↑         | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 0.9       | 98.7 ↓         | 27        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0     | 100.0 ↑        | 31        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.0       | 83.6 ↑         | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 57.3      | 57.3 ↓         | 27        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 46.2      | 46.2 =         | 90        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.3       | 71.8 ↑         | 26        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.7       | 61.9 ↑         | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 40.9      | 59.1 ↓         | 104       | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 5.0       | 67.3 ↑         | 3         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.3       | 71.9 ↑         | 12        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.94      | 94.4 ↑         | 17        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.6       | 76.7 ↓         | 4         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 71.0      | 71.0 ↑         | 21        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.5       | 74.4 ↑         | 26        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.3       | 72.4 ↑         | 26        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 21.0      | 70.0 =         | 43        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.2       | 70.2 ↑         | 38        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 7.7       | 77.0 =         | 16        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 7.3       | 73.0 =         | 15        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>86.2</b> ↓  | <b>15</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 79.5      | 79.5 =         | 32        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.9       | 81.5 ↑         | 9         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a       | n/a            | n/a       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.6       | 59.3 ↑         | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 425,486.6 | 89.2 ↓         | 19        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.9       | 82.0 ↓         | 7         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 73.7      | 73.7 ↑         | 12        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.4       | 73.8 ↓         | 13        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 7.2       | 96.7 ↓         | 45        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 10.5      | 91.3 ↑         | 67        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 5.9       | 81.9 ↓         | 36        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>83.7</b> ↑  | <b>6</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 210.9     | 100.0 =        | 2         | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 243.4     | n/a            | 1         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 14.0      | 28.0 =         | 62        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 13.1      | n/a            | 13        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 90.6      | 90.6 ↑         | 11        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>100.0</b> = | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.8       | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>78.4</b> ↑  | <b>79</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.1      | 78.4 ↑         | 78        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>68.1</b> ↑  | <b>53</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 9.7       | 64.7 =         | 66        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.9       | 64.4 ↑         | 22        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7       | 62.0 ↑         | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.0       | 66.2 ↑         | 21        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.3       | 71.0 ↑         | 14        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.1       | 67.9 ↑         | 10        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 13.6      | 75.8 =         | 75        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.0       | 67.2 ↑         | 11        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 24.5      | 63.7 ↓         | 91        | Multiple (6)         |

## United Arab Emirates

27th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>68.8</b> ↓ | <b>11</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.5 ↓        | 3         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 62.9 ↑        | 18        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.9 ↑        | 55        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 70.9 ↑        | 9         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 5.09     | 66.1 ↓        | 67        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.4      | 90.0 ↓        | 39        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.6      | 65.8 ↓        | 15        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a      | 53.1 ↑        | n/a       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>63.4</b> ↑ | <b>42</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 4.3      | 99.4 =        | 9         | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 68.8 ↑        | 7         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.7 ↑        | 21        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.4      | 73.5 ↓        | 32        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.5      | 58.3 ↑        | 27        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0      | 0.0           | 116       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 72.0 ↑        | 5         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.9 ↑        | 18        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 70.5 ↑        | 26        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.2      | 69.7 ↑        | 7         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.37     | 20.9 ↑        | 117       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 14.1     | 91.5 =        | 62        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>70.8</b> ↑ | <b>31</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 76.6     | 80.6 ↑        | 39        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.7 ↑        | 19        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 57.0 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 57.8     | 57.8 ↑        | 35        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.5      | 25.7 =        | 77        | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.3      | 72.1 ↑        | 50        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 5.3      | 90.3 ↓        | 74        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 5.2      | 91.6 ↓        | 118       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.6     | 100.0 =       | 33        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>71.0</b> ↓ | <b>28</b> | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 626      | n/a           | 33        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 93.3     | n/a           | 10        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>67.4</b> ↑ | <b>33</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 13.4     | 93.3 ↓        | 89        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.2      | 92.3 =        | 49        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 28.7     | 30.9 ↓        | 90        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0     | 68.8 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 63.5 ↑        | 14        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.6 ↑        | 24        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.4 ↑        | 12        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 55.5 ↑        | 20        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>51.0</b> ↑ | <b>35</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.6 ↓        | 5         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.1 ↑        | 11        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 1.20     | 24.2 ↓        | 40        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 4.6      | 59.2 ↑        | 28        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 158.3    | 75.1 ↑        | 63        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 3.89     | 29.2 ↑        | 46        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.9      | 28.9 ↑        | 43        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01     | 3.7 ↑         | 56        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 60.6 ↑        | 16        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,061.17 | 82.1 ↓        | 38        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# United Kingdom

8th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 6th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 66.1     | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 2.29 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 39,734.6 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.3  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.1      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.3  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 4.8 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.8  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.9 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 33.2 |

**United Kingdom****8th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score *        | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>76.8</b> ↓  | <b>7</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.4       | 73.0 ↓         | 34        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.2       | 97.6 ↓         | 39        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 88.3      | 88.3 ↓         | 124       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 6.0       | 82.7 ↓         | 18        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 61.3      | 61.3 ↓         | 16        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 88.5      | 88.5 =         | 8         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.9       | 82.2 ↓         | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 4.9       | 64.4 ↓         | 11        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 23.3      | 76.8 ↓         | 35        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 4.1       | 51.1 ↑         | 27        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.3       | 72.3 ↓         | 11        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.98      | 98.3 ↓         | 5         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 4.5       | 59.1 ↑         | 25        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 82.0      | 82.0 ↑         | 8         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 6.2       | 86.2 ↓         | 5         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 6.1       | 84.3 ↓         | 6         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 24.5      | 81.7 ↑         | 21        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.8       | 80.3 ↓         | 17        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.3       | 83.0 =         | 7         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7       | 67.0 =         | 32        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | <b>89.0</b> ↓  | <b>11</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 80.5      | 80.5 =         | 29        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.2       | 69.5 ↑         | 26        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 66.7      | 100.0 =        | 9         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 4.6       | 60.1 ↑         | 22        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 901,365.0 | 100.0 =        | 6         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.7       | 77.8 ↓         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 82.8      | 82.8 ↓         | 10        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.4       | 72.6 ↓         | 15        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 8.1       | 95.7 ↓         | 51        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.7       | 100.0 =        | 14        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.7       | 94.9 ↓         | 14        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | <b>71.1</b> ↑  | <b>28</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 119.6     | 99.7 ↓         | 69        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 88.1      | n/a            | 40        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 39.3      | 78.6 ↑         | 10        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.3       | n/a            | 75        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 94.8      | 94.8 ↑         | 6         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | <b>100.0</b> ↑ | <b>1</b>  | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.7       | 100.0 ↑        | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 100.0     | 100.0 =        | 1         | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>93.9</b> ↑  | <b>29</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 70.0      | 93.9 ↑         | 28        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | <b>80.2</b> ↑  | <b>13</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 12.7      | 84.6 =         | 14        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 4.8       | 63.4 ↑         | 24        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 4.7       | 62.0 ↑         | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 4.8       | 63.7 ↑         | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 4.9       | 65.5 ↑         | 32        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.2       | 69.2 ↑         | 8         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 17.4      | 96.9 =         | 12        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.1       | 67.6 ↑         | 10        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 17.4      | 81.5 =         | 59        | Multiple (6)         |

## United Kingdom

8th /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>68.7</b> ↓ | <b>12</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.3 ↑        | 22        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 64.0 ↓        | 13        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.4 ↓        | 6         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.6 ↓        | 12        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.13     | 92.4 ↓        | 27        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 33.7 ↓        | 112       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.8      | 69.3 ↓        | 11        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 14.3     | 85.7 =        | 14        | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | <b>76.5</b> ↓ | <b>8</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 9.3      | 88.9 =        | 26        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.0 ↑        | 6         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.1 ↓        | 28        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.7 ↓        | 12        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 53.3 ↓        | 36        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 80.4     | 80.4 ↑        | 37        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.9 ↑        | 37        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.7      | 62.4 ↓        | 48        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.8 ↓        | 12        | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 4.8      | 64.0 ↑        | 14        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.94     | 92.5 ↑        | 17        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 10.9     | 96.0 =        | 33        | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | <b>87.8</b> ↑ | <b>8</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 134.8    | 100.0 =       | 16        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 4.6      | 59.5 ↑        | 22        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 4.4      | 56.8 ↑        | 11        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 117.5    | 100.0 =       | 10        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 10.7     | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 75.1 ↑        | 40        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.9      | 99.1 ↑        | 9         | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -23.0    | 100.0 =       | 7         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 18.8     | 100.0 =       | 30        | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | <b>81.7</b> ↑ | <b>7</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 2,654    | n/a           | 9         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 32.5     | n/a           | 98        | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | <b>79.0</b> ↓ | <b>7</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 0.0      | 100.0 ↑       | 1         | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 4.5      | 96.0 =        | 17        | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 85.2     | 91.7 ↓        | 11        | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 11.0     | 68.8 =        | 46        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 68.5 ↑        | 5         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.5      | 75.3 ↓        | 14        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.4 ↑        | 7         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.1 ↑        | 7         | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | <b>79.2</b> ↓ | <b>7</b>  | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 76.6 ↓        | 7         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.2      | 69.8 ↓        | 10        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 12.47    | 79.8 ↑        | 18        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.1      | 67.5 ↑        | 9         | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 1,235.7  | 100.0 =       | 2         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 100.63   | 84.9 ↑        | 19        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 1.7      | 56.8 ↑        | 22        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.63     | 100.0 =       | 5         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 61.4 ↓        | 13        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 6,667.07 | 94.7 ↓        | 18        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# United States

**1st** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 1st/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |       |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Population millions                 | 325.9    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 15.26 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 59,501.1 | Unemployment rate %                  | 4.4   |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 1.4      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 1.7   |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 8.4 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.6 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 41.5 |

**United States****1st/140**

| Index Component  | Value       | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|--|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -           | <b>74.6 ↑</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.1         | 68.7 ↑        | 53        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 5.4         | 83.5 ↓        | 92        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 83.3        | 83.3 ↓        | 128       | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.8         | 80.8 ↓        | 19        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 63.3        | 63.3 ↓        | 9         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 88.5        | 88.5 =        | 8         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.7         | 79.0 ↑        | 15        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 5.6         | 76.5 ↑        | 2         | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 23.7        | 76.3 ↑        | 40        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 5.0         | 67.1 ↑        | 4         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 5.9         | 81.4 ↑        | 3         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.98        | 98.3 ↑        | 5         | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 5.7         | 78.3 ↓        | 3         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 75.0        | 75.0 ↑        | 16        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 5.8         | 79.7 ↑        | 16        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 5.9         | 80.9 ↑        | 13        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 17.6        | 58.7 =        | 55        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 5.9         | 81.1 ↑        | 14        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 8.3         | 83.0 =        | 7         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.6         | 46.0 =        | 99        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -           | <b>89.5 ↓</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 100.0       | 100.0 =       | 1         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 5.9         | 81.1 ↑        | 11        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 23.2        | 58.0 =        | 33        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 5.7         | 78.5 ↑        | 6         | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 7,293,521.7 | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 5.9         | 81.5 ↑        | 8         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 86.3        | 86.3 ↓        | 7         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 5.8         | 80.6 ↑        | 5         | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 100.0       | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 5.8         | 98.1 ↓        | 26        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 0.5         | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 6.1         | 84.6 ↓        | 27        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -           | <b>71.2 ↑</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 122.0       | 100.0 =       | 61        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 132.9       | n/a           | 9         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 33.9        | 67.7 ↑        | 19        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 3.7         | n/a           | 40        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 76.2        | 76.2 ↑        | 40        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -           | <b>99.6 ↓</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 1.7         | 100.0 =       | 1         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 99.2        | 99.2 ↓        | 38        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -           | <b>86.5 ↓</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 67.7        | 86.5 ↓        | 46        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -           | <b>86.3 ↑</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 13.5        | 90.1 =        | 5         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 5.8         | 79.4 ↑        | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 5.7         | 78.6 ↑        | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 5.9         | 81.4 ↑        | 2         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 5.8         | 80.6 ↓        | 2         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 5.8         | 79.2 ↑        | 1         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 16.5        | 91.5 =        | 22        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 5.7         | 78.9 ↑        | 1         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 14.5        | 88.9 =        | 43        | Multiple (6)         |

## United States

1st/140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 73.8 ↑  | 3        | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 5.1      | 69.0 ↑  | 7        | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.4 ↑  | 3        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.4 ↓  | 3        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 5.3      | 71.5 ↑  | 7        | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 1.66     | 89.0 ↓  | 36       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.6 ↑  | 108      | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.8      | 69.4 ↑  | 10       | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 17.7     | 82.3 =  | 28       | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 81.9 ↑  | 1        | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 0.0      | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.4 ↑  | 3        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.9 ↑  | 6        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 78.7 ↓  | 13       | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 77.9 ↑  | 2        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 67.0     | 67.0 ↓  | 84       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 67.2 ↑  | 7        | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.3 ↑  | 2        | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 5.9      | 81.2 ↓  | 11       | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.2 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.88     | 84.5 ↓  | 37       | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 9.8      | 97.5 =  | 30       | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 92.1 ↑  | 1        | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 191.5    | 100.0 = | 3        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.7 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.7 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 145.4    | 100.0 = | 6        | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 6.5      | 100.0 = | 15       | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.9 ↑  | 18       | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 1.3      | 98.3 ↑  | 15       | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -1.6     | 100.0 = | 54       | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 14.3     | 94.4 =  | 98       | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 99.2 ↑  | 2        | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 17,662   | n/a     | 2        | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 15.1     | n/a     | 136      | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 86.5 ↑  | 1        | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 1.1      | 99.5 =  | 26       | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 5.6      | 94.9 =  | 30       | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 82.1     | 88.4 ↓  | 18       | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 15.0     | 93.8 =  | 1        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.4 ↑  | 2        | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 5.7      | 78.4 ↓  | 7        | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 80.1 ↑  | 2        | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 5.7      | 77.5 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 86.5 ↑  | 2        | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.3 ↓  | 3        | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 5.8      | 79.5 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 12.30    | 79.4 ↑  | 19       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 5.8      | 79.2 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 2,002.3  | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 144.09   | 91.5 ↑  | 13       | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 2.8      | 93.1 ↑  | 11       | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 3.88     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 5.6      | 77.4 ↑  | 1        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 2,890.49 | 85.7 ↓  | 33       | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Uruguay

**53rd** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 50th/135

## Performance Overview 2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |          |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 3.5      | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.06 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 16,722.4 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.9  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.0      | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.4  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 3.0 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.5 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 39.7 |

**Uruguay****53rd /140**

| Index Component   | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140  | Best Performer       |
|---|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)              | -       | <b>63.2</b> ↑ | <b>34</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)   | 5.2     | 69.4 ↓        | 49        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.  | 7.7     | 75.6 ↑        | 108       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)  | 100.0   | 100.0 ↑       | 47        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 52.3 ↓        | 85        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)  | 55.8    | 55.8 ↓        | 33        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)   | 73.1    | 73.1 =        | 27        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)   | 5.4     | 74.1 ↓        | 23        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)  | 3.5     | 40.9 ↓        | 59        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)   | 15.6    | 84.4 ↑        | 20        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)   | 2.7     | 28.8 ↓        | 118       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.1 ↑        | 56        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)   | 0.92    | 91.6 ↑        | 26        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 44.2 ↑        | 73        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)   | 70.0    | 70.0 ↓        | 23        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)   | 5.0     | 65.9 ↑        | 38        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 62.2 ↑        | 39        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)   | 22.5    | 75.0 =        | 31        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)  | 5.3     | 72.3 ↑        | 32        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)  | 5.0     | 50.0 =        | 95        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)   | 3.7     | 37.0 =        | 112       | Kazakhstan           |
|  <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>68.8</b> ↓ | <b>62</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)   | 74.9    | 74.9 =        | 46        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)  | 3.3     | 38.9 ↑        | 99        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km   | 17.0    | 42.5 =        | 44        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)  | 1.3     | 4.8 ↓         | 137       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score   | 7,181.7 | 28.7 ↓        | 110       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)  | 5.1     | 67.7 ↓        | 44        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)   | 32.3    | 32.3 ↓        | 52        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 63.0 ↓        | 33        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.  | 99.9    | 99.9 ↑        | 69        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output   | 12.0    | 91.7 ↓        | 78        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.   | 3.2     | 98.8 =        | 30        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)   | 6.0     | 83.5 ↑        | 31        | Switzerland          |
|  <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | <b>78.1</b> ↑ | <b>12</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.  | 147.5   | 100.0 =       | 18        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.   | 112.1   | n/a           | 18        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 27.5    | 55.0 ↑        | 34        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.   | 17.1    | n/a           | 8         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.  | 66.4    | 66.4 ↑        | 58        | Iceland              |
|  <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | <b>83.8</b> ↑ | <b>61</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change  | 7.9     | 89.1 ↑        | 118       | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)   | 78.5    | 78.5 ↑        | 57        | Multiple (36)        |
|  <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>87.3</b> ↑ | <b>43</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years  | 67.9    | 87.3 ↑        | 42        | Multiple (4)         |
|  <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                  | -       | <b>65.3</b> ↓ | <b>59</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years  | 8.7     | 57.8 =        | 81        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 44.0 ↓        | 93        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)  | 4.4     | 56.9 ↓        | 46        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)   | 4.1     | 51.3 ↓        | 66        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)   | 4.5     | 57.6 ↓        | 53        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 49.5 ↓        | 81        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years   | 15.9    | 88.4 =        | 36        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)   | 2.9     | 30.9 ↓        | 114       | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio  | 11.8    | 95.6 =        | 22        | Multiple (6)         |

## Uruguay

53rd /140

| Index Component  | Value    | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 55.2 ↓  | 77       | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 44.8 ↓  | 69       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6      | 42.9 ↑  | 83       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.7      | 62.3 ↑  | 86       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.4      | 56.8 ↓  | 65       | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 8.85     | 41.0 ↓  | 95       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.7      | 94.4 ↓  | 19       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.5      | 37.9 ↓  | 87       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 28.4     | 71.6 =  | 63       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -        | 58.1 ↓  | 77       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 20.8     | 65.0 =  | 92       | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.6      | 27.0 ↓  | 133      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.5 ↓  | 138      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 2.2      | 20.4 ↓  | 140      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.8      | 46.4 ↑  | 51       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 95.9     | 95.9 ↓  | 8        | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 5.0      | 66.0 ↑  | 10       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2      | 52.6 ↑  | 100      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.3      | 54.3 ↓  | 65       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.3      | 38.4 ↑  | 119      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.82     | 77.0 ↓  | 50       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 15.6     | 89.4 =  | 68       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -        | 55.3 ↑  | 81       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 28.4     | 29.9 ↑  | 104      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7      | 45.5 ↑  | 75       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.7      | 28.4 ↓  | 89       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 1.1      | 1.1 ↑   | 112      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 2.3      | 37.5 =  | 53       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 5.6      | 76.0 ↓  | 36       | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.3      | 96.3 ↓  | 38       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 7.1      | 86.7 ↑  | 125      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.1     | 96.1 =  | 87       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -        | 44.5 ↑  | 93       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 71       | n/a     | 87       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 20.5     | n/a     | 129      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -        | 56.3 ↓  | 79       | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 22.5     | 88.8 =  | 108      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 6.5      | 94.0 =  | 37       | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 41.7     | 44.9 ↓  | 53       | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 9.5      | 59.4 =  | 66       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 37.4 ↓  | 128      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.0      | 50.6 ↓  | 90       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.6      | 42.7 ↓  | 107      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0      | 32.9 ↓  | 127      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -        | 36.4 ↓  | 70       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.5      | 57.5 ↑  | 69       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.2      | 37.0 ↓  | 110      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.56     | 13.7 ↑  | 53       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2      | 36.5 ↓  | 105      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 153.7    | 74.7 ↑  | 70       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 1.72     | 18.4 ↓  | 57       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3      | 11.2 =  | 80       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00     | 0.5 ↑   | 89       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.4      | 39.7 ↓  | 70       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 1,058.26 | 74.9 ↓  | 49       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



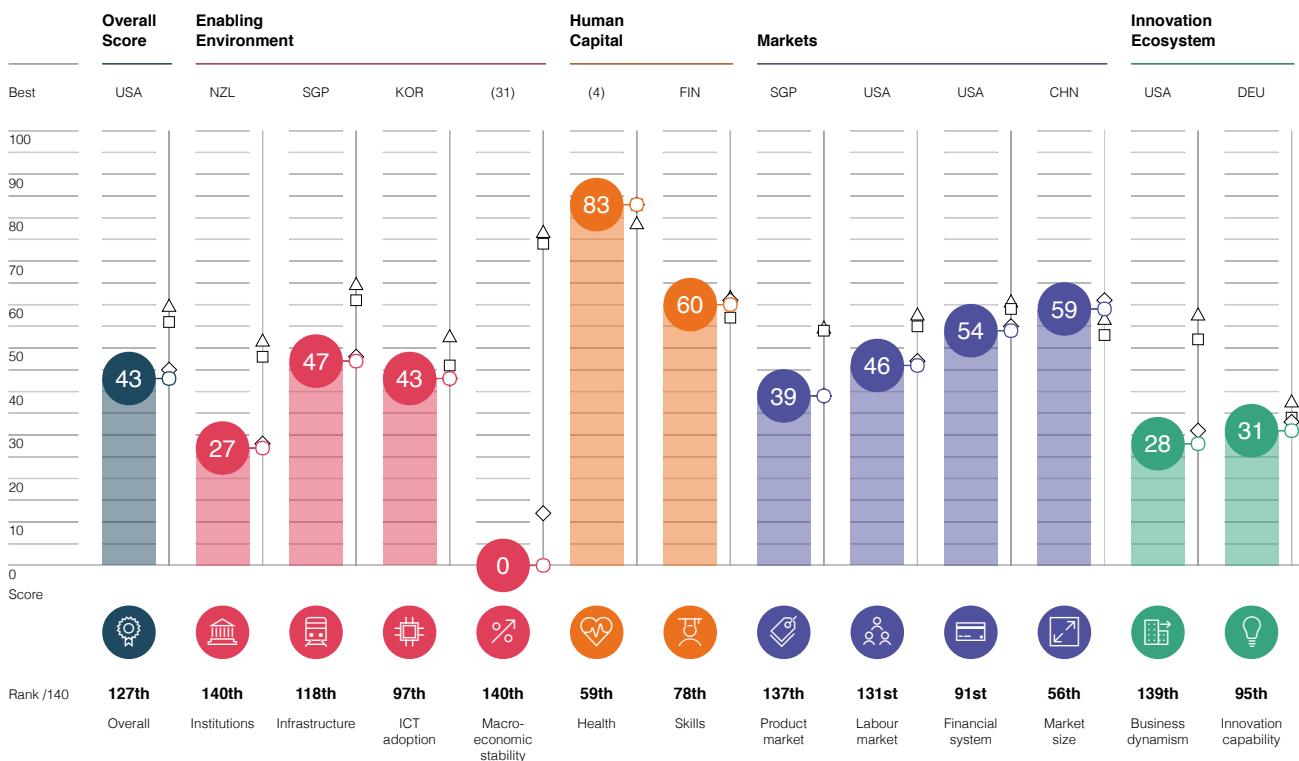
# Venezuela

127th /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 117th/135

**Performance Key** ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average  
**Overview 2018**



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 31.4    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.30 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 6,684.0 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.7  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -3.2    | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 0.5  |

## Social and environmental performance

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 3.3 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 46.9 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.7 |  |      |

**Venezuela****127th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 27.3 ↓  | <b>140</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 26.3 ↑  | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 56.3    | 0.0     | 138        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 98.3    | 98.3 ↓  | 98         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 1.7     | 11.8 ↓  | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 43.8    | 43.8 ↑  | 118        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 53.8    | 53.8 =  | 67         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 1.1     | 2.4 ↑   | 139        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 1.2     | 4.1 ↑   | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 46.0    | 54.0 ↓  | 117        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 1.7     | 11.5 ↑  | 139        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 1.5     | 8.1 ↓   | 140        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.40    | 40.5 ↓  | 114        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 1.5     | 7.8 ↑   | 140        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 18.0    | 18.0 ↑  | 139        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 1.7     | 11.7 ↑  | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 1.7     | 11.8 ↓  | 140        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 5.5     | 18.3 =  | 133        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.2     | 53.2 ↓  | 95         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 2.7     | 27.0 =  | 138        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 2.7     | 27.0 =  | 136        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 47.5 ↓  | <b>118</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 76.9    | 76.9 =  | 41         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 29.9 ↑  | 121        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 0.4     | 0.9 =   | 100        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.5     | 7.7 ↓   | 132        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 7,402.4 | 29.0 ↓  | 109        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.4     | 22.9 ↓  | 137        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 7.9     | 7.9 ↓   | 95         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.2     | 20.3 ↓  | 130        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 99.5    | 99.5 ↓  | 76         | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 34.6    | 68.1 ↑  | 123        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 6.5     | 95.5 =  | 39         | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.1     | 19.0 ↑  | 135        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 42.6 ↓  | <b>97</b>  | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 76.6    | 63.8 ↓  | 123        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 50.1    | n/a     | 94         | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 8.2     | 16.3 ↓  | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a     | 111        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 60.0    | 60.0 ↓  | 67         | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 0.0     | <b>140</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 671.0   | 0.0     | 140        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 0.0     | 0.0     | 140        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 83.0 ↑  | <b>59</b>  | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 66.6    | 83.0 ↑  | 58         | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 60.2 ↓  | <b>78</b>  | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 10.1    | 67.2 =  | 58         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.4     | 40.4 ↓  | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8     | 46.2 ↓  | 88         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.8     | 46.7 ↓  | 90         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.6     | 44.0 ↓  | 103        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.2     | 37.4 ↓  | 132        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 14.3    | 79.4 =  | 66         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.0     | 34.0 ↓  | 98         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | n/a     | 68.4 ↓  | n/a        | Multiple (6)         |

## Venezuela

127th /140

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | 39.2 ↑  | 137      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.0     | 16.1 ↓  | 140      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.8     | 29.2 ↑  | 131      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.7     | 45.1 ↓  | 135      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 42.6 ↑  | 132      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 12.00   | 20.0 ↑  | 122      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.6     | 93.7 ↑  | 22       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 1.8     | 19.7 ↓  | 135      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 35.0    | 65.0 =  | 72       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -       | 46.1 ↓  | 131      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | N/Appl. | 0.0     | 138      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 1.6     | 10.6 ↑  | 140      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.5     | 42.5 ↓  | 128      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.3     | 55.3 ↓  | 116      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.7     | 11.8 ↓  | 136      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 77.3    | 77.3 ↑  | 44       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.9     | 48.9 ↑  | 84       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.0 ↓  | 96       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.1     | 51.7 ↓  | 76       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 2.2     | 19.7 ↓  | 139      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.69    | 61.8 ↑  | 75       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 18.0    | 86.1 =  | 78       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -       | 54.0 ↓  | 91       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 25.2    | 26.6 =  | 108      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.4     | 39.4 ↓  | 104      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.3     | 21.9 ↓  | 115      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 6.6     | 6.6 ↑   | 97       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 3.3     | 55.4 =  | 38       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.6     | 43.9 ↓  | 118      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 0.8     | 99.3 ↓  | 6        | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 3.1     | 97.1 =  | 112      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 15.0    | 95.9 =  | 88       | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -       | 59.3 ↓  | 56       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 347     | n/a     | 46       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 8.3     | n/a     | 140      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -       | 27.7 ↓  | 139      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 351.6   | 0.0     | 140      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 230.0   | 0.0     | 140      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 5.6     | 6.0 ↓   | 132      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0     | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0     | 49.9 ↓  | 69       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.2     | 53.1 ↓  | 75       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.2     | 37.2 ↑  | 127      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.6     | 44.1 ↑  | 55       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -       | 31.2 ↓  | 95       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.7     | 61.2 ↑  | 48       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.4     | 23.9 ↓  | 139      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.11    | 3.1 ↑   | 82       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3     | 38.7 ↓  | 92       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 185.0   | 77.4 ↑  | 56       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.28    | 4.6 ↓   | 82       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a     | 17.7 ↑  | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01    | 2.5 ↓   | 65       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.1     | 18.8 ↓  | 136      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 386.40  | 64.1 ↓  | 76       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Viet Nam

**77th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 74th/135

## Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition    △ Lower middle income group average    □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 93.6    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.51 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 2,353.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 2.1  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.7  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.7 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 4.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 35.3 |

**Viet Nam****77th /140**

| Index Component  | Value     | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer       |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 49.5 ↓  | 94       | New Zealand          |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.8       | 62.7 ↓  | 76       | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 1.5       | 96.5 =  | 49       | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 100.0     | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 4.3       | 55.2 ↓  | 76       | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.0      | 48.0 ↓  | 93       | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 65.4      | 65.4 =  | 42       | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.4       | 40.2 ↓  | 89       | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 3.3       | 38.1 ↓  | 69       | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 75.1      | 25.0 ↓  | 139      | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.1       | 34.6 ↓  | 96       | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.3       | 38.5 ↓  | 88       | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.69      | 69.1 ↓  | 69       | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.6       | 43.9 ↓  | 75       | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 35.0      | 35.0 ↑  | 91       | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 3.9       | 47.9 ↓  | 104      | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.5       | 42.2 ↓  | 105      | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 14.0      | 46.7 =  | 78       | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.5       | 42.5 ↓  | 128      | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3       | 43.0 =  | 112      | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 6.7       | 67.0 =  | 32       | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -         | 65.4 ↓  | 75       | Singapore            |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 44.3      | 44.3 =  | 107      | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.2       | 36.0 ↓  | 109      | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 7.1       | 17.7 =  | 57       | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 3.4       | 39.2 ↓  | 61       | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 364,184.2 | 86.0 ↓  | 22       | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.8       | 47.4 ↑  | 101      | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 60.5      | 60.5 ↓  | 20       | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.8       | 46.4 ↓  | 78       | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 98.3      | 98.3 ↑  | 87       | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 9.1       | 94.7 ↓  | 55       | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 15.0      | 86.7 =  | 82       | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 4.3       | 55.1 ↓  | 95       | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -         | 43.3 ↑  | 95       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 125.6     | 100.0 = | 50       | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 46.9      | n/a     | 101      | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 11.8      | 23.6 ↑  | 69       | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.3       | n/a     | 74       | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 46.5      | 46.5 ↑  | 88       | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -         | 75.0 =  | 64       | Multiple (31)        |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 3.1       | 100.0 = | 1        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 50.0      | 50.0 =  | 64       | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 81.0 ↑  | 68       | Multiple (4)         |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 65.9      | 81.0 ↑  | 67       | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -         | 54.3 ↓  | 97       | Finland              |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.6       | 50.7 =  | 98       | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7       | 45.8 ↓  | 81       | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5       | 41.0 ↓  | 115      | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.3       | 38.6 ↓  | 128      | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7       | 44.6 ↓  | 98       | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.7       | 44.6 ↓  | 104      | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.6      | 70.0 =  | 91       | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.9       | 31.4 ↓  | 113      | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 19.6      | 75.9 ↓  | 76       | Multiple (6)         |

## Viet Nam

77th /140

| Index Component  | Value  | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|--------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 52.1 ↓  | 102      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 40.0 ↓  | 94       | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.6    | 43.7 ↑  | 77       | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6    | 59.6 ↑  | 103      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.9    | 47.6 ↓  | 124      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 8.12   | 45.9 ↓  | 93       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 5.6    | 75.9 ↓  | 73       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 3.0    | 48.8 ↑  | 42       | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 36.0   | 64.0 =  | 73       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -      | 55.6 ↑  | 90       | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 24.6   | 57.2 =  | 106      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 4.1    | 51.3 ↑  | 46       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.2    | 52.8 ↓  | 92       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.7    | 61.7 ↓  | 89       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 3.0    | 33.7 ↓  | 78       | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 68.0   | 68.0    | 82       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 47.3 ↓  | 95       | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.7    | 61.6 ↑  | 49       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.4    | 39.5 ↓  | 124      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.9    | 49.1 ↓  | 66       | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.70   | 62.9 ↑  | 73       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 24.8   | 76.7 =  | 106      | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -      | 62.3 ↓  | 59       | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 112.0  | 100.0 = | 24       | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.5 ↓  | 85       | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 3.2    | 36.7 ↓  | 51       | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 28.0   | 28.0 ↑  | 60       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.2    | 19.8 =  | 91       | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.5 ↓  | 113      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 2.3    | 96.3 =  | 39       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | 2.2    | 99.5 ↓  | 101      | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 12.7   | 90.7 =  | 111      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -      | 70.9 ↑  | 29       | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 590    | n/a     | 34       | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 103.6  | n/a     | 7        | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -      | 53.7 ↓  | 101      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 6.5    | 96.8 ↓  | 66       | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 22.0   | 78.4 ↑  | 104      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 21.8   | 23.5 ↓  | 109      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 7.5    | 46.9 =  | 93       | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.7    | 45.2 ↓  | 93       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 3.8    | 47.3 ↓  | 110      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8    | 46.6 ↑  | 90       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 44.7 ↑  | 52       | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -      | 33.4 ↓  | 82       | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.2    | 52.6 ↓  | 91       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.7    | 45.2 ↓  | 77       | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.12   | 3.4 ↓   | 80       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.3    | 38.2 ↓  | 97       | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 172.3  | 76.3 ↑  | 59       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.20   | 3.4 ↓   | 89       | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.4    | 12.5 =  | 76       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.01   | 3.0 ↑   | 60       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 3.2    | 36.2 ↓  | 90       | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 354.04 | 63.2 ↑  | 79       | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 135th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018

**Selected contextual indicators**

|                                     |       |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 30.0  | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 550.8 | Unemployment rate %                  | 14.0 |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | -9.5  | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | -1.1 |

**Social and environmental performance**

|   |     |  |      |
|---|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita          | 1.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 36.7 |
| Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity) | 0.5 |  |      |

**Yemen****139th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 29.5 ↑  | <b>139</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 37.2 ↓  | 130        | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 6.7   | 79.1 =  | 100        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 16.9  | 16.9 ↑  | 138        | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.7   | 27.7 ↑  | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 37.8  | 37.8 ↑  | 131        | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 34.6  | 34.6 =  | 116        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.4   | 22.5 ↓  | 127        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.3   | 20.9 ↓  | 128        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 62.2  | 37.8 ↑  | 136        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.7   | 27.5 ↓  | 121        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 2.7   | 28.3 ↑  | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.12  | 11.8 ↓  | 137        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 1.9   | 14.7 ↓  | 139        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 16.0  | 16.0 ↑  | 140        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 29.5 ↓  | 135        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 2.4   | 23.1 ↓  | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 7.0   | 23.3 =  | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 2.6   | 26.2 ↓  | 138        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 4.3   | 43.0 =  | 112        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 4.3   | 43.0 =  | 100        | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -     | 33.5 ↓  | <b>138</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 36.2  | 36.2 =  | 118        | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 20.3 ↓  | 136        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a   | n/a     | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.3   | 5.4 ↓   | 133        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 4.2   | 0.1 ↑   | 140        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 2.2   | 20.6 ↑  | 139        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | 11.1  | 11.1 ↓  | 80         | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.2   | 19.2 ↓  | 132        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 48.2  | 48.2 ↑  | 118        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 25.8  | 77.3 ↑  | 120        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 39.2  | 62.1 =  | 121        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 1.5   | 8.9 ↓   | 140        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -     | 17.6 ↑  | <b>136</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 59.6  | 49.6 =  | 131        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 5.7   | n/a     | 139        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 1.6   | 3.1 =   | 106        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0   | n/a     | 114        | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 24.6  | 24.6 ↑  | 112        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -     | 53.7 ↑  | <b>133</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -7.7  | 77.3 ↑  | 126        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 30.0  | 30.0 =  | 137        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 50.0 ↓  | <b>120</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 56.0  | 50.0 ↓  | 119        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -     | 34.4 ↑  | <b>132</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 2.6   | 17.3 =  | 134        | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 2.6   | 27.2 ↓  | 138        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 2.5   | 25.1 ↑  | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.7   | 27.7 ↑  | 139        | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 2.9   | 32.2 ↑  | 134        | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 3.4   | 39.8 ↓  | 120        | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 9.0   | 49.9 =  | 131        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.3   | 22.4 ↑  | 134        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 26.9  | 57.7 ↑  | 98         | Multiple (6)         |

## Yemen

139th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 44.2 ↑  | 131      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 2.4   | 23.1 ↓  | 137      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 29.1 ↑  | 132      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.8 ↑  | 132      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.1 ↑  | 134      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 6.57  | 56.2 ↓  | 84       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.1   | 84.5 ↓  | 63       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.4   | 35.0 ↑  | 105      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | n/a   | 56.2 ↓  | n/a      | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 37.6 ↓  | 140      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 27.4  | 51.3 =  | 114      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.2 ↓  | 131      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.8 ↑  | 116      | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 4.9   | 65.2 ↑  | 68       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.8   | 13.9 ↓  | 133      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 0.0   | 0.0     | 116      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 41.7 ↓  | 114      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 43.9 ↓  | 129      | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 2.5   | 24.4 ↑  | 136      | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.1   | 35.7 ↓  | 125      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.04  | 0.0     | 140      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 11.3  | 95.4 =  | 37       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 37.2 ↑  | 140      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 5.1   | 5.4 =   | 140      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 27.0 ↑  | 133      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 2.1   | 17.6 ↑  | 127      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 0.0   | 0.0     | 121      | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 0.2   | 3.7 =   | 132      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 2.7   | 28.2 ↓  | 136      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 24.0  | 52.6 =  | 134      | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.5  | 100.0 = | 69       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 26.8  | 100.0 = | 5        | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 37.8 ↓  | 113      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 35    | n/a     | 107      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 24.1  | n/a     | 119      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 38.5 ↓  | 136      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 73.5  | 63.3 ↑  | 135      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 40.5  | 59.8 =  | 127      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 19.5  | 21.0 ↓  | 116      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0   | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.4 ↓  | 131      | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 2.8   | 29.2 ↑  | 138      | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.9 ↓  | 119      | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.4 ↑  | 137      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 22.8 ↓  | 133      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 3.2   | 36.6 ↓  | 136      | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 29.9 ↓  | 133      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 125      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.6   | 25.9 ↓  | 138      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 59.3  | 60.7 ↑  | 120      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.00  | 0.0     | 129      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 3.7 ↑   | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.0     | 112      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.5   | 25.0 ↑  | 128      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 72.18 | 46.2 ↑  | 108      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Zambia

**118th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 115th/135

**Performance Overview** Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average  
2018



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 17.2    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.05 |
| GDP per capita us\$                 | 1,479.5 | Unemployment rate %                  | 7.8  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 5.8     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 5.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.0 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 57.1 |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 3.0 |  |      |

**Zambia****118th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>48.8</b> ↑ | <b>96</b>  | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 4.8     | 63.2 ↑        | 73         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 5.3     | 83.7 =        | 91         | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↓        | 51         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7     | 45.4 ↑        | 98         | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 54.3    | 54.3 ↑        | 44         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 50.0    | 50.0 =        | 77         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.0     | 34.0 ↓        | 104        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.6     | 26.6 ↓        | 118        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 35.4    | 64.6 ↑        | 92         | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 3.5     | 42.4 ↓        | 62         | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.6     | 43.9 ↓        | 72         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.40    | 39.9 ↑        | 115        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 3.5     | 41.3 ↑        | 82         | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 37.0    | 37.0 ↓        | 80         | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 4.2     | 53.6 ↓        | 76         | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.7     | 45.1 ↓        | 97         | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 7.0     | 23.3 =        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 3.8     | 46.1 ↑        | 118        | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.7     | 57.0 =        | 65         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.0     | 50.0 =        | 81         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | <b>51.0</b> ↑ | <b>114</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 67.2    | 67.2 =        | 61         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 3.4     | 39.6 ↓        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | n/a     | 36.1 ↓        | n/a        | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 2.2     | 20.4 ↑        | 107        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 4,819.8 | 25.0 ↓        | 117        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.9     | 47.9 ↑        | 99         | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a           | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 2.6     | 26.4 ↑        | 122        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 33.7    | 33.7 ↑        | 125        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 9.8     | 94.0 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 35.9    | 65.4 =        | 117        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 3.1     | 35.2 ↑        | 119        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | <b>33.7</b> ↑ | <b>106</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 78.6    | 65.5 ↑        | 121        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 45.2    | n/a           | 103        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 0.2     | 0.4 ↑         | 124        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.0     | n/a           | 98         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 25.5    | 25.5 ↑        | 109        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | <b>58.0</b> ↑ | <b>127</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | 12.2    | 77.2 ↑        | 127        | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 38.8    | 38.8 ↓        | 126        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>35.8</b> ↑ | <b>138</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 51.5    | 35.8 ↑        | 137        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | <b>47.1</b> ↓ | <b>112</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 7.9     | 52.7 =        | 95         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.5     | 42.1 ↓        | 106        | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.7     | 45.3 ↓        | 95         | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9     | 47.8 ↓        | 81         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.7     | 44.5 ↑        | 99         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.6     | 60.8 ↑        | 37         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 12.5    | 69.4 =        | 95         | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 2.9     | 31.5 ↓        | 110        | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 47.9    | 5.1 =         | 132        | Multiple (6)         |

**Zambia****118th /140**

| Index Component  | Value | Score *       | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|-------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>50.7 ↓</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.4   | 39.9 ↓        | 96         | Singapore            |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 37.9 ↓        | 109        | Switzerland          |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.6   | 60.0 ↑        | 100        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 4.2   | 52.9 ↑        | 94         | Singapore            |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 10.77 | 28.2 ↑        | 113        | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 6.3   | 88.0 =        | 50         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.2   | 29.5 ↓        | 121        | Germany              |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 21.0  | 79.0 =        | 39         | Ecuador              |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | <b>49.1 ↓</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 50.6  | 3.0 =         | 132        | Multiple (8)         |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.1 ↓        | 75         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 3.8   | 46.9 ↓        | 115        | Switzerland          |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 5.3   | 71.8 ↑        | 38         | Hong Kong SAR        |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 2.2   | 20.8 ↓        | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 71.1  | 71.1 ↑        | 60         | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 57.5 ↓        | 38         | Albania              |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8   | 62.9 ↑        | 43         | Guinea               |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 46.7 ↓        | 96         | Finland              |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.6   | 42.7 ↓        | 92         | United States        |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.34  | 16.9 ↑        | 120        | Multiple (4)         |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 10.4  | 96.7 =        | 32         | Multiple (26)        |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | <b>48.3 ↓</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>United States</b> |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 17.4  | 18.3 ↓        | 126        | Multiple (29)        |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 34.6 ↓        | 119        | United States        |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.9 ↓        | 131        | United States        |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 13.8  | 13.8 =        | 88         | Multiple (12)        |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | 1.1   | 17.8 =        | 98         | Multiple (16)        |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 4.2   | 54.1 ↑        | 100        | Finland              |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 9.7   | 81.5 ↓        | 101        | Multiple (2)         |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -2.3  | 100.0 ↑       | 50         | Multiple (97)        |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | 22.4  | 100.0 =       | 12         | Multiple (72)        |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | <b>44.8 ↑</b> | <b>92</b>  | <b>China</b>         |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 63    | n/a           | 90         | China                |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 39.9  | n/a           | 81         | Hong Kong SAR        |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | <b>57.0 ↓</b> | <b>77</b>  | <b>United States</b> |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 34.2  | 82.9 ↑        | 118        | Multiple (2)         |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 8.5   | 92.0 =        | 51         | New Zealand          |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 48.5  | 52.2 ↓        | 41         | Norway               |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 6.0   | 37.5 =        | 110        | Multiple (5)         |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.0   | 50.5 ↑        | 64         | Israel               |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 58.4 ↑        | 53         | Denmark              |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.2 ↓        | 89         | Israel               |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.1   | 35.7 ↓        | 111        | United States        |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | <b>28.1 ↓</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>Germany</b>       |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.9 ↑        | 72         | Canada               |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 3.5   | 42.1 ↓        | 90         | United States        |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.5 ↑         | 112        | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 36.4 ↓        | 106        | United States        |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 104.3 | 69.0 ↑        | 94         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.02  | 0.3 ↑         | 117        | Multiple (8)         |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | 0.3   | 9.3 =         | 85         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.5 ↑         | 91         | Multiple (7)         |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.7   | 28.5 ↓        | 118        | United States        |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 32.93 | 37.9 ↓        | 117        | Multiple (7)         |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# Zimbabwe

**128th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 124th/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



## Selected contextual indicators

|                                     |         |                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Population millions                 | 14.9    | GDP (PPP) % world GDP                | 0.03 |
| GDP per capita US\$                 | 1,175.7 | Unemployment rate %                  | 5.0  |
| 10-year average annual GDP growth % | 4.4     | 5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP | 2.6  |

## Social and environmental performance

|  |     |  |      |
|--|-----|--|------|
| Environmental footprint gha/capita     | 1.1 | Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)                | 0.7  |
| Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best) | 2.8 | Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality) | 43.2 |

**Zimbabwe****128th /140**

| Index Component  | Value   | Score * | Rank/140   | Best Performer       |
|--|---------|---------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 43.0 ↑  | <b>124</b> | <b>New Zealand</b>   |
| 1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)  | 5.4     | 73.2 ↑  | 33         | Finland              |
| 1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.   | 6.7     | 79.1 =  | 101        | Multiple (9)         |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)               | 99.9    | 99.9 ↓  | 69         | Multiple (24)        |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.3     | 39.1 ↓  | 116        | Finland              |
| 1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)   | 48.7    | 48.7 ↑  | 86         | Australia            |
| 1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)                                    | 38.5    | 38.5 =  | 110        | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)                                    | 2.9     | 32.1 ↓  | 109        | Finland              |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best) | 2.7     | 28.9 ↑  | 108        | Finland              |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)                                  | 40.5    | 59.5 ↑  | 102        | Norway               |
| 1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)                          | 2.2     | 20.2 ↑  | 134        | Singapore            |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)       | 3.3     | 38.9 ↓  | 87         | Singapore            |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)                                    | 0.28    | 27.5 ↓  | 126        | Multiple (3)         |
| 1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)                         | 2.4     | 23.8 ↑  | 132        | Singapore            |
| 1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)                                | 22.0    | 22.0 =  | 131        | New Zealand          |
| 1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)  | 2.6     | 26.3 ↑  | 137        | Finland              |
| 1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)                         | 3.4     | 39.9 ↓  | 113        | Finland              |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)                          | 10.0    | 33.3 ↑  | 102        | Singapore            |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)             | 4.9     | 64.3 ↓  | 56         | Finland              |
| 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)                         | 5.0     | 50.0 =  | 95         | Multiple (2)         |
| 1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)                                  | 5.7     | 57.0 =  | 69         | Kazakhstan           |
| <b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)                             | -       | 42.9 ↓  | <b>122</b> | <b>Singapore</b>     |
| 2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)                                | 80.2    | 80.2 =  | 31         | United States        |
| 2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)   | 2.7     | 28.9 ↓  | 122        | Singapore            |
| 2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km                              | 6.6     | 16.5 =  | 61         | Multiple (20)        |
| 2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)                             | 1.8     | 12.8 ↓  | 124        | Switzerland          |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity score  | 3,605.3 | 22.5 ↑  | 122        | Multiple (8)         |
| 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)                     | 3.5     | 41.7 ↓  | 115        | Singapore            |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)                    | n/a     | n/a     | n/a        | Multiple (4)         |
| 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)                           | 3.1     | 34.6 ↑  | 103        | Singapore            |
| 2.09 Electrification rate % pop.   | 33.8    | 33.8 ↓  | 124        | Multiple (66)        |
| 2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output        | 17.2    | 86.2 ↓  | 106        | Multiple (9)         |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.                            | 38.4    | 62.9 =  | 120        | Multiple (23)        |
| 2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)                              | 2.5     | 25.1 ↑  | 129        | Switzerland          |
| <b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)                               | -       | 32.6 ↑  | <b>110</b> | <b>Korea, Rep.</b>   |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.                   | 85.3    | 71.0 ↑  | 115        | Multiple (68)        |
| 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.                            | 41.3    | n/a     | 106        | United Arab Emirates |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                    | 1.1     | 2.3 ↑   | 108        | Switzerland          |
| 3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.                              | 0.1     | n/a     | 86         | Korea, Rep.          |
| 3.05 Internet users % pop.   | 23.1    | 23.1 ↑  | 114        | Iceland              |
| <b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)                    | -       | 65.1 ↑  | <b>120</b> | <b>Multiple (31)</b> |
| 4.01 Inflation annual % change   | -0.2    | 98.2 ↑  | 93         | Multiple (74)        |
| 4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)  | 32.0    | 32.0 ↓  | 135        | Multiple (36)        |
| <b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 37.7 ↑  | <b>134</b> | <b>Multiple (4)</b>  |
| 5.01 Healthy life expectancy years                                       | 52.1    | 37.7 ↑  | 133        | Multiple (4)         |
| <b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)                                     | -       | 48.1 ↑  | <b>109</b> | <b>Finland</b>       |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling Years                                       | 8.1     | 54.3 =  | 89         | Finland              |
| 6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)                                 | 3.7     | 44.9 ↑  | 87         | Switzerland          |
| 6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)                           | 3.5     | 40.9 ↑  | 116        | Switzerland          |
| 6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)                                    | 3.9     | 48.5 ↑  | 79         | Switzerland          |
| 6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)                          | 3.8     | 46.1 ↓  | 93         | Sweden               |
| 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)                        | 4.2     | 52.9 ↓  | 64         | United States        |
| 6.07 School life expectancy Years  | 10.2    | 56.7 =  | 120        | Multiple (9)         |
| 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)                            | 3.1     | 35.3 ↑  | 91         | United States        |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio                   | 36.4    | 34.0 =  | 117        | Multiple (6)         |

## Zimbabwe

128th /140

| Index Component  | Value | Score * | Rank/140 | Best Performer |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------|
|  <b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 38.2 ↓  | 139      | Singapore      |
| 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)  | 3.3   | 38.7 ↑  | 104      | Singapore      |
| 7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)   | 3.0   | 33.0 ↓  | 123      | Switzerland    |
| 7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 57.5 ↓  | 112      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)  | 3.8   | 47.1 ↓  | 126      | Singapore      |
| 7.05 Trade tariffs % duty  | 15.01 | 0.0     | 134      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)  | 4.5   | 58.6 ↓  | 98       | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)  | 2.0   | 25.0 ↑  | 130      | Germany        |
| 7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)   | 64.2  | 35.8 =  | 96       | Ecuador        |
|  <b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)            | -     | 49.7 ↑  | 122      | United States  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary  | 25.3  | 55.7 =  | 108      | Multiple (8)   |
| 8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.5 ↓  | 134      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 51.0 ↑  | 97       | Switzerland    |
| 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)  | 2.9   | 31.8 ↑  | 136      | Hong Kong SAR  |
| 8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)   | 1.6   | 10.8 ↓  | 138      | Switzerland    |
| 8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)  | 62.9  | 62.9 ↑  | 92       | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)  | 2.3   | 21.1 ↑  | 140      | Albania        |
| 8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)   | 4.8   | 63.0 ↑  | 42       | Guinea         |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)  | 4.7   | 62.4 ↑  | 40       | Finland        |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)   | 3.2   | 37.3 ↓  | 123      | United States  |
| 8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio  | 0.49  | 36.3 ↓  | 100      | Multiple (4)   |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate %   | 5.6   | 100.0 = | 20       | Multiple (26)  |
|  <b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)         | -     | 50.4 ↓  | 108      | United States  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP   | 22.8  | 24.0 =  | 113      | Multiple (29)  |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)  | 2.8   | 29.8 ↓  | 130      | United States  |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)   | 1.9   | 14.7 ↑  | 133      | United States  |
| 9.04 Market capitalization % GDP   | 54.8  | 54.8 =  | 37       | Multiple (12)  |
| 9.05 Insurance premium % GDP   | n/a   | 6.1 =   | n/a      | Multiple (16)  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)   | 3.3   | 37.9 ↓  | 129      | Finland        |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value   | 7.1   | 86.7 =  | 85       | Multiple (2)   |
| 9.08 Credit gap percentage points  | -0.7  | 100.0 = | 66       | Multiple (97)  |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio   | n/a   | 100.0 = | n/a      | Multiple (72)  |
|  <b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)           | -     | 37.1 ↑  | 114      | China          |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions   | 31    | n/a     | 112      | China          |
| 10.02 Imports % GDP  | 31.8  | n/a     | 102      | Hong Kong SAR  |
|  <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)     | -     | 41.0 ↑  | 132      | United States  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita   | 110.0 | 45.0 ↑  | 136      | Multiple (2)   |
| 11.02 Time to start a business days  | 61.0  | 39.2 ↑  | 133      | New Zealand    |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$  | 19.7  | 21.2 ↑  | 115      | Norway         |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)  | 5.0   | 31.3 =  | 121      | Multiple (5)   |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)   | 4.1   | 52.2 ↑  | 54       | Israel         |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)   | 4.5   | 57.6 ↑  | 58       | Denmark        |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)  | 3.9   | 48.0 ↑  | 79       | Israel         |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)  | 3.0   | 33.8 ↓  | 122      | United States  |
|  <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best) | -     | 25.5 ↓  | 128      | Germany        |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)  | 4.4   | 56.1 ↓  | 78       | Canada         |
| 12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.6 ↓  | 137      | United States  |
| 12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.  | 0.04  | 1.2 ↑   | 98       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)   | 2.9   | 32.4 ↑  | 128      | United States  |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index  | 113.7 | 70.2 ↑  | 86       | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.  | 0.04  | 0.7 ↑   | 108      | Multiple (8)   |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP   | n/a   | 8.3 ↑   | n/a      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.08 Quality of research institutions index   | 0.00  | 0.4 ↑   | 103      | Multiple (7)   |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)  | 2.6   | 26.7 ↑  | 122      | United States  |
| 12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.   | 19.26 | 32.4 ↓  | 121      | Multiple (7)   |

\* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>



# **Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 Pillar Rankings**

The following pages report the GCI 4.0 2018 rankings for the twelve pillars of the Index (Tables 1–3). The pillars fall under four categories: Enabling Environment, Human Capital, Markets, and Innovation Ecosystem. Detailed scorecards for all the economies are available in the Economy Profiles section of the report. Enhanced scorecards and sortable rankings for every component of the GCI 4.0 are available at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>.

**Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Enabling environment**

| Economy                | ENABLING ENVIRONMENT |       |                   |       |                 |       |                            |       |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
|                        | 1. Institutions      |       | 2. Infrastructure |       | 3. ICT adoption |       | 4. Macroeconomic stability |       |
|                        | Rank                 | Score | Rank              | Score | Rank            | Score | Rank                       | Score |
| Albania                | 68                   | 53.9  | 100               | 57.3  | 74              | 52.3  | 97                         | 70.0  |
| Algeria                | 120                  | 44.4  | 88                | 61.2  | 83              | 47.2  | 111                        | 68.5  |
| Angola                 | 134                  | 37.2  | 127               | 40.7  | 119             | 27.4  | 139                        | 31.1  |
| Argentina              | 77                   | 51.5  | 68                | 67.6  | 65              | 56.2  | 136                        | 44.9  |
| Armenia                | 67                   | 54.0  | 74                | 66.3  | 56              | 59.2  | 89                         | 72.4  |
| Australia              | 15                   | 73.6  | 31                | 77.9  | 22              | 73.5  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Austria                | 18                   | 72.7  | 12                | 88.3  | 46              | 64.7  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Azerbaijan             | 58                   | 55.8  | 46                | 73.6  | 69              | 54.0  | 126                        | 59.8  |
| Bahrain                | 42                   | 60.9  | 30                | 78.0  | 38              | 66.7  | 119                        | 65.3  |
| Bangladesh             | 108                  | 46.5  | 109               | 53.4  | 102             | 39.8  | 88                         | 72.6  |
| Belgium                | 21                   | 69.8  | 13                | 86.5  | 40              | 66.1  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Benin                  | 114                  | 45.1  | 126               | 41.0  | 133             | 20.0  | 94                         | 71.6  |
| Bolivia                | 129                  | 41.2  | 102               | 56.2  | 87              | 45.7  | 84                         | 73.1  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 111                  | 45.6  | 89                | 60.7  | 86              | 45.8  | 73                         | 74.4  |
| Botswana               | 62                   | 54.7  | 108               | 53.9  | 98              | 42.0  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Brazil                 | 93                   | 49.7  | 81                | 64.3  | 66              | 55.6  | 122                        | 64.6  |
| Brunei Darussalam      | 45                   | 58.3  | 54                | 71.3  | 17              | 76.2  | 81                         | 73.7  |
| Bulgaria               | 70                   | 53.6  | 58                | 69.9  | 30              | 69.6  | 52                         | 89.2  |
| Burkina Faso           | 86                   | 50.6  | 128               | 37.9  | 124             | 26.2  | 80                         | 73.8  |
| Burundi                | 135                  | 36.3  | 132               | 36.6  | 134             | 18.4  | 129                        | 56.5  |
| Cambodia               | 126                  | 41.9  | 112               | 51.7  | 92              | 44.4  | 74                         | 74.4  |
| Cameroon               | 125                  | 43.0  | 125               | 42.1  | 131             | 22.0  | 76                         | 74.3  |
| Canada                 | 11                   | 75.5  | 25                | 80.6  | 34              | 68.6  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Cape Verde             | 79                   | 51.5  | 106               | 54.7  | 79              | 48.1  | 107                        | 68.9  |
| Chad                   | 137                  | 34.6  | 137               | 34.1  | 140             | 12.8  | 91                         | 72.3  |
| Chile                  | 32                   | 63.6  | 41                | 75.2  | 49              | 61.3  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| China                  | 65                   | 54.6  | 29                | 78.1  | 26              | 71.5  | 39                         | 98.3  |
| Colombia               | 89                   | 50.3  | 83                | 63.0  | 84              | 46.7  | 56                         | 87.3  |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | 136                  | 36.0  | 139               | 33.1  | 137             | 17.1  | 138                        | 39.1  |
| Costa Rica             | 44                   | 59.1  | 78                | 65.1  | 55              | 59.6  | 85                         | 73.0  |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | 118                  | 44.5  | 113               | 51.2  | 104             | 38.9  | 68                         | 75.0  |
| Croatia                | 74                   | 52.0  | 36                | 76.8  | 53              | 60.2  | 106                        | 69.3  |
| Cyprus                 | 37                   | 63.0  | 43                | 74.9  | 33              | 68.8  | 63                         | 78.9  |
| Czech Republic         | 43                   | 60.5  | 18                | 83.5  | 42              | 65.7  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Denmark                | 10                   | 75.9  | 14                | 86.3  | 8               | 82.3  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Dominican Republic     | 99                   | 48.5  | 77                | 65.3  | 82              | 47.4  | 77                         | 74.2  |
| Ecuador                | 100                  | 48.4  | 59                | 69.7  | 89              | 45.7  | 87                         | 73.0  |
| Egypt                  | 102                  | 48.1  | 56                | 70.5  | 100             | 40.6  | 135                        | 51.0  |
| El Salvador            | 131                  | 40.7  | 90                | 59.7  | 103             | 39.5  | 69                         | 74.9  |
| Estonia                | 22                   | 69.5  | 42                | 75.2  | 14              | 77.4  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Eswatini               | 97                   | 48.8  | 94                | 58.8  | 125             | 24.9  | 115                        | 67.8  |
| Ethiopia               | 116                  | 44.9  | 120               | 45.5  | 138             | 16.0  | 113                        | 68.0  |
| Finland                | 2                    | 81.0  | 23                | 82.3  | 16              | 77.0  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| France                 | 23                   | 69.5  | 8                 | 90.1  | 29              | 71.1  | 33                         | 99.9  |
| Gambia, The            | 95                   | 49.3  | 110               | 52.1  | 114             | 28.3  | 123                        | 63.6  |
| Georgia                | 40                   | 61.0  | 72                | 66.7  | 45              | 64.8  | 72                         | 74.5  |
| Germany                | 16                   | 73.5  | 7                 | 90.2  | 31              | 69.3  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Ghana                  | 59                   | 55.7  | 116               | 50.3  | 88              | 45.7  | 132                        | 54.8  |
| Greece                 | 87                   | 50.5  | 38                | 76.2  | 57              | 58.9  | 83                         | 73.6  |
| Guatemala              | 123                  | 43.5  | 96                | 58.3  | 112             | 31.1  | 75                         | 74.4  |
| Guinea                 | 128                  | 41.6  | 131               | 37.2  | 132             | 21.0  | 108                        | 68.7  |
| Haiti                  | 138                  | 32.9  | 140               | 28.6  | 129             | 22.6  | 125                        | 61.0  |
| Honduras               | 117                  | 44.7  | 98                | 58.0  | 115             | 28.1  | 78                         | 74.2  |
| Hong Kong SAR          | 6                    | 76.9  | 2                 | 94.0  | 2               | 87.9  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Hungary                | 66                   | 54.2  | 28                | 78.4  | 51              | 61.0  | 43                         | 90.0  |
| Iceland                | 14                   | 74.3  | 37                | 76.4  | 7               | 82.7  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| India                  | 47                   | 57.9  | 63                | 68.7  | 117             | 28.0  | 49                         | 89.8  |
| Indonesia              | 48                   | 57.9  | 71                | 66.8  | 50              | 61.1  | 51                         | 89.7  |
| Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 121                  | 44.3  | 76                | 65.4  | 80              | 47.6  | 117                        | 66.9  |
| Ireland                | 17                   | 73.1  | 34                | 77.0  | 41              | 66.0  | 37                         | 99.4  |
| Israel                 | 26                   | 66.3  | 20                | 83.3  | 39              | 66.7  | 38                         | 99.1  |
| Italy                  | 56                   | 56.4  | 21                | 83.1  | 52              | 60.3  | 58                         | 85.0  |
| Jamaica                | 82                   | 50.9  | 82                | 63.5  | 91              | 44.4  | 97                         | 70.0  |
| Japan                  | 20                   | 71.1  | 5                 | 91.5  | 3               | 87.4  | 41                         | 93.9  |
| Jordan                 | 50                   | 57.7  | 73                | 66.6  | 75              | 52.3  | 101                        | 69.9  |
| Kazakhstan             | 61                   | 54.9  | 69                | 67.3  | 44              | 64.9  | 62                         | 80.3  |
| Kenya                  | 64                   | 54.6  | 105               | 54.8  | 113             | 30.2  | 104                        | 69.5  |
| Korea, Rep.            | 27                   | 65.4  | 6                 | 91.3  | 1               | 91.3  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Kuwait                 | 57                   | 56.0  | 61                | 69.3  | 62              | 56.8  | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic        | 88                   | 50.4  | 107               | 54.3  | 73              | 52.8  | 64                         | 75.0  |

(Cont'd.)

**Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Enabling environment (cont'd.)**

| Economy              | ENABLING ENVIRONMENT |      |                   |      |                 |      |                            |       |
|----------------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|----------------------------|-------|
|                      | 1. Institutions      |      | 2. Infrastructure |      | 3. ICT adoption |      | 4. Macroeconomic stability |       |
| Rank                 | Score                | Rank | Score             | Rank | Score           | Rank | Score                      |       |
| Lao PDR              | 119                  | 44.5 | 99                | 57.5 | 96              | 42.7 | 110                        | 68.5  |
| Latvia               | 49                   | 57.9 | 47                | 73.1 | 11              | 80.4 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Lebanon              | 113                  | 45.2 | 95                | 58.5 | 59              | 57.0 | 114                        | 67.9  |
| Lesotho              | 107                  | 46.5 | 134               | 35.6 | 107             | 33.5 | 90                         | 72.4  |
| Liberia              | 115                  | 45.1 | 136               | 34.8 | 139             | 14.9 | 124                        | 63.4  |
| Lithuania            | 41                   | 60.9 | 44                | 74.7 | 18              | 75.8 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Luxembourg           | 12                   | 75.2 | 16                | 84.7 | 20              | 74.8 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR       | 85                   | 50.6 | 80                | 64.5 | 70              | 54.0 | 70                         | 74.6  |
| Malawi               | 103                  | 48.0 | 129               | 37.8 | 128             | 23.0 | 128                        | 57.5  |
| Malaysia             | 24                   | 68.7 | 32                | 77.9 | 32              | 69.1 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Mali                 | 132                  | 40.3 | 123               | 42.7 | 121             | 26.7 | 82                         | 73.7  |
| Malta                | 33                   | 63.5 | 52                | 71.7 | 24              | 72.4 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Mauritania           | 133                  | 38.4 | 135               | 35.4 | 118             | 27.7 | 97                         | 70.0  |
| Mauritius            | 38                   | 62.8 | 67                | 68.0 | 47              | 62.1 | 43                         | 90.0  |
| Mexico               | 105                  | 47.7 | 49                | 72.9 | 76              | 51.3 | 35                         | 99.4  |
| Moldova              | 84                   | 50.8 | 79                | 65.0 | 48              | 61.7 | 95                         | 71.6  |
| Mongolia             | 80                   | 51.1 | 103               | 56.2 | 78              | 48.7 | 121                        | 65.0  |
| Montenegro           | 63                   | 54.7 | 86                | 62.2 | 58              | 57.1 | 102                        | 69.7  |
| Morocco              | 54                   | 56.6 | 53                | 71.5 | 93              | 44.2 | 47                         | 90.0  |
| Mozambique           | 130                  | 41.2 | 130               | 37.3 | 122             | 26.3 | 137                        | 44.5  |
| Namibia              | 51                   | 57.2 | 91                | 59.7 | 105             | 37.3 | 100                        | 69.9  |
| Nepal                | 98                   | 48.5 | 117               | 48.5 | 101             | 40.5 | 96                         | 70.3  |
| Netherlands          | 4                    | 77.9 | 4                 | 92.4 | 19              | 75.1 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| New Zealand          | 1                    | 81.6 | 39                | 76.1 | 23              | 73.4 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Nicaragua            | 122                  | 43.9 | 104               | 55.2 | 111             | 32.0 | 79                         | 74.0  |
| Nigeria              | 127                  | 41.7 | 124               | 42.3 | 123             | 26.2 | 130                        | 56.4  |
| Norway               | 8                    | 76.7 | 45                | 74.7 | 10              | 81.6 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Oman                 | 36                   | 63.1 | 24                | 81.8 | 61              | 56.9 | 58                         | 85.0  |
| Pakistan             | 109                  | 46.3 | 93                | 59.0 | 127             | 23.6 | 103                        | 69.6  |
| Panama               | 83                   | 50.9 | 66                | 68.3 | 81              | 47.5 | 50                         | 89.8  |
| Paraguay             | 112                  | 45.3 | 101               | 56.3 | 99              | 41.5 | 71                         | 74.6  |
| Peru                 | 90                   | 50.2 | 85                | 62.4 | 94              | 43.9 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Philippines          | 101                  | 48.3 | 92                | 59.4 | 67              | 54.8 | 43                         | 90.0  |
| Poland               | 53                   | 57.1 | 27                | 79.3 | 68              | 54.4 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Portugal             | 30                   | 63.9 | 19                | 83.3 | 37              | 67.1 | 58                         | 85.0  |
| Qatar                | 31                   | 63.8 | 26                | 80.0 | 9               | 81.9 | 40                         | 96.5  |
| Romania              | 46                   | 58.1 | 55                | 71.2 | 36              | 67.1 | 53                         | 89.2  |
| Russian Federation   | 72                   | 52.7 | 51                | 72.2 | 25              | 72.1 | 55                         | 87.5  |
| Rwanda               | 29                   | 64.4 | 115               | 50.8 | 120             | 27.1 | 92                         | 71.8  |
| Saudi Arabia         | 39                   | 62.2 | 40                | 75.5 | 54              | 59.9 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Senegal              | 73                   | 52.5 | 111               | 51.8 | 116             | 28.0 | 105                        | 69.4  |
| Serbia               | 76                   | 51.6 | 48                | 73.0 | 60              | 56.9 | 64                         | 75.0  |
| Seychelles           | 52                   | 57.1 | 70                | 67.0 | 63              | 56.6 | 64                         | 75.0  |
| Sierra Leone         | 106                  | 46.9 | 133               | 36.3 | 130             | 22.4 | 134                        | 52.3  |
| Singapore            | 3                    | 80.7 | 1                 | 95.7 | 4               | 85.2 | 42                         | 92.6  |
| Slovak Republic      | 55                   | 56.4 | 33                | 77.6 | 35              | 67.8 | 32                         | 99.9  |
| Slovenia             | 35                   | 63.1 | 35                | 76.9 | 43              | 65.6 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| South Africa         | 69                   | 53.8 | 64                | 68.6 | 85              | 46.1 | 57                         | 86.7  |
| Spain                | 28                   | 64.5 | 10                | 89.1 | 21              | 73.8 | 43                         | 90.0  |
| Sri Lanka            | 78                   | 51.5 | 65                | 68.6 | 109             | 32.9 | 112                        | 68.2  |
| Sweden               | 9                    | 76.0 | 17                | 84.4 | 5               | 85.2 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Switzerland          | 5                    | 77.1 | 3                 | 93.3 | 15              | 77.0 | 36                         | 99.4  |
| Taiwan, China        | 25                   | 68.5 | 22                | 82.6 | 13              | 77.9 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| Tajikistan           | 81                   | 50.9 | 87                | 61.5 | 108             | 33.0 | 109                        | 68.6  |
| Tanzania             | 91                   | 50.0 | 119               | 46.0 | 135             | 18.3 | 86                         | 73.0  |
| Thailand             | 60                   | 55.1 | 60                | 69.7 | 64              | 56.6 | 48                         | 89.9  |
| Trinidad and Tobago  | 92                   | 49.7 | 97                | 58.0 | 72              | 53.3 | 54                         | 87.8  |
| Tunisia              | 75                   | 52.0 | 84                | 62.5 | 90              | 45.1 | 118                        | 65.7  |
| Turkey               | 71                   | 52.9 | 50                | 72.6 | 71              | 53.5 | 116                        | 67.4  |
| Uganda               | 104                  | 47.9 | 121               | 43.2 | 126             | 24.5 | 93                         | 71.6  |
| Ukraine              | 110                  | 46.3 | 57                | 70.1 | 77              | 51.0 | 131                        | 55.9  |
| United Arab Emirates | 19                   | 71.8 | 15                | 86.2 | 6               | 83.7 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom       | 7                    | 76.8 | 11                | 89.0 | 28              | 71.1 | 1                          | 100.0 |
| United States        | 13                   | 74.6 | 9                 | 89.5 | 27              | 71.2 | 34                         | 99.6  |
| Uruguay              | 34                   | 63.2 | 62                | 68.8 | 12              | 78.1 | 61                         | 83.8  |
| Venezuela            | 140                  | 27.3 | 118               | 47.5 | 97              | 42.6 | 140                        | 0.0   |
| Viet Nam             | 94                   | 49.5 | 75                | 65.4 | 95              | 43.3 | 64                         | 75.0  |
| Yemen                | 139                  | 29.5 | 138               | 33.5 | 136             | 17.6 | 133                        | 53.7  |
| Zambia               | 96                   | 48.8 | 114               | 51.0 | 106             | 33.7 | 127                        | 58.0  |
| Zimbabwe             | 124                  | 43.0 | 122               | 42.9 | 110             | 32.6 | 120                        | 65.1  |

**Note:** Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.

**Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Human capital and Markets (Pillars 7–8)**

| Economy                | HUMAN CAPITAL |       |           |       | MARKETS           |       |                  |       |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                        | 5. Health     |       | 6. Skills |       | 7. Product market |       | 8. Labour market |       |
|                        | Rank          | Score | Rank      | Score | Rank              | Score | Rank             | Score |
| Albania                | 45            | 86.8  | 47        | 68.7  | 58                | 57.0  | 34               | 64.8  |
| Algeria                | 66            | 81.5  | 88        | 57.4  | 128               | 45.4  | 134              | 44.0  |
| Angola                 | 118           | 50.9  | 138       | 31.1  | 140               | 37.5  | 135              | 43.5  |
| Argentina              | 53            | 85.1  | 51        | 68.4  | 120               | 48.3  | 116              | 50.7  |
| Armenia                | 61            | 82.7  | 55        | 67.6  | 39                | 61.2  | 33               | 65.0  |
| Australia              | 8             | 98.5  | 12        | 81.0  | 8                 | 70.2  | 22               | 68.5  |
| Austria                | 15            | 96.7  | 17        | 78.4  | 17                | 66.5  | 26               | 67.3  |
| Azerbaijan             | 91            | 73.1  | 54        | 67.8  | 37                | 61.4  | 40               | 63.6  |
| Bahrain                | 74            | 79.2  | 28        | 73.6  | 28                | 63.0  | 46               | 63.0  |
| Bangladesh             | 96            | 71.2  | 116       | 44.0  | 123               | 47.8  | 115              | 50.9  |
| Belgium                | 28            | 94.1  | 16        | 79.5  | 22                | 64.3  | 37               | 64.4  |
| Benin                  | 121           | 49.8  | 119       | 42.5  | 86                | 54.0  | 118              | 50.6  |
| Bolivia                | 87            | 75.0  | 93        | 56.6  | 119               | 48.5  | 126              | 47.5  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 52            | 85.3  | 87        | 57.5  | 106               | 51.6  | 112              | 51.2  |
| Botswana               | 115           | 51.9  | 92        | 56.7  | 95                | 53.1  | 57               | 60.5  |
| Brazil                 | 73            | 79.6  | 94        | 56.0  | 117               | 48.9  | 114              | 51.0  |
| Brunei Darussalam      | 50            | 85.9  | 58        | 66.0  | 44                | 60.9  | 38               | 64.2  |
| Bulgaria               | 70            | 80.0  | 60        | 64.7  | 62                | 56.7  | 50               | 62.0  |
| Burkina Faso           | 129           | 40.4  | 137       | 31.7  | 101               | 52.3  | 109              | 51.6  |
| Burundi                | 127           | 42.2  | 134       | 32.9  | 127               | 45.6  | 133              | 44.5  |
| Cambodia               | 104           | 62.9  | 121       | 41.0  | 114               | 50.0  | 65               | 59.7  |
| Cameroon               | 132           | 39.0  | 111       | 47.4  | 109               | 51.1  | 106              | 51.9  |
| Canada                 | 12            | 97.5  | 11        | 81.0  | 20                | 64.9  | 6                | 77.0  |
| Cape Verde             | 86            | 75.6  | 98        | 53.3  | 96                | 52.8  | 84               | 57.6  |
| Chad                   | 136           | 36.6  | 139       | 29.9  | 138               | 38.4  | 139              | 42.0  |
| Chile                  | 30            | 93.4  | 42        | 69.6  | 13                | 68.2  | 45               | 63.2  |
| China                  | 44            | 87.0  | 63        | 64.1  | 55                | 57.4  | 69               | 59.3  |
| Colombia               | 35            | 90.9  | 80        | 59.9  | 85                | 54.0  | 80               | 57.9  |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | 128           | 41.0  | 117       | 42.7  | 126               | 46.3  | 81               | 57.8  |
| Costa Rica             | 13            | 97.4  | 44        | 69.1  | 46                | 60.4  | 64               | 59.7  |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | 133           | 38.0  | 130       | 37.3  | 90                | 53.5  | 105              | 52.1  |
| Croatia                | 51            | 85.7  | 65        | 63.4  | 71                | 55.7  | 96               | 54.8  |
| Cyprus                 | 26            | 94.4  | 33        | 72.8  | 26                | 63.3  | 28               | 66.9  |
| Czech Republic         | 41            | 87.8  | 25        | 73.7  | 47                | 60.4  | 47               | 63.0  |
| Denmark                | 31            | 93.4  | 5         | 84.9  | 15                | 66.9  | 5                | 78.0  |
| Dominican Republic     | 63            | 82.5  | 90        | 57.0  | 84                | 54.1  | 51               | 61.6  |
| Ecuador                | 39            | 88.1  | 75        | 61.0  | 125               | 47.1  | 113              | 51.2  |
| Egypt                  | 99            | 68.9  | 99        | 52.8  | 121               | 48.2  | 130              | 46.4  |
| El Salvador            | 60            | 82.7  | 107       | 48.3  | 87                | 54.0  | 104              | 52.2  |
| Estonia                | 54            | 84.9  | 18        | 78.0  | 21                | 64.8  | 21               | 69.3  |
| Eswatini               | 139           | 30.1  | 102       | 52.3  | 104               | 51.6  | 86               | 57.5  |
| Ethiopia               | 113           | 56.0  | 135       | 32.6  | 135               | 41.0  | 98               | 54.6  |
| Finland                | 22            | 95.4  | 1         | 87.9  | 14                | 66.9  | 19               | 70.9  |
| France                 | 7             | 99.1  | 34        | 72.6  | 31                | 62.5  | 53               | 61.5  |
| Gambia, The            | 111           | 57.1  | 115       | 44.0  | 97                | 52.6  | 99               | 54.5  |
| Georgia                | 80            | 78.2  | 45        | 68.9  | 42                | 61.0  | 31               | 65.6  |
| Germany                | 25            | 94.5  | 4         | 85.4  | 7                 | 72.0  | 12               | 74.1  |
| Ghana                  | 112           | 56.0  | 104       | 51.3  | 61                | 56.8  | 89               | 55.9  |
| Greece                 | 21            | 95.7  | 39        | 70.4  | 63                | 56.7  | 107              | 51.8  |
| Guatemala              | 89            | 74.6  | 101       | 52.6  | 40                | 61.1  | 110              | 51.3  |
| Guinea                 | 130           | 40.4  | 136       | 32.5  | 94                | 53.1  | 128              | 46.5  |
| Haiti                  | 122           | 49.7  | 126       | 39.0  | 133               | 42.8  | 123              | 49.4  |
| Honduras               | 85            | 75.8  | 108       | 48.2  | 59                | 56.9  | 88               | 56.4  |
| Hong Kong SAR          | 1             | 100.0 | 19        | 77.4  | 2                 | 79.0  | 11               | 74.2  |
| Hungary                | 69            | 80.7  | 49        | 68.5  | 82                | 54.4  | 83               | 57.8  |
| Iceland                | 10            | 98.4  | 9         | 83.3  | 43                | 60.9  | 9                | 75.0  |
| India                  | 108           | 59.0  | 96        | 54.5  | 110               | 50.9  | 75               | 58.3  |
| Indonesia              | 95            | 71.7  | 62        | 64.1  | 51                | 58.5  | 82               | 57.8  |
| Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 84            | 77.5  | 91        | 57.0  | 134               | 42.0  | 136              | 43.1  |
| Ireland                | 24            | 95.1  | 15        | 79.9  | 23                | 64.2  | 7                | 76.8  |
| Israel                 | 11            | 98.2  | 14        | 80.0  | 41                | 61.1  | 15               | 71.9  |
| Italy                  | 6             | 99.2  | 40        | 70.1  | 30                | 62.6  | 79               | 58.1  |
| Jamaica                | 75            | 79.2  | 76        | 60.9  | 72                | 55.7  | 27               | 67.2  |
| Japan                  | 1             | 100.0 | 26        | 73.7  | 5                 | 72.9  | 18               | 71.1  |
| Jordan                 | 78            | 78.4  | 61        | 64.4  | 88                | 53.8  | 91               | 55.6  |
| Kazakhstan             | 97            | 70.8  | 57        | 67.0  | 57                | 57.3  | 30               | 65.8  |
| Kenya                  | 110           | 58.1  | 95        | 55.4  | 79                | 54.8  | 60               | 59.9  |
| Korea, Rep.            | 19            | 96.1  | 27        | 73.6  | 67                | 56.2  | 48               | 62.4  |
| Kuwait                 | 38            | 88.2  | 79        | 60.1  | 69                | 55.9  | 120              | 50.0  |
| Kyrgyz Republic        | 98            | 70.2  | 82        | 58.8  | 105               | 51.6  | 85               | 57.5  |

(Cont'd.)

**Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Human capital and Markets (Pillars 7–8) (cont'd.)**

| Economy              | HUMAN CAPITAL |       |           |       | MARKETS           |       |                  |       |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                      | 5. Health     | Score | 6. Skills | Score | 7. Product market | Score | 8. Labour market | Score |
| Rank                 | Rank          | Rank  | Rank      | Rank  | Rank              | Rank  | Rank             | Rank  |
| Lao PDR              | 107           | 59.6  | 105       | 49.5  | 91                | 53.5  | 94               | 55.4  |
| Latvia               | 76            | 78.8  | 23        | 74.5  | 49                | 59.8  | 29               | 66.8  |
| Lebanon              | 37            | 88.4  | 64        | 63.6  | 108               | 51.2  | 101              | 54.2  |
| Lesotho              | 140           | 11.9  | 110       | 47.8  | 93                | 53.2  | 61               | 59.9  |
| Liberia              | 123           | 47.7  | 129       | 37.8  | 124               | 47.2  | 108              | 51.8  |
| Lithuania            | 77            | 78.8  | 31        | 73.3  | 53                | 57.7  | 32               | 65.2  |
| Luxembourg           | 14            | 96.8  | 22        | 74.7  | 9                 | 69.3  | 13               | 73.7  |
| Macedonia, FYR       | 71            | 80.0  | 81        | 59.0  | 107               | 51.5  | 78               | 58.1  |
| Malawi               | 131           | 39.7  | 127       | 38.1  | 116               | 49.2  | 76               | 58.2  |
| Malaysia             | 62            | 82.6  | 24        | 74.2  | 24                | 63.6  | 20               | 70.2  |
| Mali                 | 126           | 42.8  | 133       | 34.1  | 113               | 50.4  | 127              | 46.6  |
| Malta                | 16            | 96.6  | 35        | 72.4  | 36                | 61.5  | 24               | 67.8  |
| Mauritania           | 103           | 65.6  | 131       | 34.6  | 136               | 39.4  | 137              | 42.8  |
| Mauritius            | 83            | 77.7  | 74        | 61.0  | 19                | 65.6  | 74               | 58.3  |
| Mexico               | 56            | 84.6  | 86        | 57.9  | 54                | 57.5  | 100              | 54.4  |
| Moldova              | 92            | 72.7  | 73        | 61.2  | 70                | 55.7  | 71               | 59.1  |
| Mongolia             | 105           | 62.2  | 89        | 57.4  | 100               | 52.3  | 41               | 63.5  |
| Montenegro           | 55            | 84.8  | 52        | 68.1  | 45                | 60.9  | 25               | 67.5  |
| Morocco              | 88            | 74.9  | 114       | 45.2  | 75                | 55.2  | 119              | 50.0  |
| Mozambique           | 135           | 37.7  | 140       | 28.2  | 115               | 49.6  | 138              | 42.5  |
| Namibia              | 117           | 51.5  | 100       | 52.7  | 80                | 54.4  | 39               | 63.7  |
| Nepal                | 102           | 66.8  | 106       | 48.4  | 130               | 44.8  | 125              | 49.1  |
| Netherlands          | 20            | 96.0  | 6         | 84.5  | 6                 | 72.3  | 10               | 74.9  |
| New Zealand          | 18            | 96.2  | 10        | 83.2  | 4                 | 73.5  | 4                | 78.4  |
| Nicaragua            | 36            | 90.4  | 113       | 45.5  | 89                | 53.8  | 103              | 52.8  |
| Nigeria              | 119           | 50.9  | 124       | 40.2  | 99                | 52.4  | 73               | 58.5  |
| Norway               | 9             | 98.4  | 8         | 83.9  | 29                | 62.8  | 14               | 73.5  |
| Oman                 | 65            | 81.9  | 36        | 71.6  | 33                | 62.5  | 93               | 55.6  |
| Pakistan             | 109           | 58.2  | 125       | 39.9  | 122               | 47.9  | 121              | 49.7  |
| Panama               | 33            | 91.8  | 85        | 58.2  | 52                | 58.0  | 87               | 56.5  |
| Paraguay             | 81            | 78.0  | 103       | 51.8  | 68                | 56.1  | 97               | 54.6  |
| Peru                 | 32            | 93.3  | 83        | 58.6  | 50                | 59.5  | 72               | 58.8  |
| Philippines          | 101           | 67.6  | 67        | 62.9  | 60                | 56.9  | 36               | 64.5  |
| Poland               | 49            | 86.2  | 32        | 72.9  | 38                | 61.2  | 62               | 59.8  |
| Portugal             | 23            | 95.3  | 41        | 69.9  | 35                | 61.9  | 35               | 64.7  |
| Qatar                | 40            | 88.0  | 38        | 70.7  | 25                | 63.6  | 54               | 61.3  |
| Romania              | 72            | 79.8  | 69        | 61.8  | 56                | 57.3  | 56               | 60.7  |
| Russian Federation   | 100           | 68.5  | 50        | 68.5  | 83                | 54.2  | 67               | 59.5  |
| Rwanda               | 106           | 60.9  | 123       | 40.9  | 65                | 56.6  | 49               | 62.1  |
| Saudi Arabia         | 64            | 82.4  | 30        | 73.4  | 32                | 62.5  | 102              | 53.4  |
| Senegal              | 114           | 55.9  | 118       | 42.5  | 81                | 54.4  | 92               | 55.6  |
| Serbia               | 67            | 81.5  | 56        | 67.5  | 66                | 56.5  | 52               | 61.5  |
| Seychelles           | 82            | 78.0  | 43        | 69.3  | 48                | 60.1  | 23               | 67.8  |
| Sierra Leone         | 137           | 36.3  | 128       | 38.1  | 132               | 44.1  | 132              | 44.7  |
| Singapore            | 1             | 100.0 | 20        | 76.0  | 1                 | 81.2  | 3                | 80.2  |
| Slovak Republic      | 57            | 84.0  | 48        | 68.6  | 78                | 55.0  | 58               | 60.2  |
| Slovenia             | 34            | 91.6  | 29        | 73.5  | 27                | 63.1  | 43               | 63.4  |
| South Africa         | 125           | 43.2  | 84        | 58.4  | 74                | 55.2  | 55               | 61.0  |
| Spain                | 1             | 100.0 | 37        | 70.7  | 34                | 62.0  | 68               | 59.5  |
| Sri Lanka            | 46            | 86.7  | 70        | 61.7  | 129               | 44.9  | 117              | 50.6  |
| Sweden               | 17            | 96.5  | 7         | 84.2  | 10                | 68.8  | 17               | 71.1  |
| Switzerland          | 5             | 99.8  | 2         | 87.3  | 16                | 66.8  | 2                | 80.4  |
| Taiwan, China        | 27            | 94.2  | 21        | 75.6  | 18                | 65.7  | 16               | 71.4  |
| Tajikistan           | 93            | 72.2  | 72        | 61.4  | 64                | 56.6  | 70               | 59.2  |
| Tanzania             | 116           | 51.7  | 120       | 41.5  | 112               | 50.6  | 95               | 54.8  |
| Thailand             | 42            | 87.3  | 66        | 63.0  | 92                | 53.4  | 44               | 63.3  |
| Trinidad and Tobago  | 90            | 73.5  | 68        | 62.6  | 98                | 52.4  | 59               | 60.2  |
| Tunisia              | 58            | 83.2  | 71        | 61.4  | 103               | 51.7  | 129              | 46.4  |
| Turkey               | 48            | 86.2  | 77        | 60.5  | 76                | 55.2  | 111              | 51.2  |
| Uganda               | 124           | 44.8  | 122       | 40.9  | 118               | 48.7  | 63               | 59.8  |
| Ukraine              | 94            | 72.0  | 46        | 68.9  | 73                | 55.3  | 66               | 59.5  |
| United Arab Emirates | 79            | 78.4  | 53        | 68.1  | 11                | 68.8  | 42               | 63.4  |
| United Kingdom       | 29            | 93.9  | 13        | 80.2  | 12                | 68.7  | 8                | 76.5  |
| United States        | 47            | 86.5  | 3         | 86.3  | 3                 | 73.8  | 1                | 81.9  |
| Uruguay              | 43            | 87.3  | 59        | 65.3  | 77                | 55.2  | 77               | 58.1  |
| Venezuela            | 59            | 83.0  | 78        | 60.2  | 137               | 39.2  | 131              | 46.1  |
| Viet Nam             | 68            | 81.0  | 97        | 54.3  | 102               | 52.1  | 90               | 55.6  |
| Yemen                | 120           | 50.0  | 132       | 34.4  | 131               | 44.2  | 140              | 37.6  |
| Zambia               | 138           | 35.8  | 112       | 47.1  | 111               | 50.7  | 124              | 49.1  |
| Zimbabwe             | 134           | 37.7  | 109       | 48.1  | 139               | 38.2  | 122              | 49.7  |

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.

**Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Markets (Pillars 9–10) and Innovation ecosystem**

| Economy                | MARKETS             |      |       | INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM |      |       |                       |      |       |                           |      |       |
|------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|----------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|
|                        | 9. Financial system | Rank | Score | 10. Market size      | Rank | Score | 11. Business dynamism | Rank | Score | 12. Innovation capability | Rank | Score |
| Albania                | 105                 | 51.3 | 108   | 39.2                 | 48   | 64.1  | 91                    | 31.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Algeria                | 122                 | 47.8 | 38    | 66.4                 | 113  | 51.3  | 106                   | 29.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Angola                 | 137                 | 40.1 | 66    | 53.9                 | 137  | 34.5  | 140                   | 16.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Argentina              | 97                  | 52.5 | 34    | 68.6                 | 84   | 55.4  | 54                    | 40.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Armenia                | 87                  | 54.2 | 118   | 36.7                 | 62   | 60.2  | 60                    | 38.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Australia              | 13                  | 85.6 | 25    | 72.3                 | 15   | 75.2  | 18                    | 69.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Austria                | 28                  | 72.9 | 43    | 64.3                 | 26   | 69.9  | 15                    | 74.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Azerbaijan             | 96                  | 52.6 | 65    | 54.0                 | 31   | 68.8  | 71                    | 36.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Bahrain                | 33                  | 70.3 | 90    | 45.8                 | 54   | 61.9  | 72                    | 35.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Bangladesh             | 103                 | 51.8 | 36    | 66.5                 | 120  | 50.0  | 102                   | 30.6 |       |                           |      |       |
| Belgium                | 24                  | 78.4 | 33    | 68.9                 | 18   | 73.8  | 17                    | 73.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Benin                  | 132                 | 43.8 | 125   | 34.9                 | 105  | 52.7  | 126                   | 26.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Bolivia                | 85                  | 54.8 | 87    | 46.2                 | 130  | 45.0  | 122                   | 26.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 83                  | 55.1 | 99    | 41.8                 | 106  | 52.7  | 114                   | 28.2 |       |                           |      |       |
| Botswana               | 69                  | 59.5 | 111   | 38.6                 | 103  | 53.0  | 101                   | 30.6 |       |                           |      |       |
| Brazil                 | 57                  | 63.2 | 10    | 80.9                 | 108  | 52.4  | 40                    | 47.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Brunei Darussalam      | 107                 | 51.2 | 115   | 37.0                 | 68   | 58.5  | 79                    | 33.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Bulgaria               | 71                  | 58.2 | 64    | 54.6                 | 61   | 60.3  | 48                    | 43.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Burkina Faso           | 124                 | 47.6 | 112   | 38.3                 | 112  | 51.6  | 130                   | 24.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Burundi                | 135                 | 42.2 | 136   | 22.6                 | 123  | 48.8  | 131                   | 23.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Cambodia               | 92                  | 53.6 | 88    | 46.2                 | 128  | 45.3  | 96                    | 31.2 |       |                           |      |       |
| Cameroon               | 130                 | 45.0 | 89    | 46.0                 | 117  | 50.3  | 109                   | 29.1 |       |                           |      |       |
| Canada                 | 11                  | 86.1 | 15    | 76.7                 | 13   | 76.0  | 13                    | 75.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Cape Verde             | 75                  | 57.3 | 138   | 17.1                 | 131  | 44.0  | 137                   | 21.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Chad                   | 139                 | 38.7 | 120   | 36.7                 | 138  | 28.6  | 136                   | 21.6 |       |                           |      |       |
| Chile                  | 20                  | 80.3 | 46    | 62.7                 | 46   | 64.3  | 53                    | 41.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| China                  | 30                  | 71.9 | 1     | 100.0                | 43   | 64.6  | 24                    | 64.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Colombia               | 53                  | 63.8 | 37    | 66.5                 | 49   | 63.6  | 73                    | 35.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | 133                 | 43.6 | 96    | 42.8                 | 133  | 40.5  | 139                   | 18.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Costa Rica             | 68                  | 59.8 | 86    | 46.2                 | 80   | 55.9  | 55                    | 40.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Côte d'Ivoire          | 115                 | 49.0 | 83    | 47.8                 | 88   | 55.3  | 113                   | 28.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Croatia                | 62                  | 60.6 | 78    | 49.5                 | 81   | 55.7  | 63                    | 37.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Cyprus                 | 95                  | 53.3 | 110   | 39.1                 | 34   | 66.9  | 45                    | 44.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Czech Republic         | 40                  | 67.5 | 42    | 64.6                 | 25   | 70.2  | 29                    | 57.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Denmark                | 12                  | 85.8 | 55    | 59.6                 | 6    | 79.1  | 12                    | 75.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Dominican Republic     | 70                  | 58.8 | 69    | 53.1                 | 90   | 54.8  | 94                    | 31.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Ecuador                | 82                  | 55.1 | 68    | 53.7                 | 129  | 45.2  | 88                    | 32.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Egypt                  | 99                  | 52.3 | 24    | 72.8                 | 97   | 54.1  | 64                    | 37.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| El Salvador            | 64                  | 60.1 | 95    | 43.2                 | 111  | 51.6  | 123                   | 26.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Estonia                | 46                  | 65.9 | 97    | 42.3                 | 29   | 69.3  | 33                    | 52.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Eswatini               | 102                 | 51.9 | 133   | 27.0                 | 116  | 50.7  | 134                   | 22.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Ethiopia               | 126                 | 46.0 | 63    | 54.6                 | 125  | 47.9  | 127                   | 26.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Finland                | 3                   | 89.7 | 61    | 57.4                 | 8    | 78.3  | 10                    | 76.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| France                 | 17                  | 82.9 | 9     | 81.5                 | 28   | 69.4  | 11                    | 76.1 |       |                           |      |       |
| Gambia, The            | 110                 | 49.6 | 140   | 16.0                 | 126  | 47.9  | 104                   | 30.4 |       |                           |      |       |
| Georgia                | 88                  | 54.1 | 102   | 40.9                 | 53   | 62.1  | 85                    | 32.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Germany                | 21                  | 80.2 | 5     | 85.8                 | 2    | 81.6  | 1                     | 87.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Ghana                  | 112                 | 49.6 | 73    | 51.8                 | 87   | 55.3  | 83                    | 32.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Greece                 | 114                 | 49.4 | 58    | 59.0                 | 72   | 58.0  | 44                    | 45.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Guatemala              | 74                  | 57.4 | 74    | 50.8                 | 91   | 54.6  | 100                   | 30.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| Guinea                 | 111                 | 49.6 | 116   | 37.0                 | 65   | 59.4  | 90                    | 31.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Haiti                  | 134                 | 42.9 | 129   | 33.3                 | 140  | 14.9  | 138                   | 20.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Honduras               | 67                  | 59.8 | 98    | 41.9                 | 100  | 53.9  | 92                    | 31.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Hong Kong SAR          | 2                   | 90.1 | 26    | 71.1                 | 17   | 74.5  | 26                    | 61.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Hungary                | 66                  | 59.8 | 48    | 61.7                 | 75   | 57.2  | 39                    | 48.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Iceland                | 36                  | 69.3 | 131   | 31.5                 | 11   | 76.6  | 23                    | 65.7 |       |                           |      |       |
| India                  | 35                  | 69.5 | 3     | 92.7                 | 58   | 61.2  | 31                    | 53.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Indonesia              | 52                  | 63.9 | 8     | 81.6                 | 30   | 69.0  | 68                    | 37.1 |       |                           |      |       |
| Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 98                  | 52.5 | 19    | 74.5                 | 119  | 50.0  | 65                    | 37.6 |       |                           |      |       |
| Ireland                | 37                  | 68.5 | 44    | 64.0                 | 10   | 76.9  | 21                    | 67.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Israel                 | 22                  | 80.1 | 57    | 59.2                 | 5    | 79.6  | 16                    | 74.0 |       |                           |      |       |
| Italy                  | 49                  | 64.3 | 12    | 79.1                 | 42   | 65.4  | 22                    | 65.8 |       |                           |      |       |
| Jamaica                | 50                  | 64.0 | 123   | 36.1                 | 32   | 68.5  | 76                    | 34.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Japan                  | 10                  | 86.4 | 4     | 86.7                 | 14   | 75.7  | 6                     | 79.3 |       |                           |      |       |
| Jordan                 | 32                  | 70.7 | 81    | 48.7                 | 94   | 54.4  | 59                    | 38.9 |       |                           |      |       |
| Kazakhstan             | 100                 | 52.2 | 45    | 63.0                 | 37   | 66.0  | 87                    | 32.1 |       |                           |      |       |
| Kenya                  | 73                  | 57.8 | 71    | 52.2                 | 63   | 60.2  | 69                    | 36.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Korea, Rep.            | 19                  | 81.4 | 14    | 78.5                 | 22   | 71.6  | 8                     | 78.2 |       |                           |      |       |
| Kuwait                 | 48                  | 64.8 | 54    | 59.9                 | 96   | 54.2  | 103                   | 30.5 |       |                           |      |       |
| Kyrgyz Republic        | 118                 | 48.5 | 124   | 36.0                 | 93   | 54.5  | 125                   | 26.7 |       |                           |      |       |

(Cont'd.)

**Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Markets (Pillars 9–10) and Innovation ecosystem (cont'd.)**

| Economy              | MARKETS             |       |                 |       | INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM  |       |                           |       |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
|                      | 9. Financial system |       | 10. Market size |       | 11. Business dynamism |       | 12. Innovation capability |       |
|                      | Rank                | Score | Rank            | Score | Rank                  | Score | Rank                      | Score |
| Lao PDR              | 106                 | 51.3  | 100             | 41.1  | 134                   | 40.1  | 117                       | 27.4  |
| Latvia               | 94                  | 53.5  | 94              | 44.0  | 47                    | 64.3  | 52                        | 42.0  |
| Lebanon              | 43                  | 66.7  | 80              | 48.9  | 109                   | 52.4  | 61                        | 38.6  |
| Lesotho              | 120                 | 48.5  | 135             | 24.8  | 118                   | 50.0  | 132                       | 23.7  |
| Liberia              | 127                 | 45.8  | 137             | 20.8  | 85                    | 55.3  | 135                       | 22.0  |
| Lithuania            | 76                  | 56.9  | 76              | 50.1  | 44                    | 64.5  | 42                        | 47.4  |
| Luxembourg           | 9                   | 86.5  | 77              | 50.0  | 38                    | 65.8  | 19                        | 68.2  |
| Macedonia, FYR       | 80                  | 55.6  | 109             | 39.2  | 57                    | 61.2  | 98                        | 31.1  |
| Malawi               | 123                 | 47.7  | 127             | 34.2  | 127                   | 47.4  | 112                       | 28.6  |
| Malaysia             | 15                  | 84.1  | 23              | 73.0  | 19                    | 73.8  | 30                        | 55.5  |
| Mali                 | 129                 | 45.6  | 106             | 39.8  | 110                   | 51.6  | 108                       | 29.3  |
| Malta                | 29                  | 72.2  | 119             | 36.7  | 66                    | 59.2  | 34                        | 51.0  |
| Mauritania           | 138                 | 38.9  | 130             | 32.2  | 135                   | 38.7  | 129                       | 25.5  |
| Mauritius            | 25                  | 77.7  | 117             | 36.9  | 35                    | 66.5  | 62                        | 38.3  |
| Mexico               | 61                  | 60.8  | 11              | 80.6  | 41                    | 65.5  | 50                        | 42.7  |
| Moldova              | 128                 | 45.6  | 126             | 34.4  | 69                    | 58.3  | 105                       | 30.2  |
| Mongolia             | 109                 | 50.2  | 103             | 40.5  | 89                    | 55.0  | 99                        | 31.0  |
| Montenegro           | 51                  | 63.9  | 132             | 28.2  | 50                    | 63.4  | 74                        | 34.9  |
| Morocco              | 44                  | 66.3  | 53              | 60.0  | 99                    | 53.9  | 78                        | 34.0  |
| Mozambique           | 113                 | 49.5  | 104             | 40.3  | 104                   | 52.8  | 120                       | 27.1  |
| Namibia              | 47                  | 65.7  | 121             | 36.2  | 121                   | 49.7  | 77                        | 34.1  |
| Nepal                | 58                  | 62.9  | 84              | 46.7  | 98                    | 54.0  | 110                       | 29.0  |
| Netherlands          | 16                  | 83.7  | 21              | 73.9  | 3                     | 80.3  | 9                         | 77.5  |
| New Zealand          | 26                  | 76.1  | 67              | 53.8  | 12                    | 76.4  | 27                        | 61.4  |
| Nicaragua            | 90                  | 54.0  | 107             | 39.7  | 122                   | 49.6  | 121                       | 27.0  |
| Nigeria              | 131                 | 44.1  | 30              | 70.8  | 83                    | 55.4  | 93                        | 31.4  |
| Norway               | 23                  | 80.1  | 50              | 61.3  | 9                     | 77.0  | 20                        | 67.8  |
| Oman                 | 56                  | 63.4  | 62              | 55.8  | 52                    | 62.7  | 86                        | 32.6  |
| Pakistan             | 89                  | 54.1  | 31              | 70.7  | 67                    | 59.1  | 75                        | 34.9  |
| Panama               | 41                  | 66.9  | 79              | 48.9  | 71                    | 58.3  | 66                        | 37.5  |
| Paraguay             | 72                  | 57.9  | 91              | 45.0  | 115                   | 50.7  | 111                       | 28.9  |
| Peru                 | 63                  | 60.5  | 49              | 61.6  | 92                    | 54.5  | 89                        | 31.9  |
| Philippines          | 39                  | 67.9  | 32              | 70.2  | 39                    | 65.8  | 67                        | 37.2  |
| Poland               | 55                  | 63.4  | 22              | 73.4  | 55                    | 61.5  | 38                        | 48.7  |
| Portugal             | 38                  | 68.4  | 52              | 60.1  | 27                    | 69.7  | 32                        | 53.1  |
| Qatar                | 34                  | 70.1  | 51              | 60.4  | 40                    | 65.7  | 37                        | 50.3  |
| Romania              | 101                 | 51.9  | 41              | 64.7  | 64                    | 60.1  | 57                        | 39.6  |
| Russian Federation   | 86                  | 54.8  | 6               | 84.0  | 51                    | 62.9  | 36                        | 50.7  |
| Rwanda               | 84                  | 54.9  | 128             | 33.8  | 60                    | 60.6  | 118                       | 27.3  |
| Saudi Arabia         | 45                  | 65.9  | 17              | 76.3  | 114                   | 51.2  | 41                        | 47.4  |
| Senegal              | 104                 | 51.7  | 101             | 41.1  | 95                    | 54.3  | 97                        | 31.2  |
| Serbia               | 79                  | 55.9  | 75              | 50.7  | 59                    | 60.9  | 56                        | 39.7  |
| Seychelles           | 93                  | 53.6  | 139             | 16.4  | 74                    | 57.6  | 49                        | 43.5  |
| Sierra Leone         | 136                 | 42.0  | 134             | 26.9  | 124                   | 48.7  | 124                       | 26.8  |
| Singapore            | 5                   | 89.3  | 27              | 71.1  | 16                    | 74.7  | 14                        | 75.0  |
| Slovak Republic      | 54                  | 63.7  | 60              | 57.7  | 45                    | 64.5  | 43                        | 46.6  |
| Slovenia             | 60                  | 62.3  | 82              | 47.8  | 24                    | 70.3  | 28                        | 57.9  |
| South Africa         | 18                  | 82.1  | 35              | 68.4  | 56                    | 61.4  | 46                        | 44.3  |
| Spain                | 27                  | 75.1  | 16              | 76.7  | 36                    | 66.3  | 25                        | 62.9  |
| Sri Lanka            | 77                  | 56.8  | 59              | 57.9  | 70                    | 58.3  | 80                        | 33.7  |
| Sweden               | 6                   | 89.0  | 40              | 65.1  | 4                     | 79.8  | 5                         | 79.8  |
| Switzerland          | 4                   | 89.4  | 39              | 65.9  | 20                    | 72.6  | 3                         | 82.1  |
| Taiwan, China        | 7                   | 87.9  | 20              | 74.2  | 21                    | 72.4  | 4                         | 80.8  |
| Tajikistan           | 125                 | 46.0  | 122             | 36.2  | 102                   | 53.1  | 116                       | 27.4  |
| Tanzania             | 116                 | 48.9  | 72              | 52.0  | 107                   | 52.7  | 119                       | 27.2  |
| Thailand             | 14                  | 84.2  | 18              | 74.9  | 23                    | 71.0  | 51                        | 42.1  |
| Trinidad and Tobago  | 42                  | 66.8  | 105             | 40.0  | 78                    | 56.8  | 81                        | 33.5  |
| Tunisia              | 78                  | 56.1  | 70              | 52.7  | 73                    | 57.8  | 84                        | 32.7  |
| Turkey               | 65                  | 59.9  | 13              | 78.5  | 76                    | 57.2  | 47                        | 44.0  |
| Uganda               | 119                 | 48.5  | 85              | 46.4  | 82                    | 55.5  | 107                       | 29.8  |
| Ukraine              | 117                 | 48.7  | 47              | 62.7  | 86                    | 55.3  | 58                        | 39.0  |
| United Arab Emirates | 31                  | 70.8  | 28              | 71.0  | 33                    | 67.4  | 35                        | 51.0  |
| United Kingdom       | 8                   | 87.8  | 7               | 81.7  | 7                     | 79.0  | 7                         | 79.2  |
| United States        | 1                   | 92.1  | 2               | 99.2  | 1                     | 86.5  | 2                         | 86.5  |
| Uruguay              | 81                  | 55.3  | 93              | 44.5  | 79                    | 56.3  | 70                        | 36.4  |
| Venezuela            | 91                  | 54.0  | 56              | 59.3  | 139                   | 27.7  | 95                        | 31.2  |
| Viet Nam             | 59                  | 62.3  | 29              | 70.9  | 101                   | 53.7  | 82                        | 33.4  |
| Yemen                | 140                 | 37.2  | 113             | 37.8  | 136                   | 38.5  | 133                       | 22.8  |
| Zambia               | 121                 | 48.3  | 92              | 44.8  | 77                    | 57.0  | 115                       | 28.1  |
| Zimbabwe             | 108                 | 50.4  | 114             | 37.1  | 132                   | 41.0  | 128                       | 25.5  |

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.



# The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community

For almost 40 years, the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) has been a key ingredient of the *Global Competitiveness Report* series. The Survey provides a yearly evaluation of critical aspects of competitiveness for which statistical data is missing because it is either impossible or extremely difficult to measure on a global scale. The aim of the Survey is to capture reality as best as possible, and business leaders are arguably the best positioned to assess these aspects.

The indicators derived from the Survey are used in the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI), as well as a number of other World Economic Forum indexes, such as the Networked Readiness Index, the Enabling Trade Index, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, the Gender Gap Index, and the Human Capital Index, as well as several other reports, including *The Inclusive Economic Growth and Development Report*, *The Global Risks Report* and a number of regional competitiveness studies. A truly unique source of data, the Survey has also long been used by a number of international and nongovernmental organizations, think tanks and academia for empirical and policy work.

## THE SURVEY 2018 IN NUMBERS

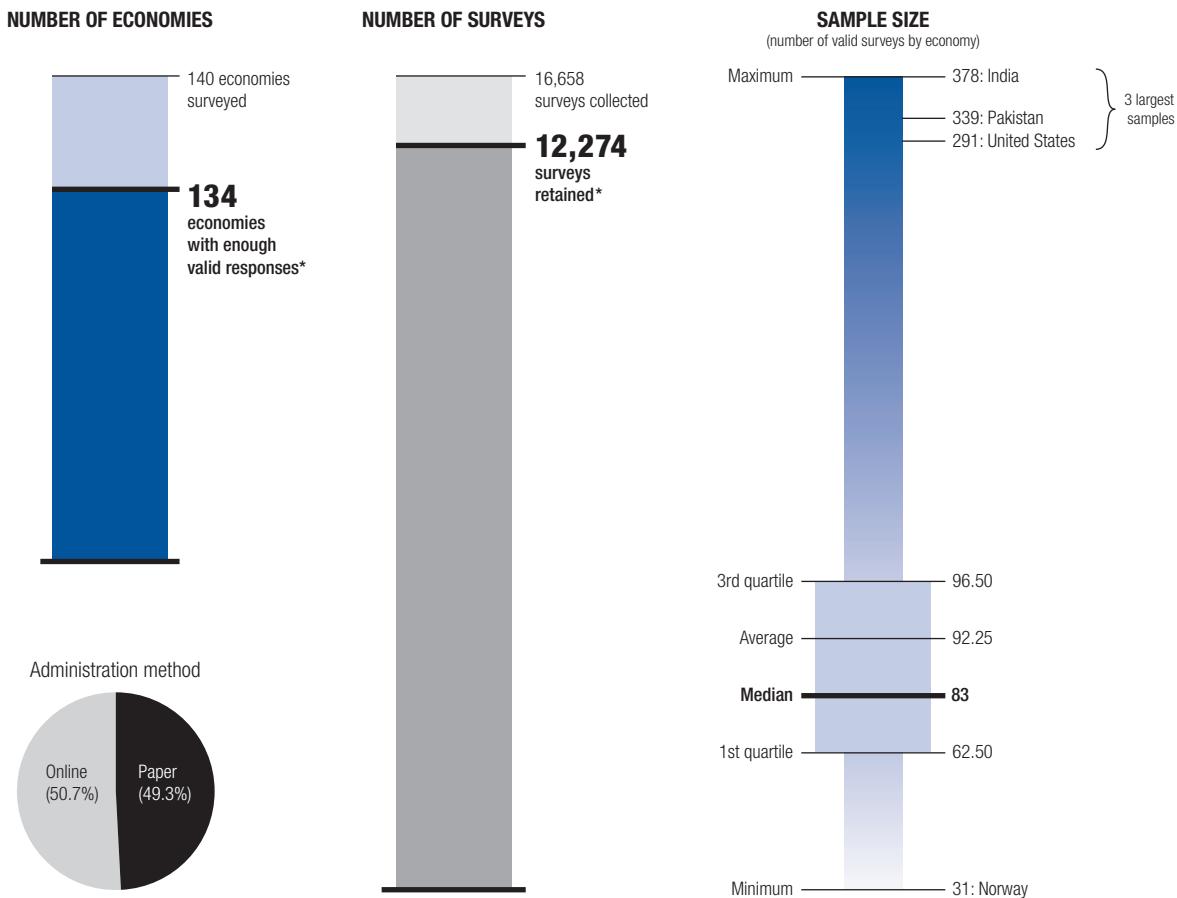
The 2018 edition captured the views of 16,658 business executives in 140 economies between January and April 2018. Following the data editing process described below, a total of 12,274 responses were retained. This year half of the retained surveys (50.7%) were completed online. In 52 economies over 90% of respondents complete the Survey online, while in a further 21 economies, at least 50% of respondents completed the Survey online (see Figure 1). The 2018 edition of the Survey was made available in 42 languages (see Table 1).

## SURVEY STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION AND METHODOLOGY

The Survey comprises 148 questions divided into 15 sections. Most questions ask respondents to evaluate on a scale of 1 (considered among the worst in the world) to 7 (considered among the best in the world) specific aspects of the business environment in the country where the respondent operates. The 2018 edition of the Survey instrument is available in the Downloads section of the *Global Competitiveness Report*'s page at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>.

The administration of the Survey is supervised by the World Economic Forum and conducted at the national level by the Forum's network of Partner Institutes. Partner Institutes are typically universities or other research organizations, business associations, competitiveness councils, or survey companies. These organizations have the private sector network for reaching out to leading

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of the Executive Opinion Survey 2018



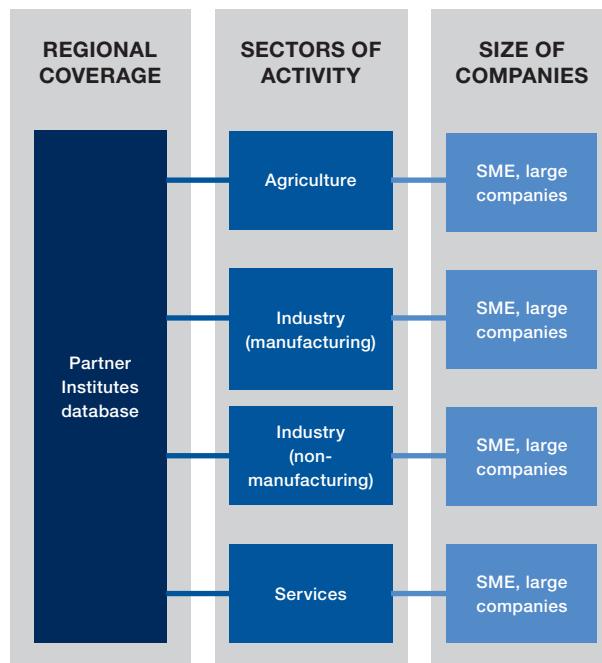
**Source:** World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2018 edition.

**Note:** Not all charts are drawn to scale.

\* Following data treatment. See text for details.

Table 1: Available languages in 2018

|                       |           |            |             |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Albanian              | Czech     | Icelandic  | Mongolian   | Spanish    |
| Arabic                | Danish    | Indonesian | Montenegrin | Tajik      |
| Armenian              | English   | Italian    | Polish      | Thai       |
| Azeri                 | Estonian  | Khmer      | Portuguese  | Turkish    |
| Bosnian               | Farsi     | Korean     | Romanian    | Urdu       |
| Bulgarian             | French    | Lao        | Russian     | Vietnamese |
| Chinese               | German    | Latvian    | Serbian     |            |
| Chinese (traditional) | Greek     | Lithuanian | Slovak      |            |
| Croatian              | Hungarian | Macedonian | Slovenian   |            |

**Figure 2: Sample frame requirements**

business executives and a firm commitment to improving the competitiveness of their respective economies (for the full list, see the Contributors and Acknowledgments section of this report).<sup>1</sup>

In administering the Survey and in order to gather the strongest dataset, Partner Institutes are asked to follow detailed sampling guidelines and collect the data in a specific timeframe. The collection process is based on best practices in the field of Survey administration and on discussions with survey experts. It is put in place to ensure that the sample of respondents is the most representative possible and comparable across the globe.

The sampling guidelines specify that the Partner Institutes create a sample frame (Figure 2) that is a large list of potential business executives from companies of various sizes and from the various sectors of activity, as detailed below. The Partner Institutes separate the frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and a second that includes all other firms (both lists representing the various economic sectors). To reduce bias, Partner Institutes randomly select firms from each list to receive the Survey.

The sample frame should reflect the structure of the country/economy:

- In proportion to the share of GDP by sector: agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry (mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, construction), and services.

- Ensuring the representation of both large- (more than 250 employees) and small-sized companies (249 employees or fewer), again reflecting each sector. At least one-third of companies are large and one-third are small, and the remaining one-third are determined by the structure of the economy in proportion to the share of GDP by company size.

- Ensuring the chosen companies also have a sufficiently wide geographical coverage.

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 a dedicated online Survey tool.

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

## DATA TREATMENT AND SCORE COMPUTATION

This section details the process whereby individual responses are edited and aggregated in order to produce the Survey question scores of each economy. These are the results that then feed into the GCI other indices and projects listed above.

### Data editing

Prior to aggregation, the respondent-level data are subjected to a careful editing process. The following observations are excluded from the dataset: Surveys where the respondent gives the same answer to at least 80% of the questions; Surveys with a completion rate inferior to 50%; respondents who are not based in the same country as the Partner Institute; respondents who are not in a leadership position within their firm; and finally, duplicate Surveys—which can occur, for example, when a Survey is both completed online and mailed in.

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.

A univariate outlier test is then applied at the country level for each question of each survey. We use the standardized score—or “z-score”—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country

**Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings**

| Economy                | Period 1       |                         |             | Period 2       |                    |             |             |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Survey edition | No. of respondents      | Weight (%)* | Survey edition | No. of respondents | Weight (%)* | Online (%)† |
| Albania                | 2017           | 71                      | 41.5        | 2018           | 94                 | 58.5        | —           |
| Algeria                | 2017           | 130                     | 50.0        | 2018           | 87                 | 50.0        | —           |
| Angola                 |                | 2017 data not available |             | 2018           | 120                | 100.0       | 100.0       |
| Argentina              | 2017           | 99                      | 47.0        | 2018           | 84                 | 53.0        | 100.0       |
| Armenia                | 2017           | 76                      | 47.3        | 2018           | 63                 | 52.7        | 100.0       |
| Australia              | 2017           | 78                      | 46.5        | 2018           | 69                 | 53.5        | 98.6        |
| Austria                | 2017           | 98                      | 41.7        | 2018           | 128                | 58.3        | 59.4        |
| Azerbaijan             | 2016           | 77                      | 42.8        | 2017           | 92                 | 57.2        | —           |
| Bahrain                | 2015           | 50                      | 38.0        | 2016           | 89                 | 62.0        | —           |
| Bangladesh             | 2017           | 81                      | 43.4        | 2018           | 92                 | 56.6        | —           |
| Belgium                | 2017           | 99                      | 51.9        | 2018           | 56                 | 48.1        | 100.0       |
| Benin                  | 2017           | 78                      | 45.0        | 2018           | 78                 | 55.0        | —           |
| Bolivia                |                | 2017 data not available |             | 2018           | 54                 | 100.0       | 90.7        |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2017           | 76                      | 43.3        | 2018           | 87                 | 56.7        | 100.0       |
| Botswana               | 2017           | 110                     | 47.4        | 2018           | 91                 | 52.6        | —           |
| Brazil                 | 2017           | 103                     | 43.3        | 2018           | 118                | 56.7        | 100.0       |
| Brunei Darussalam      | 2017           | 77                      | 47.9        | 2018           | 61                 | 52.1        | 67.2        |
| Bulgaria               | 2017           | 104                     | 46.1        | 2018           | 95                 | 53.9        | —           |
| Burkina Faso           |                | 2017 data not available |             | 2018           | 73                 | 100.0       | —           |
| Burundi                | 2016           | 96                      | 47.1        | 2017           | 81                 | 52.9        | —           |
| Cambodia               | 2017           | 69                      | 47.2        | 2018           | 58                 | 52.8        | —           |
| Cameroon               | 2017           | 81                      | 46.3        | 2018           | 73                 | 53.7        | —           |
| Canada                 | 2017           | 79                      | 39.9        | 2018           | 119                | 60.1        | 100.0       |
| Cape Verde             | 2017           | 71                      | 46.7        | 2018           | 62                 | 53.3        | 75.8        |
| Chad                   | 2017           | 73                      | 43.5        | 2018           | 82                 | 56.5        | —           |
| Chile                  | 2017           | 140                     | 39.1        | 2018           | 227                | 60.9        | 100.0       |
| China                  | 2016           | 355                     | 43.6        | 2017           | 396                | 56.4        | —           |
| Colombia               | 2017           | 134                     | 47.1        | 2018           | 113                | 52.9        | 81.4        |
| Congo, Dem. Rep.       | 2017           | 126                     | 46.7        | 2018           | 110                | 53.3        | 12.7        |
| Costa Rica             | 2017           | 69                      | 43.6        | 2018           | 77                 | 56.4        | 84.4        |
| Côte d'Ivoire          |                | 2017 data not available |             | 2018           | 120                | 100.0       | —           |
| Croatia                | 2017           | 81                      | 44.8        | 2018           | 82                 | 55.2        | 100.0       |
| Cyprus                 | 2017           | 73                      | 44.7        | 2018           | 75                 | 55.3        | 10.7        |
| Czech Republic         | 2017           | 84                      | 43.5        | 2018           | 95                 | 56.5        | 100.0       |
| Denmark                | 2017           | 85                      | 48.7        | 2018           | 63                 | 51.3        | 100.0       |
| Dominican Republic     | 2017           | 54                      | 43.9        | 2018           | 59                 | 56.1        | 88.1        |
| Ecuador                | 2017           | 99                      | 44.9        | 2018           | 100                | 55.1        | 26.0        |
| Egypt                  | 2017           | 99                      | 45.6        | 2018           | 94                 | 54.4        | —           |
| El Salvador            | 2017           | 41                      | 39.9        | 2018           | 62                 | 60.1        | 98.4        |
| Estonia                | 2017           | 77                      | 46.7        | 2018           | 67                 | 53.3        | 100.0       |
| Eswatini               | 2017           | 50                      | 46.3        | 2018           | 45                 | 53.7        | 33.3        |
| Ethiopia               | 2016           | 89                      | 46.5        | 2017           | 79                 | 53.5        | —           |
| Finland                | 2017           | 50                      | 47.2        | 2018           | 42                 | 52.8        | 100.0       |
| France                 | 2017           | 81                      | 48.3        | 2018           | 62                 | 51.7        | 100.0       |
| Gambia, The            | 2017           | 74                      | 43.0        | 2018           | 87                 | 57.0        | —           |
| Georgia                | 2017           | 44                      | 46.2        | 2018           | 40                 | 53.8        | 100.0       |
| Germany                | 2017           | 112                     | 49.3        | 2018           | 79                 | 50.7        | 93.7        |
| Ghana                  | 2017           | 80                      | 43.5        | 2018           | 90                 | 56.5        | —           |
| Greece                 | 2017           | 78                      | 44.2        | 2018           | 83                 | 55.8        | 97.6        |
| Guatemala              | 2017           | 93                      | 45.3        | 2018           | 91                 | 54.7        | —           |
| Guinea                 |                | 2017 data not available |             | 2018           | 66                 | 100.0       | —           |
| Haiti                  | 2017           | 52                      | 40.8        | 2018           | 73                 | 59.2        | —           |
| Honduras               | 2017           | 90                      | 44.6        | 2018           | 93                 | 55.4        | —           |
| Hong Kong SAR          | 2017           | 93                      | 46.1        | 2018           | 85                 | 53.9        | 67.1        |
| Hungary                | 2017           | 83                      | 44.1        | 2018           | 89                 | 55.9        | 18.0        |
| Iceland                | 2017           | 70                      | 43.0        | 2018           | 82                 | 57.0        | 100.0       |
| India                  | 2017           | 201                     | 37.4        | 2018           | 378                | 62.6        | 57.4        |
| Indonesia              | 2017           | 94                      | 46.1        | 2018           | 86                 | 53.9        | —           |
| Iran, Islamic Rep.     | 2017           | 200                     | 49.2        | 2018           | 143                | 50.8        | 100.0       |
| Ireland                | 2017           | 105                     | 53.0        | 2018           | 54                 | 47.0        | 100.0       |
| Israel                 | 2017           | 82                      | 44.6        | 2018           | 85                 | 55.4        | 100.0       |
| Italy                  | 2017           | 98                      | 46.2        | 2018           | 89                 | 53.8        | —           |
| Jamaica                | 2017           | 71                      | 50.1        | 2018           | 47                 | 49.9        | 97.9        |
| Japan                  | 2017           | 63                      | 46.9        | 2018           | 54                 | 53.1        | 29.6        |
| Jordan                 | 2017           | 154                     | 50.4        | 2018           | 99                 | 49.6        | 2.0         |
| Kazakhstan             | 2017           | 86                      | 40.5        | 2018           | 124                | 59.5        | 16.9        |
| Kenya                  | 2017           | 113                     | 44.9        | 2018           | 114                | 55.1        | —           |
| Korea, Rep.            | 2017           | 100                     | 45.0        | 2018           | 100                | 55.0        | —           |
| Kuwait                 | 2017           | 68                      | 42.2        | 2018           | 85                 | 57.8        | 35.3        |
| Kyrgyz Republic        | 2017           | 97                      | 44.3        | 2018           | 103                | 55.8        | —           |
| Lao PDR                | 2017           | 87                      | 49.8        | 2018           | 59                 | 50.2        | 6.8         |

(Cont'd.)

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

| Economy              | Survey edition          | Period 1           |             | Survey edition | No. of respondents | Period 2    |             |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      |                         | No. of respondents | Weight (%)* |                |                    | Weight (%)* | Online (%)† |
| Latvia               | 2017                    | 55                 | 43.5        | 2018           | 62                 | 56.5        | 56.5        |
| Lebanon              | 2017                    | 78                 | 44.7        | 2018           | 80                 | 55.3        | 100.0       |
| Lesotho              | 2017                    | 92                 | 44.5        | 2018           | 96                 | 55.5        | —           |
| Liberia              | 2017                    | 55                 | 42.2        | 2018           | 69                 | 57.8        | —           |
| Lithuania            | 2017                    | 116                | 46.5        | 2018           | 103                | 53.5        | 64.1        |
| Luxembourg           | 2017                    | 43                 | 46.2        | 2018           | 39                 | 53.8        | 100.0       |
| Macedonia, FYR       | 2017 data not available |                    |             | 2018           | 58                 | 100.0       | 98.3        |
| Malawi               | 2017                    | 75                 | 42.6        | 2018           | 91                 | 57.4        | 20.9        |
| Malaysia             | 2017                    | 96                 | 47.6        | 2018           | 78                 | 52.4        | —           |
| Mali                 | 2017                    | 65                 | 43.2        | 2018           | 75                 | 56.8        | —           |
| Malta                | 2017                    | 58                 | 47.4        | 2018           | 48                 | 52.6        | 100.0       |
| Mauritania           | 2017                    | 118                | 48.1        | 2018           | 92                 | 51.9        | —           |
| Mauritius            | 2017                    | 61                 | 50.8        | 2018           | 38                 | 49.2        | 97.4        |
| Mexico               | 2017                    | 291                | 49.2        | 2018           | 208                | 50.8        | 77.4        |
| Moldova              | 2017                    | 132                | 50.3        | 2018           | 86                 | 49.7        | —           |
| Mongolia             | 2017                    | 82                 | 45.3        | 2018           | 80                 | 54.7        | 67.5        |
| Montenegro           | 2017                    | 80                 | 45.2        | 2018           | 79                 | 54.8        | —           |
| Morocco              | 2017                    | 89                 | 50.5        | 2018           | 57                 | 49.5        | 100.0       |
| Mozambique           | 2017                    | 95                 | 46.5        | 2018           | 84                 | 53.5        | 1.2         |
| Namibia              | 2017                    | 74                 | 45.3        | 2018           | 72                 | 54.7        | —           |
| Nepal                | 2017                    | 91                 | 45.3        | 2018           | 89                 | 54.7        | 7.9         |
| Netherlands          | 2017                    | 78                 | 45.0        | 2018           | 78                 | 55.0        | 100.0       |
| New Zealand          | 2017                    | 32                 | 36.3        | 2018           | 66                 | 63.7        | 100.0       |
| Nicaragua            | 2017                    | 47                 | 42.2        | 2018           | 59                 | 57.8        | 86.4        |
| Nigeria              | 2017                    | 85                 | 42.4        | 2018           | 105                | 57.6        | —           |
| Norway               | 2017                    | 39                 | 47.9        | 2018           | 31                 | 52.1        | 100.0       |
| Oman                 | 2017                    | 86                 | 46.1        | 2018           | 79                 | 53.9        | 26.6        |
| Pakistan             | 2017                    | 290                | 43.1        | 2018           | 339                | 56.9        | 5.6         |
| Panama               | 2017                    | 89                 | 43.9        | 2018           | 97                 | 56.1        | 74.2        |
| Paraguay             | 2017                    | 111                | 47.2        | 2018           | 93                 | 52.8        | 100.0       |
| Peru                 | 2017                    | 90                 | 43.9        | 2018           | 98                 | 56.1        | 90.8        |
| Philippines          | 2017                    | 55                 | 44.1        | 2018           | 59                 | 55.9        | 66.1        |
| Poland               | 2017                    | 204                | 44.9        | 2018           | 205                | 55.1        | 98.5        |
| Portugal             | 2017                    | 140                | 43.0        | 2018           | 165                | 57.0        | 99.4        |
| Qatar                | 2017                    | 97                 | 44.9        | 2018           | 98                 | 55.1        | 6.1         |
| Romania              | 2017                    | 103                | 45.4        | 2018           | 100                | 54.6        | 22.0        |
| Russian Federation   | 2017                    | 268                | 43.8        | 2018           | 296                | 56.2        | —           |
| Rwanda               | 2017                    | 92                 | 46.6        | 2018           | 81                 | 53.4        | —           |
| Saudi Arabia         | 2017                    | 164                | 50.9        | 2018           | 101                | 49.1        | 64.4        |
| Senegal              | 2017                    | 80                 | 44.5        | 2018           | 83                 | 55.5        | —           |
| Serbia               | 2017                    | 98                 | 43.9        | 2018           | 107                | 56.1        | 100.0       |
| Seychelles           | 2017                    | 47                 | 42.8        | 2018           | 56                 | 57.2        | —           |
| Sierra Leone         | 2017                    | 79                 | 50.6        | 2018           | 50                 | 49.4        | —           |
| Singapore            | 2017                    | 148                | 47.4        | 2018           | 122                | 52.6        | 100.0       |
| Slovak Republic      | 2017                    | 110                | 56.2        | 2018           | 42                 | 43.8        | 100.0       |
| Slovenia             | 2017                    | 89                 | 46.3        | 2018           | 80                 | 53.7        | 86.3        |
| South Africa         | 2017                    | 170                | 47.0        | 2018           | 145                | 53.0        | 100.0       |
| Spain                | 2017                    | 75                 | 44.2        | 2018           | 80                 | 55.8        | 90.0        |
| Sri Lanka            | 2017                    | 75                 | 44.4        | 2018           | 79                 | 55.6        | 100.0       |
| Sweden               | 2017                    | 71                 | 46.7        | 2018           | 62                 | 53.3        | 100.0       |
| Switzerland          | 2017                    | 52                 | 43.2        | 2018           | 60                 | 56.8        | 100.0       |
| Taiwan, China        | 2017                    | 121                | 45.7        | 2018           | 114                | 54.3        | 69.3        |
| Tajikistan           | 2017                    | 89                 | 44.1        | 2018           | 96                 | 55.9        | 6.3         |
| Tanzania             | 2017                    | 80                 | 43.5        | 2018           | 90                 | 56.5        | —           |
| Thailand             | 2017                    | 115                | 47.4        | 2018           | 95                 | 52.6        | 95.8        |
| Trinidad and Tobago  | 2017                    | 70                 | 46.5        | 2018           | 62                 | 53.5        | 75.8        |
| Tunisia              | 2017                    | 102                | 47.1        | 2018           | 86                 | 52.9        | 62.8        |
| Turkey               | 2017                    | 84                 | 45.6        | 2018           | 80                 | 54.4        | 23.8        |
| Uganda               | 2017                    | 86                 | 43.6        | 2018           | 96                 | 56.4        | 26.0        |
| Ukraine              | 2017                    | 99                 | 45.0        | 2018           | 99                 | 55.0        | —           |
| United Arab Emirates | 2017                    | 85                 | 46.1        | 2018           | 78                 | 53.9        | 73.1        |
| United Kingdom       | 2017                    | 83                 | 49.9        | 2018           | 56                 | 50.1        | 100.0       |
| United States        | 2017                    | 249                | 43.1        | 2018           | 291                | 56.9        | 100.0       |
| Uruguay              | 2017                    | 71                 | 43.8        | 2018           | 78                 | 56.2        | 100.0       |
| Venezuela            | 2017                    | 47                 | 48.3        | 2018           | 36                 | 51.7        | 100.0       |
| Vietnam              | 2017                    | 90                 | 46.8        | 2018           | 78                 | 53.2        | 33.3        |
| Yemen                | 2017                    | 65                 | 46.4        | 2018           | 58                 | 53.6        | 13.8        |
| Zambia               | 2017                    | 61                 | 42.1        | 2018           | 77                 | 57.9        | —           |
| Zimbabwe             | 2017                    | 43                 | 41.9        | 2018           | 55                 | 58.1        | 90.9        |

**Note:** All statistics are computed following the editing of the data; see text for details. “—” indicates that there was no online administration of the Survey.

\* Weight applied to the country score in that edition of the Survey. See Box 1 for an example of a calculation.

† Share of surveys completed online (2018 only).

sample. Individual answers with a standardized score greater than 3 are dropped.<sup>2</sup>

### Aggregation and computation of country averages

We use a simple average to compute scores at the economy level. As the sample frame aims to replicate an economy's sectoral composition and includes companies of different sizes, the country-level score of each Executive Opinion Survey question is the arithmetic mean of all answers in each country. That is, for a given question, all individual answers carry the same weight.

Formally, the average of a Survey indicator  $i$  for country  $c$ ,  $q_{i,c}$ , 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  $c$ .

Once responses have been aggregated at the country level, a test to detect statistical outliers is run. We leverage the strong relationship between the indicators derived from the Survey and some 50 statistical indicators included in the GCI: countries doing well on these indicators tend to do well in the Survey. A univariate linear regression is used to predict the expected average score of Survey indicators based on the average performance in the other indicators. Average Survey scores that lie outside the 90% confidence interval around the predicted values are considered “outliers”. The scores of individual Survey indicators are systematically corrected by a factor corresponding to the distance between the observed average Survey score and the predicted Survey average at the limit of the confidence interval.

In addition, an analysis to assess the reliability and consistency of the Survey data over time is carried out. As part of this analysis, an inter-quartile range (IQR) test is performed to identify large swings—positive and negative—between two editions. For each country, we compute the year-on-year difference,  $d$ , in the average score of a core set of 66 Survey questions. We then compute the inter-quartile range (i.e. the difference between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile). Any value  $d$  outside the range bounded by the 25th percentile minus 1.5 times the IQR and the 75th percentile plus 1.5 times the IQR is identified as a potential “outlier”. This 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 interview local experts and consider the

latest developments in a country in order to assess the plausibility of the Survey results. Based on the result of this test and the complementary qualitative analysis, the data collected in 2018 for Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burundi, China, Ethiopia and Guinea were not used. Instead, Survey results from the previous editions were used (for details see Table 2).

### Moving average and computation of country scores

We then proceed to compute moving averages of country scores. The moving average technique 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 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Survey, which are often annual-averages data.

To calculate the moving average, we use a weighting scheme composed of two overlapping elements. We place more weight on the year with the larger sample size to attribute equal weight to each response. At the same time, we attribute greater weight to the most recent sample because it contains most up to date information. That is, we also “discount the past.” Table 2 reports the exact weights used in the computation of the scores of each country.

### Economy score calculation

The details of the method applied to compute the country scores for the vast majority of economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2018* are as follows.

For any given Survey question  $i$ , country  $c$ 's final score,  $q_{i,c}^{2017-18}$ , is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{2017-18} = w_c^{2017} \times q_{i,c}^{2017} + w_c^{2018} \times q_{i,c}^{2018} \quad (1)$$

where

$q_{i,c}^t$  is country  $c$ 's score on question  $i$  in year  $t$ , with  $t = 2017, 2018$ , as computed following the approach described in the text; and

$w_c^t$  is the weight applied to country  $c$ 's score in year  $t$ .

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2017} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2017}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2018} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

where  $N_c^t$  is the sample size (i.e. the number of respondents) for country  $c$  in year  $t$ , with  $t = 2017, 2018$ .  $\alpha$  is the discount factor that accounts for temporality set at 0.6.

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

$$q_{i,c}^{2017-18} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[ \underbrace{(1-\alpha) \times q_{i,c}^{2017} + \alpha \times q_{i,c}^{2018}}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[ \underbrace{\frac{N_c^{2017}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}} \times q_{i,c}^{2017} + \frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}} \times q_{i,c}^{2018}}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} \right] \quad (3)$$

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.

#### Box 1: Example of score computation

For this example, we compute the score of Denmark for the indicator Hiring and firing practices, which is included in the Global Competitiveness Index (indicator 8.02) and derived from the following Survey question: "In your country, to what extent do regulations allow for the flexible hiring and firing of workers? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent)." This question is not a new Survey question and therefore the normal treatment applies, using Equation (1). Denmark's Survey score was 4.93 in 2017 and 5.15 in 2018. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Denmark, the size of the sample was 63 in 2017 and 85 in 2018. Using  $\alpha = 0.6$  and applying Equations (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 48.7% for 2017 and 51.3% for 2018 (see Table 2). The final country score for this question is therefore:

$$\underbrace{0.487 \times 4.93}_{2017} + \underbrace{0.513 \times 5.15}_{2018} = 5.04$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI. Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the Denmark country profile, exact figures are used in all calculations.

In the case of Survey questions that were introduced in 2018 for which, by definition, no past data exist, full weight is given to the 2018 score. For newly covered economies, this treatment is applied to all questions. For countries whose 2018 data were discarded, the results from the previous editions of the report are used instead. Box 1 provides a clarifying example of the methodology.

#### NOTES

- 1 The World Economic Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society acknowledges Research Now for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2018 in the United States, Germany, Denmark, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom following the detailed sampling guidelines. The World Economic Forum also acknowledges IPSOS for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2018 following the detailed sampling guidelines in Norway.
- 2 For a more detailed formal description of the various tests presented here, see Browne and Geiger, 2009.

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# The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 Methodology and Technical Notes

This Appendix presents the methodology and detailed structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (Section A); provides information about each of the indicators included in the Index (Section B); presents the methodology used to impute missing data points and reports the imputed values by indicator (Section C); presents the methodology used to compute progress scores (Section D); and details the computation of the 2017 (“backcast”) GCI 4.0 scores (Section E).

## A. COMPUTATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE GCI 4.0

The computation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI) is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall GCI score (the highest level). At every aggregation level, each aggregated measure is computed by taking the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) of the scores of its components, with a few exceptions described in Section B. The overall GCI score is the average of the twelve pillars.

For individual indicators, prior to aggregation raw values are transformed into a progress score ranging from 0 to 100, with 100 being the ideal state. See Section D for more details.

In the list below, weights are rounded to one decimal place, but full precision is used in the computation.

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

### ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

(not used in calculation)<sup>1</sup>

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Pillar 1: Institutions.....                                   | 8.3%  |
| A. Security.....  | 14.3% |
| 1.01 Business costs of organized crime                        |       |
| 1.02 Homicide rate  |       |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence                                      |       |
| 1.04 Reliability of police services                           |       |
| B. Social capital .....                                       | 14.3% |
| 1.05 Social capital   |       |
| C. Checks and balances.....                                   | 14.3% |
| 1.06 Budget transparency                                      |       |
| 1.07 Judicial independence                                    |       |
| 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations |       |
| 1.09 Freedom of the press                                     |       |

<sup>1</sup> For presentation and analysis purposes, the 12 pillars are also organized into four overarching components—Enabling environment, Human capital, Markets, and Innovation ecosystem—but these components do not enter into the computation of the GCI.

**D. Public-sector performance .....** 14.3%

- 1.10 Burden of government regulation
- 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
- 1.12 E-Participation
- 1.13 Future orientation of government

**E. Transparency.....** 14.3%

- 1.14 Incidence of corruption

**F. Property rights.....** 14.3%

- 1.15 Property rights
- 1.16 Intellectual property protection
- 1.17 Quality of land administration

**G. Corporate governance .....** 14.3%

- 1.18 Strength of auditing and accounting standards
- 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation
- 1.20 Shareholder governance

**Pillar 2: Infrastructure.....** 8.3%**A. Transport infrastructure.....** 50%<sup>2</sup>

- I. Road ..... 25%
  - 2.01 Quality of road network
  - 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure
- II. Rail ..... 25%
  - 2.03 Railroad density
  - 2.04 Efficiency of train services
- III. Air ..... 25%
  - 2.05 Airport connectivity
  - 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services
- IV. Sea..... 25%
  - 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity<sup>3</sup>
  - 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services

**B. Utility infrastructure .....** 50%

- I. Electricity ..... 50%
  - 2.09 Electricity access
  - 2.10 Electricity quality
- II. Water ..... 50%
  - 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water
  - 2.12 Reliability of water supply

**Pillar 3: ICT adoption<sup>4</sup> .....** 8.3%

- 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
- 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions
- 3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions
- 3.04 Fiber internet subscriptions
- 3.05 Internet users

**Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability .....** 8.3%

- 4.01 Inflation
- 4.02 Debt dynamics

**HUMAN CAPITAL**

(not used in calculation)

**Pillar 5: Health .....** 8.3%

- 5.01 Healthy life expectancy

**Pillar 6: Skills .....** 8.3%**A. Current workforce.....** 50%

- I. Education of current workforce..... 50%
  - 6.01 Mean years of schooling
- II. Skills of current workforce..... 50%
  - 6.02 Extent of staff training
  - 6.03 Quality of vocational training
  - 6.04 Skillset of graduates
  - 6.05 Digital skills among active population
  - 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees

**B. Future workforce.....** 50%

- I. Education of future workforce..... 50%
  - 6.07 School life expectancy
- II. Skills of future workforce..... 50%
  - 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching
  - 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education

**MARKETS**

(not used in calculation)

**Pillar 7: Product market .....** 8.3%**A. Domestic market competition.....** 50%

- 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition
- 7.02 Extent of market dominance
- 7.03 Competition in services

**B. Trade openness .....** 50%

- 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers
- 7.05 Trade tariffs
- 7.06 Complexity of tariffs
- 7.07 Border clearance efficiency
- 7.08 Service trade openness

**Pillar 8: Labour market.....** 8.3%**A. Flexibility .....** 50%

- 8.01 Redundancy costs
- 8.02 Hiring and firing practices
- 8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations
- 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination
- 8.05 Active labour policies
- 8.06 Workers' rights
- 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour
- 8.08 Internal labour mobility

2 For economies where there is no regular train service or where the network covers only a negligible portion of the territory, the Transport infrastructure sub-pillar corresponds to the average score of the Road, Air and Sea components. Assessment of the existence of a network was conducted by the World Economic Forum based on various sources.

3 For landlocked countries, this indicator is not included in the computation and the Sea component score corresponds to the score of Indicator 2.08.

4 In computing the score of this pillar, indicator 3.02 is not directly used in the calculation. Instead the ratio of indicator 3.02 to indicator 3.01 is used, as an approximation of the share of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions that have broadband capability. The same approach is used for indicator 3.04, as a way to approximate the share of fixed broadband connections that are optical fiber subscriptions. In both cases, the ratios are converted onto 0-100 scale and used in the computation. See Section D for more details.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <b>B. Meritocracy and incentivization.....</b> | <b>50%</b>  |
| 8.09 Reliance on professional management       |             |
| 8.10 Pay and productivity                      |             |
| 8.11 Female participation in labour force      |             |
| 8.12 Labour tax rate                           |             |
| <b>Pillar 9: Financial system .....</b>        | <b>8.3%</b> |
| <b>A. Depth.....</b>                           | <b>50%</b>  |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector         |             |
| 9.02 Financing of SMEs                         |             |
| 9.03 Venture capital availability              |             |
| 9.04 Market capitalization                     |             |
| 9.05 Insurance premiums                        |             |
| <b>B. Stability.....</b>                       | <b>50%</b>  |
| 9.06 Soundness of banks                        |             |
| 9.07 Non-performing loans                      |             |
| 9.08 Credit gap                                |             |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio           |             |
| <b>Pillar 10: Market size<sup>5</sup>.....</b> | <b>8.3%</b> |
| 10.01 Gross domestic product                   |             |
| 10.02 Imports of goods and services            |             |

## INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

(not used in calculation)

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| <b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism.....</b>                  | <b>8.3%</b> |
| <b>A. Administrative requirements .....</b>               | <b>50%</b>  |
| 11.01 Cost of starting a business                         |             |
| 11.02 Time to start a business                            |             |
| 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate                            |             |
| 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework                     |             |
| <b>B. Entrepreneurial culture .....</b>                   | <b>50%</b>  |
| 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk               |             |
| 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority                   |             |
| 11.07 Growth of innovative companies                      |             |
| 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas                |             |
| <b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability<sup>6</sup> .....</b> | <b>8.3%</b> |
| <b>A. Interaction and diversity</b>                       |             |
| 12.01 Diversity of workforce                              |             |
| 12.02 State of cluster development                        |             |
| 12.03 International co-inventions                         |             |
| 12.04 Multistakeholder collaboration                      |             |
| <b>B. Research and development</b>                        |             |
| 12.05 Scientific publications                             |             |
| 12.06 Patent applications                                 |             |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures                                    |             |
| 12.08 Research institutions prominence index              |             |
| <b>C. Commercialization</b>                               |             |
| 12.09 Buyer sophistication                                |             |
| 12.10 Trademark applications                              |             |

<sup>5</sup> The score of this pillar corresponds to the natural logarithm of the sum of GDP and imports, both valued at purchasing power parity (PPP). Valuation of imports at PPP is estimated by multiplying the share of exports (indicator 10.02) by the value of GDP (indicator 10.01).

<sup>6</sup> The score of this pillar corresponds to the average of the scores of the 10 individual indicators. Components A, B, and C are used for presentation purposes only, and do not enter the calculation.

## B. TECHNICAL NOTES AND SOURCES

The following notes provide sources for all the individual indicators included in the GCI 4.0. The title of each indicator appears on the first line, preceded by its number to allow for quick reference. 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.

The interactive ranking tables at <http://gcr.weforum.org> provide information about the source and period for each individual data point. Select the indicator of interest from the selector and click on the "info" icon next to each economy to access the information. For indicators not sourced from the World Economic Forum, users are urged to refer to the original source for any additional information and exceptions for certain economies and/or data points.

The data used in the computation of the GCI 4.0 2018 represent the most recent and best data available at the time when they were collected. It is possible that data were updated or revised subsequently.

## Pillar 1: Institutions

### 1.01 Business costs of organized crime

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?” [1 = to a great extent, imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all, imposes no costs] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 1.02 Homicide rate

Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population. | 2016 or most recent year available  
“Intentional homicide” refers to unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. More details about the methodology can be found at <https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/intentional-homicide-victims>.

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

### 1.03 Terrorism incidence

Assesses the frequency and severity of terror attacks. The scale ranges from 0 (highest incidence) to 100 (no incidence). | Weighted count 2013–2017

This indicator has two components: number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks over a five-year period, with each year assigned half the weight of the following year. Each component is normalized on a 0 to 100 scale, with 100 meaning “no casualty” and “no attack”, respectively, and then averaged.

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START).

**1.04 Reliability of police services**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.05 Social capital**

**Score on the Social Capital pillar of the Legatum Prosperity Index™, which assesses social cohesion and engagement, community and family networks, and political participation and institutional trust. The scale ranges from 0 (low) to 100 (high). | 2017 edition**

This indicator measures national performance in three areas: social cohesion and engagement (bridging social capital), community and family networks (bonding social capital), and political participation and institutional trust (linking social capital). More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.prosperity.com/about/methodology>.

Source: Legatum Institute.

**1.06 Budget transparency**

**Represents the Open Budget Data Score, which indicates the extent to which the government publishes data related to budget and spending. The scale ranges from 0 (low transparency) to 100 (high transparency). | 2017**

The score is based on the evaluation of 20 key criteria related to government practices in publishing open budget data. More details can be found at <http://www.worldbank.org/publicfinance/fmis>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**1.07 Judicial independence**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies?” [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations**

**Response to the survey question “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] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.09 Freedom of the press**

**Score on the World Press Freedom Index, which measures the level of freedom available to journalists. The scale ranges from 0 (good) to 100 (very bad). | 2018 edition**

The index measures media independence, the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news, and information and acts of violence against journalists. It is based on two sources: 1) a database of the level of abuses and violence against journalists and media; and 2) an expert opinion survey on pluralism, media independence, self-censorship, transparency and infrastructure in each country. More details about the methodology can be found at <https://rsf.org/en/world-press-freedom-index>.

Source: Reporters Without Borders (RSF).

**1.10 Burden of government regulation**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration’s requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?” [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes**

**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] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.12 E-Participation**

**Score on the E-Participation Index, which assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens. The scale ranges from 0 to 1 (best). | 2018**

The E-Participation Index measures the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (“e-information sharing”), interaction with stakeholders (“e-consultation”) and engagement in decision-making processes (“e-decision making”). More details about the methodology can be found at <https://publicadministration.un.org>.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

**1.13 Future orientation of government**

**Average of the responses to the following four Executive Opinion Survey questions: 1) “In your country, how fast is the legal framework of your country in adapting to digital business models (e.g. e-commerce, sharing economy, fintech, etc.)?” [1 = not fast at all; 7 = very fast]; 2) “In your country, to what extent does the government ensure a stable policy environment for doing business?”; 3) “In your country, to what extent does the government respond effectively to change (e.g. technological changes, societal and demographic trends, security and economic challenges)?”; and 4) “In your country, to what extent does the government have a long-term vision in place?”. For the last three questions, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all) to 7 (to a great extent). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**1.14 Incidence of corruption**

**Score on the Corruption Perceptions Index, which measures perceptions of corruption in the public sector. This is a composite indicator, and the scale ranges from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). | 2016**

The index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector. More details can be found at <https://www.transparency.org/cpi>.

Source: Transparency International.

**1.15 Property rights**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 1.16 Intellectual property protection

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 1.17 Quality of land administration

**Score on the quality of land administration index, which assesses the reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution and equal access to property rights. The scale ranges from 0 to 30 (best). | 2017**

More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

### 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?” [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation

**Score on the extent of conflict of interest regulation index, which measures the protection of shareholders against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain. The scale ranges from 0 to 10 (best). | 2017**

The index assesses three dimensions of regulation that address conflicts of interest: 1) transparency of related-party transactions, 2) shareholders' ability to sue and hold directors liable for self-dealing, and 3) access to evidence and allocation of legal expenses in shareholder litigation. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

### 1.20 Shareholder governance

**Score on the extent of shareholder governance index, which measures shareholders' rights in corporate governance. The scale ranges from 0 to 10 (best). | 2017**

The index assesses three dimensions of good governance: 1) shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions, 2) governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment, and 3) corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

## Pillar 2: Infrastructure

### 2.01 Quality of road network

**Score on the Road Quality Index, which measures average speed and straightness of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities that together account for at least 15% of the economy's total population. The scale ranges from 0 to 100 (excellent). | 2016**

The Road Quality Index, developed by the World Economic Forum, comprises two elements: 1) a measure of the average speed of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities in an economy accounting for at least 15% of the economy's total population; and 2) a measure of road straightness. The itinerary was not optimized and connects the cities from the largest to the smallest. Any leg involving a ferry was excluded from the average speed calculation. As a first step to the identification of cities to include in the itinerary, pairwise distances (“as the crow flies”) were calculated, and when the distance was less than 20 kilometres, the smallest city in the pair was excluded. The road straightness corresponds to the ratio of the sum of driving distances between each city in the journey to the sum of crow fly distances between each city in the journey. For this component, legs involving a ferry were included. The APIs of Google Directions and Open Street Map were used to compute the itinerary. The Geonames database was used for city populations and coordinates. For more information about this indicator, please contact [gcp@weforum.org](mailto:gcp@weforum.org).

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations.

### 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure

**Response to the survey question “In your country, what is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure?” [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good—among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 2.03 Railroad density

**Kilometres of railroad per 1,000 square kilometres of land. | 2016**

Source: The World Bank Group.

### 2.04 Efficiency of train services

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 2.05 Airport connectivity

**Represents the IATA airport connectivity indicator, which measures the degree of integration of a country within the global air transport network. | 2018**

For each airport, the number of available seats to each destination is weighted by the size of the destination airport (in terms of number of passengers handled). The weighted totals are then summed for all destinations, then for all airports in the country to produce a score. The log transformation of the raw value is raised to a cubic power before converting it to the 0 to 100 score.

Source: International Air Transport Association (IATA).

## 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

## 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity

**Score on the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, which assesses a country’s connectivity to global shipping networks. The index uses an open scale, with the benchmark score of 100 corresponding to the most connected country in 2004 (China).| 2017**

The index is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: the number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, the maximum vessel size, the number of services and the number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

## 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services)?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

## 2.09 Electricity access

**Percentage of population with access to electricity. | 2016 estimate**

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services—at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA).

## 2.10 Electricity quality

**Electric power transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of domestic supply. | 2015 estimate**

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA).

## 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water

**Risk-weighted percentage of population exposed to unsafe drinking water. | 2016**

This indicator is reported as a summary exposure value (SEV): it measures a population's exposure to unsafe drinking water, taking into account the extent of exposure by risk level and the severity of that risk's contribution to disease burden. The indicator takes the value 0 when no excess risk for a population exists and the value 1 when the population is at the highest level of risk.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

## 2.12 Reliability of water supply

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how reliable is the water supply (lack of interruptions and flow fluctuations)?” [1 = extremely unreliable; 7 = extremely reliable] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

## Pillar 3: ICT adoption

### 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

**Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016**

This indicator includes post-paid subscriptions, active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been active during the past three months), and all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

### 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions

**Number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016**

This indicator includes standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public internet.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

### 3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions

**Number of fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016**

This indicator refers to the number of subscriptions for high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), including cable modem, DSL, fiber, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies—such as Ethernet, LAN and broadband over powerline communications.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

### 3.04 Fiber internet subscriptions

**Fiber-to-the-home/building internet subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016**

This indicator refers to the number of internet subscriptions using fiber-to-the-home or fiber-to-the-building at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kb/s. This should include subscriptions where fiber goes directly to the subscriber's premises or fiber-to-the-building subscriptions that terminate no more than two metres from an external wall of the building. Fiber-to-the-cabinet and fiber-to-the-node are excluded.

Source: World Economic Forum calculations based on International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

### 3.05 Internet users

**Percentage of individuals who used the internet from any location and for any purpose, irrespective of the device and network used, in the last three months. | 2016**

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

## Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability

### 4.01 Inflation

**Annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index. | 2016–2017 moving average**

Inflation is normalized in a U-shaped function to capture the detrimental effects of high inflation and deflation. Countries with inflation rates between 0.5% and 4% receive the highest possible score of 100. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as the distance between the optimal value and the actual value increases.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## 4.02 Debt dynamics

**Index measuring the change in public debt-to-GDP ratio, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. | Difference between the 2017 and 2018 expected values of the debt-to-GDP ratio**

This indicator is a category-based min-max normalization of the debt change. The debt change is the difference between the 2017 and 2018 of the debt to GDP ratio expected values. To transform the debt change value into a 0 to 100 score, each country is assigned to a specific category that determines the value boundaries. Categories are based on three criteria: general credit rating, government debt to GDP level for the year 2017, and country classification (1 if country is considered advanced, 0 otherwise according to IMF's classification). The general credit rating for each country is computed as the average of Fitch, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's credit ratings. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 1" for S&P's grades AAA to A, Moody's grades Aaa to A1, and Fitch's grades AAA to A. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 2" for S&P's grades A- to BBB-, Moody's grades Baa3 to Baa1, and Fitch's grades A- to BBB+. A country's rating is considered "speculative" for S&P's grades BB+ to CCC+, Moody's grades Ba3 to Caa2, and Fitch's grades BBB- to B-. A country credit rating is considered "default" for S&P's grade SD, Moody's grades Caa1 and C, and Fitch's grades CC and RD. Based on these criteria, 12 cases are identified: ii) if a country's average rating is "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is less than 60%, its debt change is normalized to 100; ii) if a country's average rating is "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is less than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 90 and 100; iii) if a country's average rating is graded as "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is greater than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 80 and 90; iv) if the average credit rating is rated as "investment grade 2" and the debt level is lower than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 70 and 80; v) if the average credit rating is "investment grade 2" and the debt level is greater than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 60 and 70; vi) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is less than 110%, and the country classification is "advanced", its debt change is normalized to a score between 50 and 60; vii) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is greater than 110%, and the country classification is "advanced", its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; viii) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is less than 60%, and the country classification is "developing", its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; ix) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is greater than 60%, and the country classification is "developing", its debt change is normalized to a score between 30 and 40; x) if the average credit rating is "default", the debt change is normalized to a score between 0 and 30; xi) if a country does not receive a credit rating from any rating agency and its debt level is below 60%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; and xii) if a country does not receive a credit rating from a rating agency and its debt is above 60% of GDP, its debt change is normalized to a score between 30 and 40. To determine the final value of the debt dynamics indicator within the assigned boundaries, we've calculated the normalized debt change, which ranges from a minimum observed value of 0 and the maximum observed value of 20. As part of the normalization process, we assigned a score equivalent to the minimum value of each bracket if the debt change was 20% or higher; assigned the maximum value of the bracket if the debt change was 0% or lower; and assigned a score between the two values if the debt change was between 0% and 20%.

Source: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and the rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard and Poor's.

## Pillar 5: Health

### 5.01 Healthy life expectancy

**Number of years that a newborn can expect to live in good health, taking into account mortality and disability. | 2016 estimate**

More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.healthdata.org/research-article/gbd-2015-dalys-hale>.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

## Pillar 6: Skills

### 6.01 Mean years of schooling

**Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades. | 2015**

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

### 6.02 Extent of staff training

**Response to the 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] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 6.03 Quality of vocational training

**Response to the survey question "In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training?" [1 = extremely poor among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 6.04 Skillset of graduates

**Average score of the following two Executive Opinion Survey questions: "In your country, to what extent do graduating students from secondary education possess the skills needed by businesses?" and "In your country, to what extent do graduating students from university possess the skills needed by businesses?" In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all) to 7 (to a great extent). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 6.05 Digital skills among active population

**Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g. computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees

**Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**6.07 School life expectancy**

Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive. | 2015

This indicator assumes that the probability of a person being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary>.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

**6.08 Critical thinking in teaching**

Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you assess the style of teaching?” [1 = frontal, teacher based, and focused on memorizing; 7 = encourages creative and critical individual thinking] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education**

Average number of pupils per teacher, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers. | 2016

Source: The World Bank Group.

**Pillar 7: Product market****7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition**

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do fiscal measures (subsidies, tax breaks, etc.) distort competition?” [1 = distort competition to a great extent; 7 = do not distort competition at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**7.02 Extent of market dominance**

Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity?” [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms]. | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**7.03 Competition in services**

Average of the scores of the three components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: “In your country, how competitive is the provision of the following services: (a) professional services (legal services, accounting, engineering, etc.); (b) retail services; and (c) network sector (telecommunications, utilities, postal, transport, etc.)?” In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all competitive) to 7 (extremely competitive). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers**

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g. health and product standards, technical and labelling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market?” [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**7.05 Trade tariffs**

Measured as the weighted average applied tariff rate, expressed in percentage points. | 2017

The weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Applied tariffs are considered to be the tariff rates applied by a customs administration on imported goods. They are the rates published by national customs authorities for duty administration purposes.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC).

**7.06 Complexity of tariffs**

Score on an index that measures the complexity of a country’s tariff regime. The index ranges from 1 (very complex) to 7 (not complex). | 2017

Tariff complexity is assessed on four criteria: tariff dispersion, the prevalence of tariff peaks, the prevalence of specific tariffs and the number of distinct tariffs. This index is calculated as the simple average of the normalized score of these four criteria.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC).

**7.07 Border clearance efficiency**

Assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the clearance process by customs and other border control agencies in the eight major trading partners of each country. The scale ranges from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). | 2018

More details about the methodology can be found at <https://lpi.worldbank.org/about>.

Source: The World Bank Group; Turku School of Economics.

**7.08 Service trade openness**

Score on the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STR), which assesses the overall openness of the service sector of a country. The scale ranges from 0 (completely open) to 100 (completely closed). | 2011

The STRI measures openness for five major services sectors (financial services, telecommunications, retail distribution, transportation and professional services) and three modes of supply (cross-border supply of services, supply of services through commercial presence or FDI and temporary presence of natural persons). More details about the methodology can be found at <http://research.worldbank.org/servicetrade/aboutData.htm#MeasuringRestrictions>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**Pillar 8: Labour market****8.01 Redundancy costs**

Measures the cost of advance notice requirements and severance payments due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. | 2017

The average value of notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, 5 years of tenure, and 10 years of tenure is considered.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**8.02 Hiring and firing practices**

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do regulations allow for the flexible hiring and firing of workers?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you characterize labour-employer relations?” [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.04 Flexibility of wage determination**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how are wages generally set?” [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.05 Active labour policies**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.06 Workers’ rights**

**Score adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core labour standards. The scale of this indicator ranges from 1 (no protection) to 7 (high protection). | 2017**

Dimensions of labour protection include civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. The indicator does not consider firing regulations. More details about the methodology of the Global Rights Index can be found at <https://survey.ituc-csi.org/ITUC-Global-Rights-Index.html>.

Sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); World Economic Forum.

**8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how restrictive are regulations related to the hiring of foreign labour?” [1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.08 Internal labour mobility**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do people move to other parts of the country for professional reasons?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.09 Reliance on professional management**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, who holds senior management positions in companies?” [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.10 Pay and productivity**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**8.11 Female participation in labour force**

**Illustrates the ratio of the percentage of women aged 15–64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15–64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. | 2017**

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO); World Economic Forum.

**8.12 Labour tax rate**

**Labour tax and contributions are the amount of taxes (at any level—federal, state, or local) and mandatory contributions on labour paid by the business, expressed as a percentage of commercial profits. | 2017**

This measure includes government-mandated contributions paid by the employer to a required private pension fund or workers’ insurance fund. More details about this indicator can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Paying-Taxes>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

## Pillar 9: Financial system

**9.01 Domestic credit to private sector**

**The total value of financial resources provided to the private sector, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2014–2016 moving average**

This indicator is computed as the sum of loans, purchases of non-equity securities, trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish a claim for repayment provided by financial corporations to firms and households.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**9.02 Financing of SMEs**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**9.03 Venture capital availability**

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding?” [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

#### 9.04 Market capitalization

**The total value of listed domestic companies, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2014–2016 moving average**

Calculated as the share price of all listed domestic companies multiplied by the number of their outstanding shares. Investment funds, unit trusts and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. Data are end-of-year values.

Source: World Federation of Exchanges.

#### 9.05 Insurance premiums

**Life and non-life insurance premium volumes, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2013–2015 moving average**

Computed as the sum of life and non-life insurance premium volume divided by GDP. The premium volume is the insurer's direct premiums earned (if property/casualty) or received (if life/health) during the previous calendar year.

Source: The World Bank Group.

#### 9.06 Soundness of banks

**Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you assess the soundness of banks?” [1 = extremely low banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

#### 9.07 Non-performing loans

**The ratio of the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio of all banks operating in a country. | 2016**

Defaulting loans are payments of interest and principal past due by 90 days or more. The loan amount recorded as nonperforming includes the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

#### 9.08 Credit gap

**Measures the difference between the credit-to-GDP ratio and its long-term trend. | 2016**

Computed as the difference between the latest “Domestic credit to private sector (as a percentage of GDP)” and its trend. Following the methodology from Bank of International Settlements, the trend value is calculated by applying a Hodrick-Prescott filter to the 15-year time series of the “Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)” indicator. More details about the methodology can be found at [https://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r\\_qt1403g.htm](https://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1403g.htm).

Source: World Economic Forum; calculations based on The World Bank Group data.

#### 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio

**Banks' regulatory capital ratio. | 2013–2015 moving average**

This indicator measures the capital adequacy of deposit takers. It is a ratio of total banks' regulatory capital (shareholders' equity, disclosed and undisclosed reserves, revaluation reserves, general provisions and other instruments) to total banks' assets, weighted according to the risk of these assets. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: The World Bank Group.

## Pillar 10: Market size

#### 10.01 Gross domestic product

**Gross domestic product (GDP) valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices). | 2017**

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

#### 10.02 Imports of goods and services

**Imports of goods and services, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2017**

This indicator illustrates the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world, as a percentage of the country's GDP. Imports include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Sources: World Trade Organization (WTO); International Monetary Fund (IMF).

## Pillar 11: Business dynamism

#### 11.01 Cost of starting a business

**Expressed as a percentage of the economy's income per capita. | 2017**

The costs include all official fees and fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law or commonly used in practice. Fees for purchasing and legalizing company books are included if these transactions are required by law. Although value-added tax registration can be counted as a separate procedure, value-added tax is not part of the incorporation cost. More details of the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

#### 11.02 Time to start a business

**Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. | 2017**

The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers or notaries indicate is necessary in practice to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no unofficial payments. If a procedure can be sped up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

#### 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate

**Recorded as cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through judicial reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement (foreclosure or receivership) proceedings. | 2017**

The calculation takes into account the outcome, whether the business emerges from the proceedings as a going concern or the assets are sold piecemeal. Then the costs of the proceedings are deducted (1 cent for each percentage point of the value of the debtor's estate). Finally, the value lost as a result of the time the money remains tied up in insolvency proceedings is taken into account, including the loss of value due to depreciation of the hotel furniture. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Resolving-Insolvency>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework**

Score on an index that measures the adequacy and integrity of the legal framework applicable to liquidation and reorganization proceedings. Scores range from 0 to 16, with higher values indicating insolvency legislation that is better designed for rehabilitating viable firms and liquidating nonviable ones. | 2017

The index is calculated as the sum of the scores on the commencement of proceedings index, management of debtor's assets index, reorganization proceedings index and creditor participation index.

Source: The World Bank Group.

**11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do people have an appetite for entrepreneurial risk?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**11.06 Willingness to delegate authority**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does senior management delegate authority to subordinates?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**11.07 Growth of innovative companies**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies embrace risky or disruptive business ideas?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

## Pillar 12: Innovation capability

**12.01 Diversity of workforce**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies have a diverse workforce (e.g. in terms of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**12.02 State of clusters development**

Response to the survey question "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 = non-existent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**12.03 International co-inventions**

Number of patent family applications with co-inventors located abroad per million population. | 2012–2014 average

Computed as the sum of the patent family applications with at least one co-inventor located abroad, filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the World: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data is extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts, and expressed in applications per million population. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**12.04 Multistakeholder collaboration**

Average score of the following three Executive Opinion Survey questions: "In your country, to what extent do people collaborate and share ideas within a company?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]; "In your country, to what extent do companies collaborate in sharing ideas and innovating?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]; "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] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

**12.05 Scientific publications**

Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. | 2015–2017 average

The H-index measures the number of published papers cited in other papers at least h times. The H-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication. Only articles, reviews and conference papers are considered. The document universe is defined by those tracked by Scopus, an abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: SCImago.

**12.06 Patent applications**

Total number of patent family applications per million population. | 2012–2014 average

Computed as the sum of the patent family applications filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the World: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data are extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts, and expressed in applications per million population. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

### 12.07 R&D expenditures

**Expenditures on research and development (R&D), expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2015**

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge—including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society—and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

### 12.08 Research institutions prominence index

**Score on an index that measures the prominence and standing of private and public research institutions. | 2017**

The index is computed as the sum of the inverse ranks of all research institutions in a country included in the SCImago Institutions Rankings (SIR). A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale. More details about the SIR methodology can be found at <https://www.scimagoir.com/methodology.php>.

Sources: SCImago; World Economic Forum.

### 12.09 Buyer sophistication

**Response to the survey question “In your country, on what basis do buyers make purchasing decisions?” [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on sophisticated performance attributes] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available**

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

### 12.10 Trademark applications

**Number of trademark applications per million population. | 2014–2016 moving average**

Number of international trademark applications issued directly or through the Madrid System by country of origin per million population. The residence of the first-named applicant is used to determine the origin of an application. When there are multiple applicants, only the first one is considered. This indicator is based on the concept of “equivalent count”. That is, an application filed at a regional IP office is counted multiple times according to the number of its members. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

## C. MISSING DATA IMPUTATION

Missing values and values older than 2008 are imputed for the purpose of the calculation, with the exception of indicator 1.05 Social capital, for which missing data is not imputed. Table 1 below presents the imputation method and the imputed values by indicator. Note that the Economy Profiles and Ranking tables (available online at <http://gcr.weforum.org>) do not report imputed values.

## D. COMPUTATION OF PROGRESS SCORES AND FRONTIER VALUES

To allow the aggregation of indicators of different nature and magnitude, each indicator entering the GCI is converted into a unit-less score, called ‘progress score’, ranging from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation. Formally, each indicator is re-scaled according to the following formula:

$$score_{i,c} = \left( \underbrace{\frac{value_{i,c} - wp_i}{frontier_{i,c} - wp_i}}_{\alpha} \right) \times 100,$$

where  $value_{i,c}$  is the “raw” value of country  $c$  for indicator  $i$ ,  $wp_i$  is the worst performance ( $wp_{i,c}$ ) is the lowest acceptable value for indicator  $i$  and  $frontier_{i,c}$  corresponds to the best possible outcome. Depending on the indicator, the frontier may be a policy target or aspiration, the maximum possible value, or a number was derived from statistical analysis of the distribution (e.g. 90th or 95th percentile). If a value is below the worst performance value, its score is 0; if a value is above the frontier value, its score is capped at 100. In the case of indicators where a higher value corresponds to a worse outcome (e.g. terrorism incidence, power losses), the normalized score becomes 100 minus the expression above, so 100 always corresponds to the ideal outcome. In some cases, signalled in Section A above, a logarithmic transformation is applied to the value, prior to conversion. The following table provides the actual floor and frontier values used for the normalization of each individual indicator.

## E. BACKCASTING THE 2017 EDITION OF THE GCI 4.0

In order to provide a point of reference against which to compare the inaugural edition of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0, the index was computed for 2017. The ‘backcast’ edition results were produced by using the GCI 4.0 methodology, the weighted averages of the 2016 and 2017 editions of the Executive Opinion Survey (in most cases) and the values for all the other indicators from one period earlier than the period used in the 2018 edition of the GCI 4.0. For example, for indicator 1.02 Homicide rate, the GCI 4.0 uses 2016 data. For the backcast 2017 edition, the 2015 data was used. More generally, if for any given indicator and country the value used for the 2018 edition of the GCI 4.0 is from period  $t$ , for the backcast 2017 edition, the value from period  $t-1$  was used provided the value is available. In most cases, this amounts to ‘going back in the past’, to collect for each indicator the data that would have been available as of July 2017. When doing so would have led to using values older than 2015, the value used for the 2018 edition is used instead. In case the value used for the 2018 edition is from an earlier period, this value is automatically used for the backcast edition. For indicators 2.01, 2.03, 2.05, 6.01, 6.07, 9.05, and 9.10, the exact same dataset was used for both editions. As a result, the differences between the two editions are slightly underestimated.

**Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values**

| Indicator  | Imputation method  | Economy  | Imputed value  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>1.05 Social capital</b>   | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Mean years of schooling, Corruption Perception Index, General trust among population, and GDP (log).                                  | Bosnia and Herzegovina<br>Serbia<br>Taiwan, China  | 53.02<br>45.62<br>54.22  |
| <b>1.12 E-Participation</b>  | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Corruption Perception Index, Net users, and Open Budget Data score.   | Hong Kong SAR<br>Taiwan, China   | 0.93<br>0.94   |
| <b>2.03 Railroad density</b>   | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Electrification rate, Road quality index, Urbanization rate, Land-locked country (binary), and regional dummies (IMF classification). | Zambia   | 14.45  |
| <b>2.10 Electricity quality</b>  | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Electrification rate and GDP (log).   | Burundi<br>Burkina Faso<br>Cape Verde<br>Guinea<br>Gambia, The<br>Lao PDR<br>Liberia<br>Lesotho<br>Mauritania<br>Malawi<br>Rwanda<br>Sierra Leone<br>Eswatini<br>Seychelles<br>Chad<br>Uganda  | 26.04<br>23.00<br>7.30<br>23.29<br>18.16<br>8.80<br>25.69<br>20.72<br>20.94<br>25.23<br>21.05<br>26.10<br>9.52<br>6.94<br>25.65<br>22.73                     |
| <b>2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water</b>  | Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination or World Bank income group and regional dummies (IMF classification).   | Hong Kong SAR  | 4.15   |
| <b>Ratio of fiber internet subscriptions (indicator 3.04) to fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (indicator 3.03)</b> | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Net users, Electrification rate, and regional dummies (IMF classification).   | Benin<br>Burkina Faso<br>Congo, Democratic Rep.<br>Cape Verde<br>Egypt<br>Ghana<br>Guinea<br>Honduras<br>Haiti<br>Lebanon<br>Liberia<br>Mali<br>Mauritania<br>Nicaragua<br>Philippines<br>Sierra Leone<br>Eswatini<br>Seychelles<br>Tajikistan<br>Uganda | 0.04<br>0.04<br>0.02<br>0.20<br>0.09<br>0.15<br>0.03<br>0.01<br>0.00<br>0.18<br>0.02<br>0.05<br>0.06<br>0.00<br>0.46<br>0.03<br>0.13<br>0.22<br>0.32<br>0.06 |
| In the absence of data for indicator 3.04, instead of imputing a value for this indicator, we directly impute the ratio. |  |  |  |
| <b>5.01 Healthy life expectancy</b>  | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Life expectancy, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).  | Hong Kong SAR  | 72.80  |
| <b>6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education</b>  | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Net primary education enrollment, Gross secondary education enrollment, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).         | Montenegro<br>Venezuela  | 15.35<br>22.63   |
| <b>7.07 Border clearance efficiency</b>  | Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination or World Bank income group and regional dummies (IMF classification).   | Cape Verde<br>Eswatini<br>Seychelles   | 2.40<br>2.40<br>3.34   |

(Continued)

**Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values (cont'd.)**

| Indicator                          | Imputation method   | Economy   | Imputed value  |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>7.08 Service trade openness</b> | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Regional service trade agreements count, Service Imports-to-GDP, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).                               | Angola<br>United Arab Emirates<br>Azerbaijan<br>Benin<br>Burkina Faso<br>Bosnia and Herzegovina<br>Brunei Darussalam<br>Switzerland<br>Congo, Democratic Rep.<br>Cape Verde<br>Cyprus<br>Estonia<br>Guinea<br>Gambia, The<br>Hong Kong SAR<br>Croatia<br>Haiti<br>Iceland<br>Israel<br>Jamaica<br>Lao PDR<br>Liberia<br>Luxembourg<br>Latvia<br>Moldova<br>Macedonia, FYR<br>Malta<br>Montenegro<br>Mauritania<br>Norway<br>Singapore<br>Sierra Leone<br>El Salvador<br>Serbia<br>Slovak Republic<br>Slovenia<br>Eswatini<br>Seychelles<br>Chad<br>Tajikistan<br>Taiwan, China<br>Yemen | 33.46<br>46.92<br>17.80<br>30.20<br>30.56<br>18.16<br>25.51<br>12.90<br>32.47<br>25.74<br>11.77<br>13.45<br>30.27<br>26.60<br>29.31<br>16.02<br>17.53<br>13.15<br>46.71<br>17.56<br>44.60<br>27.70<br>10.50<br>14.66<br>14.60<br>16.77<br>32.21<br>14.74<br>29.32<br>27.20<br>10.80<br>28.57<br>18.93<br>18.73<br>18.10<br>15.08<br>28.67<br>23.59<br>28.91<br>15.82<br>32.00<br>43.85 |
| <b>8.06 Workers' rights</b>        | Linear regression estimation and peer group means.<br>Regressors: World Press Freedom Index, Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to men workers, and regional dummies (IMF classification). | Armenia<br>Azerbaijan<br>Brunei Darussalam<br>Cape Verde<br>Cyprus<br>Guinea<br>Gambia, The<br>Kyrgyz Republic<br>Luxembourg<br>Malta<br>Mongolia<br>Malawi<br>Nicaragua<br>Slovenia<br>Seychelles<br>Tajikistan  | 69.78<br>55.29<br>62.04<br>79.70<br>86.89<br>63.81<br>64.67<br>68.66<br>86.98<br>62.38<br>75.16<br>76.15<br>65.23<br>85.51<br>88.37<br>60.37   |
| <b>9.05 Insurance premiums</b>     | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).   | Armenia<br>Congo, Democratic Rep.<br>Liberia<br>Montenegro<br>Zimbabwe  | 0.63<br>0.37<br>0.37<br>1.30<br>0.37   |
| <b>9.07 Non-performing loans</b>   | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, Credit gap, GDP (log), and GDP growth rate.   | Haiti<br>Montenegro   | 10.35<br>15.40   |

(Continued)

**Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values (cont'd.)**

| Indicator                                   | Imputation method  | Economy  | Imputed value  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio</b> | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).                                      | Angola<br>Benin<br>Burkina Faso<br>Côte d'Ivoire<br>Congo, Democratic Rep.<br>Cape Verde<br>Ethiopia<br>Gambia, The<br>Haiti<br>Iran, Islamic Rep.<br>Jamaica<br>Lao PDR<br>Liberia<br>Mali<br>Montenegro<br>Mongolia<br>Malawi<br>Nicaragua<br>Nepal<br>Chad<br>Taiwan, China<br>Zimbabwe | 18.35<br>20.05<br>19.63<br>18.96<br>19.26<br>20.60<br>18.18<br>21.80<br>18.36<br>15.06<br>17.86<br>20.71<br>21.25<br>19.62<br>21.65<br>19.96<br>20.39<br>17.44<br>15.24<br>20.25<br>14.98<br>19.78 |
| <b>12.07 R&amp;D expenditures</b>           | Linear regression estimation.<br>Regressors: IP 5 patent applications per million population, Gross tertiary education enrollment, Mean years of schooling, and GDP (log). | Benin<br>Brunei Darussalam<br>Côte d'Ivoire<br>Cameroon<br>Guinea<br>Honduras<br>Haiti<br>Lao PDR<br>Lebanon<br>Liberia<br>Mauritania<br>Nigeria<br>Rwanda<br>Sierra Leone<br>Eswatini<br>Seychelles<br>Chad<br>Venezuela<br>Yemen<br>Zimbabwe   | 0.13<br>0.40<br>0.18<br>0.29<br>0.29<br>0.10<br>0.29<br>0.15<br>0.25<br>0.53<br>0.00<br>0.06<br>0.29<br>0.12<br>0.41<br>0.18<br>0.26<br>0.04<br>0.53<br>0.11<br>0.25                               |
| <b>12.10 Trademark applications</b>         | Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination of World Bank income group and IMF regional classification.   | Burundi<br>Greece<br>Guatemala<br>Paraguay<br>Slovenia<br>Taiwan, China  | 64.74<br>8,080.30<br>232.27<br>908.42<br>8,080.30<br>8,080.30  |

**Table 2: Normalization of indicators**

| Indicator title and units   | Frontier | Worst performance | Applied transformation   | Guiding principle  |
|---|----------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1.02 Homicides per 100,000 population                               | 0.5      | 30                | —  | Winsorization  |
| 1.03 Terrorism incidence (0=very high; 100=no incidence)            | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.05 Social capital (0–100, high)                                   | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.06 Open Budget Data score (0–100, best)                           | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.09 World Press Freedom (0=most free; 100=least free)              | 0        | 100               | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.12 E-Participation Index (0–1, best)                              | 1        | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.14 Corruption Perception Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean) | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.17 Quality of land administration index (0–30, best)              | 30       | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.19 Extent of conflict of interest regulation (0–10, best)         | 10       | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 1.20 Extent of shareholder governance (0–10, best)                  | 10       | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 2.01 Road quality index (0–100, best)                               | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 2.03 Railroad density (km/1,000 km <sup>2</sup> )                   | 40       | 0                 | —  | Winsorization  |
| 2.05 Airport connectivity (score)                                   | 200      | 0                 | Cubic power of logarithm   | Winsorization  |
| 2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (0–100, best)                | 100      | 0                 | —  | Range of possible values   |
| 2.09 Electrification rate (% of population)                         | 100      | 0                 | —  | Winsorization  |
| 2.10 Electric power losses (% of output)                            | 4        | 100               | —  | Winsorization  |
| 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water (% of population)            | 2        | 100               | —  | Winsorization  |
| 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 pop.)         | 120      | 0                 | —  | 120 is the value above which mobile broadband technology is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user |
| — Ratio of mobile broadband subs. to total mobile subs.             | 0.9      | 0                 | Ratio of mobile broadband subscription and minimum between actual mobile subscriptions and 120 (see indicator 3.01)        | Winsorization  |
| 3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)          | 50       | 0                 | —  | 50 is the value above which fixed broadband technology is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user   |
| — Ratio of fibre subs. to fixed-broadband subs.                     | 0.9      | 0                 | Ratio of fiber broadband subscription and minimum between actual fixed broadband subscriptions and 50 (See indicator 3.03) | Winsorization  |
| 3.05 Internet users (% of adult population)                         | 100      | 0                 | —  | Based on ITU (International Telecommunications Union) practice   |
| 4.01 Inflation (%)  | 4        | 40                | Any value between 0 and 4 is assigned a value of 0.5. Values lower than 4 are transformed into 4+ (0.5-value)              | Central banks' target and winsorization  |
| 4.02 Debt dynamic (0–100, best)                                     | 100      | 0                 | —  | Winsorization  |
| 5.01 Health-adjusted life expectancy (years)                        | 72       | 40                | —  | Winsorization  |
| 6.01 Mean years of schooling (years)                                | 15       | 0                 | —  | Based on Human Development Report 2016 practice  |
| 6.07 School life expectancy (years)                                 | 18       | 0                 | —  | Based on Human Development Report 2016 practice  |
| 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education                    | 10       | 50                | —  | Winsorization  |

(Continued)

**Table 2: Normalization of indicators (cont'd.)**

| Indicator title and units   | Frontier | Worst performance | Applied transformation       | Guiding principle   |
|---|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 7.05 Trade tariffs (%)  | 0        | 15                | —                            | Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance |
| 7.06 Complexity of tariffs (1–7, least complex)                                     | 7        | 1                 | —                            | Range of possible values  |
| 7.07 Border clearance efficiency (1–5, best)  | 5        | 1                 | —                            | Range of possible values  |
| 7.08 Service Trade Restrictiveness Index (0=completely open; 100=completely closed) | 0        | 100               | —                            | Range of possible values  |
| 8.01 Redundancy costs (weeks of salary)   | 0        | 52                | —                            | Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance |
| 8.06 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)  | 100      | 0                 | —                            | Range of possible values  |
| 8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (%)                  | 1        | 0.2               | —                            | Winsorization   |
| 8.12 Total tax on labour (%)  | 8        | 80                | —                            | Winsorization   |
| 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)                                   | 95       | 0                 | —                            | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 9.04 Market capitalization (% of GDP)   | 100      | 0                 | —                            | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 9.05 Life and non-life insurance premium (% of GDP)                                 | 6        | 0                 | —                            | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 9.07 Bank nonperforming loans (% of loan portfolio value)                           | 0.5      | 50                | —                            | Winsorization   |
| 9.08 Credit gap (%)   | 2        | 40                | —                            | Winsorization   |
| 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio (% of risk-weighted assets)                    | 17       | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| Pillar 10 Market size   | 10       | 0                 | Logarithm of (GDP + imports) | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 11.01 Cost required to start a business (% of GNI per capita)                       | 0        | 200               | —                            | Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance |
| 11.02 Time required to start a business (days)                                      | 0.5      | 100               | —                            | Winsorization   |
| 11.03 Resolving Insolvency - Recovery rate (cents to the dollar)                    | 92.9     | 0                 | —                            | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 11.04 Strength of insolvency framework (0–16, best)                                 | 16       | 0                 | —                            | Range of possible values  |
| 12.03 IP5 international patent applications (per million pop.)                      | 25       | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 12.05 Scientific publications H Index   | 855      | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 12.06 IP 5 patent applications (per million pop.)                                   | 230      | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 12.07 R&D expenditures (% of GDP)   | 3        | 0                 | —                            | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 12.08 Research institutions prominence index  | 0.43     | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |
| 12.10 Trademark applications (per million pop.)                                     | 10,890   | 0                 | Logarithmic                  | Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value |

**Note:** "Winsorization" means that the Frontier/Worst performance values are set based on percentile values of the indicator's distribution such that outliers are excluded.



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