

The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012



Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012

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The *Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012* comes out amid multiple challenges to the global economy. After a number of difficult years, a recovery from the economic crisis is tentatively emerging, although it has been very unequally distributed: much of the developing world is still seeing relatively strong growth, despite some risk of overheating, while most advanced economies continue to experience sluggish recovery, persistent unemployment, and financial vulnerability, with no clear horizon for improvement. In addition, rising commodity prices are eroding the purchasing power of consumers and are likely to slow the pace of recovery. Such uncertainties are being exacerbated by growing concerns about the sustainability of public debt amidst the slow growth of some advanced economies. The damage that would be wrought by the first sovereign defaults among advanced economies since the 1940s is impossible to gauge, although the mere possibility of this eventuality has already hit investor confidence, put the very viability of the euro into question, and further undermined the US dollar's value and its place as the world's preferred reserve currency.

Policymakers are struggling to find ways to manage the present economic challenges while preparing their economies to perform well in an increasingly complex global landscape. Given the extensive and necessary short-term efforts related to addressing the most pressing fiscal concerns, it remains critical for countries to establish the fundamentals underpinning economic growth and development for the longer term. The World Economic Forum has, for more than three decades, played a facilitating role in this process by providing detailed assessments of the productive potential of nations worldwide. The *Report* contributes to the understanding of the key factors determining economic growth, helps to explain why some countries are more successful than others in raising income levels and opportunities for their respective populations, and offers policymakers and business leaders an important tool in the formulation of improved economic policies and institutional reforms.

The complexity of today's global economic environment has made it more important than ever to recognize and encourage the qualitative as well as the quantitative aspects of growth, integrating such concepts as inclusiveness and environmental sustainability to provide a fuller picture of what is needed and what works. Indeed, the Forum is focusing increasingly on

"quality growth" in its various activities. In this context, the Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance has begun to explore which factors are necessary to ensure that national competitiveness remains sustainable over the longer term. To this end, Chapter 1.2 of this *Report* presents our preliminary thoughts on how to understand and measure quality growth through a competitiveness lens by defining sustainable competitiveness in economic, social, and environmental terms. Issues of quality growth and sustainable competitiveness represent important areas for the World Economic Forum's research going forward.

This year's *Report* features a record number of 142 economies, and thus continues to be the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. It contains a detailed profile for each of the economies featured in the study as well as an extensive section of data tables with global rankings covering over 100 indicators. This *Report* remains the flagship publication within the Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, which produces a number of research studies that mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy.

The *Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012* could not have been put together without the thought leadership of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin at Columbia University, who has provided ongoing intellectual support for our competitiveness research. We are also grateful to the members of our Advisory Board on Competitiveness and Sustainability, who have provided their valuable time and knowledge to help us develop the preliminary framework on sustainability and competitiveness presented in this *Report*: James Cameron, Founder and Vice-Chairman, Climate Change Capital; Dan Esty, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; Edwin J. Feulner Jr, President, The Heritage Foundation; Clément Gignac, Minister of Economic Development, Innovation and Export Trade of Quebec, Canada; Jeni Klugman, Director, Gender and Development, World Bank; Hans-Juergen Matern, Vice-President, Head of Strategic Quality Management, METRO GROUP; John McArthur, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director, Millennium Promise; Kevin X. Murphy, President and Chief Executive Officer, J.E. Austin Associates; Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade of Indonesia; Luis Guillermo Plata, Chief Executive

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Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

CHAPTER 1.1

The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Setting the Foundations for Strong Productivity

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012 is coming out at a time of re-emerging uncertainty in the global economy. At the beginning of the year, worldwide recovery appeared fairly certain, with economic growth for 2011 and 2012 projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at 4.3 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. However, the middle of the year saw uncertainties regarding the future economic outlook re-emerge, as growth figures for many economies had to be adjusted downward and the political wrangling in the United States and Europe undermined confidence in the ability of governments to take the necessary steps to restore growth.

Recent developments reinforce the observation that economic growth is unequally distributed and highlight the shift of balance of economic activity. On the one hand, emerging markets and developing economies, particularly in Asia, have seen relatively strong economic growth—estimated at 6.6 and 6.4 percent for 2011 and 2012, respectively, and attracting increasing financial flows. On the other hand, the United States, Japan, and Europe are experiencing slow and decelerating growth with persistent high unemployment and continued financial vulnerability, particularly in some European economies. GDP growth rates for advanced economies in 2011 are expected to remain at levels that, for most countries, are not strong enough to reduce the unemployment built up during the recession.

In this context, policymakers across all regions are facing difficult economic management challenges. After closing the output gap and reducing the excess capacity generated during the crisis, emerging and developing countries are benefitting from buoyant internal demand, although they are now facing inflationary pressures caused by rising commodity prices. In advanced economies, the devastating earthquake in Japan and doubts about the sustainability of public debt in Europe, the United States, and Japan—issues that could further burden the still-fragile banking sectors in these countries—are undermining investor and business confidence and casting a shadow of uncertainty over the short-term economic outlook. Particularly worrisome is the situation in some peripheral economies of the euro zone, where—in spite of the adoption of recovery plans—high public deficit and debt levels, coupled with anemic growth, have led to an increased vulnerability of the economy and much distress in financial markets, as fears of default continue to spread. This complex situation in turn encumbers the fiscal consolidation that will reduce debt burdens to the more manageable levels necessary to support longer-term economic performance.

Meeting the economic policy challenges resulting from this two-speed recovery requires not losing sight of long-term competitiveness fundamentals amid numerous short-term political pressures in industrialized and emerging economies alike. Many of the current difficulties experienced by advanced economies, notably

in the peripheral euro zone, are closely related to modest competitiveness performances that limit long-term productivity growth. Efforts to stabilize fiscal positions and reduce debt burdens must therefore be complemented by competitiveness-enhancing reforms aimed at improving the potential for growth in the medium-to-longer run. In emerging markets, high growth rates provide a propitious environment for enhancing competitiveness through structural reforms and growth-enhancing investments in order to make economic development more sustainable. Competitive economies have in place elements driving the productivity enhancements that support high incomes and that, at the same time, ensure that the mechanisms enabling solid economic performance going into the future are in position.

For more than three decades, the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Reports* have studied and benchmarked the many factors underpinning national competitiveness. From the onset, the goal has been to provide insight and stimulate discussion among all stakeholders on the best strategies and policies to overcome the obstacles to improved competitiveness. In the current challenging economic environment, our work is a critical reminder of the importance of taking into account the consequences of our present actions on future prosperity based on sustained growth.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a comprehensive tool that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness.¹

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

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

The 12 pillars of competitiveness

There are many determinants driving productivity and competitiveness. Understanding the factors behind this process has occupied the minds of economists for hundreds of years, engendering theories ranging from Adam Smith's focus on specialization and the division of labor to neoclassical economists' emphasis on investment in physical capital and infrastructure,² and, more recently, to interest in other mechanisms such as education and

training, technological progress, macroeconomic stability, good governance, firm sophistication, and market efficiency, among others. While all of these factors are likely to be important for competitiveness and growth, they are not mutually exclusive—two or more of them can be significant at the same time, and in fact that is what has been shown in the economic literature.³

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

First pillar: Institutions

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

The quality of institutions has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.⁴ It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a key role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. For example, owners of land, corporate shares, or intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are not protected.⁵

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

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

Although the economic literature has focused mainly on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of creating wealth. The recent global financial crisis, along with numerous corporate scandals, have highlighted the relevance of accounting and reporting standards and transparency for preventing fraud and mismanagement, ensuring good governance, and maintaining investor and consumer confidence. An economy is well served by businesses that are run honestly, where managers abide by strong

ethical practices in their dealings with the government, other firms, and the public at large.⁷ Private-sector transparency is indispensable to business, and can be brought about through the use of standards as well as auditing and accounting practices that ensure access to information in a timely manner.⁸

Second pillar: Infrastructure

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

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

Third pillar: Macroeconomic environment

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is important for the overall competitiveness of a country.¹⁰ Although it is certainly true that macroeconomic stability alone cannot increase the productivity of a nation, it is also recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy, as we have seen recently. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. Running fiscal deficits limits the government's future ability to react to business cycles. Firms cannot operate efficiently when inflation rates are out of hand. In sum, the economy cannot grow in a sustainable manner unless the macro environment is stable. Macroeconomic stability has captured the attention of the public most recently when some European countries needed the support of the IMF and other euro zone countries to prevent sovereign default, as their public debt reached unsustainable levels. Box 1 discusses the potential impact of high

indebtedness on competitiveness, a topic of particular relevance given the growing concerns about the potential sovereign defaults in Europe, Japan, and the United States, which, if not prevented, could endanger the still-fragile recovery worldwide.

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

Fourth pillar: Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations.¹¹

In addition to health, this pillar takes into account the quantity and quality of the basic education received by the population, which is increasingly important in today's economy. Basic education increases the efficiency of each individual worker. Moreover, workers who have received little formal education can carry out only simple manual tasks and find it much more difficult to adapt to more advanced production processes and techniques. Lack of basic education can therefore become a constraint on business development, with firms finding it difficult to move up the value chain by producing more sophisticated or value-intensive products.

For the longer term, it will be essential to avoid significant reductions in resource allocation to these critical areas, in spite of the fact that many government budgets will need to be cut to reduce the fiscal burden built up over the past years.

Fifth pillar: Higher education and training

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products.¹² In particular, today's globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as evaluated by the business community. The extent of staff training is also taken into consideration because of the importance of vocational and continuous on-the-job training—which is neglected in many economies—for ensuring a constant upgrading of workers' skills.

Box 1: The link between public debt and competitiveness

The average of public debt as a percentage of GDP for the G-7 countries crossed the 100 percent mark in 2010 (see Table 1 for details). Indeed, for the first time in 60 years, some advanced economies face the threat of sovereign default. Interventions to avoid default in some countries in peripheral Europe, as well as political brinkmanship over the debt ceiling in the United States and the ensuing downgrade of the US credit rating by Standard & Poor's, have raised questions about the sustainability of debt in a number of countries. These questions are particularly acute in the concerned euro zone economies, where a combination of low competitiveness and a cautious growth outlook calls the ability of governments to repay their debt into question.

In the short term, sovereign defaults in advanced economies could push the world into recession, notably by triggering another wave of failures of still-fragile banking systems. Further, higher public debt levels generally bring about higher interest rates across the economy, which in turn raise the cost of finance for businesses, crowding out the private investment that is so crucial for growth. Moreover, as public debt levels rise, governments are under pressure to raise taxes, which may be distortive or can further stifle business activity.

Table 1: Public debt levels in G-7 economies

Country	Public debt as percent of GDP
Japan	220.3
Italy	119.0
United States	91.6
France	84.3
Canada	84.0
Germany	80.0
United Kingdom	77.2
Average	101.3

In addition to these relatively short-term effects, high public debt can impact competitiveness and the future growth performance of an economy in the longer term. In general, the impact of public debt on competitiveness depends to a large extent on how it is spent. The accrual of public debt can enhance competitiveness if it is used to finance investments that raise productivity, such as upgrading schools or supporting research. However, if debt is used to finance present consumption, it burdens the economy in the long run with little tangible benefit. Indeed, in addition to crowding out private investment, which may also reduce growth, higher debt implies that interest payments and debt service will take up a bigger share of the government budget, forcing a reduction in public spending in other areas.

In OECD countries, where public debt is expected to rise on average from 73 percent of GDP in 2007 to over 100 percent in 2012, governments' interest payments will grow from 1.7 to 2.2 percent of GDP.¹ A consensus is emerging that the present levels of debt in many advanced economies are so high that

fiscal consolidation is required. Reducing public debt to pre-crisis levels will constrain government expenditures for at least a decade.²

Public spending cuts may have an adverse effect on competitiveness, especially if investments in growth-enhancing areas are affected. There is no doubt that reducing public investments for health, education, research and development (R&D), or the upkeep of infrastructure will erode competitiveness over the medium to longer term. R&D and education especially are among the areas that matter most for the competitiveness of advanced economies. Investments in these areas should therefore be preserved as much as possible.

Although it is still too early to judge the effects of the present debt crisis on different categories of public expenditure, a recent survey in European countries shows that, over the next years, fiscal pressures may lead to a reduction of R&D investment in only four EU countries out of eighteen that were surveyed, while nine countries plan to increase public spending in this category.³ In the United States, however, although overall government spending rose between 2007 and 2009, the share spent on education declined from 16.8 to 15.8 percent of the total.⁴

Given the importance of public investment in the competitiveness-enhancing areas such as education or innovation for future competitiveness, policymakers must measure very carefully the effects of reducing such investments, as this may endanger future growth and prosperity. This would have the unfortunate effect of converting short-term financial difficulties into longer-term competitiveness weaknesses. Policymakers should therefore focus on measures to enhance competitiveness that would strengthen their countries' growth potential and thus improve the budgetary situation. In peripheral European economies that have accumulated debt over the past years while their competitiveness has not improved, competitiveness-enhancing reforms would support economic growth and thus create a virtuous cycle that could make high debt burdens more sustainable.

Notes

- 1 OECD *Economic Outlook*, May 2011.
- 2 For example, by one estimate public indebtedness in OECD countries can be reduced to its 2007 level by 2023 only provided that no new debt is created after 2014, and that growth rates of 4 percent annually are achieved. See Bofinger 2011.
- 3 European Commission 2011.
- 4 However, the absolute public spending on education increased. See OECD.stat, Dataset 11: Government spending by function. Available at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx> (retrieved on August 12, 2011).

Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

Countries with efficient goods markets are well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services given their particular supply-and-demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded in the economy. Healthy market competition, both domestic and foreign, is important in driving market efficiency and thus business productivity by ensuring that the most efficient firms, producing goods demanded by the market, are those that thrive. The best possible environment for the exchange of goods requires a minimum of impediments to business activity through government intervention. For example, competitiveness is hindered by distortionary or burdensome taxes and by restrictive and discriminatory rules on foreign direct investment (FDI)—limiting foreign ownership—as well as on international trade. The recent economic crisis has highlighted the degree of interdependence of economies worldwide and the degree to which growth depends on open markets. Protectionist measures are counterproductive as they reduce aggregate economic activity.

Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication. For cultural or historical reasons, customers may be more demanding in some countries than in others. This can create an important competitive advantage, as it forces companies to be more innovative and customer-oriented and thus imposes the discipline necessary for efficiency to be achieved in the market.

Seventh pillar: Labor market efficiency

The efficiency and flexibility of the labor market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most efficient use in the economy and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labor markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption.¹³ The importance of the latter has been dramatically highlighted by the recent events in Arab countries, where high youth unemployment sparked social unrest in Tunisia that spread across the region.

Efficient labor markets must also ensure a clear relationship between worker incentives and their efforts to promote meritocracy at the workplace, and they must provide equity in the business environment between women and men. Taken together these factors have a positive effect on worker performance and the attractiveness of the country for talent, two aspects that are growing more important as talent shortages loom on the horizon.

Eighth pillar: Financial market development

The recent economic crisis has highlighted the central role of a sound and well-functioning financial sector for economic activities. An efficient financial sector

allocates the resources saved by a nation's citizens, as well as those entering the economy from abroad, to their most productive uses. It channels resources to those entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return rather than to the politically connected. A thorough and proper assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient of a sound financial market.

Business investment is also critical to productivity. Therefore economies require sophisticated financial markets that can make capital available for private-sector investment from such sources as loans from a sound banking sector, well-regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. In order to fulfill all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent, and—as has been made so clear recently—financial markets need appropriate regulation to protect investors and other actors in the economy at large.

Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

In today's globalized world, technology is increasingly essential for firms to compete and prosper. The technological readiness pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries, with specific emphasis on its capacity to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICT) in daily activities and production processes for increased efficiency and competitiveness.¹⁴ ICT has evolved into the "general purpose technology" of our time,¹⁵ given the critical spillovers to the other economic sectors and their role as industry-wide enabling infrastructure. Therefore ICT access and usage are key enablers of countries' overall technological readiness.

Whether the technology used has or has not been developed within national borders is irrelevant for its ability to enhance productivity. The central point is that the firms operating in the country need to have access to advanced products and blueprints and the ability to use them. Among the main sources of foreign technology, FDI often plays a key role. It is important to note that, in this context, the level of technology available to firms in a country needs to be distinguished from the country's ability to innovate and expand the frontiers of knowledge. That is why we separate technological readiness from innovation, captured in the 12th pillar, described below.

Tenth pillar: Market size

The size of the market affects productivity since large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries. There is vast empirical evidence showing that trade openness is

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

Thus exports can be thought of as a substitute for domestic demand in determining the size of the market for the firms of a country.¹⁷ By including both domestic and foreign markets in our measure of market size, we give credit to export-driven economies and geographic areas (such as the European Union) that are divided into many countries but have a single common market.

Eleventh pillar: Business sophistication

There is no doubt that sophisticated business practices are conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. Business sophistication concerns two elements that are intricately linked: the quality of a country's overall business networks and the quality of individual firms' operations and strategies. These factors are particularly important for countries at an advanced stage of development, when, to a large extent, the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted. The quality of a country's business networks and supporting industries, as measured by the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for a variety of reasons. When companies and suppliers from a particular sector are interconnected in geographically proximate groups, called *clusters*, efficiency is heightened, greater opportunities for innovation in processes and products are created, and barriers to entry for new firms are reduced. Individual firms' advanced operations and strategies (branding, marketing, distribution, advanced production processes, and the production of unique and sophisticated products) spill over into the economy and lead to sophisticated and modern business processes across the country's business sectors.

Twelfth pillar: Innovation

The final pillar of competitiveness is technological innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructure, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving human capital, all these factors eventually seem to run into diminishing returns. The same is true for the efficiency of the labor, financial, and goods markets. In the long run, standards of living can be enhanced only by technological innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge and the possibility of integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear.¹⁸

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

productivity. Firms in these countries must design and develop cutting-edge products and processes to maintain a competitive edge. This progression requires an environment that is conducive to innovative activity, supported by both the public and the private sectors. In particular, it means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D), especially by the private sector; the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions; extensive collaboration in research between universities and industry; and the protection of intellectual property. In light of the recent sluggish recovery and rising fiscal pressures faced by advanced economies, it is important that public and private sectors resist pressures to cut back on the R&D spending that will be so critical for sustainable growth going into the future.

The interrelation of the 12 pillars

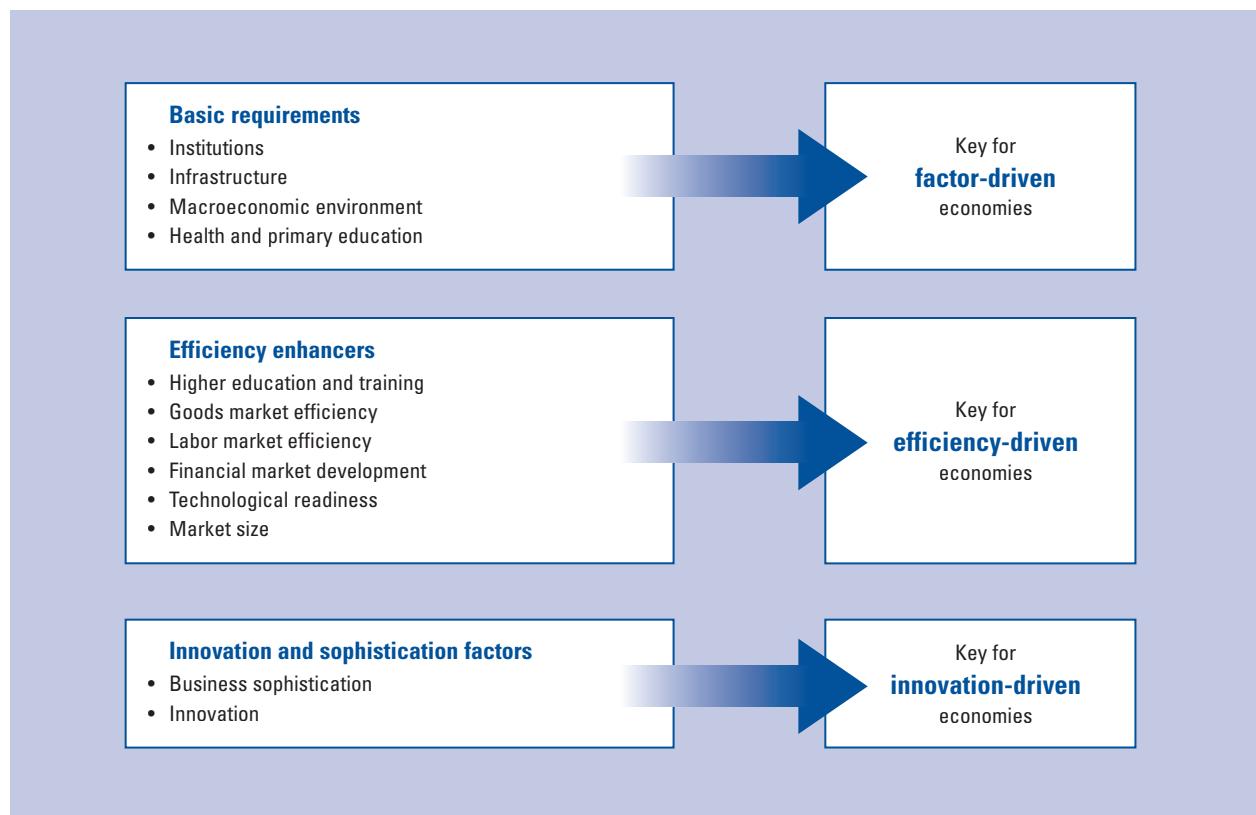
While we report the results of the 12 pillars of competitiveness separately, it is important to keep in mind that they are not independent: they tend to reinforce each other, and a weakness in one area often has a negative impact on other areas. For example, a strong innovation capacity (pillar 12) will be very difficult to achieve without a healthy, well-educated and trained workforce (pillars 4 and 5) that is adept at absorbing new technologies (pillar 9), and without sufficient financing (pillar 8) for R&D or an efficient goods market that makes it possible to take new innovations to market (pillar 6). Although the pillars are aggregated into a single index, measures are reported for the 12 pillars separately because such details provide a sense of the specific areas in which a particular country needs to improve.

The appendix describes the exact composition of the GCI and technical details of its construction.

Stages of development and the weighted Index

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

In line with the economic theory of stages of development, the GCI assumes that, in the first stage, the economy is *factor-driven* and countries compete based on their factor endowments—primarily unskilled labor and natural resources.¹⁹ Companies compete on the basis of price and sell basic products or commodities, with their low productivity reflected in low wages. Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions (pillar 1), a well-developed infrastructure (pillar 2), a stable macroeconomic environment (pillar 3), and

Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness

a healthy workforce that has received at least a basic education (pillar 4).

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

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

The GCI takes the stages of development into account by attributing higher relative weights to those pillars that are more relevant for an economy given its particular stage of development. That is, although all 12

pillars matter to a certain extent for all countries, the relative importance of each one depends on a country's particular stage of development. To implement this concept, the pillars are organized into three subindexes, each critical to a particular stage of development.

The *basic requirements* subindex groups those pillars most critical for countries in the factor-driven stage. The *efficiency enhancers* subindex includes those pillars critical for countries in the efficiency-driven stage. And the *innovation and sophistication factors* subindex includes the pillars critical to countries in the innovation-driven stage. The three subindexes are shown in Figure 1.

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

Implementation of stages of development: Smooth transitions

Two criteria are used to allocate countries into stages of development. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. This widely available measure is used as a proxy for wages, because internationally

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

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

* For economies with a high dependency on mineral resources, GDP per capita is not the sole criterion for the determination of the stage of development. See text for details.

comparable data on wages are not available for all countries covered. The thresholds used are also shown in Table 1. A second criterion measures the extent to which countries are factor driven. This is measured by the share of exports of mineral goods in total exports (goods and services), assuming that countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral resources (measured using a five-year average) are to a large extent factor driven.²¹

Any countries falling in between two of the three stages are considered to be “in transition.” For these countries, the weights change smoothly as a country develops, reflecting the smooth transition from one stage of development to another. This allows us to place increasingly more weight on those areas that are becoming more important for the country’s competitiveness as the country develops, ensuring that the GCI can gradually “penalize” those countries that are not preparing for the next stage. The classification of countries into stages of development is shown in Table 2.

Data sources

To measure these concepts, the GCI uses statistical data such as enrollment rates, government debt, budget deficit, and life expectancy, which are obtained from internationally recognized agencies, notably the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the IMF, and the World Health Organization (WHO). The descriptions and data sources of all these statistical variables are summarized in the Technical Notes and Sources at the end of this *Report*. Furthermore, the GCI uses data from the World Economic Forum’s annual Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) to capture concepts that require a more qualitative assessment or for which internationally comparable statistical data are not available for the entire set of economies. The Survey process and the statistical treatment of data are described in detail in Chapter 1.3 of this *Report*.

Adjustments to the GCI

This year the GCI drops one variable: within the *financial market development* pillar (8th), the measurement of restrictions on capital flows had to be removed from the Index as this information is no longer collected. In addition, the sources for some variables changed this year; these are discussed in detail in Box 2.

Country coverage

A number of new countries have been added to the GCI sample this year. These include Belize, Haiti, and Yemen. Additionally, Suriname, which had to be dropped in the last edition because of a lack of Survey data, has been reinstated this year. At the same time, it was not possible to cover Libya because of the social unrest in the country at the time the Survey was carried out. Overall, these changes have led to an increase in coverage to a record number of 142 economies this year.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 rankings

Tables 3 through 7 provide the detailed rankings of this year’s GCI. The following sections discuss the findings of the GCI 2011–2012 for the top performers globally, as well as for a number of selected economies in each of the five following regions: Europe and North America, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.²² An overview of the recent main trends in competitiveness is provided in Box 3.

Top 10

As in previous years, this year’s top 10 remain dominated by a number of European countries, with Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands confirming their place among the most competitive economies. Singapore continues its upward trend to become the second-most competitive economy in the world, overtaking Sweden, while the United Kingdom returns to the top 10 as it recovers from the crisis.

Table 2: Countries/economies at each stage of development

Stage 1: Factor-driven (37 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (24 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (28 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (18 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (35 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Benin	Angola	Belize	Barbados	Austria
Bolivia	Armenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Bahrain
Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Chile	Belgium
Burundi	Botswana	Cape Verde	Croatia	Canada
Cambodia	Brunei Darussalam	China	Estonia	Cyprus
Cameroon	Egypt	Colombia	Hungary	Czech Republic
Chad	Georgia	Costa Rica	Latvia	Denmark
Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Finland
Ethiopia	Guyana	Ecuador	Lithuania	France
Gambia, The	Honduras	El Salvador	Mexico	Germany
Ghana	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Indonesia	Oman	Greece
Haiti	Jamaica	Jordan	Poland	Hong Kong SAR
India	Kazakhstan	Macedonia, FYR	Russian Federation	Iceland
Kenya	Kuwait	Malaysia	Slovak Republic	Ireland
Kyrgyz Republic	Mongolia	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago	Israel
Lesotho	Paraguay	Montenegro	Turkey	Italy
Madagascar	Philippines	Morocco	Uruguay	Japan
Malawi	Qatar	Namibia		Korea, Rep.
Mali	Saudi Arabia	Panama		Luxembourg
Mauritania	Sri Lanka	Peru		Malta
Moldova	Syria	Romania		Netherlands
Mozambique	Ukraine	Serbia		New Zealand
Nepal	Venezuela	South Africa		Norway
Nicaragua		Suriname		Portugal
Nigeria		Swaziland		Puerto Rico
Pakistan		Thailand		Singapore
Rwanda		Tunisia		Slovenia
Senegal				Spain
Tajikistan				Sweden
Tanzania				Switzerland
Timor-Leste				Taiwan, China
Uganda				United Arab Emirates
Vietnam				United Kingdom
Yemen				United States
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Switzerland retains its 1st place position again this year as a result of its continuing strong performance across the board. The country's most notable strengths are related to innovation, technological readiness, and labor market efficiency, where it tops the GCI rankings. Switzerland's scientific research institutions are among the world's best, and the strong collaboration between its academic and business sectors, combined with high company spending on R&D, ensures that much of this research is translated into marketable products and processes that are reinforced by strong intellectual property protection. This robust innovative capacity is captured by its high rate of patenting, for which Switzerland ranks 7th worldwide. Productivity is further enhanced by a business sector and a population that are proactive at adapting latest technologies, as well as by labor markets that balance employee protection with the interests of employers. Moreover, public institutions in Switzerland are among the most effective and transparent in the world (7th). Governance structures ensure a level playing field, enhancing business confidence; these

include an independent judiciary, a strong rule of law, and a highly accountable public sector. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure (5th), well-functioning goods markets (5th), and highly developed financial markets (7th), which benefit from a sounder banking sector than seen in last year's assessment. Finally, Switzerland's macroeconomic environment is among the most stable in the world (11th) at a time when many neighboring economies continue to struggle in this area.

While Switzerland demonstrates many competitive strengths, maintaining its innovative capacity will require boosting the university enrollment rate of 49.4 percent, which continues to lag behind that of many other high-innovation countries.

Singapore moves up by one place to 2nd position, maintaining the lead among Asian economies. The country's institutions continue to be assessed as the best in the world, ranked 1st for both their lack of corruption and government efficiency. Singapore places 1st and 2nd, respectively, for the efficiency of its

Box 2: Macroeconomic indicators

The collection of data is a critical phase in the computation of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The GCI itself comprises 113 indicators, and additional variables are used to compute countries' stages of development, the validation of other data points, and for empirical analysis. In total, about 20,000 data points are collected each year for the purpose of calculating the GCI. About 12,000 data points are drawn from the Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, and the remainder are derived from external sources.

One guiding principle in this process is that we always use, to the extent possible, the most well respected international institution in each particular issue area as the data provider for each indicator. Indeed, comparability across countries and quality of the data are paramount. Cross-country and inter-year comparisons are meaningful only if, for any given indicator, all the data points capture the same concept over the same period. Of course, given the extensive country coverage of the GCI—a record 142 economies this year—it is not always possible to obtain all the data points for an indicator from a unique source. In order to address missing data points, which can also lead to less reliable results, sometimes other sources are used and/or previous years' data are taken, assuming that the time-sensitivity of the particular indicator is not too great. The Forum's Partner Institutes assist with data collection. Thanks to their local presence, they have access to data from national statistical offices, ministries, and government agencies. As a result of these efforts, the percentage of missing data points is usually below 0.5 percent.

The collection of several indicators composing the macroeconomic environment pillar of the GCI, including government debt and budget balance, has proven challenging in past years because there is no one central source for these data. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has always been the prime source for all macroeconomic data. One of the IMF's flagship publications, the *World Economic Outlook* (WEO), provides time-series data for dozens of financial and economic indicators for

up to 183 economies. Although almost all countries are covered for GDP and price-related data, data coverage for savings, government debt, and budget data had until this year included only few, mainly advanced, economies. For those indicators, we therefore were required to rely on a variety of sources, including the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* and Country Reports (Article IV consultations); regional development banks' statistical publications; central banks and ministries; and the Economist Intelligence Unit, an economic research firm.

In its April 2011 edition of the WEO database, the IMF significantly expanded its country coverage for the indicators in question. It now reports budgetary, debt, and savings data for a vast majority of the 142 economies included in the GCI (see Table 1). In accordance with the principle of using a central source to the degree possible, we have decided to use the WEO as the main source for all macroeconomic indicators with the exception of the country credit rating measure, which is not covered by the IMF.¹ For the many countries with data not previously obtained from the IMF, this change in source creates a break in the time series and results in variations for some countries that are larger than the year-on-year change that would have been observed had the same source been used again this year. Readers should therefore be careful when drawing comparisons between this year's and last year's macroeconomic data, as part of the difference can be attributed to this change in source. For the newly published indicators, the WEO reports time-series data going back several years, thus allowing the evolution in a country's situation as assessed by the IMF to be tracked.

Moving to a single source with a common definition contributes to ensuring comparability across countries. And because the IMF is, because of its expertise, arguably the best source of macroeconomic data internationally, this year's change in source for these data ensures a more accurate, timelier, and ultimately better assessment of the fiscal situation of the countries going forward.²

(Cont'd.)

goods and labor markets and leads the world in terms of financial market development, ensuring the proper allocation of these factors to their best use. Singapore also has world-class infrastructure (3rd), with excellent roads, ports, and air transport facilities. In addition, the country's competitiveness is reinforced by a strong focus on education, providing individuals with the skills needed for a rapidly changing global economy. In order to strengthen its competitiveness further, Singapore could encourage even stronger adoption of the latest technologies (10th) as well as measures that support the sophistication of its companies (15th).

Sweden, overtaken by Singapore, falls one place to 3rd position. Like Switzerland, the country has been placing significant emphasis on creating the conditions

for innovation-led growth. The quality of its public institutions is first-rate, with a very high degree of efficiency, trust, and transparency. Private institutions also receive excellent marks (3rd), with firms that demonstrate the highest ethical behavior (3rd), supported by strong auditing and reporting standards (2nd) and well-functioning corporate boards (1st). Goods and financial markets are also very efficient, although the labor market could be more flexible (25th). Combined with a strong focus on education over the years (2nd for higher education and training) and a high level of technological adoption (2nd), Sweden has developed a very sophisticated business culture (2nd) and is one of the world's leading innovators (2nd). Last but not least, the country boasts a stable macroeconomic environment

Box 2: Macroeconomic indicators (*cont'd.*)
Table 1: Description of selected GCI macroeconomic indicators

Indicator title	WEO coverage/142* Exceptions	Period	Alternative sources (if any)	General definition
Macroeconomic indicators primarily obtained from the <i>World Economic Outlook</i> (April 2011)				
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP	139 <i>Malawi; Puerto Rico; Rwanda</i>	2010	African Development Bank, <i>African Statistical Yearbook 2011</i> ; AfricanEconomicOutlook.org (accessed July 1, 2011); national sources	Net lending (+)/ borrowing (–) is calculated as general government revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core Government Finance Statistics (GFS) balance that measures the extent to which general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing).
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP	137 <i>Brunei Darussalam; Puerto Rico; Switzerland; Timor-Leste; Zimbabwe</i>	2010 or most recent year available	IMF, <i>Public Information Notices</i> (various issues); national sources	<i>Aggregate national savings</i> is defined as public- and private-sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP. National savings equals gross domestic investment plus the current-account balance.
3.03 Inflation, annual % change	141 <i>Puerto Rico</i>	2010	National sources	Annual percent change in year average consumer price index.
3.05 General government debt, % GDP	136 <i>Algeria; Bangladesh; Mongolia; Puerto Rico; Sri Lanka; Timor-Leste</i>	2010	IMF, <i>Public Information Notices</i> (various issues); Asian Development Bank, <i>Asian Development Outlook 2011</i> ; Economist Intelligence Unit, <i>CountryData Database</i> (accessed 17 July 2011); national sources	<i>Gross debt</i> consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the <i>Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001</i> system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options.
0.01 GDP (US\$ billions)	141 <i>Puerto Rico</i>	2010	National source	GDP values are based upon GDP in the current national currency and US dollar exchange rate projections. According to the System of National Accounts 2008, the valuation of output should be carried out at basic prices.
0.03 GDP per capita (US\$)	139 <i>Montenegro; Puerto Rico; Trinidad and Tobago</i>	2010	Authors' calculation; national source	GDP per capita is derived by first converting GDP in national currency to US dollars and then dividing it by total population.

(Cont'd.)

Box 2: Macroeconomic indicators (cont'd.)

Table 1: Description of selected GCI macroeconomic indicators (cont'd.)

Indicator title	WEO coverage/142* Exceptions	Period	Alternative sources (if any)	General definition
Macroeconomic indicators obtained from a different source				
3.04	Interest rate spread, %	Not applicable	2010 or most recent year available	IMF, <i>International Financial Statistics</i> database (accessed July 17, 2011) and country tables (July 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, <i>CountryData Database</i> (accessed July 17, 2011)
3.06	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)	Not applicable	March 2011	Institutional Investor
				Country credit ratings developed by Institutional Investor are based on information provided by senior economists and sovereign-debt analysts at leading global banks and money management and security firms. Twice a year, the respondents grade each country on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 representing the least chance of default.

* Number of economies for which the IMF's *World Economic Outlook* (WEO) database was used. Economies for which data were obtained from a different provider appear in italics.

Notes

- 1 Most of the data on lending and deposit interest rates used to compute the interest spread (indicator 3.04) are from the *International Financial Statistics* database, a statistical database maintained by the IMF.
- 2 It must be noted that although the IMF does provide a general definition for the indicators, country analysts make adjustments when accounting for expenses and revenues (government balance), as well as liabilities and assets (government debt).

(13th), with an almost balanced budget and manageable public debt levels. These characteristics come together to make Sweden one of the most productive and competitive economies in the world.

Finland moves up three places since last year to reach 4th position. Similar to other countries in the region, the country boasts well-functioning and highly transparent public institutions (3rd), topping several indicators included in this category. It also occupies the top position in the higher education and training pillar, the result of a strong focus on education over recent decades. This has provided the workforce with the skills needed to adapt rapidly to a changing environment and has laid the groundwork for high levels of technological adoption and innovation. Finland is one of the innovation powerhouses in Europe, ranking 3rd, behind only Switzerland and Singapore, on the related pillar. Finland's macroeconomic environment remains fairly

healthy, despite a small increase in the government's budget deficit.

The **United States** continues the decline that began three years ago, falling one more position to 5th place. While many structural features continue to make its economy extremely productive, a number of escalating weaknesses have lowered the US ranking in recent years. US companies are highly sophisticated and innovative, supported by an excellent university system that collaborates admirably with the business sector in R&D. Combined with flexible labor markets and the scale opportunities afforded by the sheer size of its domestic economy—the largest in the world by far—these qualities continue to make the United States very competitive. On the other hand, there are some weaknesses in particular areas that have deepened since past assessments. The business community continues to be critical toward public and private institutions (39th).

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 rankings and 2010–2011 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2011–2012		GCI 2011–2012 rank among 2010 countries	GCI 2010–2011 rank	GCI 2011–2012		GCI 2011–2012 rank among 2010 countries	GCI 2010–2011 rank
	Rank/142	Score			Rank/142	Score		
Switzerland	1	5.74	1	1	Kazakhstan	72	4.18	72
Singapore	2	5.63	2	3	Morocco	73	4.16	73
Sweden	3	5.61	3	2	Bulgaria	74	4.16	74
Finland	4	5.47	4	7	Philippines	75	4.08	75
United States	5	5.43	5	4	Croatia	76	4.08	76
Germany	6	5.41	6	5	Romania	77	4.08	67
Netherlands	7	5.41	7	8	Albania	78	4.06	78
Denmark	8	5.40	8	9	Macedonia, FYR	79	4.05	79
Japan	9	5.40	9	6	Botswana	80	4.05	76
United Kingdom	10	5.39	10	12	Trinidad and Tobago	81	4.00	81
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.36	11	11	Ukraine	82	4.00	82
Canada	12	5.33	12	10	Namibia	83	4.00	74
Taiwan, China	13	5.26	13	13	Guatemala	84	4.00	78
Qatar	14	5.24	14	17	Argentina	85	3.99	85
Belgium	15	5.20	15	19	Honduras	86	3.98	91
Norway	16	5.18	16	14	Algeria	87	3.96	87
Saudi Arabia	17	5.17	17	21	Georgia	88	3.95	88
France	18	5.14	18	15	Lebanon	89	3.95	89
Austria	19	5.14	19	18	Greece	90	3.92	90
Australia	20	5.11	20	16	El Salvador	91	3.89	91
Malaysia	21	5.08	21	26	Armenia	92	3.89	92
Israel	22	5.07	22	24	Moldova	93	3.89	93
Luxembourg	23	5.03	23	20	Egypt	94	3.88	81
Korea, Rep.	24	5.02	24	22	Serbia	95	3.88	95
New Zealand	25	4.93	25	23	Mongolia	96	3.86	99
China	26	4.90	26	27	Cambodia	97	3.85	109
United Arab Emirates	27	4.89	27	25	Syria	98	3.85	97
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.78	28	28	Gambia, The	99	3.84	90
Ireland	29	4.77	29	29	Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.83	102
Iceland	30	4.75	30	31	Ecuador	101	3.82	101
Chile	31	4.70	31	30	Kenya	102	3.82	106
Oman	32	4.64	32	34	Bolivia	103	3.82	108
Estonia	33	4.62	33	33	Benin	104	3.78	104
Kuwait	34	4.62	34	35	Tajikistan	105	3.77	116
Puerto Rico	35	4.58	35	41	Ethiopia	106	3.76	119
Spain	36	4.54	36	42	Jamaica	107	3.76	95
Bahrain	37	4.54	37	37	Bangladesh	108	3.73	107
Czech Republic	38	4.52	38	36	Guyana	109	3.73	110
Thailand	39	4.52	39	38	Dominican Republic	110	3.73	110
Tunisia	40	4.47	40	32	Senegal	111	3.70	104
Poland	41	4.46	41	39	Suriname	112	3.67	n/a
Barbados	42	4.44	42	43	Zambia	113	3.67	115
Italy	43	4.43	43	48	Ghana	114	3.65	114
Lithuania	44	4.41	44	47	Nicaragua	115	3.61	112
Portugal	45	4.40	45	46	Cameroon	116	3.61	111
Indonesia	46	4.38	46	44	Malawi	117	3.58	125
Cyprus	47	4.36	47	40	Pakistan	118	3.58	123
Hungary	48	4.36	48	52	Cape Verde	119	3.58	117
Panama	49	4.35	49	53	Tanzania	120	3.56	113
South Africa	50	4.34	50	54	Uganda	121	3.56	118
Malta	51	4.33	51	50	Paraguay	122	3.53	120
Sri Lanka	52	4.33	52	62	Belize	123	3.52	n/a
Brazil	53	4.32	53	58	Venezuela	124	3.51	122
Mauritius	54	4.31	54	55	Nepal	125	3.47	130
Azerbaijan	55	4.31	55	57	Kyrgyz Republic	126	3.45	121
India	56	4.30	56	51	Nigeria	127	3.45	127
Slovenia	57	4.30	57	45	Mali	128	3.39	132
Mexico	58	4.29	58	66	Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.37	129
Turkey	59	4.28	59	61	Madagascar	130	3.36	124
Montenegro	60	4.27	60	49	Timor-Leste	131	3.35	133
Costa Rica	61	4.27	61	56	Zimbabwe	132	3.33	136
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	4.26	62	69	Mozambique	133	3.31	131
Uruguay	63	4.25	63	64	Swaziland	134	3.30	126
Latvia	64	4.24	64	70	Lesotho	135	3.26	128
Vietnam	65	4.24	65	59	Burkina Faso	136	3.25	134
Russian Federation	66	4.21	66	63	Mauritania	137	3.20	135
Peru	67	4.21	67	73	Yemen	138	3.06	n/a
Colombia	68	4.20	68	68	Angola	139	2.96	138
Slovak Republic	69	4.19	69	60	Burundi	140	2.95	137
Rwanda	70	4.19	70	80	Haiti	141	2.90	n/a
Jordan	71	4.19	71	65	Chad	142	2.87	139

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	
Switzerland	1	5.74	3	6.18	2	5.53	1	5.79
Singapore	2	5.63	1	6.33	1	5.58	11	5.23
Sweden	3	5.61	4	6.06	7	5.33	2	5.79
Finland	4	5.47	5	6.02	10	5.19	4	5.56
United States	5	5.43	36	5.21	3	5.49	6	5.46
Germany	6	5.41	11	5.83	13	5.18	5	5.53
Netherlands	7	5.41	7	5.88	8	5.29	9	5.30
Denmark	8	5.40	8	5.86	9	5.27	8	5.31
Japan	9	5.40	28	5.40	11	5.19	3	5.75
United Kingdom	10	5.39	21	5.60	5	5.43	12	5.17
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.36	2	6.21	4	5.48	25	4.58
Canada	12	5.33	13	5.77	6	5.36	15	4.99
Taiwan, China	13	5.26	15	5.69	16	5.10	10	5.25
Qatar	14	5.24	12	5.81	27	4.68	16	4.98
Belgium	15	5.20	22	5.58	15	5.13	14	5.06
Norway	16	5.18	9	5.85	14	5.15	19	4.78
Saudi Arabia	17	5.17	16	5.66	24	4.82	24	4.64
France	18	5.14	23	5.57	17	5.09	17	4.93
Austria	19	5.14	18	5.65	19	4.94	13	5.12
Australia	20	5.11	14	5.74	12	5.18	26	4.57
Malaysia	21	5.08	25	5.45	20	4.88	22	4.65
Israel	22	5.07	35	5.23	21	4.86	7	5.32
Luxembourg	23	5.03	6	5.90	23	4.86	20	4.75
Korea, Rep.	24	5.02	19	5.65	22	4.86	18	4.87
New Zealand	25	4.93	17	5.66	18	4.99	28	4.34
China	26	4.90	30	5.33	26	4.70	31	4.15
United Arab Emirates	27	4.89	10	5.84	25	4.78	27	4.43
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.78	24	5.48	71	4.03	73	3.45
Ireland	29	4.77	37	5.20	28	4.67	23	4.65
Iceland	30	4.75	31	5.31	33	4.57	21	4.67
Chile	31	4.70	29	5.37	34	4.54	42	3.88
Oman	32	4.64	20	5.62	45	4.33	44	3.87
Estonia	33	4.62	27	5.41	36	4.52	37	3.98
Kuwait	34	4.62	34	5.25	67	4.05	66	3.51
Puerto Rico	35	4.58	41	5.09	35	4.53	29	4.32
Spain	36	4.54	38	5.18	32	4.58	33	4.03
Bahrain	37	4.54	26	5.42	31	4.59	46	3.86
Czech Republic	38	4.52	45	4.90	29	4.63	32	4.09
Thailand	39	4.52	46	4.88	43	4.38	51	3.75
Tunisia	40	4.47	42	5.08	58	4.11	43	3.87
Poland	41	4.46	56	4.70	30	4.61	57	3.64
Barbados	42	4.44	33	5.25	49	4.28	47	3.86
Italy	43	4.43	47	4.84	40	4.41	30	4.18
Lithuania	44	4.41	49	4.82	48	4.31	50	3.78
Portugal	45	4.40	44	5.00	39	4.42	38	3.98
Indonesia	46	4.38	53	4.74	56	4.18	41	3.90
Cyprus	47	4.36	32	5.26	46	4.32	48	3.83
Hungary	48	4.36	55	4.72	42	4.39	52	3.75
Panama	49	4.35	50	4.81	57	4.13	54	3.68
South Africa	50	4.34	85	4.32	38	4.44	39	3.93
Malta	51	4.33	40	5.12	47	4.32	49	3.83
Sri Lanka	52	4.33	65	4.61	69	4.03	34	4.03
Brazil	53	4.32	83	4.33	41	4.40	35	4.02
Mauritius	54	4.31	48	4.83	68	4.04	60	3.62
Azerbaijan	55	4.31	59	4.68	77	3.99	67	3.51
India	56	4.30	91	4.25	37	4.46	40	3.92
Slovenia	57	4.30	39	5.12	51	4.23	45	3.87
Mexico	58	4.29	67	4.59	53	4.21	55	3.65
Turkey	59	4.28	64	4.61	52	4.22	58	3.62
Montenegro	60	4.27	57	4.69	63	4.07	59	3.62
Costa Rica	61	4.27	70	4.54	61	4.09	36	4.02
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	4.26	51	4.80	88	3.76	83	3.37
Uruguay	63	4.25	43	5.04	75	4.00	65	3.51
Latvia	64	4.24	66	4.60	54	4.20	64	3.53
Vietnam	65	4.24	76	4.41	66	4.05	75	3.44
Russian Federation	66	4.21	63	4.61	55	4.19	97	3.24
Peru	67	4.21	78	4.38	50	4.25	89	3.32
Colombia	68	4.20	73	4.47	60	4.10	56	3.65
Slovak Republic	69	4.19	60	4.66	44	4.38	71	3.46
Rwanda	70	4.19	72	4.53	95	3.71	68	3.51
Jordan	71	4.19	61	4.65	78	3.95	70	3.48

(Cont'd.)

Table 4: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	
Kazakhstan	72	4.18	62	4.64	76	4.00	114	3.04
Morocco	73	4.16	54	4.74	83	3.86	79	3.40
Bulgaria	74	4.16	74	4.46	59	4.10	96	3.24
Philippines	75	4.08	100	4.17	70	4.03	74	3.45
Croatia	76	4.08	52	4.76	72	4.01	82	3.37
Romania	77	4.08	89	4.28	62	4.09	99	3.20
Albania	78	4.06	71	4.53	82	3.87	102	3.18
Macedonia, FYR	79	4.05	69	4.55	87	3.83	104	3.14
Botswana	80	4.05	81	4.35	86	3.83	94	3.26
Trinidad and Tobago	81	4.00	58	4.68	79	3.89	76	3.44
Ukraine	82	4.00	98	4.18	74	4.00	93	3.29
Namibia	83	4.00	68	4.56	97	3.70	95	3.25
Guatemala	84	4.00	93	4.24	81	3.87	63	3.53
Argentina	85	3.99	84	4.33	84	3.85	77	3.43
Honduras	86	3.98	90	4.25	104	3.60	90	3.31
Algeria	87	3.96	75	4.44	122	3.35	136	2.65
Georgia	88	3.95	86	4.32	89	3.74	117	3.01
Lebanon	89	3.95	109	3.97	64	4.06	78	3.43
Greece	90	3.92	80	4.36	65	4.06	81	3.39
El Salvador	91	3.89	87	4.31	96	3.71	106	3.14
Armenia	92	3.89	94	4.24	91	3.73	110	3.09
Moldova	93	3.89	102	4.13	103	3.62	127	2.86
Egypt	94	3.88	99	4.17	94	3.71	86	3.33
Serbia	95	3.88	88	4.28	90	3.73	118	2.99
Mongolia	96	3.86	101	4.16	105	3.56	112	3.04
Cambodia	97	3.85	108	3.99	98	3.69	91	3.31
Syria	98	3.85	77	4.41	109	3.51	111	3.06
Gambia, The	99	3.84	103	4.08	111	3.48	61	3.55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.83	92	4.25	102	3.63	108	3.13
Ecuador	101	3.82	82	4.35	107	3.53	103	3.17
Kenya	102	3.82	118	3.72	73	4.01	53	3.72
Bolivia	103	3.82	95	4.21	125	3.24	107	3.13
Benin	104	3.78	107	4.02	117	3.43	88	3.33
Tajikistan	105	3.77	106	4.03	118	3.42	100	3.19
Ethiopia	106	3.76	105	4.06	121	3.37	120	2.92
Jamaica	107	3.76	116	3.76	85	3.84	84	3.36
Bangladesh	108	3.73	112	3.81	99	3.69	113	3.04
Guyana	109	3.73	104	4.07	110	3.50	87	3.33
Dominican Republic	110	3.73	110	3.90	93	3.71	109	3.12
Senegal	111	3.70	113	3.81	108	3.53	62	3.54
Suriname	112	3.67	79	4.37	124	3.27	122	2.91
Zambia	113	3.67	115	3.77	106	3.54	80	3.40
Ghana	114	3.65	122	3.64	92	3.72	98	3.20
Nicaragua	115	3.61	111	3.85	123	3.31	129	2.81
Cameroon	116	3.61	114	3.78	120	3.37	101	3.19
Malawi	117	3.58	120	3.68	116	3.43	85	3.35
Pakistan	118	3.58	130	3.53	100	3.68	72	3.45
Cape Verde	119	3.58	96	4.19	126	3.22	124	2.87
Tanzania	120	3.56	123	3.64	113	3.47	92	3.29
Uganda	121	3.56	127	3.55	101	3.64	105	3.14
Paraguay	122	3.53	117	3.75	114	3.47	125	2.86
Belize	123	3.52	97	4.18	130	3.14	131	2.78
Venezuela	124	3.51	125	3.62	112	3.48	128	2.82
Nepal	125	3.47	121	3.67	127	3.22	132	2.73
Kyrgyz Republic	126	3.45	131	3.52	115	3.44	138	2.57
Nigeria	127	3.45	139	3.19	80	3.88	69	3.49
Mali	128	3.39	126	3.59	134	3.10	116	3.02
Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.37	135	3.41	119	3.38	121	2.92
Madagascar	130	3.36	128	3.53	131	3.14	123	2.90
Timor-Leste	131	3.35	119	3.70	138	2.88	137	2.59
Zimbabwe	132	3.33	132	3.49	133	3.10	119	2.93
Mozambique	133	3.31	133	3.43	129	3.16	115	3.02
Swaziland	134	3.30	124	3.63	128	3.17	134	2.67
Lesotho	135	3.26	134	3.42	135	3.08	133	2.69
Burkina Faso	136	3.25	136	3.37	132	3.12	126	2.86
Mauritania	137	3.20	129	3.53	141	2.71	135	2.67
Yemen	138	3.06	138	3.21	137	2.91	141	2.33
Angola	139	2.96	141	2.98	136	3.04	142	2.23
Burundi	140	2.95	137	3.25	142	2.51	140	2.44
Haiti	141	2.90	140	3.03	140	2.76	139	2.44
Chad	142	2.87	142	2.88	139	2.87	130	2.81

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Basic requirements

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	
Albania	71	4.53	57	4.01	72	3.87	86	4.53	65	5.73
Algeria	75	4.44	127	3.11	93	3.43	19	5.72	82	5.50
Angola	141	2.98	135	2.91	140	1.89	110	4.23	142	2.89
Argentina	84	4.33	134	2.93	81	3.70	62	4.88	56	5.80
Armenia	94	4.24	83	3.65	77	3.75	114	4.19	94	5.37
Australia	14	5.74	13	5.39	24	5.43	26	5.62	10	6.51
Austria	18	5.65	20	5.24	18	5.64	33	5.39	19	6.32
Azerbaijan	59	4.68	68	3.84	73	3.87	16	5.89	105	5.12
Bahrain	26	5.42	17	5.29	30	5.08	45	5.15	31	6.17
Bangladesh	112	3.81	112	3.31	134	2.24	75	4.70	108	5.01
Barbados	33	5.25	18	5.29	22	5.49	126	3.88	17	6.35
Belgium	22	5.58	27	5.03	17	5.65	60	4.90	2	6.75
Belize	97	4.18	120	3.21	100	3.21	88	4.50	53	5.81
Benin	107	4.02	92	3.58	119	2.69	58	4.92	110	4.89
Bolivia	95	4.21	123	3.14	104	3.10	32	5.39	103	5.20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92	4.25	109	3.32	99	3.24	78	4.65	58	5.79
Botswana	81	4.35	32	4.87	92	3.48	82	4.60	120	4.46
Brazil	83	4.33	77	3.72	64	3.99	115	4.16	87	5.45
Brunei Darussalam	24	5.48	34	4.80	56	4.23	1	6.70	30	6.17
Bulgaria	74	4.46	110	3.32	87	3.62	46	5.13	57	5.80
Burkina Faso	136	3.37	91	3.58	137	2.12	104	4.30	136	3.46
Burundi	137	3.25	139	2.70	136	2.17	123	3.93	126	4.20
Cambodia	108	3.99	79	3.69	107	3.01	101	4.42	111	4.86
Cameroon	114	3.78	104	3.43	129	2.47	77	4.68	116	4.54
Canada	13	5.77	11	5.57	11	5.88	49	5.06	6	6.58
Cape Verde	96	4.19	54	4.11	109	2.91	102	4.40	95	5.36
Chad	142	2.88	138	2.83	139	2.00	133	3.71	141	2.96
Chile	29	5.37	26	5.06	41	4.67	14	6.07	71	5.68
China	30	5.33	48	4.32	44	4.63	10	6.22	32	6.16
Colombia	73	4.47	100	3.47	85	3.66	42	5.17	78	5.58
Costa Rica	70	4.54	53	4.13	83	3.70	109	4.26	39	6.08
Côte d'Ivoire	135	3.41	137	2.87	108	2.97	98	4.43	138	3.35
Croatia	52	4.76	90	3.59	39	4.73	70	4.75	48	5.96
Cyprus	32	5.26	36	4.76	31	5.01	64	4.81	13	6.45
Czech Republic	45	4.90	84	3.65	36	4.87	43	5.17	51	5.91
Denmark	8	5.86	5	5.94	10	5.89	31	5.39	28	6.24
Dominican Republic	110	3.90	126	3.11	106	3.03	96	4.45	109	5.00
Ecuador	82	4.35	125	3.11	94	3.39	40	5.21	70	5.68
Egypt	99	4.17	74	3.78	75	3.81	132	3.74	96	5.36
El Salvador	87	4.31	118	3.21	65	3.98	80	4.61	90	5.42
Estonia	27	5.41	29	4.99	40	4.71	21	5.71	26	6.26
Ethiopia	105	4.06	58	4.00	120	2.64	47	5.13	117	4.50
Finland	5	6.02	4	5.98	19	5.62	20	5.71	1	6.76
France	23	5.57	28	5.00	4	6.30	83	4.60	16	6.37
Gambia, The	103	4.08	37	4.69	80	3.73	135	3.67	125	4.21
Georgia	86	4.32	60	3.97	68	3.95	137	3.65	67	5.70
Germany	11	5.83	19	5.27	2	6.35	30	5.43	23	6.27
Ghana	122	3.64	61	3.96	110	2.84	139	3.49	124	4.29
Greece	80	4.36	96	3.52	45	4.54	140	3.29	37	6.09
Guatemala	93	4.24	129	3.08	70	3.91	76	4.70	100	5.28
Guyana	104	4.07	93	3.55	102	3.12	119	4.00	76	5.62
Haiti	140	3.03	141	2.46	142	1.62	71	4.72	139	3.32
Honduras	90	4.25	102	3.44	91	3.53	81	4.61	89	5.43
Hong Kong SAR	2	6.21	9	5.63	1	6.71	8	6.26	27	6.25
Hungary	55	4.72	73	3.79	46	4.52	67	4.77	54	5.81
Iceland	31	5.31	25	5.16	14	5.70	131	3.78	5	6.59
India	91	4.25	69	3.84	89	3.60	105	4.30	101	5.25
Indonesia	53	4.74	71	3.81	76	3.77	23	5.66	64	5.74
Iran, Islamic Rep.	51	4.80	72	3.79	67	3.96	27	5.56	50	5.91
Ireland	37	5.20	23	5.19	29	5.12	118	4.01	12	6.49
Israel	35	5.23	33	4.81	33	4.98	53	5.00	36	6.11
Italy	47	4.84	88	3.61	32	5.01	92	4.47	20	6.28
Jamaica	116	3.76	86	3.63	79	3.74	142	2.55	106	5.11
Japan	28	5.40	24	5.18	15	5.69	113	4.20	9	6.52
Jordan	61	4.65	45	4.38	59	4.13	97	4.43	72	5.67
Kazakhstan	62	4.64	94	3.54	82	3.70	18	5.86	85	5.46
Kenya	118	3.72	114	3.30	103	3.10	117	4.02	118	4.46
Korea, Rep.	19	5.65	65	3.89	9	5.94	6	6.37	15	6.38
Kuwait	34	5.25	47	4.35	50	4.45	2	6.59	77	5.60
Kyrgyz Republic	131	3.52	136	2.91	114	2.77	141	3.27	104	5.15
Latvia	66	4.60	66	3.87	61	4.12	93	4.46	49	5.94

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Basic requirements (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	109	3.97	115	3.26	121	2.62	125	3.89	35	6.12
Lesotho	134	3.42	113	3.31	124	2.55	107	4.29	135	3.53
Lithuania	49	4.82	62	3.94	43	4.64	73	4.71	46	5.99
Luxembourg	6	5.90	8	5.67	21	5.61	15	6.04	25	6.26
Macedonia, FYR	69	4.55	81	3.68	86	3.66	37	5.34	80	5.53
Madagascar	128	3.53	133	2.93	133	2.25	134	3.70	102	5.24
Malawi	120	3.68	56	4.05	131	2.27	108	4.28	128	4.13
Malaysia	25	5.45	30	4.94	26	5.22	29	5.50	33	6.14
Mali	126	3.59	108	3.36	113	2.78	66	4.77	137	3.44
Malta	40	5.12	38	4.69	47	4.52	51	5.04	29	6.22
Mauritania	129	3.53	122	3.14	126	2.49	95	4.45	129	4.03
Mauritius	48	4.83	40	4.54	54	4.33	79	4.64	55	5.81
Mexico	67	4.59	103	3.44	66	3.98	39	5.25	69	5.69
Moldova	102	4.13	106	3.38	96	3.32	103	4.34	86	5.46
Mongolia	101	4.16	119	3.21	118	2.72	34	5.35	98	5.35
Montenegro	57	4.69	42	4.53	63	4.01	94	4.45	59	5.79
Morocco	54	4.74	59	3.98	69	3.95	25	5.65	93	5.38
Mozambique	133	3.43	105	3.39	123	2.57	122	3.94	132	3.81
Namibia	68	4.56	43	4.50	58	4.22	63	4.86	114	4.64
Nepal	121	3.67	124	3.12	141	1.87	50	5.05	115	4.64
Netherlands	7	5.88	10	5.61	7	6.02	36	5.34	7	6.54
New Zealand	17	5.66	3	5.98	34	4.97	48	5.07	4	6.61
Nicaragua	111	3.85	130	3.06	116	2.75	106	4.30	99	5.30
Nigeria	139	3.19	111	3.31	135	2.21	121	3.96	140	3.28
Norway	9	5.85	7	5.74	35	4.95	4	6.45	21	6.28
Oman	20	5.62	16	5.33	28	5.16	3	6.48	81	5.52
Pakistan	130	3.53	107	3.36	115	2.77	138	3.62	121	4.36
Panama	50	4.81	75	3.76	38	4.74	41	5.18	79	5.55
Paraguay	117	3.75	132	2.96	125	2.53	100	4.42	107	5.10
Peru	78	4.38	95	3.54	88	3.62	52	5.02	97	5.36
Philippines	100	4.17	117	3.22	105	3.09	54	4.99	92	5.38
Poland	56	4.70	52	4.17	74	3.87	74	4.71	40	6.06
Portugal	44	5.00	51	4.20	23	5.48	111	4.21	34	6.12
Puerto Rico	41	5.09	44	4.44	55	4.26	17	5.88	63	5.76
Qatar	12	5.81	14	5.39	27	5.17	5	6.40	22	6.28
Romania	89	4.28	99	3.49	95	3.37	87	4.52	66	5.72
Russian Federation	63	4.61	128	3.08	48	4.52	44	5.16	68	5.70
Rwanda	72	4.53	21	5.23	101	3.20	61	4.89	112	4.78
Saudi Arabia	16	5.66	12	5.47	25	5.31	12	6.09	61	5.78
Senegal	113	3.81	78	3.70	122	2.57	89	4.50	119	4.46
Serbia	88	4.28	121	3.15	84	3.67	91	4.48	52	5.82
Singapore	1	6.33	1	6.11	3	6.33	9	6.22	3	6.65
Slovak Republic	60	4.66	101	3.46	57	4.23	56	4.92	43	6.04
Slovenia	39	5.12	55	4.08	37	4.81	35	5.34	24	6.26
South Africa	85	4.32	46	4.36	62	4.02	55	4.96	131	3.96
Spain	38	5.18	49	4.27	12	5.83	84	4.60	44	6.04
Sri Lanka	65	4.61	50	4.23	60	4.13	116	4.08	45	6.00
Suriname	79	4.37	89	3.59	78	3.74	72	4.71	88	5.44
Swaziland	124	3.63	76	3.73	98	3.26	124	3.90	134	3.61
Sweden	4	6.06	2	6.06	13	5.74	13	6.08	18	6.35
Switzerland	3	6.18	6	5.78	5	6.15	7	6.28	8	6.53
Syria	77	4.41	70	3.82	97	3.31	68	4.76	62	5.77
Taiwan, China	15	5.69	31	4.94	20	5.62	22	5.70	11	6.51
Tajikistan	106	4.03	63	3.93	111	2.84	120	3.97	91	5.39
Tanzania	123	3.64	85	3.63	130	2.41	129	3.85	113	4.67
Thailand	46	4.88	67	3.85	42	4.65	28	5.52	83	5.49
Timor-Leste	119	3.70	116	3.25	138	2.07	24	5.65	133	3.81
Trinidad and Tobago	58	4.68	82	3.67	53	4.36	57	4.92	60	5.79
Tunisia	42	5.08	41	4.54	52	4.36	38	5.33	38	6.09
Turkey	64	4.61	80	3.69	51	4.39	69	4.76	75	5.62
Uganda	127	3.55	98	3.50	128	2.49	127	3.87	122	4.33
Ukraine	98	4.18	131	2.98	71	3.87	112	4.21	74	5.64
United Arab Emirates	10	5.84	22	5.21	8	5.97	11	6.14	41	6.06
United Kingdom	21	5.60	15	5.34	6	6.09	85	4.54	14	6.42
United States	36	5.21	39	4.64	16	5.68	90	4.49	42	6.05
Uruguay	43	5.04	35	4.80	49	4.46	59	4.90	47	5.98
Venezuela	125	3.62	142	2.42	117	2.72	128	3.85	84	5.48
Vietnam	76	4.41	87	3.63	90	3.59	65	4.78	73	5.66
Yemen	138	3.21	140	2.58	132	2.26	130	3.83	127	4.15
Zambia	115	3.77	64	3.90	112	2.78	99	4.43	130	3.97
Zimbabwe	132	3.49	97	3.50	127	2.49	136	3.67	123	4.29

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Efficiency enhancers

Country/Economy	Rank	Score	PILLARS												
			EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size
Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	82	3.87	82	3.97	43	4.46	49	4.57	107	3.59	62	3.76	101	2.86	
Algeria	122	3.35	101	3.51	134	3.38	137	3.41	137	2.64	120	2.83	47	4.35	
Angola	136	3.04	142	1.91	138	3.21	109	3.96	136	2.67	129	2.65	62	3.83	
Argentina	84	3.85	54	4.48	137	3.23	131	3.52	126	3.26	64	3.71	24	4.88	
Armenia	91	3.73	76	4.01	108	3.88	34	4.71	95	3.76	88	3.43	115	2.57	
Australia	12	5.18	11	5.62	22	4.84	13	5.04	6	5.38	22	5.11	19	5.10	
Austria	19	4.94	18	5.38	20	4.89	29	4.76	31	4.64	15	5.40	35	4.58	
Azerbaijan	77	3.99	75	4.01	79	4.12	14	4.95	94	3.76	74	3.60	75	3.50	
Bahrain	31	4.59	28	5.00	6	5.24	19	4.87	14	5.12	39	4.48	104	2.83	
Bangladesh	99	3.69	126	2.81	81	4.09	100	4.02	67	4.07	122	2.82	49	4.32	
Barbados	49	4.28	25	5.08	56	4.31	35	4.69	29	4.70	29	4.93	134	1.94	
Belgium	15	5.13	5	5.75	14	5.06	44	4.61	28	4.76	11	5.80	26	4.78	
Belize	130	3.14	112	3.20	121	3.73	82	4.19	111	3.49	118	2.86	140	1.40	
Benin	117	3.43	111	3.24	101	3.93	63	4.42	98	3.71	119	2.85	123	2.41	
Bolivia	125	3.24	95	3.68	136	3.27	140	3.29	122	3.29	125	2.70	84	3.22	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.63	86	3.91	115	3.81	85	4.15	124	3.27	73	3.62	97	3.03	
Botswana	86	3.83	93	3.72	68	4.22	52	4.55	44	4.44	101	3.12	99	2.95	
Brazil	41	4.40	57	4.35	113	3.81	83	4.19	43	4.47	54	3.98	10	5.61	
Brunei Darussalam	71	4.03	61	4.25	82	4.08	9	5.25	57	4.21	57	3.86	121	2.50	
Bulgaria	59	4.10	70	4.16	86	4.08	56	4.49	75	3.99	50	4.11	64	3.80	
Burkina Faso	132	3.12	135	2.52	127	3.61	78	4.27	131	3.15	132	2.59	116	2.55	
Burundi	142	2.51	140	1.99	141	3.02	77	4.28	141	2.29	142	2.16	141	1.32	
Cambodia	98	3.69	120	3.07	58	4.30	38	4.64	74	4.00	110	3.03	93	3.07	
Cameroon	120	3.37	115	3.16	97	3.95	93	4.08	130	3.17	123	2.73	90	3.14	
Canada	6	5.36	12	5.59	12	5.12	5	5.43	13	5.20	16	5.40	14	5.44	
Cape Verde	126	3.22	102	3.48	106	3.89	124	3.77	109	3.53	81	3.49	142	1.19	
Chad	139	2.87	137	2.38	139	3.07	97	4.04	135	2.77	141	2.28	112	2.68	
Chile	34	4.54	43	4.67	25	4.79	39	4.64	37	4.56	45	4.26	46	4.35	
China	26	4.70	58	4.34	45	4.42	36	4.68	48	4.42	77	3.57	2	6.77	
Colombia	60	4.10	60	4.27	99	3.94	88	4.12	68	4.07	75	3.60	32	4.59	
Costa Rica	61	4.09	47	4.65	57	4.31	55	4.51	91	3.83	56	3.94	83	3.31	
Côte d'Ivoire	119	3.38	124	2.96	126	3.70	84	4.16	118	3.33	108	3.06	94	3.06	
Croatia	72	4.01	56	4.41	114	3.81	116	3.89	87	3.87	38	4.50	72	3.57	
Cyprus	46	4.32	39	4.70	27	4.78	60	4.44	25	4.83	41	4.36	103	2.83	
Czech Republic	29	4.63	30	4.95	36	4.58	42	4.62	53	4.31	31	4.82	40	4.48	
Denmark	9	5.27	6	5.75	16	5.06	6	5.39	17	5.01	4	6.20	53	4.21	
Dominican Republic	93	3.71	99	3.56	111	3.85	104	3.98	103	3.61	70	3.65	69	3.62	
Ecuador	107	3.53	90	3.85	131	3.57	138	3.37	112	3.47	103	3.10	60	3.84	
Egypt	94	3.71	107	3.44	118	3.75	141	3.19	92	3.78	95	3.31	27	4.77	
El Salvador	96	3.71	105	3.46	69	4.22	108	3.96	72	4.01	90	3.37	86	3.21	
Estonia	36	4.52	23	5.15	29	4.74	16	4.92	41	4.51	27	4.95	100	2.89	
Ethiopia	121	3.37	132	2.68	100	3.94	69	4.36	125	3.27	138	2.43	74	3.53	
Finland	10	5.19	1	6.09	21	4.89	15	4.94	9	5.34	12	5.75	54	4.15	
France	17	5.09	20	5.24	38	4.56	68	4.38	18	5.00	13	5.63	7	5.74	
Gambia, The	111	3.48	97	3.62	90	4.03	27	4.79	81	3.95	107	3.07	139	1.44	
Georgia	89	3.74	88	3.87	74	4.16	32	4.74	99	3.68	100	3.23	106	2.80	
Germany	13	5.18	7	5.73	26	4.79	64	4.41	39	4.54	14	5.61	5	6.00	
Ghana	92	3.72	109	3.35	72	4.20	79	4.25	61	4.16	113	2.97	81	3.42	
Greece	65	4.06	46	4.66	107	3.88	126	3.63	110	3.52	47	4.21	42	4.42	
Guatemala	81	3.87	100	3.52	65	4.24	98	4.03	46	4.44	80	3.50	76	3.50	
Guyana	110	3.50	79	3.99	94	3.99	91	4.10	93	3.77	97	3.26	135	1.92	
Haiti	140	2.76	141	1.98	140	3.04	89	4.11	140	2.52	134	2.56	126	2.33	
Honduras	104	3.60	108	3.36	85	4.08	135	3.48	56	4.23	91	3.37	91	3.12	
Hong Kong SAR	4	5.48	24	5.13	3	5.41	3	5.67	2	5.78	6	6.11	28	4.76	
Hungary	42	4.39	45	4.66	55	4.32	66	4.38	63	4.15	36	4.55	52	4.24	
Iceland	33	4.57	9	5.65	40	4.49	10	5.19	108	3.58	3	6.21	128	2.32	
India	37	4.46	87	3.88	70	4.21	81	4.20	21	4.93	93	3.36	3	6.16	
Indonesia	56	4.18	69	4.16	67	4.23	94	4.06	69	4.06	94	3.33	15	5.22	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	88	3.76	89	3.86	103	3.91	139	3.34	123	3.28	104	3.09	21	5.06	
Ireland	28	4.67	22	5.15	13	5.10	17	4.90	115	3.44	17	5.34	56	4.12	
Israel	21	4.86	27	5.03	33	4.65	24	4.82	10	5.30	21	5.12	51	4.25	
Italy	40	4.41	41	4.69	59	4.30	123	3.77	97	3.73	42	4.34	9	5.62	
Jamaica	85	3.84	85	3.92	78	4.12	80	4.22	52	4.33	72	3.63	102	2.83	
Japan	11	5.19	19	5.27	18	4.98	12	5.04	32	4.64	25	5.06	4	6.12	
Jordan	78	3.95	59	4.33	54	4.33	107	3.97	65	4.12	59	3.81	88	3.17	
Kazakhstan	76	4.00	65	4.18	87	4.07	21	4.86	121	3.30	87	3.44	55	4.12	
Kenya	73	4.01	94	3.72	80	4.09	37	4.67	26	4.83	98	3.26	77	3.48	
Korea, Rep.	22	4.86	17	5.44	37	4.57	76	4.30	80	3.95	18	5.33	11	5.57	
Kuwait	67	4.05	91	3.83	53	4.34	62	4.44	59	4.17	65	3.69	61	3.84	
Kyrgyz Republic	115	3.44	92	3.76	119	3.74	53	4.55	113	3.47	131	2.60	118	2.53	
Latvia	54	4.20	34	4.84	60	4.28	47	4.59	60	4.17	46	4.26	95	3.05	

(Cont'd.)

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Efficiency enhancers (cont'd.)

	PILLARS													
	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
Country/Economy	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	64	4.06	49	4.63	35	4.60	110	3.96	58	4.18	89	3.39	71	3.58
Lesotho	135	3.08	130	2.74	95	3.97	86	4.14	120	3.32	133	2.56	136	1.76
Lithuania	48	4.31	26	5.08	64	4.25	54	4.53	89	3.86	34	4.70	79	3.46
Luxembourg	23	4.86	40	4.69	2	5.44	41	4.63	8	5.34	9	6.00	96	3.04
Macedonia, FYR	87	3.83	80	3.98	63	4.26	72	4.33	82	3.94	67	3.67	107	2.79
Madagascar	131	3.14	133	2.66	122	3.72	74	4.32	134	2.93	136	2.54	113	2.67
Malawi	116	3.43	123	2.99	91	4.02	51	4.56	77	3.98	124	2.70	125	2.36
Malaysia	20	4.88	38	4.76	15	5.06	20	4.87	3	5.53	44	4.29	29	4.75
Mali	134	3.10	128	2.79	120	3.73	121	3.79	133	3.04	127	2.69	117	2.55
Malta	47	4.32	37	4.81	34	4.61	103	3.99	15	5.11	26	5.05	127	2.33
Mauritania	141	2.71	139	2.09	135	3.31	125	3.71	138	2.61	137	2.51	131	2.03
Mauritius	68	4.04	68	4.17	28	4.75	67	4.38	42	4.49	61	3.76	110	2.71
Mexico	53	4.21	72	4.07	84	4.08	114	3.92	83	3.92	63	3.75	12	5.55
Moldova	103	3.62	83	3.93	98	3.94	75	4.31	105	3.60	78	3.52	122	2.43
Mongolia	105	3.56	84	3.93	92	4.02	31	4.74	129	3.19	102	3.10	124	2.37
Montenegro	63	4.07	48	4.65	39	4.50	45	4.60	35	4.57	53	4.02	130	2.05
Morocco	83	3.86	98	3.62	76	4.15	132	3.52	62	4.16	66	3.69	57	4.03
Mozambique	129	3.16	136	2.52	116	3.80	120	3.79	128	3.20	117	2.86	108	2.76
Namibia	97	3.70	113	3.19	71	4.21	57	4.48	36	4.57	99	3.25	120	2.51
Nepal	127	3.22	129	2.74	125	3.70	128	3.60	100	3.67	130	2.65	98	2.98
Netherlands	8	5.29	8	5.66	9	5.17	23	4.84	23	4.86	5	6.13	18	5.10
New Zealand	18	4.99	14	5.53	8	5.18	11	5.11	12	5.21	23	5.10	65	3.80
Nicaragua	123	3.31	117	3.13	123	3.71	96	4.05	114	3.45	121	2.82	109	2.73
Nigeria	80	3.88	114	3.18	73	4.18	70	4.36	86	3.89	106	3.08	34	4.59
Norway	14	5.15	15	5.49	31	4.69	18	4.89	5	5.46	7	6.08	50	4.30
Oman	45	4.33	63	4.24	23	4.81	40	4.63	30	4.66	51	4.08	73	3.56
Pakistan	100	3.68	122	3.01	93	4.00	136	3.47	70	4.03	115	2.94	30	4.67
Panama	57	4.13	78	3.99	46	4.40	115	3.91	27	4.79	40	4.44	85	3.22
Paraguay	114	3.47	116	3.16	83	4.08	127	3.63	88	3.86	112	2.99	92	3.09
Peru	50	4.25	77	4.00	50	4.37	43	4.62	38	4.54	69	3.65	48	4.34
Philippines	70	4.03	71	4.13	88	4.05	113	3.92	71	4.02	83	3.47	36	4.57
Poland	30	4.61	31	4.95	52	4.36	58	4.48	34	4.60	48	4.18	20	5.08
Portugal	39	4.42	35	4.82	62	4.27	122	3.79	78	3.98	19	5.31	45	4.35
Puerto Rico	35	4.53	29	4.97	30	4.71	48	4.58	40	4.51	35	4.67	68	3.72
Qatar	27	4.68	50	4.62	17	5.04	22	4.86	19	4.96	33	4.74	59	3.86
Romania	62	4.09	55	4.42	96	3.96	92	4.10	84	3.91	60	3.76	44	4.39
Russian Federation	55	4.19	52	4.54	128	3.60	65	4.40	127	3.21	68	3.66	8	5.73
Rwanda	95	3.71	119	3.09	49	4.37	8	5.25	54	4.26	109	3.05	129	2.21
Saudi Arabia	24	4.82	36	4.81	4	5.25	50	4.57	16	5.06	43	4.33	23	4.92
Senegal	108	3.53	110	3.27	89	4.05	99	4.02	106	3.59	86	3.45	105	2.81
Serbia	90	3.73	81	3.98	132	3.49	112	3.94	96	3.74	71	3.63	70	3.61
Singapore	1	5.58	4	5.77	1	5.57	2	5.86	1	5.84	10	5.90	37	4.56
Slovak Republic	44	4.38	53	4.50	51	4.36	59	4.47	47	4.44	37	4.54	58	3.99
Slovenia	51	4.23	21	5.16	48	4.37	102	4.00	102	3.62	32	4.76	80	3.44
South Africa	38	4.44	73	4.03	32	4.66	95	4.06	4	5.48	76	3.60	25	4.81
Spain	32	4.58	32	4.90	66	4.23	119	3.84	64	4.14	28	4.95	13	5.44
Sri Lanka	69	4.03	66	4.18	41	4.48	117	3.89	45	4.44	85	3.46	67	3.73
Suriname	124	3.27	104	3.46	130	3.58	101	4.01	101	3.66	96	3.29	138	1.64
Swaziland	128	3.17	127	2.80	109	3.87	111	3.94	90	3.85	135	2.54	132	2.00
Sweden	7	5.33	2	5.81	7	5.21	25	4.82	11	5.24	2	6.29	31	4.59
Switzerland	2	5.53	3	5.80	5	5.24	1	5.95	7	5.35	1	6.30	39	4.51
Syria	109	3.51	106	3.45	102	3.92	134	3.49	117	3.35	105	3.09	66	3.76
Taiwan, China	16	5.10	10	5.64	11	5.13	33	4.71	24	4.84	24	5.08	16	5.21
Tajikistan	118	3.42	96	3.64	117	3.78	71	4.33	119	3.32	116	2.90	119	1.53
Tanzania	113	3.47	131	2.69	112	3.82	73	4.33	85	3.89	126	2.70	82	3.39
Thailand	43	4.38	62	4.25	42	4.47	30	4.75	50	4.35	84	3.47	22	5.02
Timor-Leste	138	2.88	134	2.63	110	3.87	90	4.11	139	2.58	140	2.40	137	1.65
Trinidad and Tobago	79	3.89	64	4.20	104	3.91	87	4.12	49	4.39	52	4.04	111	2.70
Tunisia	58	4.11	44	4.67	44	4.42	106	3.97	76	3.99	58	3.82	63	3.81
Turkey	52	4.22	74	4.02	47	4.38	133	3.51	55	4.26	55	3.95	17	5.19
Uganda	101	3.64	125	2.86	105	3.89	26	4.80	66	4.12	111	3.00	89	3.16
Ukraine	74	4.00	51	4.58	129	3.58	61	4.44	116	3.39	82	3.47	38	4.54
United Arab Emirates	25	4.78	33	4.84	10	5.17	28	4.79	33	4.61	30	4.88	43	4.42
United Kingdom	5	5.43	16	5.47	19	4.97	7	5.36	20	4.94	8	6.08	6	5.77
United States	3	5.49	13	5.57	24	4.80	4	5.57	22	4.87	20	5.23	1	6.92
Uruguay	75	4.00	42	4.69	77	4.15	118	3.84	79	3.97	49	4.18	87	3.17
Venezuela	112	3.48	67	4.17	142	2.89	142	2.88	132	3.11	92	3.36	41	4.46
Vietnam	66	4.05	103	3.47	75	4.16	46	4.60	73	4.00	79	3.51	33	4.59
Yemen	137	2.91	138	2.30	133	3.47	129	3.59	142	2.22	139	2.41	78	3.46
Zambia	106	3.54	121	3.03	61	4.27	105	3.97	51	4.34	114	2.96	114	2.64
Zimbabwe	133	3.10	118	3.12	124	3.70	130	3.56	104	3.60	128	2.69	133	1.97

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012: Innovation and sophistication factors

	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS					INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score		Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	102	3.18	78	3.78	123	2.58	Lebanon	78	3.43	51	4.17	115	2.68
Algeria	136	2.65	135	2.93	132	2.37	Lesotho	133	2.69	133	3.00	131	2.38
Angola	142	2.23	142	2.42	140	2.05	Lithuania	50	3.78	54	4.13	48	3.43
Argentina	77	3.43	79	3.78	78	3.08	Luxembourg	20	4.75	21	4.98	21	4.52
Armenia	110	3.09	107	3.43	112	2.74	Macedonia, FYR	104	3.14	105	3.47	105	2.81
Australia	26	4.57	29	4.67	22	4.48	Madagascar	123	2.90	132	3.03	109	2.78
Austria	13	5.12	7	5.46	16	4.79	Malawi	85	3.35	97	3.54	65	3.17
Azerbaijan	67	3.51	73	3.81	60	3.20	Malaysia	22	4.65	20	4.99	24	4.32
Bahrain	46	3.86	33	4.51	61	3.20	Mali	116	3.02	131	3.06	87	2.98
Bangladesh	113	3.04	98	3.51	124	2.57	Malta	49	3.83	42	4.28	51	3.38
Barbados	47	3.86	41	4.29	49	3.42	Mauritania	135	2.67	137	2.93	129	2.41
Belgium	14	5.06	11	5.30	15	4.83	Mauritius	60	3.62	44	4.27	89	2.96
Belize	131	2.78	116	3.30	135	2.26	Mexico	55	3.65	56	4.11	63	3.19
Benin	88	3.33	100	3.49	67	3.16	Moldova	127	2.86	117	3.27	128	2.44
Bolivia	107	3.13	106	3.45	106	2.81	Mongolia	112	3.04	119	3.24	102	2.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina	108	3.13	108	3.42	104	2.84	Montenegro	59	3.62	70	3.85	50	3.39
Botswana	94	3.26	101	3.49	79	3.04	Morocco	79	3.40	80	3.78	80	3.02
Brazil	35	4.02	31	4.54	44	3.50	Mozambique	115	3.02	118	3.26	107	2.79
Brunei Darussalam	73	3.45	85	3.75	68	3.15	Namibia	95	3.25	95	3.56	92	2.94
Bulgaria	96	3.24	96	3.55	93	2.94	Nepal	132	2.73	125	3.15	134	2.32
Burkina Faso	126	2.86	139	2.86	100	2.86	Netherlands	9	5.30	5	5.58	12	5.03
Burundi	140	2.44	141	2.68	138	2.19	New Zealand	28	4.34	30	4.62	27	4.05
Cambodia	91	3.31	90	3.63	85	3.00	Nicaragua	129	2.81	123	3.21	130	2.40
Cameroon	101	3.19	113	3.37	81	3.02	Nigeria	69	3.49	64	3.96	82	3.01
Canada	15	4.99	24	4.91	11	5.07	Norway	19	4.78	18	5.04	20	4.53
Cape Verde	124	2.87	126	3.14	119	2.61	Oman	44	3.87	40	4.30	47	3.44
Chad	130	2.81	136	2.93	114	2.69	Pakistan	72	3.45	76	3.80	75	3.10
Chile	42	3.88	39	4.32	46	3.45	Panama	54	3.68	46	4.21	72	3.14
China	31	4.15	37	4.37	29	3.92	Paraguay	125	2.86	111	3.39	133	2.34
Colombia	56	3.65	61	4.04	57	3.26	Peru	89	3.32	65	3.93	113	2.72
Costa Rica	36	4.02	35	4.42	35	3.61	Philippines	74	3.45	57	4.11	108	2.79
Côte d'Ivoire	121	2.92	122	3.23	120	2.60	Poland	57	3.64	60	4.06	58	3.23
Croatia	82	3.37	88	3.66	76	3.09	Portugal	38	3.98	50	4.19	32	3.77
Cyprus	48	3.83	48	4.19	45	3.48	Puerto Rico	29	4.32	27	4.85	31	3.80
Czech Republic	32	4.09	36	4.42	33	3.77	Qatar	16	4.98	12	5.27	18	4.69
Denmark	8	5.31	6	5.53	10	5.10	Romania	99	3.20	102	3.48	95	2.91
Dominican Republic	109	3.12	89	3.65	122	2.59	Russian Federation	97	3.24	114	3.34	71	3.14
Ecuador	103	3.17	93	3.57	110	2.77	Rwanda	68	3.51	84	3.75	56	3.26
Egypt	86	3.33	72	3.82	103	2.84	Saudi Arabia	24	4.64	17	5.11	26	4.16
El Salvador	106	3.14	74	3.81	127	2.46	Senegal	62	3.54	86	3.72	53	3.35
Estonia	37	3.98	53	4.16	30	3.81	Serbia	118	2.99	130	3.08	97	2.90
Ethiopia	120	2.92	129	3.09	111	2.76	Singapore	11	5.23	15	5.13	8	5.33
Finland	4	5.56	9	5.40	3	5.72	Slovak Republic	71	3.46	63	4.00	96	2.91
France	17	4.93	14	5.14	17	4.72	Slovenia	45	3.87	49	4.19	40	3.55
Gambia, The	61	3.55	66	3.90	62	3.20	South Africa	39	3.93	38	4.32	41	3.53
Georgia	117	3.01	110	3.39	118	2.62	Spain	33	4.03	34	4.51	39	3.55
Germany	5	5.53	4	5.66	7	5.39	Sri Lanka	34	4.03	32	4.54	42	3.52
Ghana	98	3.20	99	3.51	98	2.89	Suriname	122	2.91	121	3.24	121	2.59
Greece	81	3.39	77	3.79	88	2.98	Swaziland	134	2.67	128	3.12	137	2.22
Guatemala	63	3.53	55	4.12	91	2.94	Sweden	2	5.79	2	5.83	2	5.76
Guyana	87	3.33	82	3.77	99	2.89	Switzerland	1	5.79	3	5.82	1	5.77
Haiti	139	2.44	140	2.78	139	2.09	Syria	111	3.06	94	3.57	125	2.55
Honduras	90	3.31	81	3.77	101	2.86	Taiwan, China	10	5.25	13	5.23	9	5.27
Hong Kong SAR	25	4.58	19	4.99	25	4.18	Tajikistan	100	3.19	112	3.38	83	3.01
Hungary	52	3.75	69	3.88	34	3.62	Tanzania	92	3.29	104	3.48	73	3.11
Iceland	21	4.67	28	4.69	19	4.65	Thailand	51	3.75	47	4.20	54	3.30
India	40	3.92	43	4.27	38	3.58	Timor-Leste	137	2.59	138	2.92	136	2.26
Indonesia	41	3.90	45	4.22	36	3.59	Trinidad and Tobago	76	3.44	67	3.89	86	2.99
Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	3.37	92	3.59	70	3.15	Tunisia	43	3.87	52	4.16	37	3.58
Ireland	23	4.65	22	4.93	23	4.37	Turkey	58	3.62	58	4.09	69	3.15
Israel	7	5.32	16	5.11	6	5.53	Uganda	105	3.14	115	3.33	90	2.95
Italy	30	4.18	26	4.85	43	3.51	Ukraine	93	3.29	103	3.48	74	3.11
Jamaica	84	3.36	75	3.81	94	2.92	United Arab Emirates	27	4.43	23	4.91	28	3.96
Japan	3	5.75	1	5.91	4	5.59	United Kingdom	12	5.17	8	5.41	13	4.94
Jordan	70	3.48	68	3.88	77	3.08	United States	6	5.46	10	5.35	5	5.57
Kazakhstan	114	3.04	109	3.42	116	2.67	Uruguay	65	3.51	83	3.76	55	3.27
Kenya	53	3.72	59	4.07	52	3.37	Venezuela	128	2.82	124	3.15	126	2.50
Korea, Rep.	18	4.87	25	4.86	14	4.89	Vietnam	75	3.44	87	3.72	66	3.16
Kuwait	66	3.51	62	4.02	84	3.00	Yemen	141	2.33	134	2.98	142	1.68
Kyrgyz Republic	138	2.57	127	3.13	141	2.01	Zambia	80	3.40	91	3.61	64	3.18
Latvia	64	3.53	71	3.84	59	3.21	Zimbabwe	119	2.93	120	3.24	117	2.63

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Trends in competitiveness: An analysis

Launched in 2005, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) is now in its seventh edition. Although the drivers of competitiveness are many and complex and their factors are complicated and evolve only slowly, some trends are emerging. The past few years have witnessed a shift of economic power toward the emerging and developing nations, a trend accentuated by the recent global economic crisis. This shift is also reflected to a certain extent in the competitiveness trends observed in different regions of the world.

The emerging and developing economies seem to be catching up, albeit gradually. The weighted average overall GCI score of the 80 emerging and developing countries included since 2005 has improved from 4.1 in 2005 to 4.4 in 2011 on a 1-to-7 scale.¹ Meanwhile, the weighted average of the 33 advanced economies in the constant sample has decreased from 5.4 to 5.2. As a result, since 2005 the point spread between the two groups has narrowed from 1.3 down to 0.8 (see Figure 1).

Within the developing and emerging world, only sub-Saharan Africa fails to improve, thus losing ground to other regions. Developing Asia, on the other hand, has advanced the most of all the regions, with a gain of 0.4 points. Central and Eastern Europe (+0.3), Latin America (+0.2), the Middle East and North Africa (+0.2), and the Commonwealth of Independent States (+0.1) all progress, though from different bases and at different paces. This convergence is not surprising given that efficiency gains are easier to realize for countries in lower stages of development. The group performance of the

developing world is boosted by the strong dynamics of some of the largest economies, including China (+0.5), Brazil (+0.2), India (+0.1), and Indonesia (+0.3).

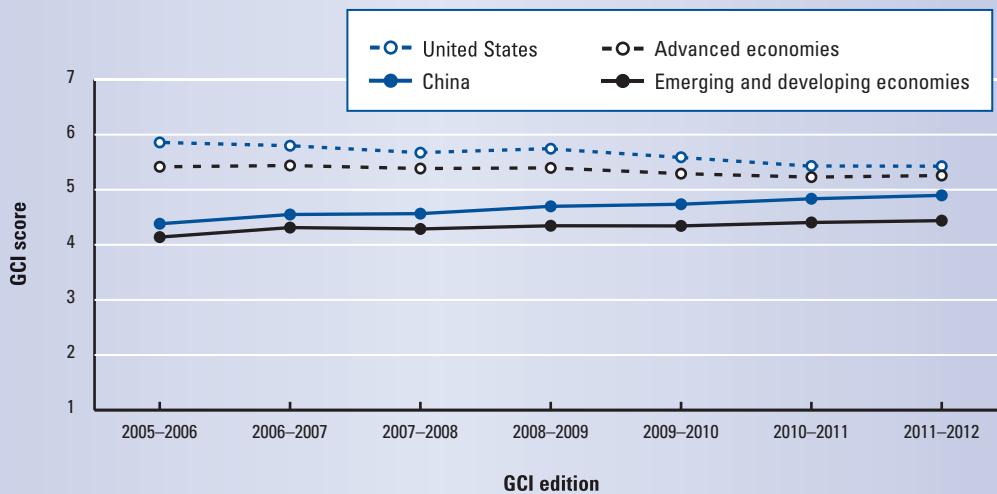
By contrast, the United States has experienced an erosion of its competitive edge. Ranked 1st overall in 2005, the country is now 5th. Rank-wise this remains a strong performance. However, the 0.4 point drop in its GCI score is the largest among the 113 economies covered in this analysis. As a result, the spread with fast-improving China has been reduced by a full point to just 0.5 in 2011. The diametrically opposed trends of the world's two largest economies partly explain the reduction of the gap between the emerging and advanced blocks.

Indeed, four of the five countries with the largest score loss belong to the group of advanced economies: the United States (−0.4); and Greece, Ireland, and Iceland (−0.2 each). The fifth is Nigeria (−0.3). However, countries such as leading Switzerland and third-ranked Sweden have gained 0.3 points since 2005, demonstrating that stagnation or decline for advanced economies is by no means inevitable.

Note

- 1 The analysis is based on a constant sample composed of the 113 economies already covered in 2005. Group averages take into account only countries included then. Country classification is derived from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and reflects the situation as of April 2011. Weights for the computation of group weighted averages are based on each economy's share of GDP in its group. Data are taken from the April 2011 edition of the IMF's *World Economic Outlook*.

Figure 1: Competitiveness trends, 2005–11



In particular, its trust in politicians is not strong (50th), it remains concerned about the government's ability to maintain arms-length relationships with the private sector (50th), and it considers that the government spends its resources relatively wastefully (66th). In comparison with last year, policymaking is assessed as less transparent (50th) and regulation as more burdensome (58th).

A lack of macroeconomic stability continues to be the United States' greatest area of weakness (90th). Over the past decade, the country has been running repeated fiscal deficits, leading to burgeoning levels of public indebtedness that are likely to weigh heavily on the country's future growth. On a more positive note, after having declined for two years in a row, measures of financial market development are showing a hesitant recovery, improving from 31st last year to 22nd overall this year in that pillar.

Germany is ranked 6th this year, a decline of one place but with a slight increase in score. Since our last assessment, the quality of its public institutions as well as the efficiency of its goods markets have deteriorated slightly; in other areas, Germany either improves or maintains its performance. The country is ranked an excellent 2nd for the quality of its infrastructure, boasting in particular first-rate facilities across all modes of transport. Despite the slight drop in rankings, the goods market is quite efficient, characterized by intense local competition (9th) and low market dominance by large companies (3rd). Germany's business sector is highly sophisticated, especially when it comes to production processes and distribution channels, and German companies are among the most innovative in the world, spending heavily on R&D (5th) and displaying a strong capacity for innovation (3rd)—traits that are complemented by the country's well-developed ability to absorb the latest technologies at the firm level (14th). These attributes allow Germany to benefit greatly from its significant market size (5th), which is based on both its large domestic market and its strong exports. On a less positive note and despite some efforts, Germany's labor market remains rigid (125th for the labor market flexibility sub-pillar), where a lack of flexibility in wage determination and the high cost of firing present a hindrance to job creation. At the same time, the deteriorating availability of scientists and engineers (down from 27th to 41st this year) may erode the country's major competitive advantage in innovation if it remains unaddressed.

The Netherlands improves one rank to 7th this year, reflecting a modest strengthening of its institutional framework as well as the efficiency and stability of its financial markets. Overall, Dutch businesses are highly sophisticated (5th) and innovative (12th), and the country is rapidly and aggressively harnessing new technologies for productivity improvements (5th). Its excellent educational system (8th in the two related categories) and efficient markets—especially its goods market (9th)—are highly supportive of business activity.

And although the country registered a fiscal deficit in 2010 (5.18 percent of GDP), its macroeconomic environment is more stable than that of a number of other advanced economies (36th). Last but not least, the quality of its infrastructure is among the best in the world, reflecting excellent facilities for maritime, railroad, and air transport, ranked 2nd, 6th, and 5th, respectively.

Denmark moves up one position to 8th place. Similar to its Nordic neighbors, the country benefits from what is one of the best-functioning and most transparent institutional frameworks in the world (5th) and an excellent infrastructure for transport as well as electricity and telephony. Denmark also continues to receive a first-rate assessment for its higher education and training system, the positive result of a strong focus on education over recent decades. This has provided the Danish workforce with the skills needed to reach high levels of technological adoption and innovation. A marked difference with regard to the other Nordic countries relates to labor market flexibility, where Denmark (6th) continues to distinguish itself as having one of the most efficient labor markets internationally, with more flexibility in setting wages, firing, and therefore hiring workers than in the other Nordics and in most countries more generally.

Japan falls three places to rank 9th, with a performance similar to last year's.²³ The country continues to enjoy a major competitive edge in business sophistication and innovation, ranking 1st and 4th, respectively, in these two pillars. Company spending on R&D remains high and Japan benefits from the availability of many scientists and engineers, buttressing a strong capacity for innovation. Indeed, in terms of innovation output, this pays off with the second-highest number of patents per capita. Further, companies operate at the highest end of the value chain, producing high-value-added goods and services. The country's overall competitive performance, however, continues to be dragged down by severe macroeconomic weaknesses (113th), with high budget deficits over several years (135th), which have led to the highest public debt levels in the entire sample by far (over 220 percent of GDP in 2010).

The **United Kingdom** (10th) continues to make up lost ground in the rankings this year, rising by two more places and now moving back to the top 10 for the first time since 2007. The country improves its performance across the board, benefiting from clear strengths such as the efficiency of its labor market (7th), in sharp contrast to the rigidity of those of many other European countries. The United Kingdom continues to have sophisticated (8th) and innovative (13th) businesses that are highly adept at harnessing the latest technologies for productivity improvements and operating in a very large market (it is ranked 6th for market size). All these characteristics are important for spurring productivity enhancements. On the other hand, although improved

since last year, the country's macroeconomic environment (85th) represents the greatest drag on its competitiveness, with a double-digit fiscal deficit in 2010 (placing the country 138th) that must be reined in to provide a more sustainable economic footing going into the future. The situation is made worse by the mounting public debt (77 percent of GDP in 2010, 120th) and a comparatively low national savings rate (12.3 percent of GDP in 2010, 119th).

Europe and North America

European economies have faced a number of challenges in the past few years. After weathering the significant difficulties brought about by the global economic crisis, a tentative recovery is being threatened by rising concerns about the sustainability of sovereign debt in Greece and a number of other European countries, raising questions about the very viability of the euro. Despite these challenges, several European countries continue to feature prominently among the most competitive regions in the world. As described above, seven of them are among the top 10. In total, eleven are among the top 20, as follows: Switzerland (1st), Sweden (3rd), Finland (4th), Germany (6th), the Netherlands (7th), Denmark (8th), the United Kingdom (10th), Belgium (15th), Norway (16th), France (18th), and Austria (19th). However, Europe is also a region with significant disparities in competitiveness, with several countries from the region significantly lower in the rankings. As in previous years, the two countries from North America feature among the most competitive economies worldwide, with the United States occupying the 5th position and Canada the 12th.

Canada has dropped two positions this year to 12th place, with a slight improvement in score. Canada continues to benefit from highly efficient markets (with its goods, labor, and financial markets ranked 12th, 5th, and 13th, respectively), well-functioning and transparent institutions (11th), and excellent infrastructure (11th). In addition, the country has been successful in nurturing its human resources: it is ranked 6th for health and primary education and 12th for higher education and training. As we have noted in recent years, improving the sophistication and innovative potential of the private sector, with greater R&D spending and producing goods and services higher on the value chain, would enhance Canada's competitiveness and productive potential going into the future.

Belgium is ranked 15th, up four spots since last year. The country has outstanding health indicators and a primary education system that is among the best in the world (2nd). Belgium also boasts an exceptional higher education and training system, with excellent math and science education, top-notch management schools, and a strong propensity for on-the-job training. Its goods market is characterized by high levels of competition and an environment that facilitates new

business creation. Business operations are also distinguished by high levels of sophistication and professional management. On the other hand, there are some concerns about government inefficiency (56th), and its macroeconomic environment is burdened by persistent deficit spending and high public debt, although overall the country has seen some marginal improvements here since the last assessment (advancing from 72nd to 60th place in the macroeconomic environment pillar) and remains better assessed in this area than many other European countries.

Norway is ranked 16th this year, down two places since last year but with a slight improvement in score. Similar to the other Nordic countries, Norway is characterized by well-functioning and transparent public institutions; private institutions also get admirable marks for ethics and accountability. Markets in the country are efficient, with goods, labor, and financial markets ranked 31st, 18th, and 5th, respectively. Productivity is also boosted by a high uptake of new technologies, ranked 7th overall for technological readiness. Moreover, Norway's macroeconomic environment is ranked an impressive 4th out of all countries, driven by windfall oil revenues combined with prudent fiscal management. On the other hand, Norway's competitiveness would be further enhanced by upgrading its infrastructure (35th) and encouraging more innovative businesses (20th).

France is ranked 18th, down three places from last year but with a relatively stable score. The country's infrastructure is among the best in the world (4th), with outstanding transport links, energy infrastructure, and communications. The health of the workforce and the quality and quantity of education are other clear strengths (ranked 16th for health and primary education and 20th for higher education and training). These elements have provided the basis for a business sector that is aggressive in adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (it is ranked 13th for technological readiness). In addition, the sophistication of the country's business culture (14th in the business sophistication pillar) and its leadership in the area of innovation (17th in the innovation pillar), bolstered by a highly developed financial market (18th) and a large market (7th), are important attributes that have helped to boost the country's growth potential. On the other hand, France's competitiveness would be enhanced by injecting more flexibility into its labor market, which is ranked a low 113th both because of the strict rules on firing and hiring and the rather conflict-ridden labor-employer relations in the country.

After declining in rank over the past two editions of the *Report*, **Ireland** remains stable at 29th position this year. The country continues to benefit from a number of strengths, including its excellent health and primary education (10th) and strong higher education and training (22nd), along with its well-functioning

goods and labor markets, ranked 13th and 17th, respectively. These attributes have fostered a sophisticated and innovative business culture (ranked 22nd for business sophistication and 23rd for innovation). Yet the country's macroeconomic environment continues to raise significant concern (118th), with its budget deficit of more than 32 percent in 2010, following the government's bailout of the banking sector, placing Ireland last out of all 142 countries in the sample. Of related and continuing concern is also Ireland's financial market (with a precipitous drop from 7th place three years ago to 115th this year in this pillar).

After falling 11 positions over the past two years, **Iceland** reverses the trend this year and moves up one to 30th place. Despite recent difficulties, Iceland continues to benefit from a number of clear competitive strengths in moving to a more sustainable economic situation. These include the country's top-notch educational system at all levels (5th and 9th in the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) coupled with an innovative business sector (19th) that is highly adept at adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (3rd). Business activity is further supported by an extremely flexible labor market (10th) and well-developed infrastructure (14th). On the other hand, persisting macroeconomic weaknesses (131st) and weakened financial markets (108th) continue to be areas of concern.

Estonia and the **Czech Republic** remain the best performers within Eastern Europe, ranking 33rd and 38th, respectively. As in previous years, the countries' competitive strengths are based on a number of common features. They rely on excellent education and highly efficient and well-developed goods, labor, and financial markets, as well as their strong commitment to advancing technological readiness, particularly in the case of Estonia. In addition, Estonia's 33rd rank reflects solid institutions and well-managed public finances.

Spain regains some ground to place 36th this year, after two years of sharp decline that led it to fall from 29th place in 2008–09 to 42nd place last year. This year's progress can be attributed to slight improvements in several areas measured by the Index, as well as a deterioration in the performance of other economies that previously ranked ahead of Spain. Despite a sluggish economic recovery and an important weakening of its macroeconomic stability (falling from 66th to 84th position), the country has managed to improve its performance thanks to a greater use of ICT (up from 29th to 24th) and its resilience in terms of R&D investment and innovation capacity. Further improvement of these growth-enhancing factors will be crucial for its future recovery and a much-needed economic transformation. Overall, Spain's competitive edge is hampered by its macroeconomic imbalances. Its very high and increasing public deficit (134th), its high level of public debt (108th), and its enduring very low national savings rate

(83rd) have caused a great deal of distress in its financial markets and are asphyxiating access to financial resources—both in equity investment (85th) and in access to loans (99th)—thus jeopardizing future investment plans.

Regaining macroeconomic stability not only by decreasing the public deficit but also by adopting the necessary reforms to boost growth should be a priority in the short run. The rigidities in the labor market (134th)—both in terms of hiring and firing practices (137th) and in the disconnect between wage setting and productivity levels (126th) that eroded much international competitiveness in the past decade—are worrisome. These rigidities have not allowed it to adjust rapidly after the economic crisis and the bursting of the construction bubble, and have left a substantial share of the labor force out of work. Moreover, despite high educational enrollment rates (Spain ranks 3rd at secondary and 18th at university levels), the inadequate educational system seems to fail to provide a large share of the population with the skills necessary for participating in an increasingly knowledge-driven economy. While Spain can still leverage its large market size (13th) and its world-class infrastructure (12th), addressing these structural weaknesses and further developing its innovation performance will be crucial for the country's sustainable economic growth.

After having moved up by six positions last year, **Poland** drops back two places to 41st. The country displays a fairly even performance across all 12 pillars of competitiveness. Notable strengths include its large market size (20th) and high educational standards, in particular its high enrollment rates (17th). The financial sector is well developed (34th) and Poland's increased trustworthiness (16th) has contributed to its very good performance in this domain. Indeed, banks are assessed as more sound than they were only two years ago, although additional strengthening will be necessary given the country's still mediocre 60th rank on this indicator. Further enhancing competitiveness will require a significant upgrading of transport infrastructure, which trails international standards by a considerable margin (111th). While some progress has been made in this area since last year, it is not sufficient to increase its ranking. The quality of roads in Poland continues to be assessed particularly poorly (134th). And although the improvements to some aspects of the institutional framework, such as the transparency of government policymaking and physical security, are notable, the business sector remains very concerned about the burden of government regulation (124th). As Poland transitions to the innovation-driven stage of development, it will have to focus more strongly on developing capacities in innovation and business sophistication. Stronger clusters, more R&D orientation of companies, and intensified collaboration between universities and the private sector

would help the country to move toward a more future-oriented development path.

Italy moves up by five places to 43rd position this year, although it remains the lowest-ranked of the G-7 countries. Italy continues to do well in more complex areas measured by the GCI, particularly the sophistication of its businesses, where it is ranked 26th, producing goods high on the value chain with one of the world's best business clusters (2nd). Italy also benefits from its large market size—the 9th largest in the world—which allows for significant economies of scale. However, Italy's overall competitiveness performance continues to be hampered by some critical structural weaknesses in its economy. Its labor market remains extremely rigid, ranked 123rd for its labor market efficiency, hindering employment creation. Financial markets are not sufficiently developed to provide needed finance for business development (97th). Other institutional weaknesses include high levels of corruption and organized crime and a perceived lack of independence within the judicial system, which increase business costs and undermine investor confidence—Italy is ranked 88th overall for its institutional environment.

Despite the country's critical financial situation, which led to a recovery plan earlier in the year—and notwithstanding the negative economic forecasts for the next two years as the consolidation plans start to reduce public spending—**Portugal** improves its competitiveness performance slightly and moves up one position to 45th place. This positive development is largely led by an increase in ICT use throughout the economy (18th) and an improvement in the quality of its overall infrastructure (12th), especially of roads (5th). Despite this slight progress, the country still holds one of the poorest competitive positions among advanced economies and suffers from serious weaknesses. In addition to the well-documented macroeconomic difficulties of a national savings rate below 10 percent (128th), a high deficit (122nd), and high public debt (128th) that hinder the availability of financial resources for local companies, the economy suffers from rigidities in its labor market (136th) and a disconnect between salaries and productivity (112th) that have hampered Portugal's capacity to remain internationally competitive. Moreover, the traditional lag in company R&D (41st) and other innovation-oriented investments have prevented it from moving toward higher-value-added activities, so it suffers the consequences of fierce competition from cheaper production sites, such as Eastern Europe and China. Addressing these weaknesses by adopting the necessary reforms and preserving growth-enhancing investments will be crucial to boost the competitive edge of the economy and set the national economy on a path of growth after a decade of stagnation.

Turkey moves up by two places this year to 59th position. The country benefits from its large market (17th), which is characterized by intense local

competition (13th). Turkey also benefits from its reasonably developed infrastructure (51st), particularly roads and air transport, although ports and the electricity supply require upgrading. In order to further enhance its competitiveness, Turkey must focus on improving its human resources base through better primary education and healthcare (75th) and higher education and training (74th), increasing the efficiency of its labor market (133rd), and reinforcing the efficiency and transparency of its public institutions (86th).

The **Russian Federation** drops three ranks to 66th position this year. The drop reflects the fact that an improvement in macroeconomic stability was outweighed by deterioration in other areas, notably the quality of institutions, labor market efficiency, business sophistication, and innovation. The lack of progress with respect to the institutional framework is of particular concern, as this area is likely to be among the most significant constraints to Russia's competitiveness. Strengthening the rule of law and the protection of property rights, improving the functioning of the judiciary, and raising security levels across the country would greatly benefit the economy and would provide for spillover effects into other areas. In addition to its weak institutional framework, Russia's competitiveness remains negatively affected by the low efficiency of its goods market. Competition, both domestic as well as foreign, is stifled by market structures dominated by a few large firms, inefficient anti-monopoly policies, and restrictions on trade and foreign ownership. And despite many efforts, its financial markets remain unstable, with banks assessed very poorly (129th). Taken together, these challenges reduce the country's ability to take advantage of some of its strengths—particularly its high innovation potential (38th for capacity for innovation), its large and growing market size (8th), and its solid performance in higher education and training (27th for the quantity of education).

After falling 16 places over the last two years—one of the steepest declines of all countries, which reflects the many economic and political challenges the country has faced in recent years—**Ukraine** reverses the trend and moves up 7 positions this year. The country continues to demonstrate a number of competitive strengths. A well-educated population, flexible and efficient labor markets, and a large market size continue to set a good base for the country's future growth performance. On the other hand, despite its impressive reform agenda, no real improvements have been measured in the country's weak institutional framework (131st) or in its highly inefficient markets for goods and services (129th), which stifle competition and prevent entrepreneurship from flourishing. In this context, it is hoped that the country's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will further contribute to intensifying competition in the country by reducing both trade barriers and domestic obstacles. Priority should also be given

to continuing the stabilization and development of its financial sector (116th), building on recent reforms.

This year **Greece** falls another seven places in the rankings to 90th, remaining the lowest-ranked country of the European Union. In the context of the ongoing sovereign debt crisis, Greece continues to fall precipitously in the macroeconomic environment pillar, dropping to 140th position this year. Similarly, Greece's financial markets are assessed more poorly than in the past, at 110th this year, showing particularly low confidence on the part of investors. The evaluation of public institutions (e.g., government efficiency, corruption, undue influence) continues to suffer and is ranked a low 89th overall. Another major area of concern is the country's inefficient labor market (126th), which continues to constrain Greece's ability to emerge from the crisis, demonstrating the importance of recent efforts to increase the retirement age and increase labor market flexibility. In working to overcome the present difficulties, Greece has a number of strengths to build upon, including a reasonably well educated workforce that is adept at adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements.

Asia and the Pacific

28

Asia's rise to economic prominence has been accompanied by a remarkable dynamism in terms of competitiveness. Over the past five years, several countries in the region—including China, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka—have made important strides in the GCI rankings. Yet the disparities in terms of competitiveness within the region are unique, ranging from Singapore at 2nd place to Timor-Leste at 131st. Two of the region's largest economies, Bangladesh (108th) and Pakistan (118th), continue to rank very low, while a number of Asian emerging economies enter the top 30.

As the third-placed Asian economy behind Singapore (2nd) and Japan (9th), **Hong Kong SAR** maintains its 11th position while slightly improving its score. Although absent from the overall top 10, it features in the top 3 of four individual pillars and in the top 10 of three others. Among the highlights of this consistent performance, Hong Kong tops the infrastructure pillar with the outstanding quality of its facilities across all modes of transportation and its telephony infrastructure. The dynamism and efficiency of its goods market (3rd), labor market (3rd), and financial market (2nd) also contribute to the economy's very good overall positioning. In order to enhance its competitiveness and move it up into the top 10, continued improvements in two areas—higher education and innovation—will be necessary. Although the quality of education in Hong Kong is good (14th), participation remains below levels found in other economies (53rd). Improving educational outcomes will also help boost Hong Kong's innovative capacity (25th), which remains

constrained by the limited availability of scientists and engineers (43rd), among other things.

Taiwan, China remains stable in 13th position, with its competitiveness profile essentially unchanged from last year. Taiwan displays a consistent performance across the pillars of the GCI, although it enters the top 10 in only two of them. Its prowess in innovation is undeniable. Ranked 9th in the innovation pillar, Taiwan boasts the largest number of United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)—granted patents on a per capita basis, more than the United States. In addition, the quality and presence of business clusters in high-end manufacturing, along with its first-class R&D, earns Taiwan the top spot on the related indicator. The economy's capacity for innovation is further supported by an excellent educational system, which is characterized at all levels by high enrollment rates and first-rate quality. Specifically, Taiwan ranks 10th in higher education and training. The economy can also rely on a high level of technological readiness (24th) and well-developed infrastructure, with the exception of air transport (51st). Among the country's relative weaknesses, its labor market is characterized by much rigidity (98th); the situation has been deteriorating over the past two years (it now ranks 33rd, down nine places in two years). Room for improvement also exists in public and private institutions (31st), although consistent advances have been achieved in this area since 2008.

With an unchanged score, **Australia** drops four spots to 20th place as other countries move ahead. Among the country's most notable advantages are its efficient financial system (6th), supported by a banking sector that counts among the most stable and sound in the world, ranked 4th. Also noteworthy is its very good—and improving—performance in education: Australia ranks 11th in both the health and primary education subpillar and the higher education and training pillar. Australia's macroeconomic situation is satisfactory in the current context (26th), especially when considering the difficulties many other economies face in this area. Despite repeated budget deficits in recent years, its government debt, at 22.3 percent of GDP, is the second lowest among the advanced economies behind Luxembourg. Finally, Australia's public and private institutions are transparent and efficient, ranked 17th and 8th, respectively, and physical security is assured (19th), although business leaders continue to be concerned about the burden of government regulation (75th).

On a less positive note, Australia still lags behind the top performers of the GCI when it comes to innovation (22nd) and business sophistication (29th), two critical drivers of competitiveness for advanced economies. Finally, because of intensifying trade in commodities, the country's transport infrastructure, particularly seaports, has been increasingly strained in recent years and it lags behind the world's best.

Malaysia gains five ranks to reach 21st position, registering improvements across the board. The country's progress is particularly noteworthy in the institutions and macroeconomic environment pillars, as well as in several measures of market efficiency. Among the prominent advantages of this strong and consistent performance are its efficient and sound financial sector—which places among the world's most developed, just behind Singapore and Hong Kong—and its highly efficient goods market, ranked 15th. In addition, its macroeconomic situation has improved markedly over the past year to reach 29th place, even though the country continues to run a budget deficit of about 5 percent of GDP. As it moves toward becoming more innovation driven, Malaysia will need to improve its performance in education and technological readiness. In the latter dimension, the country places a low 44th, with room for improvement in technological adoption by both businesses and the population at large. In terms of higher education and training (38th), improving access remains a priority in light of low enrollment rates of 69 percent (101st) and 36 percent (66th) for secondary and tertiary education, respectively.

The **Republic of Korea** improves its score but falls by two places to 24th. Korea's performance is very uneven across the 12 pillars of competitiveness. The country's outstanding infrastructure (9th) and stable macroeconomic environment (6th) are among its key competitive strengths. Furthermore, primary education (15th) and higher education (17th) are accessible and of high quality. These factors, combined with the country's high degree of technological readiness (18th), are among the building blocks of its remarkable capacity for innovation (14th). On the other hand, considerable room for improvement remains with respect to the quality of its institutions (65th) and its rigid labor market (76th), as well as its largely inefficient financial market (80th). Improvements across these dimensions would help the country to raise its competitiveness and ranking in the GCI after three years of decline or static performance.

China continues its steady progression in the rankings, rising by one rank to 26th. Indeed, it has improved its score and rank each year since 2005. The world's most populous country continues to lead the BRICS economies by a significant margin, with South Africa—second among the BRICS—placing 50th.²⁴ China's performance improves in most pillars of the GCI and is stable in the remaining ones.

As in previous years, its macroeconomic situation is again very favorable (10th), despite a prolonged episode of high inflation. China is one of the world's least indebted countries, boasts a savings rate of some 53 percent of GDP, and runs only moderate budget deficits. These factors, combined with good economic prospects, contribute to an improvement of the quality of its sovereign debt far greater than that of the other

BRICS. China also achieves relatively high standards in terms of health and basic education (32nd), with positive trends in health indicators and nearly universal access to primary education, which is well assessed in terms of quality. Turning to the more sophisticated areas of competitiveness, China ranks high in business sophistication (37th) and innovation (29th), particularly when considering its level of development.

On a less positive note, a number of challenges persist in the areas of corruption and judicial independence within the institutions pillar (48th). Moreover, the sentiment among businesses is that the country has become less safe over the past three years, resulting in higher costs for protection against diverse forms of crime and violence. Finally, standards of business ethics (57th) and corporate accountability (66th) are below those found in a number of other economies.

As in previous years, China's fairly poor results in the financial market development and technological readiness pillars pull down the economy's overall competitiveness performance. However, the country improves markedly in the first of these (48th, up nine spots), thanks to an increased availability and affordability of financial services and better access to credit. It also makes strides in the technological readiness pillar (77th, up one), largely because of double-digit growth in the penetration rates of Internet use and mobile telephony.

Although dropping one more rank, **Thailand** (39th) maintains its score and appears to be stabilizing after its eroding performance of the previous four years. The improved macroeconomic environment (28th, up 18 places) represents the most positive aspect of Thailand's accomplishment in this year's assessment. Its public deficit has been reined in and brought to a more manageable level, and the efficiency of its labor market also stands out positively (30th). Moreover, labor markets are flexible (44th) and allow for an efficient allocation of talent (34th). However, many challenges will need to be addressed to make Thailand more competitive. One of the biggest areas of concern is the efficiency of its public institutions (74th), which has been deteriorating over the past three years. Property rights for intellectual as well as physical and financial goods remain underprotected (101st), and the worrying security situation imposes a high cost on business (91st). It remains to be seen what impact the new political landscape will have on the economy and whether the new government will succeed in restoring the trust and confidence of the business community.

India ranks 56th in this year's assessment. The country drops five places and demonstrates only minor changes in its competitiveness performance since last year.²⁵ Among the BRICS, India continues to rank on a par with South Africa (50th) and Brazil (53rd) and ahead of Russia (66th), but its gap with China is widening: the score difference between the two economies

has increased sixfold between 2006 and today, the gap expanding from less than 0.1 to 0.6 points.

India continues to be penalized for its mediocre accomplishments in the areas considered to be the basic factors underpinning competitiveness. The country's supply of transport, ICT, and energy infrastructure remains largely insufficient and ill-adapted to the needs business (89th). Indeed, the Indian business community continues to cite infrastructure as the single biggest hindrance to doing business in the country. It must be noted, however, that the situation has been slowly improving since 2006, although this does not translate into a higher ranking because other countries have been improving faster. The picture is similar in the health and basic education pillar (101st). Despite improvements across the board over the past few years, public health and education quality remain a prime cause of concern.

While we observe some encouraging trends in these two areas, the same cannot be said of the country's institutions and macroeconomic environment, the other two dimensions comprising the basic requirements component of the GCI. In the past five years, discontent in the business community about the lack of reforms and the apparent inability of the government to provide a more conducive environment for business has been growing. Corruption (99th) and burdensome regulation (96th) certainly fuel this discontent. Since 2006, India's score in the institutions pillar has plunged from 4.5 to 3.8. Once ranked a satisfactory 37th in this dimension, India now ranks 69th, having dropped 11 places this year alone. Meanwhile, the macroeconomic environment (105th) continues to be characterized by large and repeated public deficits and the highest debt-to-GDP ratio among the BRICS. More recently, the stability of the country's macroeconomic environment is being undermined by high inflation, near or above 10 percent. As a result, India has been hovering around the 100 mark in this pillar for the past five years.

Despite these considerable challenges, India does possess a number of remarkable strengths in the more advanced and complex drivers of competitiveness. This "reversed" pattern of development is characteristic of India. The country boasts a vast domestic market that allows for economies of scale and attracts investors. It can rely on a well-developed and sophisticated financial market (21st) that can channel financial resources to good use, and it boasts reasonably sophisticated (43rd) and innovative (38th) businesses.

Indonesia drops two places this year to 46th, following an impressive improvement of 11 places over the past two years. Indonesia remains one of the best-performing countries within the developing Asia region, behind Malaysia and China yet ahead of India, Vietnam, and the Philippines. The macroeconomic environment (23rd, up 12 places) continues to improve despite rising fears of inflation. Sound fiscal management has brought the budget deficit and public debt down to very low

levels, attributes that contribute to further upgrading the country's credit rating and to raising the country's ranking on the macroeconomic environment pillar to 23rd this year (up from 89th in 2007). The situation is also improving, albeit from a much lower base, in the area of physical infrastructure (76th, up six places), yet the quality of port facilities remains alarming and shows no sign of progress (103rd, down seven places, with a score of 3.6) and the electricity supply continues to be unreliable and scarce (98th). The assessment of public institutions continues to deteriorate, with a 10-place drop in the related pillar (71st), even though Indonesia does relatively well on selected components. Despite efforts to tackle the issue, corruption and bribery remain pervasive and are singled out by business executives as the most problematic factor for doing business in the country. Security, or the lack thereof, is again becoming a concern, and the business community assessed this indicator at levels similar to those seen in 2005 (91st).

Because it is now close to entering the efficiency-driven stage of development, according to the GCI classification, Indonesia's competitiveness increasingly depends on more complex elements, such as market efficiency. Addressing the many rigidities (120th) and inefficiencies of the labor market (94th) would ensure a more efficient allocation of labor. Additional productivity gains could be reaped by boosting technological readiness (94th), which remains very low, with slow and scant adoption of ICT by businesses and the population at large.

Vietnam's competitiveness assessment declines in this edition, dropping six places to 65th. The country loses ground in 10 of the 12 pillars of the GCI and only a significant improvement in the macroeconomic environment (65th, up 20 places) limits its fall in the rankings. Despite this considerable improvement, some macroeconomic challenges remain. The 2010 budget deficit was still too large, at 6 percent of GDP, and inflation moved back to near double-digit levels after having briefly receded the year before. Going forward, Vietnam will have to build on its strengths while addressing the economy's numerous challenges. Among its competitive strengths are its fairly efficient labor market (46th) and its innovation potential (66th) given its stage of development, including its relatively large market size (33rd), which benefits from a particularly large export market.

However, the challenges going forward are numerous and significant. Infrastructure, strained by rapid economic growth, remains a major challenge for the country despite some improvement in recent years, with particular concerns about the quality of roads (123rd) and ports (111th). And although education appears to be satisfactory in terms of quality, enrollment rates at all levels remain low (64th, 103rd, and 110th for primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollments, respectively). In order to further improve its competitiveness,

Vietnam must also continue to strengthen its institutional environment. Regulation is perceived as burdensome (113rd), with the number of procedures (9, 94th) and time (44 days, 119th) required to start a business making this a cumbersome process. In addition, there are concerns regarding the level of intellectual property protection (127th) and, to a lesser extent, the respect of property rights (98th). Finally, corruption is considered frequent and pervasive (104th).

Up 10 places to 75th, the **Philippines** posts one of the largest improvements in this year's rankings. The vast majority of individual indicators composing the GCI improve, sometimes markedly. Yet the challenges are many, especially in the areas at the foundation of any competitive economy, even at an early stage of development.

The quality of the country's public institutions continues to be assessed as poor: the Philippines ranks beyond the 100 mark on each of the 16 related indicators. Issues of corruption and physical security appear particularly acute (127th and 117th, respectively). The state of its infrastructure is improving marginally, but not nearly fast enough to meet the needs of the business sector. The country ranks a mediocre 113th for the overall state of its infrastructure, with particularly low marks for the quality of its seaport (123rd) and airport infrastructure (115th). Finally, despite an enrollment rate of around 90 percent, primary education is characterized by low-quality standards (110th). Against such weaknesses, the macroeconomic situation of the Philippines is more positive: the country is up 14 places to 54th in the macroeconomic environment pillar, thanks to slightly lower public deficit and debt, an improved country credit rating, and inflation that remains under control.

In the other, more complex pillars of the Index, the Philippines continues to have a vast opportunity for improvement. In particular, the largely inflexible and inefficient labor market (113th) has shown very little progress over the past four years. On a more positive note, the country ranks a good 57th in the business sophistication category, thanks to a large quantity of local suppliers, the existence of numerous and well-developed clusters, and an increased presence of Filipino businesses in the higher segments of the value chain. Finally, the sheer size of the domestic market (36th) confers a notable competitive advantage.

Up five places, **Pakistan** (118th) partially bounces back from last year's significant drop in rank. Yet, in several categories, it remains one the poorest performers of the developing Asia region, and indeed of the entire sample of economies. It is particularly worrisome that Pakistan earns its lowest marks, with no sign of improvement, in the most basic areas of competitiveness, namely institutions (107th), infrastructure (115th), health and primary education (121st), and the macroeconomic environment (138th). In order to benefit

from the scale advantages associated with its significant market size (30th), Pakistan will have to decrease regulatory rigidities in the labor market (now ranked 136th) and reduce barriers to domestic and foreign competition in order to render the markets for goods and services more efficient (93rd). Last but not least, boosting the technological adoption of firms and the public at large would allow for considerable productivity increases in the country.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The economic outlook for Latin America shows a relatively rosy picture for the coming years, notwithstanding some uncertainty linked to a possible slowdown in Europe and the United States, both important trading partners. Despite a decrease in GDP of 1.8 percent in 2009, the region has managed to weather the global recession relatively well and has been growing steadily ever since. With a growth rate of around 6 percent in 2010 and expected rates of 4.75 percent in 2011 and 4.25 percent in 2012, the region has closed the output gap and the excess of capacity generated during the recession years, outperforming most advanced economies. However, in some commodity-exporting countries—such as Chile and Brazil, where economic growth is forecasted to reach 6.5 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively, in 2011—some signals of overheating with inflationary pressures have already started to accrue and are becoming increasingly worrisome.

The region's overall positive performance is linked both to an improvement in some competitiveness fundamentals, such as sounder fiscal and monetary policies and buoyant internal demand, and to favorable external conditions, including a robust demand for commodities from China and the progressive recovery of importing economies, notably the United States.

In terms of competitiveness, many countries have experienced significant improvements. Mexico (up eight positions), Peru (up six), Bolivia (up five), and Brazil (also up five) register the largest improvements, while Panama (up four) Ecuador (up four), Argentina (up two), Barbados (up one), and Uruguay (also up one) have seen more moderate progress. The rest of the countries in the region have either remained stable like Colombia, or have slightly declined. The highest drops in the region have been experienced in some countries of Central America—for example, in Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Jamaica—mainly due to a deterioration of the security conditions.

In order to keep the positive momentum going, Latin America and the Caribbean will need to address some of the persistent challenges that constrain its competitiveness. While the region is vast and heterogeneous as a whole, four main key challenges that affect each country differently can be highlighted: (1) weak institutions with high costs associated with a lack of physical security; (2) poor development of infrastructure;

(3) an inefficient allocation of production and human resources; and, increasingly, (4) a lag in innovation vis-à-vis more developed, but also emerging, economies, as discussed in Box 4. Addressing these challenges in the next decade will be crucial to ensure the economic and social progress of the region.

Chile, at 31st—one position down but with a slight improvement in its score this year—remains the most competitive economy in the region. A solid institutional framework (26th) with a high level of trust in the rule of law and transparent public governance mechanisms, coupled with a sound and traditionally counter-cyclical macroeconomic policy (14th), have set solid foundations that have allowed Chile to grow at a steady pace since the early 1990s and benefit from one of the highest per capita incomes in the region. Early measures to open and liberalize its markets by introducing high levels of domestic (24th) and foreign (17th) competition, a relatively flexible labor market (49th), and one of the most sophisticated and efficient financial markets (21st) have also helped the country to maintain its long-term growth prospects in the past decades. Moreover, in recent years, the increase in international prices of commodities such as copper has provided Chile with an important source of revenue that has boosted the economic prospects of the country: GDP growth forecasts are at 6.5 percent for 2011 and 5.1 percent for 2012. This source of growth should provide the government with enough financial muscle to undertake the reconstruction needed after the 2009 earthquake without jeopardizing public finances, and to invest in those areas where the country depicts a weaker performance.

As Chile moves quickly toward higher levels of rent and the next stage of development, the solid basic requirements and efficiency enhancers that have paved the way for the economic success of the country thus far will give way to innovation, a pillar where at present Chile is lagging behind. Companies with low investment in R&D (60th) and a weak capacity for innovation (66th) act in an innovation environment characterized by relatively low-quality scientific research institutions (51st) and weak university-industry collaboration in R&D (44th). Moreover, the perceived poor quality of the overall educational system (87th)—especially of primary education (123rd), along with poor results in math and science (124th)—hinder the capacity of the economy to generate, diffuse, and use knowledge that can be brought into the market in the shape of new products or services. Making sufficient progress on this front is the major challenge that Chile will face in the next decade.

Barbados, at 42nd place, moves up one position in the rankings despite a severe deterioration of its macroeconomic stability. The decline in tourism resulting from the economic downturn has had a serious negative impact on the island's general economy as well

as its public finances in recent years. A large and rising government debt coupled with persistent budget deficits and a low national savings rate highlight some significant weaknesses that can affect the future capacity of the country to undertake the necessary investments to boost its competitiveness performance. Notwithstanding these weaknesses, Barbados can still leverage its strengths in terms of its stable, transparent, and reliable institutions (18th), high-quality infrastructures (22nd), and excellent educational system (ranked 5th in terms of primary education quality, 15th for the entire system, and 10th for the quality of math and science education).

Panama, for the second consecutive year, depicts the strongest competitive position in Central America and is the only country in the isthmus that manages to improve its performance, entering the top 50 at 49th position. The country has remained relatively stable in most competitiveness drivers. Overall, it benefits from important strengths in its efficient financial market (16th), solid transport infrastructures (39th), and very good technological adoption (12th), especially through FDI, where it is ranked 4th. In dynamic terms, it is important to highlight the progress the country has made in the quality of its port and air transport infrastructure (5th and 15th, respectively) and its fostering of stronger domestic competition (43rd). Notwithstanding these advantages, the country still faces important weaknesses in terms of education, where it demonstrates a relatively low level of secondary education enrollment (99th) and an overall poor quality of its educational system (131st). Panama also struggles with rigidities in its labor market (109th), low levels of public trust of politicians (109th), insufficient judicial independence (133rd), and favoritism in the decisions of government officials (120th)—a situation that has deteriorated in the past years.

Brazil improves five places to rank 53rd overall. The country benefits from several competitive strengths, including one of the world's largest internal markets (10th) and a sophisticated business environment (31st), thus allowing for important economies of scale and scope. Moreover, the country has one of the most efficient financial markets (40th) and one of the highest rates of technological adoption (47th) and innovation (44th) in the region. On a less positive note, Brazil still suffers from weaknesses that hinder its capacity to fulfill its tremendous competitive potential. The lagging quality of its overall infrastructure (104th) despite its Growth Acceleration Programme (PAC), its macroeconomic imbalances (115th), the poor overall quality of its educational system (115th), the rigidities in its labor market (121st), and insufficient progress to boost competition (132nd) are areas of increasing concern.

With one of the highest improvements in the regional rankings, moving up eight spots, **Mexico** occupies 58th position this year. The country's efforts to boost competition—although it remains an important weakness (103rd)—and its regulatory improvements

that facilitate entrepreneurial dynamism by reducing the number of procedures (34th) and the time (35th) required to start a business seem to be paying off, contributing to an improvement of the overall business environment. This development, coupled with the country's traditional competitive strengths such as its large internal market size (12th), fairly good transport infrastructure (47th), sound macroeconomic policies (39th), and strong levels of technological adoption (58th) have led Mexico to improve its competitive edge.

However, the country still suffers from important weaknesses that are holding back its capacity to further enhance competitiveness. Not much progress has been made in addressing the flaws in the public institutional framework (109th). Despite many efforts to fight organized crime, security concerns still exact a high price from the business community (139th). Adopting and implementing policies to boost domestic competition (107th), especially in strategic sectors such as ICT, energy, and retailing, along with additional reforms to render the labor market more efficient (114th) are still needed to increase the efficiency of the Mexican economy. Moreover, as the country continues to grow and move toward a higher stage of development and production costs rise, sustainable growth and higher wages will increasingly call for further reforms and investment to improve the educational and innovation systems. The current overall poor quality of the educational system (107th), insufficient company spending in R&D (79th), and limited innovation capacity (76th) can jeopardize the future ability of the country to compete internationally in higher-value-added sectors.

Costa Rica, at 61st position, declines slightly in this year's rankings. The main reasons for this drop are the perceived deterioration in the country's sense of security (97th)—a common feature of almost all Central American economies—and the lack of improvement to its transport infrastructure (121st), caused by insufficient maintenance and investment. These two areas, in addition to the macroeconomic imbalances seen in its high budget deficit (103rd) and inflation (100th), the excessive red tape that makes it cumbersome and time consuming to start a new business, and a scarcity of financial resources for the private sector—be it through equity finance (121st) or loans (119th)—are the most important constraints to the country's competitive potential. With solid economic growth over the past two years and fairly rosy forecasts of around 4.5 percent GDP growth rates for the coming years, the country should use this window of opportunity to address these challenges and leverage its many important strengths.

Notwithstanding these challenges, Costa Rica still depicts a fairly strong overall position in the region thanks to its friendly policies toward trade, with low trade tariffs (44th) and few constraints on FDI, and its strong educational system—both in terms of

pre-university enrollment rates and overall quality (23th). Moreover, the country presents strong levels of technological adoption (44th) with many companies in high-tech industries, as well as solid business sophistication (35th) and innovation (35th). All these factors facilitate the creation, diffusion, and adoption of new knowledge that, if properly brought into the market, can generate significant benefits.

With a stable performance, **Uruguay** moves up one place to 63rd position. The country leverages its traditional competitiveness strengths: its transparent and well-functioning public institutions (35th), its high rates of education enrollment (16th for primary education and 25th for tertiary education), and its stable policies that encourage FDI (6th) allow the country to gain access to technology transfers (9th). Moreover, its rapid economic growth of the past years—with annual growth rates of around 6.5 percent since 2004, 2.9 percent in 2009 (a result of the global downturn), and 8.5 percent in 2010—has allowed the country to regain a greater macroeconomic stability, climbing from 107th to 59th place. Economic growth has been led by private consumption and rising international commodity prices, which in the last year has allowed a reduction of the government deficit and the overall level of public debt. However, despite this progress, inflationary pressures (110th) and the reduction of the national savings rate (84th) hint to an overheating of the economy, which can bring about significant macroeconomic distress if not properly tackled. Moreover, as Uruguay keeps growing and moves steadily toward a higher stage of development, policies to increase domestic competition (today ranked 92nd) that would incentivize higher business-sector investment in R&D (56th) and innovation capacity (65th) will become increasingly important.

As in recent editions, **Peru** at 67th place continues to move upward in the rankings. Its improvements in macroeconomic stability (52nd), thanks to a better control of inflation and a reduction of the government deficit and debt, coupled with a friendlier environment for entrepreneurship with fewer procedures (34th) and less time (91st) needed to start a business, have contributed to strengthening the country's competitive edge. Moreover, the consolidation of the efficiency gains in both the labor (43rd) and financial (38th) markets, the relatively large size of the domestic market (43rd), and the country's openness to international trade and FDI have also contributed to sustaining Peru's competitiveness progress in the past four years.

Notwithstanding these past improvements, Peru's economy still faces a number of important challenges that hamper its competitiveness potential. A relatively weak public institutional environment (103rd), an insufficiently developed transport infrastructure network (93rd), an educational system in need of higher quality (128th), and the very low level of innovation (113th) are areas for further effort. The impressive economic

Box 4: The innovation challenge for Latin America

The rapid and robust recovery of Latin America from the global economic downturn has demonstrated the economic and financial strength of the region. Efforts to maintain a stable macroeconomic framework coupled with a buoyant international demand for commodities and strong internal consumption have paved the way for this good result and for positive forecasts for its future economic growth. This optimistic outlook has led many to speak about a “Latin American decade” to describe the expectations of economic progress for the region, similar to that experienced in many Asian economies in the past decade.

Notwithstanding past improvements and positive prospects, the persistence of low productivity rates casts some doubt about the capacity of the region to sustain this recent economic growth in the long run.¹ Overall, the region still suffers from important bottlenecks that hamper competitiveness. Among these are physical insecurity, a weak institutional framework, poor infrastructure, and, in some cases, low levels of competition and rigid labor markets.

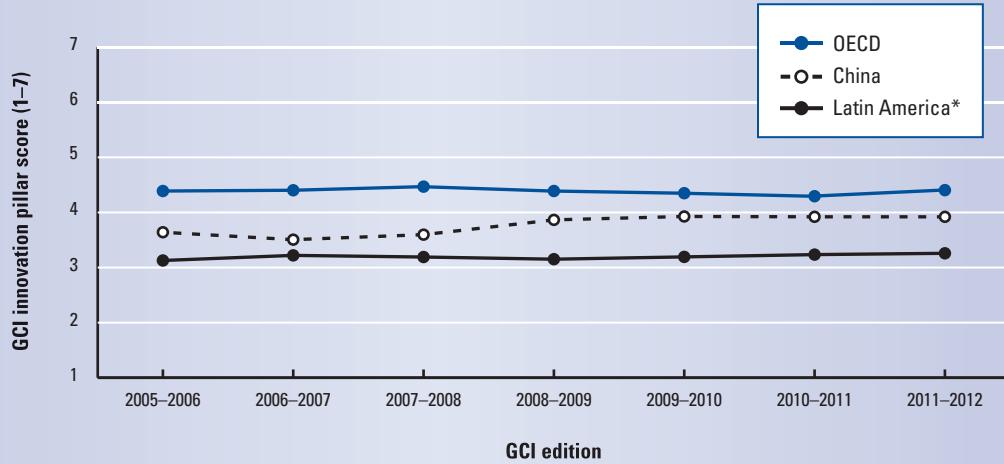
Moreover, as several countries steadily move toward higher stages of development, a new challenge gains increasing importance: the need to boost innovation. Innovation is widely recognized as one of the most important engines behind productivity gains and societal progress. Innovation, defined broadly as the capacity to bring new ideas into the market,

allows companies—and countries—to shift toward higher-value-added activities, secure higher-paid jobs, and address important societal challenges such as climate change, pollution, and poor health.

Traditionally, innovation has been dominated by developed economies. However, the global landscape of innovation is rapidly changing with the appearance of new players. In the past decade, emerging economies such as China have boosted their innovation performance, becoming important centers of R&D investment, publications, and patent applications.² While innovation is a broader concept than technological development, these indicators show the sharp rise of the capacity of the new players to generate new knowledge.

In this changing context, Latin America seems to trail many other countries. The Global Competitiveness Index includes several indicators that measure the conditions and performance of innovation. As Figure 1 shows, on average, Latin America has had a relatively stable innovation performance in recent years, although it is still lagging substantially behind Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) economies. Moreover, while some countries such as China have started to catch up with advanced economies, Latin America has not managed to start converging yet.

Figure 1: Trends in the GCI innovation pillar score, 2005–11



* The Latin American average includes Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay. Together these countries represent more than 90 percent of the regional GDP.

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The innovation challenge for Latin America (*cont'd.*)

While innovation performance is not homogeneous across the region, with some countries (such as Brazil and Chile) performing better than others (such as Argentina and Peru), all countries in the region underperform vis-à-vis the OECD average and rapidly emerging economies such as China.

In order to boost their innovation potential, countries in Latin America will have to invest more and better in innovation as well as develop environments that are more conducive to it. Higher investment in innovation will require a larger allocation of public and private resources toward education and training activities and R&D. In order to enhance the efficiency of these investments, countries will need to identify those areas where they can reach a meaningful critical mass to achieve competitive advantages. Moreover, better enabling environments for innovation will require boosting competition so that firms engage in innovation activities to differentiate their product or service offering; reforming the educational and training systems in the country to improve their quality and ensure a better alignment with the changing requirements of firms; and incentivizing the use of information and communication technologies throughout the economy. In addition, governments will also have to ensure sufficient access to financial resources

to undertake risk-taking initiatives, develop a better protection of intellectual property rights, and engage in more active innovation-led procurement policies in order to accelerate the creation of new markets for innovative products and services.

In recent years, the region has become increasingly aware of the need to boost innovation in order to facilitate the transition toward higher productivity models. While several countries, such as Chile, have designed and implemented pro-innovation policies, more effort should be made to strengthen the innovation systems in the region. The current positive economic outlook provides a very good opportunity to adopt the required reforms and investments needed and to start bridging the productivity gap.

Notes

1 IADB 2010.

2 European Commission 2011.

Table 1: Innovation investment, conditions, and performance

	OECD	China	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Argentina	Peru	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
INNOVATION PILLAR	4.4	29	3.9	44	3.5	46	3.5	57	3.3
Enabling environment									
Competition	4.8	66	4.3	132	3.6	23	4.9	128	3.7
Quality of math and science education	4.6	31	4.7	127	2.7	87	2.8	83	3.7
Quality of education system	4.4	54	4.0	115	3.0	124	3.4	72	3.7
ICT use	4.9	74	2.5	63	2.7	56	3.0	78	2.5
Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	16	4.4	52	3.9	47	4.0	45	4.0
Intellectual property protection	4.9	47	4.0	84	3.2	63	3.6	86	3.2
Venture capital availability	3.1	22	3.5	52	2.8	34	3.1	49	2.9
Investment									
Company spending on R&D	4.2	23	4.2	30	3.8	60	3.1	76	3.0
Quality of scientific research institutions	5.0	38	4.3	42	4.1	51	4.0	69	3.6
University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	29	4.5	38	4.2	44	4.1	43	4.1
Availability of scientists and engineers	4.8	33	4.6	91	3.8	29	4.7	77	4.0
Performance									
Capacity for innovation	4.3	23	4.2	31	3.8	66	3.0	59	3.2
Utility patents per million population	89.8	46	2.0	60	0.9	53	1.3	76	0.1

Note: The score on the innovation pillar is composed of a subset of the variables that appear in the table above.

outlook for the next years, with GDP growth rates forecasted at 7.5 percent for 2011 and 5.8 percent for 2012 thanks to high mineral prices, provides a good opportunity to undertake the necessary investments and reforms to address its pending competitive limitations.

In the same position as last year, **Colombia** at 68th place experiences an improvement in its overall score, which goes up from 4.14 last year to 4.20. The competitive strengths of the country cluster around a sound and stable macroeconomic environment (42nd) characterized by a low inflation rate and manageable levels of public debt and deficit; an improving educational system with a high level of enrollment and, although still a challenge, rising quality (72nd); and a large domestic market (28th). On the other hand, despite the sustained efforts of the government to improve social pacification and eradicate organized crime, security concerns (138th) remain very high on the list of factors dragging down its competitive potential. In addition, improved regulation to foster domestic competition (124th) and facilitate a more efficient allocation of resources, as well as further investments to improve the transport infrastructure (105th), are needed.

Argentina remains fairly stable this year at 85th, rising two positions in the rankings. The extraordinary competitive potential of the country that benefits from a large domestic market size (22nd) and a population that has a fairly high level of education, with one of the highest tertiary education enrollment rates in the region (21st), remains unfulfilled because of both a lack of trust in its institutions (134th) and the large inefficiencies in its allocation of goods (137th), as well as labor (131st) and financial (126th) resources. More precisely, the country's low public trust of politicians (138th), the uncertainties and favoritism in the decisions of government officials (139th), and the poor assessment of government efficiency (138th) contribute to weakening the foundations of the country's institutional framework. Excessive red tape (131st) that benefits the expansion of the informal economy, enduring distortions of domestic competition (140th), and high barriers to trade (142nd) bring about an inefficient allocation of resources in the goods market. Moreover, a lack of confidence in the financial system (116th) hinders the economy's capacity to mobilize and channel financial resources in an efficient manner. The result is that businesses in the country face difficulties in accessing equity through local markets (114th), loans (134th), or venture capital (129th) to finance their investment decisions. Finally, the progressive deterioration of the country's macroeconomic stability (62nd), which was firmly controlled after the 2001 crisis with the adoption of pro-cyclical policies and a two-digit inflation rate, casts additional worrisome uncertainties about the sustainability of its economic growth. Unless these weaknesses are addressed and structural reforms introduced, the high growth that the economy has experienced since 2003

is unlikely to continue, especially once favorable international conditions and high food prices start to fade. This could lead the economy back into the erratic fluctuations of the past, characterized by high expansionary periods followed by deep recessions.

This edition of the GCR analyzes the competitiveness of **Belize** for the first time. The country ranks 123rd, due to weak institutions (120th), especially in terms of lack of security (122nd), poor infrastructure, and an insufficient level of competition that hinders efficient allocation of resources in the goods market. Moreover, while the country scores well in terms of primary education enrollment with virtually universal schooling, the rate of people attending higher education is very low (105th), as is the quality of the overall educational system (126th). Policies addressing these weaknesses will help boosting the competitive edge of the country.

Venezuela (124th) continues to fall in the rankings, despite a slight improvement in its overall score. The poor quality of the country's public institutions is ranked the worst in the sample at 142nd place. This dismal showing, coupled with severe weaknesses in its markets efficiency—especially for its goods and labor markets, where the country repeats as the worst performer—and a deterioration in the macroeconomic stability have led Venezuela to feature at the bottom of the region and among the least competitive countries in the world. Despite being at the forefront in of its tertiary education enrollment rate (8th), the overall quality of the educational system is weak (121st). This, added to a lack of sophisticated businesses (124th) and poor innovation potential (126th), critically constrain the competitiveness performance of the country.

Haiti is included in the analysis for the first time and comes in at 141st place. The country suffers from important weaknesses in many areas and is still recovering from the consequences of the devastating earthquake of 2010. Nevertheless, some positive aspects of its macroeconomic environment, its openness to trade, and its flexible labor market bode well for the country's future and could provide a fruitful basis for future reforms. We hope that Haiti's inclusion in the GCR will help guide and define the strategic agenda for its reconstruction, putting its economy on a more solid footing and contributing to eradicating poverty in the country.

Middle East and North Africa

Over the past year, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has been affected by a great deal of turbulence that will have an impact on national competitiveness and might further exacerbate the competitiveness gap between the Gulf economies and the rest of the region. This trend is reflected in this year's GCI results, where most Gulf countries continue to move up in the rankings, while the competitiveness of many countries from North Africa and the Levant stagnates

or deteriorates. Box 5 further analyzes how the Arab Spring could influence competitiveness in the region. One country, Yemen, has been added to the sample this year and enters at 138th position.

Qatar reaffirms its position as the most competitive economy in the region by moving up three places to 14th position, sustained by improvements in its macroeconomic environment, business sophistication, and innovation. Its strong performance in terms of competitiveness rests on solid foundations made up of a high-quality institutional framework where it ranks 14th overall, a stable macroeconomic environment (5th), and an efficient goods market (17th). Low levels of corruption and undue influence on government decisions, high efficiency of government institutions, and high levels of security are the cornerstones of the country's very solid institutional framework. These institutional attributes provide good foundations for efficiency. Going forward, as noted in previous editions of this *Report*, reducing the country's vulnerability to commodity price fluctuations will require diversification into other sectors of the economy and reinforcing some areas of competitiveness. Despite efforts to strengthen the financial sector, its trustworthiness and confidence and the soundness of banks are assessed as low by the business community (80th) and legal rights of borrowers and lenders are seen as underprotected (105th). Given its high wage level, diversification into other sectors will require the country to raise productivity by continuing to promote a greater use of the latest technologies (33rd) and by fostering more openness to foreign competition, currently ranked at 53rd—reflecting barriers to international trade and investment.

Saudi Arabia maintains the second-best place in the region and moves up by four ranks to reach 17th position. The country has seen a number of improvements to its competitiveness in recent years, which have resulted in a solid institutional framework, efficient markets, and sophisticated businesses. Improvements to the institutional framework (up by nine places)—in particular, a better assessment of the security situation by business (4th) and stronger private institutions (17th), as well as better macroeconomic results—have contributed to a better positioning in this year's GCI. The macroeconomic environment benefitted from rising energy prices, which buoyed the budget balance into surplus in 2010, although it still remained significantly below pre-crisis levels. Additionally, the country's largest stimulus package among the G-20 contributed to improving infrastructure in the country.

As much as the recent developments are commendable, the country faces important challenges going forward. Health and education do not reach the standards of other countries at similar income levels. While some progress is visible in health outcomes and the quality of education is increasing quickly, improvements are taking place from a low level. As a result,

Box 5: Arab Spring and the GCI competitiveness assessment

The events now being called the *Arab Spring* began sweeping across the region in early 2011, bringing about political change and creating expectations of increased prosperity over time. *The Global Competitiveness Report* covers a number of countries that were affected by these events and notes shifts in the competitiveness performance of some economies. However, the full extent of the impact of the Arab Spring could not be captured this year because of lags in data.

Statistical data used in the Global Competitive Index (GCI), which accounts for about one third of the variables, dates back to 2010 and in some cases earlier, and therefore does not capture the changing situation. The Executive Opinion Survey (Survey), which includes the remaining data, was carried out between February and May 2011 and captures the turbulence and political change in the region to varying degrees. In one case, Libya, social unrest was so disruptive that the data could not be collected, making the inclusion of the country not possible in this year's edition of the *Report*. Tunisia and Egypt, where the events peaked in mid January and mid February with the resignation of their respective presidents, are the only countries where the Survey data captured the situation in the wake of the political change. For both countries, the GCI ranking drops considerably—by 13 places for Egypt and 8 for Tunisia. In both countries, the drop likely reflects increased uncertainty regarding the future direction of economic policy as well as higher public awareness of the countries' structural weaknesses, resulting mainly in poorer assessments of different aspects of public and private institutions and, to a lesser degree, also deteriorating goods and labor markets efficiency. Similar developments can be observed in some other countries from North Africa and the Levant, notably Jordan, Lebanon, and Algeria.

The extent to which competitiveness is affected varies across countries and is impossible to quantify at this early stage. The full impact of political change on national competitiveness will thus be captured only in the next iteration of this *Report*.

the country continues to occupy low ranks in the health and primary education pillar (61st), and room for improvement remains on the higher education and training pillar (36th). Boosting these areas, in addition to fostering a more efficient labor market (50th), are of great significance to Saudi Arabia given the growing numbers of its young people who will enter the labor market over the next years. More efficient use of talent will increase in importance as global talent shortages loom on the horizon and the country attempts to diversify its economy, which will require a more skilled and educated workforce. Last but not least, the use of the latest technologies can be enhanced (43rd); this is an

area where Saudi Arabia continues to lag behind other Gulf economies.

Israel ranks 22nd in this year's GCI, gaining ground for the second year in a row after having previously declined in the rankings. The country's main strengths remain its world-class capacity for innovation (6th), which rests on highly innovative businesses that benefit from the presence of the world's best research institutions, geared toward the needs of the business sector. The excellent innovation capacity, which is additionally supported by the government's public procurement policies, is reflected in the country's high number of patents (4th). Its favorable financial environment (10th), particularly the solid availability of venture capital (2nd), has further contributed to making Israel an innovation powerhouse; these elements have become stronger in the course of the past year. Challenges to maintaining and improving national competitiveness relate to the need for continued upgrading of institutions (33rd) and a renewed focus on raising the bar in terms of the quality of education. If not addressed, poor educational outcomes, in particular in the area of math and science (79th), could undermine the country's innovation-driven competitiveness strategy over the longer term. As in previous years, the security situation remains fragile and imposes a high cost on business (74th). Room for improvement also remains with respect to the macroeconomic environment (53rd), where increased budgetary discipline with a view to reducing debt levels would help the country maintain stability and support economic growth going into the future.

For the second year in a row, the **United Arab Emirates** loses two places in the GCI to take the 27th position. The drop reflects deterioration in a number of areas, but the most striking is the country's loss of its ability to harness the latest technologies for productivity improvements. The country's overall competitiveness reflects the high quality of its infrastructure, where it ranks a very good 8th, as well as its highly efficient goods markets (10th). Strong macroeconomic stability (11th) and some positive aspects of the country's institutions—such as an improving public trust in politicians (8th) and high government efficiency (5th)—round up the list of competitive advantages. However, over recent years, we have observed a lower assessment of institutions overall—an assessment that was probably affected by the particular severity of the country's economic crisis. The resulting reorientation of the country's development model will demand solid foundations in competitiveness and a continuation of competitiveness-enhancing structural reforms to reduce the risk of asset bubbles and put economic development on a more stable footing. Priorities in this context should include further investment to boost health and educational outcomes. Raising the bar with respect to education will require not only measures to improve the quality of teaching and the relevance of curricula,

but also incentivizing the population to attend schools at the primary and secondary levels.

Tunisia, the country where the Arab Spring began, drops by eight positions to 40th place overall, likely reflecting instability of the business environment during the uprising (see also Box 5) as well as a heightened awareness of a number of challenges the country is facing. These include a less favorable assessment of the quality of public and private institutions, which drops from 23rd last year to 41st this year. The institutional framework is perceived as more prone to corruption and government favoritism, and the judiciary as less independent, than in previous years. Not surprisingly, the security situation—one of the country's main competitive advantages in the past—takes a much higher toll on business activity in this year's GCI, dropping from 14th to 47th.

However, the fact that the events have not affected two of the country's core competitive strengths bodes well for the future. First, Tunisia continues to display solid educational outcomes, which remain significantly above the North African average not only in terms of quality (33rd), but also for participation at the primary and secondary levels. And second, a healthy macroeconomic environment was maintained so the country's new government will benefit from manageable levels of public debt and a low budget deficit. Despite these strengths, the future economic agenda is challenging. It will require that political leaders not lose sight of the long-term picture by resisting public pressures that might take the focus off competitiveness-enhancing reforms and investments. Providing the country's youth with employment opportunities in the future will require not only more efficient and flexible labor markets and a more meritocratic business culture, but also business activity must be unleashed by creating a business environment that is more conducive to vibrant and healthy competition, notably by reducing domestic barriers to market entry—presently constrained by red tape and high taxes—and by lowering import tariffs.

Similar to Tunisia, **Egypt** drops 13 places to 94th in this year's GCI rankings. Recent events brought to light the country's numerous challenges, a number of which are among the root causes of the uprising. The country's new political leadership will need to address several competitive challenges, starting with a reform of the labor market, which suffers from an inefficient use of available talent, rigid labor regulations, and little cooperation between labor and employers. Yet unleashing job creation will also necessitate boosting demand for labor by establishing a framework that would allow for more vibrant domestic competition and greater openness to trade and FDI. Combined with the country's large market size and its potential for increasing exports given its proximity to the large European market, competitiveness-enhancing reforms could efficiently enhance business activity in the shorter to medium term. A longer-term issue that remains to be tackled

is the overhaul of the educational system, which needs to gear educational outcomes more strongly toward the needs of the business community and ensure high enrollment. Contrary to Tunisia, the macroeconomic situation in Egypt is less favorable than the country's other indicators. Although public debt has been reduced in the past, the fiscal deficit and inflation continue to burden the economy. Going forward, providing Egypt's population with opportunities and prosperity in the future will require putting the country on a higher and more sustainable growth path. This can be achieved only by resisting pressures against the reform process in these challenging times and focusing on a competitiveness-enhancing agenda that will raise the economy's productivity levels.

The regional rankings close with **Yemen**, which enters the GCI sample for the first time at 138th place. The low ranking reflects the numerous challenges the country faces in order to improve competitiveness and enhance economic growth. Among the limitations to be addressed on a priority basis, given the country's factor-driven stage of development, are its weak institutional framework (140th) as it relates to both public-sector and private-sector governance and its poor educational and health outcomes (127th), as well as its underdeveloped infrastructure (132nd). Tackling these challenges would enable the country to experience some productivity improvements, building on strengths such as its market size, the economy's openness to trade, and its flexible labor markets.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has grown impressively over the last 15 years. It has bounced back rapidly from the global economic crisis, and its growth rates continue to exceed the global average. Indeed, some African countries improve with respect to national competitiveness this year. South Africa and Mauritius remain in the top half of the rankings, having advanced since last year. There have also been measurable improvements across specific areas in a number of other African countries. On the other hand, some significant declines have registered in countries that were previously striding ahead. More generally, sub-Saharan Africa as a whole lags behind the rest of the world in competitiveness, requiring efforts across many areas to place the region on a firmly sustainable growth and development path going forward. For a discussion of the recent trends in competitiveness of the sub-Saharan African countries, see Box 6.

South Africa moves up by four places to attain 50th position this year, remaining the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa and the second-placed among the BRICS economies. The country benefits from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards (it is ranked 25th in the market size pillar). It also does well on measures of the quality of institutions and factor allocation, such as intellectual

property protection (30th), property rights (30th), the accountability of its private institutions (3rd), and its goods market efficiency (32nd). Particularly impressive is the country's financial market development (4th), indicating high confidence in South Africa's financial markets at a time when trust is returning only slowly in many other parts of the world. South Africa also does reasonably well in more complex areas such as business sophistication (38th) and innovation (41st), benefiting from good scientific research institutions (30th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (26th).

These combined attributes make South Africa the most competitive economy in the region. However, in order to further enhance its competitiveness the country will need to address some weaknesses. South Africa ranks 95th in labor market efficiency, with rigid hiring and firing practices (139th), a lack of flexibility in wage determination by companies (138th), and significant tensions in labor-employer relations (138th). Efforts must also be made to increase the university enrollment rate of only 15 percent, which places the country 97th overall, in order to better develop its innovation potential. In addition, South Africa's infrastructure, although good by regional standards, requires upgrading (62nd). The poor security situation remains another important obstacle to doing business in South Africa. The business costs of crime and violence (136th) and the sense that the police are unable to provide protection from crime (95th) do not contribute to an environment that fosters competitiveness. Another major concern remains the health of the workforce, which is ranked 129th out of 142 economies—the result of high rates of communicable diseases and poor health indicators more generally.

Mauritius is ranked 54th this year, up one place since last year, the second-highest ranked country in the region after South Africa. The country benefits from strong and transparent public institutions, with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and an efficient government. Private institutions are rated as highly accountable (19th), with effective auditing and accounting standards and strong investor protection. The country's infrastructure is well developed by regional standards, particularly its ports, air transport, and fixed telephony. Its health standards are also impressive compared with those of other sub-Saharan African countries. Further, its goods markets are efficient (28th).

However, efforts continue to be required in the area of education. Educational enrollment rates remain low at all levels, and its educational system gets only mediocre marks for quality. Beyond its educational weaknesses, its labor markets could be made more efficient—it has stringent hiring and firing laws (82nd) and wages that are not flexibly determined (107th), reducing the incentive for job creation in the country.

Rwanda moves up by 10 places this year to 70th position, placing third in the sub-Saharan African

Box 6: Is Sub-Saharan Africa's competitiveness improving?

Sub-Saharan Africa has seen an economic resurgence over the past decade. According to the International Monetary Fund, GDP growth on the continent averaged 5.5 percent annually between 2000 and 2010; the same rate is also expected in 2011. This is higher than the global average of 4.4 percent, and well above the projected advanced economy growth rate of 2.4 percent. Although the region experienced a small dip in growth in 2009 to below 3 percent, it is notable that Africa's growth remained positive while the global economy actually contracted. Africa has clearly weathered the global economic crisis better than many other parts of the world.

Given Africa's recent impressive economic performance, the question of whether the growth can be expected to continue into the future remains. Future growth would require that the recent growth surge be based on improvements in competitiveness and productivity. There is no doubt that the key driver of the recent growth surge was the increase in commodity prices, which does not necessarily translate into higher productivity unless it is accompanied by appropriate measures and policies. It has also been argued that one of the main reasons Africa has been less affected by the global economic crisis than some other regions, notably many advanced economies, was not its strong productivity fundamentals but the limited integration of most of the region's economies, especially their financial markets, into the global economy. Although this fact sheltered African economies over the shorter term, it will hold back their development over the longer term.

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) provides a useful diagnostic of how African countries are faring in terms of putting into place the fundamentals that will keep them growing quickly—indeed, that will get them onto the higher growth trajectory needed to ensure the rapid increases in living standards seen in other developing regions, such as much of emerging Asia.

It is clear from the discussion in the chapter that much remains to be achieved across most of Africa in order to make the region more competitive. Only two African economies, South Africa and Mauritius, are in the top half of the GCI rankings; in fact, among the bottom 20 economies, 13 hail from the region. However, given recent achievements, a pertinent question is whether Africa is going in the right direction. In other words, have African countries been improving their competitiveness?

In order to get a sense of the progress that has been made and the extent of the region's convergence with other countries, Figure 1 shows the trend in Africa's average GCI scores, based on the constant sample of African countries that have been included since the GCI was introduced in 2005. Africa's average performance is compared with that of the Organisation

for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average, providing a sense of how Africa's competitiveness has compared over the period with that of the world's most advanced economies.

As the figure shows, over the seven-year period there has been mild convergence in terms of score with that of the OECD. Specifically, the average score for the OECD remained stable at 4.9 (out of a maximum of 7) over the period, whereas the average score for the sub-Saharan African countries improved by 0.3, going up from 3.4 in 2005 to 3.7 in 2011. Since 2005, therefore, the results show that African countries have made some improvements in their competitiveness fundamentals. African countries have introduced more sustainable fiscal policies, better managed inflation, and reduced their debt (often in the context of international efforts on Least Developed Countries' debt reduction). Some have gone further, addressing fundamental structural rigidities by divesting from private-sector activity, opening up some publicly dominated sectors—such as telecommunications—and improving market efficiency, particularly labor markets.

This trend is accompanied by a more optimistic outlook for the future. Figure 2 shows the responses to a question in the Executive Opinion Survey, which asks business leaders about the likelihood of a recession over the next year in economy in which they operate. As the figure indicates, since 2005, when business leaders from the OECD were only slightly more optimistic about their countries' economic prospects, those from sub-Saharan Africa have been measurably more positive, particularly over the past two years. Recently they have also been getting closer to the understandably high comparative optimism of business leaders operating in China.

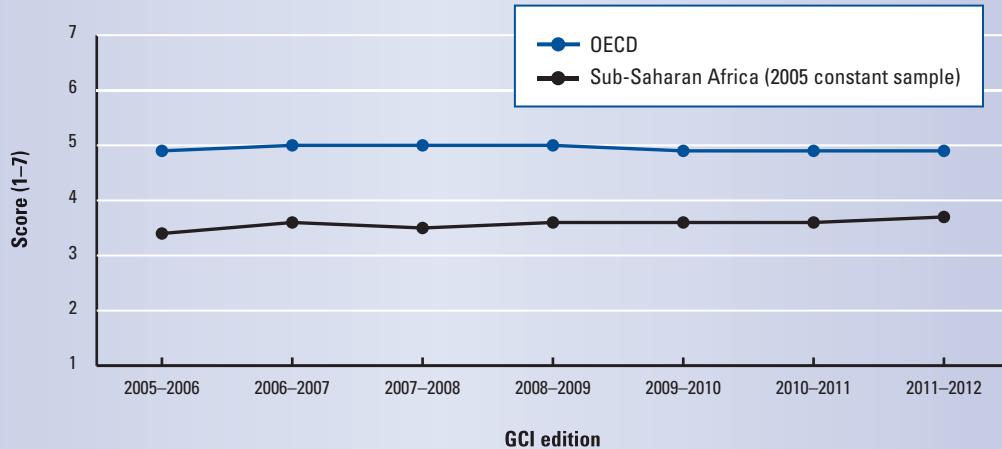
Yet despite recent positive trends and perspectives, Figure 1 also shows that Africa's competitiveness continues to lag significantly behind those of more advanced economies. It is therefore clear that much remains to be achieved to ensure that the recent strong growth continues into the future. The GCI results indicate that among the areas most in need of improvement are upgrading infrastructure, improving educational systems, and developing the more solid institutional structures required to support rapid economic development.

Indeed, to complement the analysis in the chapter, Figure 3 shows the most problematic factors for African countries from the perspective of Africa's business leaders. As the figure illustrates, access to financing, corruption, and an inadequate supply of infrastructure are seen to be significant hindrances to doing business in Africa. These are issues that must be tackled in order facilitate the wealth and job creation that is still so needed in the region.

(Cont'd.)

Box 6: Is Sub-Saharan Africa's competitiveness improving? (cont'd.)

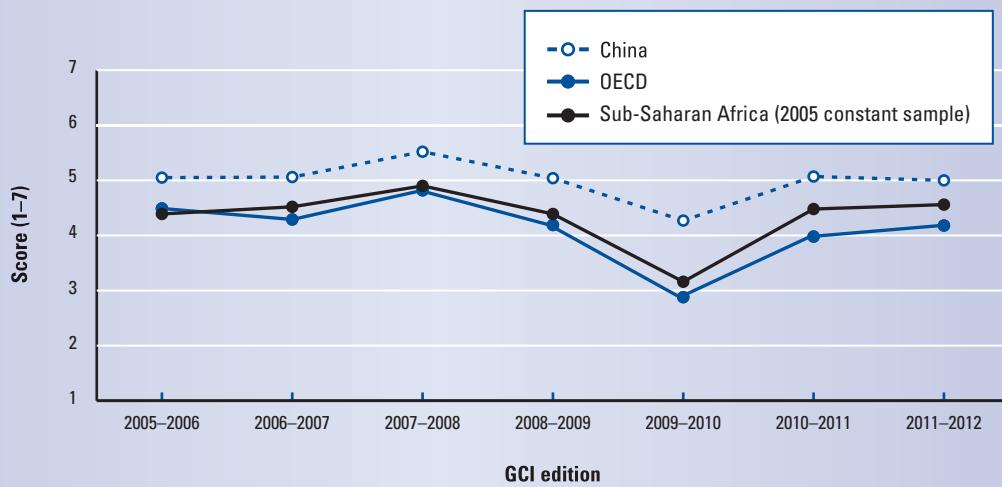
Figure 1: Trends in GCI scores, 2005–11



Source: Authors' calculations based on the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Reports*, various years.

Note: Seventeen sub-Saharan countries are included in the constant sample average: namely Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Figure 2: Recession expectations in the business community, 2005–11



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

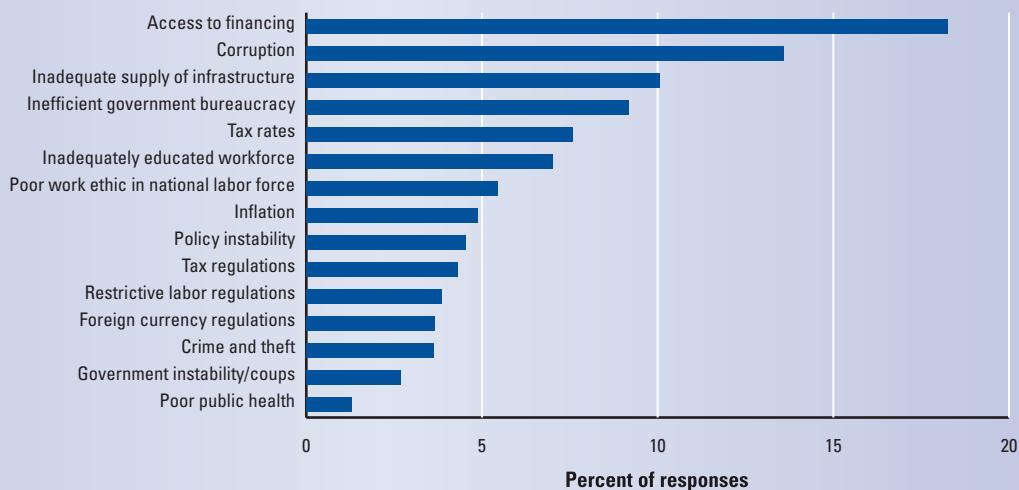
(Cont'd.)

Box 6: Is Sub-Saharan Africa's competitiveness improving? (cont'd.)

The results provide cause for cautious optimism. Africa's competitiveness has been improving in recent years in specific areas. However, looking forward, to better enable African economies to ensure a solid future economic performance, they must continue to make efforts to develop economic environments that are based on productivity enhancements. This

means keeping a clear focus on strengthening the institutional, physical, and human capital prerequisites for a strong and competitive private-sector led development. Only in this way will Africa be able to sustain and even accelerate its progress in the positive direction that it has taken over the past decade.

Figure 3: The most problematic factors for doing business: Sub-Saharan African average



region. As do the other comparatively successful African countries, Rwanda benefits from strong and well-functioning institutions, with very low levels of corruption (an outcome that is certainly related to the government's non-tolerance policy) and a good security environment. Its labor markets are efficient, its financial markets are relatively well developed, and Rwanda is characterized by a capacity for innovation that is quite good for a country at its stage of development. The greatest challenges facing Rwanda in improving its competitiveness are the state of the country's infrastructure, its low secondary and university enrollment rates, and the poor health of its workforce.

Although **Botswana** falls four places to 80th rank, it remains one of the four most competitive economies in the region. Among the country's strengths are its reliable and legitimate institutions (32nd), with efficient government spending, strong public trust of politicians, and low levels of corruption. While it is still better rated than a number of industrialized countries, Botswana's macroeconomic environment has deteriorated, dropping

from 41st place two years ago to 82nd this year. Botswana's primary weaknesses continue to be related to its human resources base. Educational enrollment rates at all levels remain low by international standards, and the quality of the educational system receives mediocre marks. Yet it is clear that by far the biggest obstacle facing Botswana in its efforts to improve its competitiveness remains its health situation. The rates of disease remain very high despite some improvements in recent years.

Namibia falls nine places this year to 83rd place, with a particular weakening of the macroeconomic environment since last year, caused in large part by a significant government budget deficit in 2010. The country continues to benefit from a solid institutional environment (43rd), with well-protected property rights, an independent judiciary, and strong public trust of politicians. The country's transport infrastructure is also good by regional standards (40th) and its labor market (57th) functions fairly well. Financial markets are well developed by international standards (36th),

along with a solid confidence in financial institutions. With regard to weaknesses, as in much of the region, Namibia's health and education indicators are worrisome. The country is ranked a low 116th on the health subpillar, with high infant mortality and low life expectancy—the result, in large part, of the high rates of communicable diseases. On the educational side, enrollment rates remain low and the quality of the educational system remains poor, ranked 127th. In addition, Namibia could do more to harness new technologies to improve its productivity levels; it currently shows low penetration rates of new technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Kenya moves up four places to rank 102nd this year. The country's strengths continue to be found in the more complex areas measured by the GCI. Kenya's innovative capacity is ranked an impressive 52nd, with high company spending on R&D and good scientific research institutions that collaborate well with the business sector in research activities. Supporting this innovative potential is an educational system that—although educating a relatively small proportion of the population compared with most other countries—gets fairly good marks for quality (51st) as well as for on-the-job training (54th). The economy is also supported by financial markets that are well developed by international standards (26th) and a relatively efficient labor market (37th). On the other hand, Kenya's overall competitiveness is held back by a number of factors. Health is an area of serious concern (122nd), with a high prevalence of communicable diseases contributing to the low life expectancy of less than 55 years and reducing the productivity of the workforce. The security situation in Kenya is also worrisome (129th). It is hoped that the reforms in the context of the new constitution will bring about improvements in several of these areas.

Ghana is ranked 114th this year, the same as last year, although it gains one position in a constant sample. The country continues to display strong public institutions and governance indicators with relatively high government efficiency, particularly in regional comparison. Some aspects of its infrastructure are also good by regional standards, particularly the state of its ports (66th). Financial markets are also relatively well developed (61st). On the other hand, education levels continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, labor markets continue to be characterized by inefficiencies, and the country is not harnessing new technologies for productivity enhancements (ICT adoption rates are very low). Finally, Ghana suffers from macroeconomic instability (it is ranked a low 139th in this pillar), with the government running high fiscal deficits and building up significant debt; the country is also experiencing high, albeit improving, inflation.

Tanzania is ranked 120th, falling by six positions in a constant sample of economies included last year.

The country's performance remains quite stable and the change in rank is mainly the result of other countries improving more quickly. Tanzania benefits from public institutions characterized by a reasonable public trust of politicians (53rd) and relative evenhandedness in the government's dealings with the private sector (49th). In addition, some aspects of the labor markets lend themselves to efficiency, such as a high female participation in the labor force (5th) and reasonable redundancy costs. On the other hand, infrastructure in the country is underdeveloped (130th), with poor-quality roads and ports, unreliable electricity supply, and few telephone lines. And although primary education enrollment is commendably high, providing universal access, enrollment rates at the secondary and university levels are among the lowest in the world (132nd and 139th, respectively). In addition, the quality of the educational system needs upgrading. A related area of concern is the low level of technological readiness in Tanzania (126th), with very low uptake of ICTs such as the Internet and mobile telephony. In addition, the basic health of its workforce is also a serious concern; the country is ranked 123rd in this area, with poor health indicators and high levels of diseases.

After falling in the rankings over recent years, **Nigeria** retains the same 127th place this year; this represents an improvement by two ranks in a constant sample of economies since last year. The country has a number of strengths on which to build, including its relatively large market (34th), which provides its companies with opportunities for economies of scale. Nigeria's businesses are also sophisticated by regional standards (64th), with some cluster development, companies that tend to hire professional managers, and a willingness to delegate decision-making authority within the organization. On the other hand, despite a slight improvement since last year, the institutional environment does not support a competitive economy because of concerns about the protection of property rights, ethics and corruption, undue influence, and government inefficiencies. The security situation in the country continues to be dire (128th). Additionally, Nigeria receives poor assessments for its infrastructure (135th) as well as its health and primary education levels (140th). In addition, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low rates of ICT penetration.

After falling in the rankings for many years, **Zimbabwe** tentatively reverses the trend this year for the first time, moving up to 132nd place, an improvement of six places in a constant sample. The assessment of public institutions, while still weak, has improved measurably, increasing from 125th two years ago to 107th this year. Specific areas of improvement are ethics and corruption and government inefficiency, although significant room for improvement remains. On the other hand, some major concerns linger with regard

to the protection of property rights (140th), where Zimbabwe is second-to-last, reducing the incentive for businesses to invest. And despite efforts to improve its macroeconomic environment—including the dollarization of its economy in early 2009, which brought down inflation and interest rates—the situation continues to be bad enough to place Zimbabwe among the lowest-ranked countries in this pillar (136th), demonstrating the extent of efforts still needed to ensure its macroeconomic stability. Weaknesses in other areas include health (137th in the health subpillar), low educational enrollment rates, and official markets that continue to function with difficulty (particularly with regard to goods and labor markets, ranked 124th and 130th, respectively).

Conclusions

This chapter has discussed the results of the Global Competitiveness Index, covering 142 economies from all of the world's regions. The GCI aims to capture the complexity of the phenomenon of national competitiveness, which can be improved only through an array of reforms in different areas that affect the longer-term productivity of a country.

Since its introduction in 2005, the GCI has been used by an increasing number of countries and institutions to benchmark national competitiveness. The clear and intuitive structure of the GCI framework is useful for prioritizing policy reforms because it allows each country to identify strengths and weaknesses of its national competitiveness environment and pinpoint those factors most constraining its economic development. More specifically, the GCI provides a platform for dialogue among government, business, and civil society that can serve as a catalyst for productivity-improving reforms, with the aim of boosting the living standards of the world's citizens.

While the GCI has thus proved extremely useful over the years, the World Economic Forum has been exploring the relationship between competitiveness and sustainability in an effort to identify those drivers of competitiveness that are of particular importance for productivity over the longer term. The work carried out to date on this additional aspect of competitiveness is described in Chapter 1.2.

Notes

- 1 The first version of the Global Competitiveness Index was published in 2004. See Sala-i-Martin and Artadi 2004.
- 2 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.
- 3 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.
- 4 See Easterly and Levine 1997; Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.
- 5 See de Soto 2000.
- 6 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.
- 7 See Shleifer and Vishny 1997; Zingales 1998.
- 8 See Kaufmann and Vishwanath 2001.
- 9 See Aschauer 1989; Canning et al. 1994; Gramlich 1994; and Easterly 2002.
- 10 See Fischer 1993.
- 11 See Sachs 2001.
- 12 See Schultz 1961; Lucas 1988; Becker 1993; and Kremer 1993.
- 13 See Almeida and Carneiro 2009; Amin 2009; and Kaplan 2009 for country studies demonstrating the importance of flexible labor markets for higher employment rates and, therefore, economic performance.
- 14 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.
- 15 A general purpose technology (GPT), according to Trajtenberg (2005), is one that, in any given period, gives a particular contribution to an overall economy's growth thanks to its ability to transform the methods of production in a wide array of industries. Examples of GPTs are the invention of the steam engine and the electric dynamo.
- 16 See Sachs and Warner 1995; Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Alesina et al. 2005; and Feyrer 2009.
- 17 This is particularly important in a world in which economic borders are not as clearly delineated as political ones. In other words, when Belgium sells goods to the Netherlands, the national accounts register the transaction as an export (so the Netherlands is a foreign market for Belgium), but when California sells the same kind of output to Nevada, the national accounts register the transaction as domestic (so Nevada is a domestic market for California).
- 18 See Romer 1990; Grossman and Helpman 1991; and Aghion and Howitt 1992.
- 19 Probably the most famous theory of stages of development was developed by the American historian W. W. Rostow in the 1960s (see Rostow 1960). Here we adapt Michael Porter's theory of stages (see Porter 1990). Please see Sala-i-Martin et al. 2007 (Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008*) for a complete description of how we have adapted Michael Porter's theory for the present application.
- 20 Some restrictions were imposed on the coefficients estimated. For example, the three coefficients for each stage had to add up to one, and all the weights had to be non-negative.
- 21 In order to capture the resource intensity of the economy, we use as a proxy the exports of mineral products as a share of overall exports according to the sector classification developed by the International Trade Centre in their Trade Performance Index. In addition to crude oil and gas, this category also contains all metal ores and other minerals as well as petroleum products, liquefied gas, coal, and precious stones. The data used cover the years 2005 through 2009. Further information on these data can be found at <http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm>.
- 22 All countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products are considered to be to some extent factor driven. The stage of development for these countries is adjusted downward smoothly depending on the exact primary export share. The higher the minerals export share, the stronger the adjustment and the closer the country will move to stage 1. For example, a country that exports 95 percent of mineral exports and that, based on the income criteria, would be in stage 3 will be in transition between stages 1 and 2. The income and primary exports criteria are weighted identically. Stages of development are dictated solely by income for countries that export less than 70 percent minerals. Countries that export only primary products would automatically fall into the factor-driven stage (stage 1).
- 23 The reader should note that, as in any benchmarking exercise of this nature, the data are necessarily subject to a time lag and do not fully capture economic circumstances at the time of publication. However, this does not significantly hinder our ability to assess competitiveness, given its medium- to long-term nature.
- 24 It has to be noted, however, that the devastating earthquake and the ensuing economic consequences are not fully reflected in the assessment, because of the time lag in hard data and because the Survey data were partly collected before these events.

- 24 The BRICS countries are Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.
- 25 It is important to mention that part of the loss is the result of the change of data source for some macroeconomic indicators, as explained in Box 2.

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Appendix: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 (GCI). The numbering of the variables matches the numbering of the data tables. The number preceding the period indicates to which pillar the variable belongs (e.g., variable 1.11 belongs to the 1st pillar and variable 9.04 belongs to the 9th pillar).

The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Unless mentioned otherwise, we use an arithmetic mean to aggregate individual variables within a category.^a For the higher aggregation levels, we use the percentage shown next to each category. This percentage represents the category's weight within its immediate parent category. Reported percentages are rounded to the nearest integer, but exact figures are used in the calculation of the GCI. For example, the score a country achieves in the 9th pillar accounts for 17 percent of this country's score in the *efficiency enhancers* subindex, irrespective of the country's stage of development. Similarly, the score achieved on the subpillar *transport infrastructure* accounts for 50 percent of the score of the infrastructure pillar.

Unlike the case for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight put on each of the three subindexes (*basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors*) is not fixed. Instead, it depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the chapter.^b For instance, in the case of Burundi—a country in the first stage of development—the score in the *basic requirements* subindex accounts for 65 percent of its overall GCI score, while it represents just 20 percent of the overall GCI score of Norway, a country in the third stage of development. For countries in transition between stages, the weighting applied to each subindex is reported in the corresponding profile at the end of this volume. For instance, in the case of Algeria, currently in transition from stage 1 to stage 2, the weight on each subindex is 59 percent, 36 percent, and 5 percent, respectively, as reported in Algeria's profile on page 94.

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

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

	Weight (%) within immediate parent category
BASIC REQUIREMENTS	
1st pillar: Institutions.....	25%
A. Public institutions.....	75%
1. Property rights.....	20%
1.01 Property rights	
1.02 Intellectual property protection 1/2	
2. Ethics and corruption.....	20%
1.03 Diversion of public funds	
1.04 Public trust of politicians	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	
3. Undue influence.....	20%
1.06 Judicial independence	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	
4. Government inefficiency.....	20%
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	
5. Security.....	20%
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	
1.15 Organized crime	
1.16 Reliability of police services	
B. Private institutions.....	25%
1. Corporate ethics.....	50%
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	
2. Accountability.....	50%
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	25%
A. Transport infrastructure.....	50%
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	
2.02 Quality of roads	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	
2.06 Available seat kilometers*	
B. Energy and telephony infrastructure.....	50%
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	
2.08 Fixed telephone lines* 1/2	
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions* 1/2	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	25%
3.01 Government budget balance*	
3.02 National savings rate*	
3.03 Inflation* e	
3.04 Interest rate spread*	
3.05 Government debt*	
3.06 Country credit rating*	

Appendix: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 (cont'd.)

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

A. Health..... 50%

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

B. Primary education..... 50%

- 4.09 Quality of primary education
- 4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training 17%

A. Quantity of education 33%

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

B. Quality of education 33%

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

C. On-the-job training 33%

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

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 17%

A. Competition..... 67%

1. Domestic competition variable g
 - 6.01 Intensity of local competition
 - 6.02 Extent of market dominance
 - 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy
 - 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation 1/2
 - 6.05 Total tax rate*
 - 6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business* h
 - 6.07 Time required to start a business* h
 - 6.08 Agricultural policy costs

2. Foreign competition variable g
 - 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
 - 6.10 Trade tariffs*
 - 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership
 - 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI
 - 6.13 Burden of customs procedures
 - 6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP* i

B. Quality of demand conditions 33%

- 6.15 Degree of customer orientation
- 6.16 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... 17%

A. Flexibility 50%

- 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
- 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination
- 7.03 Rigidity of employment*
- 7.04 Hiring and firing practices
- 7.05 Redundancy costs*
- 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation 1/2

B. Efficient use of talent..... 50%

- 7.06 Pay and productivity
- 7.07 Reliance on professional management 1/2
- 7.08 Brain drain
- 7.09 Female participation in labor force*

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

A. Efficiency..... 50%

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

B. Trustworthiness and confidence 50%

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

9th pillar: Technological readiness 17%

A. Technological adoption 50%

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

B. ICT use..... 50%

- 9.04 Internet users*
- 9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*
- 9.06 Internet bandwidth*
- 2.08 Fixed telephone lines* 1/2
- 2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions* 1/2

10th pillar: Market size 17%

A. Domestic market size 75%

- 10.01 Domestic market size index* j

B. Foreign market size..... 25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index* k

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication 50%

- 11.01 Local supplier quantity
- 11.02 Local supplier quality
- 11.03 State of cluster development
- 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage
- 11.05 Value chain breadth
- 11.06 Control of international distribution
- 11.07 Production process sophistication
- 11.08 Extent of marketing
- 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority
- 7.07 Reliance on professional management 1/2

Appendix: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012 (cont'd.)

12th pillar: Innovation..... 50%

- 12.01 Capacity for innovation
- 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions
- 12.03 Company spending on R&D
- 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D
- 12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products
- 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers
- 12.07 Utility patents*
- 1.02 Intellectual property protection 1/2

NOTES

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

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

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

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

- * For economies with a high dependency on mineral resources, GDP per capita is not the sole criterion for the determination of the stage of development. See text for details.

- c Formally, we have:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- f The impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS on competitiveness depends not only on their respective incidence rates but also on how costly they are for business. Therefore, in order to estimate the impact of each of the three diseases, we combine its incidence rate with the Survey question on its perceived cost to businesses. To combine these data we first take the ratio of each country's disease incidence rate relative to the highest incidence rate in the whole sample. The inverse of this ratio is then multiplied by each country's score on the related Survey question. This product is then normalized to a 1-to-7 scale. Note that countries with zero reported incidence receive a 7, regardless of their scores on the related Survey question.

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

- h Variables 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single variable.

- i For variable 6.14, imports as a percentage of GDP, we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation. This indicator was formerly numbered 10.04. It still enters the computation of the market size indexes (see note j).

- j The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at purchased power parity (PPP) plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the data tables section (see Tables 10.03, 6.14, and 10.05).

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

CHAPTER 1.2

The Long-Term View: Developing a Framework for Assessing Sustainable Competitiveness

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For more than three decades, the World Economic Forum has been studying the concept of *competitiveness*, defined as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country*, in an effort to understand and measure the drivers of economic prosperity. The goal of this work is to provide diagnostic tools that indicate the areas of strength upon which economies can build as well as the challenges that must be overcome in order to increase national competitiveness. Over the years the Forum has adapted and updated its approach as the research and thinking on the topic has evolved. Integrating the latest concepts into the Forum's work has ensured that it remains highly relevant in the ever-changing global economic context.

The concept of sustainability, along with a sense of urgency about its achievement, have recently captured the attention of policymakers, business leaders, and the public at large. *Sustainable development* can be broadly defined as *development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*.¹ A commonly used convention stipulates that being sustainable requires *the ability to meet society's economic, social, and environmental needs*.²

The literature on sustainability and its measurement is vast and growing rapidly. Several efforts have been made over recent decades to devise methods to capture the concept of sustainability. One such effort is triple bottom line accounting, which emerged in the 1980s in an attempt to expand the traditional reporting framework to take into account environmental and social performance as well as financial or economic performance.³ Another effort can be seen in the work of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, led by Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, and Jean-Paul Fitoussi. The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission made a remarkable attempt to open a new path for assessing the measurement of economic performance, one that embraces the ambition of going “beyond measures of market activity to measure wellbeing.”⁴

In addition, some progress has been made toward measuring many of the environmental aspects of sustainability. These include the broad effort to measure net domestic product—the economic output that considers the capital that has been consumed, such as the depreciation of cars, housing, and machinery, for example. This measure is seen as a better gauge of sustainability than gross domestic product (which considers only the market value of the goods and services produced and does not take into account what they consume on the way to producing that value) because it accounts for the depreciation of physical capital.

The authors would like to thank Chloé Langevin-Bourdon and Marc Levy for their critical input into the work presented in this chapter.

A further step, developed primarily by the World Bank, is the calculation of the “genuine” or “adjusted” net savings rate, which tends to “correct” the gross savings rate not only by taking into account the consumption of fixed capital, but also by including education expenditure and the depletion of resources. According to this approach, a positive net savings rate suggests that the present value of social welfare is increasing.⁵ Other indicators include environmentally focused measures, such as the Environmental Performance Index (and its predecessor the Environmental Sustainability Index), developed by researchers at Yale and Columbia Universities;⁶ and the Ecological Footprint, developed by the Global Footprint Network to measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of countries.⁷ It should be noted that all these measures are continuing to evolve.

Further, a number of initiatives focus on measuring the social and economic aspects of sustainability. Among these are the European Commission’s *Sustainability Report*, which assesses the sustainability of public finance as it relates to aging populations; the World Bank’s *Worldwide Governance Indicators* framework, which measures such different aspects of governance as political instability, political voice, and accountability, among other attributes of governing systems; and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)’s *Global Financial Stability Report*, which measures the financial soundness of advanced countries.⁸

More recently, efforts have been made to integrate the concept of sustainability into existing benchmarking work. Perhaps most notably, in its annual *Human Development Report*, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is increasingly integrating the concepts of environmental sustainability and equity into its work on assessing the level of human development, making the case that the extent to which an economy is environmentally sustainable and equitable has a critical bearing on the level of human development that can be attained. In other words, insufficient environmental sustainability and equity will erode a country’s level of human development.⁹

The World Economic Forum has found itself at the center of this discussion, providing a key convening platform for debating and developing a better understanding of what these different aspects of sustainability require from the international community and national policymakers as well as from business leaders. Issues of economic, social, and environmental sustainability have been showcased and discussed at many of its recent regional and annual meetings. The Forum has been at the forefront of the discussions on environmental sustainability, shaping the agenda by catalyzing international public-private platforms that help governments draw on private expertise to co-design robust proposals for addressing a large variety of environmental issues.¹⁰ In fact, the present *Report* is

being released ahead of the the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2011 to be held in Dalian, China, under the theme “Mastering Quality Growth.” At this meeting, participants will discuss strategies to achieve strong, sustained, inclusive, and clean growth that durably increases the prosperity of all while simultaneously protecting the environment. Further, to encourage concrete action in these areas, a number of ongoing business-driven initiatives catalyzed by the Forum address key economic and social sustainability issues such as chronic diseases and wellness, food security, education reform and talent mobility, and long-term investing, among many others.

Turning to the primary topic of this particular *Report*, national competitiveness, we note that despite much work in the area of sustainability, there is not yet a well-established body of literature on the link between productivity (which is at the heart of competitiveness) and sustainability. However, at the World Economic Forum we believe that the relationship between competitiveness and sustainability is crucial.

In order for an economy to ensure high levels of prosperity for its citizens going well into the future, a high level of productivity is essential, as described above and more in detail in Chapter 1.1. However, it has become increasingly clear that over the longer term, in order to maintain national competitiveness, it is not enough to focus only on short- and medium-term productivity drivers, but a number of additional characteristics are also important for supporting productivity over the longer term. An economy should be socially cohesive, should live within its financial means, and should ensure the correct and efficient use of its resources.

Another way of looking at this issue is that countries might face a number of vulnerabilities that could be sources of instability tomorrow, and thus erode their competitiveness over time. By *vulnerability* we mean the degree to which a country’s competitiveness is susceptible to negative consequences through potential future adverse environmental, social, or economic shocks.

Given the importance of countries’ longer-term economic performance, and the emergence of many factors that are now recognized as having a bearing on it, the Forum has embarked on an effort to integrate the concept of sustainability more fully and more explicitly into its competitiveness work. This chapter provides a summary of our preliminary work in this area.

Understanding sustainable competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), the main index at the heart of this volume as discussed in Chaper 1.1, defines *competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of*

productivity of a country. The GCI is a comprehensive index that takes into account 12 pillars, or drivers, of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. With regard to a time horizon, the GCI considers the drivers of productivity that are important over the short to medium term.

In overlaying a sustainability perspective with the GCI approach, it becomes apparent that some drivers do not matter significantly in the shorter term—and are therefore not accounted for in the GCI—but are nevertheless important over the longer term and therefore essential from a sustainability perspective. In this light, it is necessary to integrate concepts that correct for situations that might have no negative impact on productivity, or might even enhance it in the short term, but that are not sustainable or are even detrimental in the longer run.

It is important to note that there is a body of literature that suggests that when resources become scarcer, economic agents automatically adjust their consumption and production patterns in response to changing social dynamics, resource availability, and relative prices. For instance, drawing on Robert Solow's work, the Commission on Geosciences, Environment and Resources described how "lost natural assets may be compensated for by other natural assets. For example, if a given industry is dependent on some particular resource which becomes increasingly scarce, it is possible that the industrial processes may be reconfigured to rely on some alternative material or process."¹¹

According to this view, little attention needs to be paid to conserving and managing resources, and efforts should be devoted primarily to pricing assets at their proper value. However, because some market failures are inevitable, we have taken a different approach and make several important assumptions. First, we assume that some resources (for example, water) are not substitutable. We also assume, based on the vast public goods literature,¹² that markets alone may lead to the sub-optimal allocation and usage of those non-substitutable resources. Of course, it is very possible that in the future markets will indeed assign a price that is in line with the actual value of these factors. However, even those future market prices may not guarantee that the consumption of such resources is compatible with both high economic productivity and human prosperity. The goal in this work is therefore to delineate some of the areas that we believe will eventually become clear areas of vulnerability; in this way we can avoid being blindsided by the sudden realization of a vulnerability, or even prevent its occurrence. In the meantime, integrating the concept of sustainability into our competitiveness work signals to stakeholders

that they should consider social, economic, and environmental factors as well as more traditional ones in their competitiveness strategies.

As mentioned above, the conversation on sustainable competitiveness can also be cast in the light of longer-term vulnerabilities. Discussions to date have identified a number of potential areas of vulnerability for national competitiveness. A first relates to human capital and incorporates individual factors such as demographics, social cohesion, and the degree of political freedom in a country. These elements could point to vulnerabilities embedded in a political or social situation that is unsustainable because the population is challenged by a lack of civil and political rights, weak socio-economic rights, or excessive inequality. For example, in some countries involved in what has come to be known as the Arab Spring of 2011, the presence of an educated but unemployed young population that had limited official outlets through which to express their frustration was instrumental in bringing about revolution and political change. While the denouement of the political transition has the potential to raise the competitiveness of these countries going forward, it is also clear that prior to the Arab Spring, the lack of social cohesion was a serious vulnerability for the existing economic structure.

A second area of vulnerability relates to aspects of the markets that are not sustainable. For example, markets that encourage the buildup of unsustainable private debt and bubbles, as seen numerous times in history—most recently in the form of the subprime mortgage crisis—can invite massive repercussions for the global financial and economic system, and therefore for national competitiveness, both in the shorter and longer terms.

Finally, a number of environmental elements are critical over the longer term. In particular, the way that the physical environment is managed can have a serious impact on future productivity. The extent to which it is well managed can be measured by factors such as the efficient use of resources and, more generally, by environmental quality. Countries that do not properly manage their environmental assets face direct risks to the productivity of their human resources base by damaging the health of the workforce. For example, it has been demonstrated by a climate–air pollution model that fossil fuel CO₂ increases surface ozone, carcinogens, and particulate matter; the result is an increase in asthma, hospitalization, cancer, and death rates. According to this study there is an actual causal link between air pollution and the increase in deaths brought about by respiratory illnesses, not simply a correlation.¹³

These longer-term issues of resource management and areas of vulnerability are not accounted for in the GCI, but it would be important to include them when measuring sustainable competitiveness.

Box 1: Advisory Board on Sustainability and Competitiveness

The Advisory Board on Sustainability and Competitiveness advises the World Economic Forum on integrating the concept of sustainability more fully into *The Global Competitiveness Report*. The Board's 13 members are drawn from the network of Global Agenda Councils (GAC), which is the World Economic Forum's knowledge backbone. They represent voices from key business sectors, government, and civil society.

- **James Cameron**, Founder and Vice-Chairman, Climate Change Capital, United Kingdom (GAC on Climate Change)
- **Dan Esty**, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, United States (GAC on Benchmarking Process)
- **Edwin J. Feulner Jr.**, President, The Heritage Foundation, United States (GAC on Benchmarking Process)
- **Clément Gignac**, Minister of Economic Development, Innovation and Export Trade of Quebec, Canada (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Jeni Klugman**, Director, Gender and Development, World Bank, United States (GAC on Benchmarking Process)
- **Hans-Juergen Matern**, Vice-President, Head of Strategic Quality Management, METRO GROUP, Germany (GAC on Ocean Governance)
- **John McArthur**, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of Millennium Promise, United States (GAC on Benchmarking Process)
- **Kevin X. Murphy**, President and Chief Executive Officer, J.E. Austin Associates, United States (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Mari Elka Pangestu**, Minister of Trade of Indonesia (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Luis Guillermo Plata**, Chief Executive Officer, The Cornerstone Group, Colombia (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Xavier Sala-i-Martin**, Professor, Economics Department, Columbia University, United States (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Mark Spelman**, Global Head of Strategy, Accenture, United Kingdom (GAC on Competitiveness)
- **Simon Zadek**, Senior Visiting Fellow, Global Green Growth Institute, Switzerland (GAC on Sustainable Consumption)

Board members have participated in a number of meetings and conference calls over the past year to develop the preliminary concept presented in this chapter. The Board's work will continue over the coming year, during which time the concept will be refined and adapted to incorporate feedback from experts and the public at large.

The Sustainable Competitiveness Index: A preliminary approach

With the above concerns in mind, this chapter lays out the Forum's preliminary thinking about a new index that aims to integrate a number of such factors. The Sustainable Competitiveness Index (SCI), introduced in its preliminary, or beta, version in this chapter, reflects the fact that some components of sustainability affect national productivity in the longer run but are not important in the short term. In this light, *sustainable competitiveness* is defined as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country while ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*.

In other words, the SCI accounts for the elements required to make competitiveness sustainable over the longer run, in economic, social, and environmental terms. Specifically, this new Index maintains almost all of the elements already captured by the GCI, which are important over both the shorter as well as the longer term (e.g., governance, education and health, infrastructure, the functioning of markets, innovation),

but it also integrates a number of additional concepts that are particularly important over the longer term (e.g., demographics, social cohesion, and environmental stewardship). The resulting broader index provides a deeper understanding of the drivers of longer-term sustainable competitiveness while retaining the time-series data of the Forum's well-established GCI.

In this way, the GCI can be seen as presenting a short- to medium-term view of the future, while the SCI presents the longer-term view, looking to 20 years ahead. Such an approach makes it possible to highlight the relationship between competitiveness and sustainability while isolating its shorter- and longer-term effects. It also makes it possible to compare and contrast those countries that are preparing well not only for a short- to medium-term future, but also for the longer term, and those that are proving less adept at doing so.

In order to ensure that this issue is approached in a comprehensive way, the World Economic Forum has created a high-level Advisory Board on Sustainability and Competitiveness to provide guidance and input into the process. Advisory Board members are drawn

Figure 1: The Sustainable Competitiveness Index framework

Human capital	Market conditions	Technology and innovation	Policy environment and enabling conditions	Physical environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and primary education • Higher education and training • Social cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor market efficiency • Financial market development • Market size • Goods market efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological readiness • Business sophistication • Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions • Infrastructure • Macroeconomic environment • Environmental policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource efficiency • Management of renewable resources • Environmental degradation

Notes: See Appendix A for the detailed structure of the SCI and Appendix B for the definitions and sources of its additional variables. The pillars that incorporate variables not already included in the GCI are highlighted in blue in this figure.

from the Forum’s network of Global Agenda Councils, and represent the perspectives of leaders from government, business, academia, and civil society. The Advisory Board has worked closely with the World Economic Forum over the past year to develop the approach described in this chapter. Box 1 provides more details on its composition.

Sustainable competitiveness is a nascent area of research, and our initial work has shown that many of the data for measuring key concepts are not yet available. We therefore recognize that the effort to properly capture the concept of sustainable competitiveness through reliable indicators that can be gathered for a large number of countries will require a multi-year effort. However, with the goals of contributing to the discourse about the drivers of sustainable competitiveness, and also of encouraging feedback at this early stage that can serve as input for refining and further developing the concept, the World Economic Forum has decided to release the preliminary results of this evolving work in the present volume.

The structure of the SCI is presented in Figure 1. As noted earlier, it retains most of the elements of the GCI, while recognizing that the present GCI is missing some factors that matter over the longer term. For this reason, the indicators that compose the SCI have been reorganized to highlight a number of areas where long-term vulnerabilities may manifest themselves, as discussed above.

As Figure 1 shows, all of the 12 pillars of the GCI, as described in Chapter 1.1, have been retained in the SCI, but here they are reorganized into a framework of five subindexes that makes it possible to highlight the new elements that are critical over the longer term. The five subindexes are human capital, market conditions, technology and innovation, policy environment and enabling conditions, and the physical environment. To this reorganized framework we have added a number of entirely new categories that capture areas that are important over the longer term: social

cohesion, environmental policy, resource efficiency, management of renewable resources, and environmental degradation. As well as adding these new pillars, each composed of a number of individual variables described below, we have included or modified a small number of individual variables within the more familiar pillars originating in the GCI in order to provide an index that is more appropriate to gauging sustainability aspects of competitiveness.¹⁴

What follows is a description of the organization of the SCI, by subindex, with particular emphasis on the indicators that are new to this Index. In selecting new indicators we have given priority to those that can be affected by actions, rather than those that simply represent natural endowments.

Subindex 1: Human capital

High-quality human capital is a critical driver of productivity over the shorter as well as the longer term. Today’s globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of healthy and well-educated workers who are able to adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. These aspects of health and education are already included in the GCI because they are important for both the short- and longer-term productivity of economies worldwide.

A key feature of human capital over the longer term that is not part of the GCI is that of changing demographics. On the one hand, some countries—particularly in the developing world—have young populations with the potential to contribute to productivity and to support the non-working population, most notably those who have retired from the workforce, for years to come. On the other hand, a number of advanced economies—including Japan and several European countries—are characterized by aging populations and relatively low fertility rates, which means

Box 2: Market distortions and sustainable competitiveness

“Bubbles” in markets have occurred for centuries. They form when high-volume trading and financial speculation affects the expectations of future price increases, leading to a significant divergence between market prices and underlying fundamental prices. Examples of important bubbles were the Dutch tulip mania in the 17th century (when prices for tulip bulbs rose to extraordinary heights and then suddenly collapsed entirely); the South Sea bubble in the 18th century (during which stocks in the British South Sea Company soared and then were reduced to nothing); and, more recently, the dot.com bubble in the late 1990s and the housing price bubble and subprime crisis of the 2000s.

Fallout from such phenomena can have a negative impact on productivity over the longer term, thus negatively affecting sustainable competitiveness, through a variety of channels. These repercussions include:

- a misallocation of financial and human resources away from their optimal use, as resources are pulled into the bubble; and
- the destruction of wealth, which affects spending habits by creating a negative “wealth effect.” Such a decline in spending can potentially lead to a prolonged recession once the bubble bursts.

By creating such distortions in the national and global economy, the effects can be long lasting, greatly weakening competitiveness over time.

Although the negative effects of bubbles seem to be evident, much debate surrounds the reasons behind their formation. Further, whether or not it is possible to identify bubbles when they are developing remains unclear, as no agreement exists among academics and financial market experts as to how to estimate the fundamental price of assets. This means that it is not possible to reliably estimate how far the fundamental prices are from the actual, existing market prices. Therefore, although a measure of market distortions of this type would be extremely useful to include in the SCI, we have not been able to do so in this iteration. Determining a method of measuring the extent of bubble-like situations remains a goal for our ongoing work and an important area for future research.

that they are facing significant increases in the median age of their populations over the coming decades.

An aging population may translate into lower worker productivity, a smaller economically active percentage of the population, and higher age-related costs (such as retirement benefits and healthcare needs). Such a demographic development represents a significant vulnerability to national competitiveness. Additionally, in order to retain a socially cohesive

society, a population that is increasingly growing older may require a greater focus on the needs, expectations, and rights of the elderly.¹⁵ An excessively young population also increases costs by raising the dependency ratio.

Further, social cohesion has come to be recognized as another critical factor in ensuring the proper functioning of the economy and the optimal allocation of resources. *Social cohesion* can be defined as “the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimising disparities and avoiding marginalisation.”¹⁶ Indeed, unequal societies are vulnerable to instability over the longer term, as they foster discontent among those excluded from the benefits of the social and economic progress enjoyed by some. Sustainable competitiveness thus requires a focus both on economic performance and on social development and cohesion.

To address these elements, the *human capital sub-index* includes the two GCI pillars on health and primary education and on higher education and training, as described in Chapter 1.1. Within the higher education and training pillar, the SCI replaces the indicator describing the overall secondary enrollment rate with separate enrollment rates for males and females. Splitting this indicator by gender makes it possible to highlight whether the economy educates boys and girls equally, an issue of particular relevance given the importance of female education for the health and well-being of future generations.¹⁷

In addition, the SCI adds a third pillar on social cohesion, measuring the extent to which the social fabric can be expected to support competitiveness and productivity going well into the future. Variables taken into account include the extent of the informal economy, which is important because it provides a sense of how well integrated the workforce is into official structures: a workforce that is less integrated leaves workers more vulnerable to concerns related to job loss, old age, maternity, disability, or illness. We also include the Gini index as a measure of income inequality in the economy because excessive inequality would be expected to have a negative bearing on productivity. On this matter, although the impact of inequality on productivity remains open to debate, government policy choices would be the most relevant channel through which excessive inequality would have a detrimental effect on productivity. For example, according to Esteban and Ray, “wealth inequality may distort public resource allocation. A government seeks to allocate limited resources to productive sectors, but sectoral productivity is privately known by agents with vested interests in those sectors. They lobby the government for preferential treatment.”¹⁸ Moreover, a recent IMF study found that, although the relationship between growth and inequality is mixed, economies characterized by less inequality tend to grow more steadily, asserting that “longer growth

spells are robustly associated with more equality in the income distribution.”¹⁹

A third measure included in the social cohesion pillar is the extent of youth unemployment. High unemployment of the younger population not only limits future productivity by preventing their smooth start into productive employment, but also—particularly when combined with relatively high educational attainment rates and inefficient goods and labor markets—can place significant pressure on existing social structures, with sometimes violent results.

Finally, we include the expected dependency ratio in the year 2030, which provides a sense of how demographic trends can be expected to weaken competitiveness over the next two decades in some countries. Some research has shown that a country with a population that is excessively old or excessively young tends to be less productive than a country with a more balanced population, particularly one with a strong cohort of workers in their 40s. As 20 years is approximately the time required to shape the age structure of the workforce, we have taken projections to 2030.

Subindex 2: Market conditions

The proper functioning of markets ensures that goods, labor, and financial capital are allocated in the most productive manner and put to the best possible use. As discussed in Chapter 1.1, there is a vast literature showing the adverse effects of market distortions on the efficient functioning of the economy and the welfare of its population. In the case of goods markets, the main vehicle for achieving market efficiency is maintaining a healthy level of competition for products and services while keeping economic distortions to a minimum. In the case of labor markets, efficiency and flexibility are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their best use in the economy. In addition, well-developed financial markets ensure that available capital is invested in the most efficient and productive way, providing firms with access to the capital they need to expand their business activities. Further, the size of the market affects productivity since large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale, both through their domestic market and through foreign markets via trade.

The *market conditions subindex* is composed of the pillars from the GCI that measure the efficiency of the goods, labor, and financial markets as well as market size. Although we plan to include a measure of market distortions, such as asset price bubbles, within the financial market development pillar of this subindex in the future, a lack of current relevant data has made this impossible at the present stage. Box 2 outlines how such market distortions have a negative impact on sustainable competitiveness. For this preliminary version of the SCI, this subindex is therefore composed entirely of elements also included in the GCI, which

are critical for both shorter- and longer-term national productivity and competitiveness.

Subindex 3: Technology and innovation

As described in Chapter 1.1, technological adoption and the ability to innovate are critical competitiveness drivers that have both become important elements for firms to compete and prosper, and that will remain important going into the future. Those economies that are innovative and that harness the latest technologies will be better able to adjust to the rapidly changing global economy and confront future vulnerabilities. It is these economies that will be best able to sustain their competitiveness.

The *technology and innovation subindex* includes three key pillars from the GCI: technological readiness, business sophistication, and innovation, as these represent both short- and longer-term drivers of competitiveness. No specific indicators related to “green technologies” have been integrated because we consider that countries that are highly innovative will be those that move toward the most appropriate innovations and technologies going forward, which will also likely include green technologies.

Subindex 4: Policy environment and enabling conditions

The policy environment as well as the physical and macroeconomic infrastructure of economies are critical for ensuring a level playing field, providing much of the backbone on which economies are constructed. The policy environment—which includes overall governance, judicial structures, security, and environmental stewardship as well as sound macroeconomic management—has a bearing on the level of trust among economic actors in the national business environment and the organization of the elements of production; it also influences investment decisions (Box 3 provides a discussion of the intertemporal nature of investment). For its part, well-developed physical infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks have a substantial impact on economic growth and reduce income inequalities and poverty, all with significant implications for sustainable competitiveness.

The *policy environment and enabling conditions subindex* includes three pillars from the GCI: institutions, infrastructure, and the macroeconomic environment. Within the macroeconomic environment pillar, we have made two adjustments to increase its relevance to productivity in the longer term. First, we have removed the inflation rate, because this is a phenomenon that is not persistent over time. Second, we have replaced the annual government budget deficit with a five-year average, in order to better capture longer-run fiscal management soundness.

Box 3: Sustainability and the financial system

JAMES CAMERON AND BEN CALDECOTT, Climate Change Capital

Environmental sustainability can affect the financial system and thus the competitiveness of economies in a number of different ways. These include reducing exposure to volatile commodity prices, minimizing the risks of dangerous climate change on portfolios, enhancing political stability, and protecting the value of ecosystem services that underpin investments.

Of the effects that greater environmental sustainability can have on the financial system, two in particular stand out as having a bearing on future economic competitiveness, although they remain poorly understood. The first is the systemic risk in financial systems that is created by an overexposure to unsustainable investments as we move to a sustainable global economy. The second concerns the need for a longer-term and more holistic approach to financing sustainable assets.

Systemic risk from unsustainable investments

The transition to a sustainable global economy is a necessity. Nevertheless, it will be a complex and challenging process, with significant value being created, and other value being destroyed. The process of value creation and destruction could have significant implications for national and international financial systems, and consequently on the competitiveness of economies.

In this context, the depth and breadth of current financial exposure to high-carbon, extractive, and environmentally unsustainable investments could become a major problem as we transition to a sustainable global economy. In the United Kingdom, for example, five of the top ten FTSE 100 companies are almost exclusively high carbon, and alone they account for 25 percent of that index's entire market capitalization. This exposure is likely to be replicated in other indexes, by companies, in bank loan books, and in the strategic asset allocation decisions taken by institutional investors.

As a result, if policy, technology, and markets work consistently to reduce returns in environmentally unsustainable areas while supporting sustainable ones, investing in high-carbon or extractive industries—say as an institutional investor looking to generate good long-term returns—could result in underperforming or even stranded assets. Despite this, institutional investors, as well as banks, companies, mutual funds, and retail investors continue to deploy significant amounts of capital into unsustainable assets, or into companies with a significant exposure to those unsustainable assets.

Is this building up trouble for the future? Could it be another example of capital markets fundamentally mispricing assets and, as a result, building up a systemic risk that threatens long-term growth? If this proves to be the case, could economies that reduce their financial exposure to unsustainable assets be exposed to less risk and thus gain a competitive advantage?

Longer-term investment decisions

The transition to a sustainable global economy will involve moving from an energy system with low capital and high marginal costs to one with the opposite characteristics—high capital and low marginal costs. This reflects the intrinsic nature of renewables: the sun shines and the wind blows for free, but the technologies able to capture their energy are capital intensive.

As a result, one of the key barriers to deploying renewables at the scale and pace necessary is overcoming the challenges associated with financing high upfront capital costs. This is difficult to do, as many investors are driven by the need to deliver returns in the short run and are reluctant to lock in capital for long, while longer-term investors find it hard to deploy capital into renewables because of their relative market immaturity. Moreover, because renewable projects are capital intensive, the cost of capital becomes a significant variable in determining their overall cost. By making renewable projects more attractive to the low-cost capital held by long-term investors, such as pension funds and insurance companies, the average cost of capital can be reduced, which in turn can decrease the overall cost of renewables. This could generate competitive advantages.

Economies that create mechanisms and instruments for longer-term investors to invest in renewables, and that simultaneously create regulatory frameworks that value low-risk renewable assets appropriately, can help overcome these barriers. By doing so, these economies could more easily attract investment in infrastructure assets that are able to reduce exposure to volatile fossil fuel prices, while delivering other positive externalities.

Research questions

For these and other related issues to be reflected in the World Economic Forum's work on sustainable competitiveness in the future, further research is needed to understand these topics in more detail. The following are questions that may need to be explored:

- What is the extent of financial exposure to high-carbon, extractive, and environmentally unsustainable investments?
- How might relative values, between sustainable and unsustainable investments, change over time and how this might affect different parts of the financial system? To what extent could this affect the real economy?
- What instruments might be designed and deployed to help to restrain the buildup of risk associated with environmentally unsustainable assets, while encouraging investment in more sustainable assets?
- What might we do to create sustainable, low-carbon alternatives for investors with the right risk-reward profiles?

In addition to these three pillars, a new pillar on environmental policy has been added, with four new indicators that measure the extent to which economies have instituted the types of policies necessary to protect the environment from degradation. In this pillar we measure the stringency of the government's environmental regulations in each country as well as the extent to which they are actually enforced. Also included is a measure of the number of key international environmental treaties, out of a group of 25, in which the country is a participant. The variable indicates the country's level of engagement with environmental issues and thus its willingness to become involved in international efforts toward addressing global environmental challenges. Finally, the percentage of land that has been designated as a protected area is also included, providing a measure of national commitment to ensuring the protection of natural capital for sustaining competitiveness.

Some statistical evidence in the literature has shown that there is no direct relationship between environmental regulation and competitiveness at the country level.²⁰ For this reason, a normative approach that assumes there may be indirect effects is taken here. We assume that a protected environment has benefits for overall competitiveness through health and ecology advantages that may not be easily measurable.

Subindex 5: Physical environment

A high-quality and well-managed physical environment is critical for sustainable competitiveness through three key channels. First, the efficient use of energy and other resources lowers costs and directly boosts productivity by virtue of making better use of inputs. Second, the efficient management of renewable resources (such as wood or fish that can be replenished naturally with the passage of time) ensures that the extraction and use of resources today, such as water and forests, does not come at the expense of the ability to fully use such inputs in the future.²¹ Third, a high-quality natural environment supports a healthy workforce, avoiding damaging effects on human capital (such as illness and lower human capital productivity) that can be brought about by pollution and other environmental degradation. Environmental degradation can also directly reduce the productivity of sectors such as agriculture, which in turn lowers output and potentially the ability for a country to meet the food needs of the population.²²

The *physical environment subindex* is an entirely new element that has been added to the Forum's competitiveness work. This subindex integrates three pillars that focus on the three channels described above: the efficiency of resources, the management of renewable resources, and the degradation of the environment. The Forum has worked closely with experts at Yale's Center for Environmental Law and Policy and with

the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University's Earth Institute to define the best existing indicators to use in this area, and to understand the shortcomings of these data. The measures captured here are meant to complement the analysis carried out through the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) produced by these two organizations, which provides a much more comprehensive indication of national performance on a variety of environmental indicators.

The resource efficiency pillar aims to measure the extent to which countries are using existing resources in an efficient manner, thus directly supporting higher productivity and competitiveness. It is measured through three variables: the water intensity of agriculture in an economy, which considers the extent to which the agriculture sector is efficient in its use of water; the efficiency of energy use as measured by the economy's energy output as a percentage of GDP; and the CO₂ intensity of energy use at the national level, which measures the emissions of CO₂ that result from the consumption of solid fuel in an economy.

The management of renewable resources pillar measures how well countries are faring in terms of ensuring that their resources will continue to be available into the future. The three variables included to capture this concept are the percent of the population who have access to improved drinking water in the country; marine trophic intensity, which considers the extent to which marine fisheries in the country are increasing, stable, or declining; and the annual change to the forest cover, measured in the percent of total land area that is afforested (or deforested), over time.

Finally, the environmental degradation pillar captures the extent to which countries are ensuring (or not) a healthy physical environment, thus setting the stage for a healthy and productive workforce and economic sectors going into the future. Here we include pollution measures of both the air (by looking at particulate matter concentration) and water (through the water stress index, which considers the degree of oversubscription of a country's water supply) in individual economies.

It is important to note that although some indicators that have been included, such as CO₂ intensity, provide a sense of national contributions to climate change, at present the decision was taken to not include climate change as a specific factor in the SCI. This is because there is no agreement about how to allocate emissions to countries—for example, in a world of global markets, should they be allocated to the producing country of the goods that created the emissions, or to the consuming country? Also it is not yet clear how contributing to climate change is related to national competitiveness, particularly in the absence of an international agreement that would impose costs on

Box 4: Climate change and competitiveness in a global context

Climate change presents a pressing environmental challenge. Scientists estimate that an increase in the global average temperature of 2 degrees Celsius (2°C) by 2050 is the threshold beyond which there is no longer a measure of assurance that we can avoid many negative climate impacts.¹ Even within a rise of 2°C, before reaching the precise threshold, a certain degree of adaptation to climate change will be required in most parts of the world. To have a reasonable chance of containing warming to 2°C, long-term concentrations of global greenhouse gas must be stabilized below 450 parts per million (ppm) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Achieving this goal demands mitigating 17 gigatonnes (Gt) of CO₂e by 2020, rather than continuing with business as usual.² In June 2011, the global recorded CO₂ concentration reached 393.69 ppm.³

Although uncertainties remain, there has been enough well-founded research about the expected significant impacts of climate change to consider them a serious risk to sustained growth for many countries. Arguably, these impacts will have major consequences for the more vulnerable, developing countries. As remarked in the *Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change*, “climate change threatens the basic elements of life for people around the world—access to water, food, health, and use of land and the environment. On current trends, average global temperatures could rise by 2–3°C within the next fifty years or so, leading to many severe impacts, often mediated by water, including more frequent droughts and floods.”⁴ Among these impacts are falling crop yields, significant changes in water availability, ecosystem damage, increased frequency and intensity of extreme events, a rise of sea level, and so on. These in turn may affect food production, fisheries, widespread vector-borne diseases, and population migration and displacement, among other consequences.⁵

The efforts required to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as the costs of doing so,⁶ have been at the center of international climate change negotiations for many years. The discourse has focused particularly on efficiency, cost-effectiveness—domestic and international—and on equity and fairness among nations.⁷

However, while there can be many linkages to national competitiveness as described above, given the global nature of the climate challenge it is very difficult to isolate its impact on the competitiveness of individual countries. Some of the main unresolved issues include:

Is there a first-mover advantage?

The optimal way to address a collective action problem is to create a global agreement that creates obligations to reduce carbon emissions for all countries and has an effective enforcement mechanism. In the short term, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is still undergoing negotiations and a global treaty has not yet been adopted. In the absence of a global treaty, and given the high cost of clean technologies, it is not at present clear whether there will be a first-mover advantage to be gained by countries that take action early to mitigate climate change, or if indeed undertaking costly transformation would have a negative effect on productivity.

In the context of this assessment, the question of how best to

reconcile activities and policies that lower carbon emissions with an increase in productivity remains.

Accounting for trade

In global environmental terms, a ton of CO₂ emitted is the same wherever it occurs. However, it is estimated that approximately 25 percent of all CO₂ emissions from human activities “flow”—meaning they are either imported or exported—from one country to another. Net importers of embodied carbon emissions include, for example, the United Kingdom (with consumption emissions estimated at 34 percent higher than production emissions), Germany (29 percent), Japan (19 percent) and the United States (13 percent). In 2004, for example, it is estimated that China exported about 23 percent of all its domestically produced CO₂.⁸ From the point of view of its impact on productivity within national borders, this is particularly difficult to quantify because it is not clear whether the responsibility and primary impact on competitiveness lies with the exporter (the producer) or the importer (the consumer), or how to allocate responsibility fairly and accurately between the two.

Valuing the future

From an environmental perspective, it is cumulative emissions, over time, that have a profound influence on the maximum increase of temperature in the atmosphere.⁹ Consequently, the impacts of climate change will continue to intensify the longer the world squanders in inaction. In 2006, the *Stern Review* concluded that “the cost of inaction will be significantly higher than the cost of action.”¹⁰ Yet some argue that the costs of dealing with climate change should be paid for by future generations, which—by historical trends—one would expect to be richer than the present generation. From a national productivity and competitiveness perspective, this raises a problem we face across all aspects of sustainability—what is an appropriate measure of discounting the distant future?

In addition to these major categories of questions, a number of other questions arise:

- Should developing versus developed economies be treated differently in an assessment of climate change and productivity? How should we account for climate differences across regions of the world?
- How can one translate climate change impacts into quantifiable risks for investment, thereby allowing for a longer-term assessment of vulnerability of investment portfolios? What is the best method for valuing investment in qualitative, inter-generational assets (such as education, or the maintenance of stock, etc.)—in other words, for valuing factors that affect the future?
- What is the best way to integrate the ability of a country to assess and manage risk into a competitiveness assessment?

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: Climate change and competitiveness in a global context (cont'd.)

- Given that climate change is a global issue requiring global cooperation, what is the value of cooperation among countries and how can it be captured through data measures?

Because of these and a number of other related questions, it is not yet clear how to model climate change directly in the SCI. This issue remains an important area for further research, and it is our hope that we can encourage a constructive discussion on this topic.

Notes

- 1 See UNEP 2010a. Based on a review of the scientific literature, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has summarized the benefits of limiting the increase of global average surface temperature to around 1.6–2.6°C relative to pre-industrial conditions and, conversely, the risks of allowing temperature to rise above this level. Summaries may be found in various Fourth Assessment reports including the Synthesis Report; in Table 19.1 of the Working Group II report; and in Table 3.11 of the Working Group III Report of the IPCC.
- 2 Project Catalyst 2009.
- 3 US Department of Commerce, NOAA Research, "Trends in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide."
- 4 HM Treasury 2006, *Stern Review*.
- 5 HM Treasury 2006, *Stern Review*.
- 6 The cost of action to mitigate climate change is estimated globally at around US\$500 billion per annum. See World Economic Forum 2011.
- 7 Pew Center on Global Climate Change 2003.
- 8 The Carbon Trust, "Global Flows."
- 9 This is because carbon dioxide and some other greenhouse substances have long residence times in the atmosphere, which means that their concentration at any particular time relies on their accumulation over many previous years. See UNEP 2010.
- 10 HM Treasury 2006, *Stern Review*.

emissions. The relationship between competitiveness and climate change is discussed in Box 4.

Interlinkages of the sustainable competitiveness drivers

It is clear that the interrelations between the various factors mentioned above are also a critical part of the sustainable competitiveness story. Vulnerability is brought about not only by individual factors but also by combinations of phenomena that together can have a greater impact on vulnerability than the individual concepts. For example, natural disasters coupled with

poor infrastructure or with weak institutions become a major competitiveness vulnerability. Similarly, the Asian financial crisis, which was driven in large part by the large current account deficits that were fuelled by short-term portfolio investments rather than longer-term foreign direct investment, became a major vulnerability. When that capital was rapidly pulled out, a huge recession ensued.

In addition, interlinkages among multiple aspects can create systemic risks: if you fail, you fail across the system. One of the goals of our future research will be to find a way to identify, illustrate, and potentially quantify these interlinkages, drawing on the Forum's work on global risks.

Concepts not yet captured by the SCI

There are a number of areas that we recognize as critical for sustainable competitiveness, but that have not yet been included in the SCI because of the lack of relevant, reliable data. A goal will be to include these elements as the data become available in coming years. Among these elements are:

- **The incidence of political violence and civil war.** Although this has a clear bearing on sustainable competitiveness via physical security and the ability of institutions to function, as well as a clear impact on social cohesion, we are still in the process of identifying the most relevant data to measure this concept.
- **Market imbalances or "bubbles."** Throughout modern history, financial markets have been repeatedly plagued by excessive price developments caused by speculation that is out of tune with market fundamentals. As discussed above, such situations have the potential to create a massive misallocation of human and financial resources. However, there is no agreement yet in the academic community about how best to measure the correct price of assets, so this remains an area for future research. Related to this issue, a measure of the transparency of financial markets would also provide an important angle on sustainable competitiveness in this area.
- **Natural disasters.** A country's ability to prepare for and address natural disasters has a significant impact on its ability to be productive and competitive over the longer term. However, a lack of relevant data has made it impossible to include this measure this year, although it remains an important area for future research.
- **Environmental damage and resource depletion.** For a number of concepts critical to measuring environmental damage and resource depletion, such as the amount of waste produced or soil pollution,

cross-country comparable data are not available. Work in this area is urgently needed.

- **Better measures of food security.** Interlinked with the areas of natural disasters, environmental damage, and the physical environment, better measures of the reliable availability of food (or lack thereof) are needed.
- **Non-communicable diseases.** To better measure the health of the stock of human capital of a country, data on the prevalence and treatment of non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and obesity, are required.
- **Worker protection.** One critical area of social cohesion that needs to be addressed further is that of the protection of workers. Data that can provide an accurate measure of worker protection that is comparable across a large number of countries are, to the best of our knowledge, not yet available.

Weighting scheme

At present we have not implemented a weighting scheme that prioritizes among the five subindexes of the SCI. No particular theory exists that would guide such a weighting scheme, and there is no specific variable that could be used as a dependent variable to test the model. The SCI shown here is therefore an unweighted average of the five subindexes. However, this represents yet another important area for further analysis and research.

Country coverage

From the 142 economies covered by the GCI in Chapter 1.1, we cover in the SCI a subsample of 100 countries for which we have been able to gather sufficient data. Data availability represents a major challenge and constraint in this exercise: for many of the concepts we are trying to capture, no measures exist, or data are available for only a limited number of countries (e.g., countries in the Organisation for Co-operation and Development, the G-20, or the European Union). The goal going forward is to include an increasing number of countries in the analysis as data become more readily available.

Selected results of the Sustainable Competitiveness Index

Given that the methodology discussed in this chapter remains preliminary, and given also the need for further refinement, the full results are not presented here. Instead, Table 1 shows how the results of the SCI differ from those of the GCI discussed in Chapter 1.1, in a first attempt to demonstrate the extent to which

countries are preparing well for their future competitiveness. To do so, we have categorized the subset of 100 countries into five potential groupings: (1) those that are much higher than in the GCI (countries that are 10 or more places higher in the SCI than they are in the GCI, shown by an arrow pointing straight up); (2) those that are somewhat higher (between 3 and 9 places higher, shown by an upward-slanting arrow); (3) those with a stable performance (between 2 places higher and 2 places lower, shown by a horizontal arrow); (4) those that are somewhat lower (between 3 and 9 places lower, shown by a downward-slanting arrow); and (5) those that are much lower (10 or more places lower, shown by an arrow pointing straight down).

Although the results of the SCI are still very preliminary, Table 1 provides a general sense of the vulnerability of national-level competitiveness when the new sustainable competitiveness factors are taken into account. For presentational purposes, economies are shown in the same order in which they appear in the GCI, with their GCI rankings in the left column. The 42 countries that appear in the GCI but not included in the SCI are not shown. Thus there are gaps in the ranks, so, for example, the United Kingdom (rank 10 in the GCI) is followed by Canada (rank 12 in the GCI) because the country that appears in the GCI between the United Kingdom and Canada with the 11th rank was not included in the SCI. The third column reports the GCI rank but based on the 100 countries (instead of 142), listing them from 1 to 100, in the same order as the GCI ranking. The results for the SCI are indicated by the five categories of arrows described above, which indicate the extent to which the SCI ranking differs from the GCI ranking. Please note that the SCI comprises only those countries covered in the GCI for which no more than one additional SCI variable is unavailable.²³

Switzerland performs very well in the SCI, as it does in the GCI rankings. Along with its strong showing across the traditional competitiveness factors already included in the GCI, Switzerland is well assessed for its environmental policy measures, as well as for the management of renewable resources and the extent to which resources are employed efficiently in the economy. The country also receives relatively high marks for social cohesion.

The **Nordic** countries are among the top-ranked countries in the SCI, with **Sweden**, **Norway**, **Finland**, and **Denmark** performing very well. Norway in particular shows some improvement in the SCI compared with the GCI, indicating that it is preparing better for the future than it is performing today in terms of competitiveness. All the Nordic countries have put into place very stringent and well-enforced environmental policies, which are leading to positive outcomes. Their social cohesion indicators are sustainable overall, although this

Table 1: The impact of sustainability on competitiveness

GCI 2011–2012 rank*	Country/Economy	GCI rank within the SCI sample†	Sustainability impact‡	GCI 2011–2012 rank*	Country/Economy	GCI rank within the SCI sample†	Sustainability impact‡
1	Switzerland	1	⇒	64	Latvia	51	↑
2	Singapore	2	⇒	65	Vietnam	52	⇒
3	Sweden	3	⇒	66	Russian Federation	53	↑
4	Finland	4	⇒	67	Peru	54	↗
5	United States	5	↓	68	Colombia	55	↑
6	Germany	6	⇒	71	Jordan	56	↓
7	Netherlands	7	⇒	72	Kazakhstan	57	⇒
8	Denmark	8	⇒	73	Morocco	58	↓
9	Japan	9	⇒	74	Bulgaria	59	⇒
10	United Kingdom	10	↘	75	Philippines	60	↑
12	Canada	11	⇒	76	Croatia	61	↑
15	Belgium	12	↘	78	Albania	62	↑
16	Norway	13	↗	81	Trinidad and Tobago	63	↑
17	Saudi Arabia	14	↓	82	Ukraine	64	⇒
18	France	15	⇒	83	Namibia	65	↗
19	Austria	16	↗	84	Guatemala	66	↗
20	Australia	17	↗	85	Argentina	67	↗
21	Malaysia	18	⇒	86	Honduras	68	⇒
22	Israel	19	↓	87	Algeria	69	↓
24	Korea, Rep.	20	⇒	88	Georgia	70	↗
25	New Zealand	21	↗	89	Lebanon	71	↗
26	China	22	↓	90	Greece	72	↑
27	United Arab Emirates	23	⇒	91	El Salvador	73	↗
29	Ireland	24	↗	92	Armenia	74	↓
31	Chile	25	↗	93	Moldova	75	↓
33	Estonia	26	↗	94	Egypt	76	↓
34	Kuwait	27	↓	96	Mongolia	77	↓
36	Spain	28	⇒	97	Cambodia	78	⇒
39	Thailand	29	↘	98	Syria	79	↓
40	Tunisia	30	↓	100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	⇒
41	Poland	31	↘	101	Ecuador	81	↑
43	Italy	32	↓	102	Kenya	82	↑
44	Lithuania	33	↘	103	Bolivia	83	↗
45	Portugal	34	↗	104	Benin	84	⇒
46	Indonesia	35	↘	106	Ethiopia	85	↓
47	Cyprus	36	↑	107	Jamaica	86	↑
48	Hungary	37	↘	108	Bangladesh	87	⇒
49	Panama	38	↗	110	Dominican Republic	88	↑
50	South Africa	39	↓	111	Senegal	89	↘
51	Malta	40	↗	114	Ghana	90	↑
52	Sri Lanka	41	↘	115	Nicaragua	91	↗
53	Brazil	42	↗	116	Cameroon	92	↗
55	Azerbaijan	43	↓	118	Pakistan	93	↘
56	India	44	↓	120	Tanzania	94	↗
57	Slovenia	45	↑	122	Paraguay	95	↗
58	Mexico	46	↘	124	Venezuela	96	↑
59	Turkey	47	↘	126	Kyrgyz Republic	97	⇒
61	Costa Rica	48	↑	127	Nigeria	98	↗
62	Iran, Islamic rep.	49	↓	133	Mozambique	99	⇒
63	Uruguay	50	↑	139	Angola	100	⇒

* This is the GCI rank, as presented in Chapter 1.1. Only the 100 countries included in the SCI are reported here.

† The *SCI sample* is the set of 100 countries included in the SCI, based on data availability. For further details, please see the text.

‡ The *sustainability impact* refers to the direction and magnitude of the difference in a country's rank between the GCI and the SCI. This applies to only those countries covered by the SCI.

Legend:

Higher (by 10 or more positions):



Slightly higher (by 3 to 9 positions):



Stable (higher or lower by 2 or fewer positions):



Slightly lower (by 3 to 9 positions):



Lower (by 10 or more positions):



Box 5: Policies to mitigate vulnerability

The Sustainable Competitiveness Index provides a picture of the vulnerability of national competitiveness over a 20-year horizon as reflected by quantifiable indicators that are available today. In doing so, however, the SCI does not capture some of the policy efforts that countries are presently making.

For example, policies intended to mitigate environmental vulnerability have been multiplying in recent years, spurred particularly by international climate change processes, but also more generally under an overarching green growth aegis. Should they bear fruit, these policies would contribute to the reduction of risk from environmental factors, and would thus be expected, over time, to improve the sustainable competitiveness of the countries that implement them.

Some of the current policy efforts that may not yet be factored into the measures of sustainable competitiveness include the following:

- China's 12th five-year plan includes objectives to reduce energy intensity by 16 percent, carbon intensity by 17 percent, and new energy as a percentage of primary energy by 11.4 percent, while maintaining a 7 percent rate of GDP growth between 2011 and 2015.¹
- Ethiopia aims to cut its carbon emissions in half by undertaking soil and forest development works, according to its Green Growth plan, which will be unveiled in time for the Durban climate change negotiation weeks in December 2011.²
- India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, launched in 2008,³ establishes eight National Missions. Among these are the National Solar Mission with the aim of generating 20 gigawatts of solar power by 2022;⁴ the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency; and the National Water Mission,⁵ which aims to increase water use efficiency by 20 percent, among other goals.
- Korea's Green Growth plan includes the objectives of reducing, by 2020, its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent of its previously projected growth, increasing the share of renewable energies in its total energy supply to 11 percent by 2030, and promoting the development of 27 core green technologies that would provide future engines of growth for its economy.⁶

pillar demonstrates varying performances across these countries (mainly because of differences in their dependency ratios and youth unemployment rates).

Canada is another country with an overall stable performance across both the SCI and the GCI. Canada is relatively better assessed than a number of other advanced economies for its environmental policy and resource efficiency, and in particular it shows a lack of environmental degradation.

- Morocco's National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency plan aims to achieve 42 percent renewable energy and 15 percent energy savings by 2020,⁷ objectives supported by a renewable energy law passed in June 2010.⁸
- South Africa has put forward a number of planning documents, including its National Climate Change Response Green Paper, which highlights solutions planned across a number of key adaptation sectors including water, agriculture, and energy.⁹ The country also has developed a New Economic Growth Path that prioritizes support for the green economy,¹⁰ an Industrial Policy Action Plan,¹¹ and an Integrated Resource Plan,¹² among others, that include setting targets for renewable energy scale-up.

Notes

- 1 The Climate Group 2011.
- 2 Rodriguez 2011.
- 3 GOI, Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change 2008.
- 4 GOI, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission 2009.
- 5 GOI, Ministry of Water Resources 2009.
- 6 UNEP 2010b.
- 7 Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement 2011 and UNCTAD 2011.
- 8 The Kingdom of Morocco, Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water, and Environment 2010.
- 9 Government of the Republic of South Africa, Department of Environmental Affairs 2010.
- 10 Government of the Republic of South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development 2010.
- 11 Government of the Republic of South Africa, Economic Sectors and Employment Cluster 2010.
- 12 Government of the Republic of South Africa, Department of Energy 2011.

Japan is also stable across the SCI and the GCI assessments. On the environmental side, it displays insufficient resource efficiency and a poor showing on degradation of its physical environment, although these problems are compensated for by good environmental policy and good management of resources. Perhaps the greatest concern for this country is its demographic outlook: Japan faces a particularly bleak dependency ratio in 2030, an issue of major concern for the country going forward.

The **United States** performs more poorly in the SCI than it does in the GCI. This is traced in large part to the country's showing on a number of environmental indicators: its relatively good management of renewable resources is offset by insufficient resource efficiency and a fairly high level of environmental degradation. In addition, and even more dramatically, the country does not fare well with regard to some social cohesion factors. For example, the country's inequality and dependency ratio indicators are of some concern: its Gini index is somewhat high and growing, showing movement toward an increasingly unequal society. Additionally, although not at the same level as other advanced economies, its dependency ratio is expected to worsen over coming decades.

On a regional basis, we find that **North African** countries tend to be assessed less well in the SCI than they do in the GCI. For example, **Tunisia** is significantly lower in the SCI, a result mainly linked to lower ranks in the area of resource efficiency and environmental degradation. In addition, some aspects of social cohesion are a concern, including its degree of youth unemployment—which is considered to be one of the main catalysts of the social unrest earlier this year. **Morocco** and **Egypt** are also evaluated lower than they are in the GCI. As well as high youth unemployment rates, their use of resources could be more efficient and they have experienced relatively high environmental degradation.

Similar results are found among countries from the **Middle East**, with **Israel**, **Jordan**, and **Saudi Arabia** all significantly lower in the SCI rankings than they are in the GCI, indicating some vulnerabilities with respect to their competitiveness going forward.

On the other hand, the trend among **Latin American** countries is for the most part to show more positive results in the SCI than in the GCI. In particular, **Colombia**, **Costa Rica**, and **Ecuador** are especially well assessed by a number of the sustainable competitiveness factors, with good to excellent results among the environmental indicators. In addition, they are all characterized by good demographic prospects, and Costa Rica and Ecuador also have relatively low youth unemployment.

Brazil is rated slightly better in the SCI than in the GCI. The country fares rather poorly on some aspects of the social cohesion measures of the SCI, with its notably high inequality partially offset by its positive projected demographic trend. Further, Brazil's performance in many of the environmental indicators is strong. Despite a worrisome deforestation rate, overall its strong and well-enforced environmental policies ensure low environmental degradation. The economy is also characterized by a level of resource efficiency that is among the best in the world.

Among other large emerging market economies, **China** is significantly lower in the SCI than in its GCI ranking. In particular, some of its environmental indicators raise concerns, particularly in its lack of resource efficiency and its high environmental degradation.

Similarly, **India** is also significantly lower in the SCI rankings than in its showing in the GCI. Mainly because of is offset by environmental concerns. India's sustainable competitiveness would be well served by stronger environmental policies, a more efficient use of resources, and better protection of the environment more generally.

It is important to note that a number of efforts are being made in several countries that, if successful, would be expected to improve their sustainable competitiveness (see Box 5 on policy efforts to enhance environmental sustainability).

Conclusions and next steps

As described above, there are several concepts we have not been able to capture because of lack of data, or because the relationship between the factor and sustainable competitiveness is not yet clearly established. In this light, it is important to see the work presented in this chapter as the first step in a process. We will update and refine our thinking and methodology over time, integrating feedback and the latest research on an ongoing basis.

A first step in this process will be the creation of an online site where feedback on the preliminary methodology can be collected from the public. To this end, the Forum has set up a dedicated page, available at www.weforum.org/sci, to collect responses and comments. A number of expert peer reviewers will also be asked to provide their feedback through a structured process.

In addition, the Forum will create a dialogue series where experts from the business sector, governments, academia, and civil society will be invited to participate in working sessions at each of the Forum's regional events, as well as at the Annual Meeting in Davos, and asked to provide their advice and suggestions regarding the key elements of sustainable competitiveness.

The Advisory Board on Sustainability and Competitiveness will continue to deliberate and to work with the Forum throughout the coming year and to integrate the feedback collected into this work. The goal will be to present an updated, more comprehensive, and improved methodology in the next edition of *The Global Competitiveness Report*.

Notes

1 WCED 1987.

2 See, for example, United Nations 2005.

- 3 The phrase *triple bottom line* was first introduced in John Elkington's 1998 book entitled *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*.
- 4 Stiglitz, et al. 2009, p. 3.
- 5 See, for example, Hamilton and Clemens 1998; Heal 2011; and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2011*.
- 6 For more information on the EPI, see <http://www.epi.yale.edu/>.
- 7 For more information about the Ecological Footprint project, see <http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/>.
- 8 An important distinction remains in the literature on environmental sustainability between what are termed "weak" and "strong" sustainability. *Weak sustainability* is interested in ensuring that future generations can attain present living standards or better, and considers different types of capital to be substitutes for each other. Thus the loss of some natural capital can be made up for by an increase through innovations of human or knowledge capital that allows living standards to be maintained. So, for example, the loss of a water supply can be balanced out by an innovative method for conserving or treating water. *Strong sustainability*, on the other hand, sees inherent value in natural capital and looks beyond maintaining living standards to the goal of conserving all life forms on the planet. In the work done to date on the SCI, the approach that has been adopted is closer to that of fostering weak sustainability, given that the goal is by definition to measure impacts on living standards and productivity. It could be argued, however, that the inevitable uncertainties about tomorrow render a strong sustainability approach more prudent. For an excellent discussion on this debate, see Heal 2011.
- 9 The UNDP argues that "the urgent global challenges of sustainability and equity must be addressed together." See UNDP 2010, Chapter 4, "Good Things Don't Always Come Together," and the forthcoming *Human Development Report 2011* (to launch in November 2011), available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>.
- 10 Areas of the World Economic Forum's work in this area include helping developing country governments develop specific public-finance tools and policies that draw private capital at scale into low-carbon industry sectors such as energy, land use, and transportation; combining best-in-class economic analysis with public-private expert advisory networks to help governments that are facing water security challenges design and implement practical national water sector transformation strategies; establishing the business case for sustainability and exploring transformative forms of collaboration along the value chain; exploring creative energy-efficient financing solutions that allow real estate portfolio holders to access capital and recommending policy tools that jump-start the investment market; addressing key barriers to energy efficiency through discussions among regional and sector-based stakeholders in energy, engineering, mining, chemicals, and information technology; addressing intermodal policy challenges and catalyzing initiatives in aviation biofuels, road transport electrification, and carbon reporting; developing a new methodology to assess critical actions required to increase the effectiveness and speed of the transition to future energy systems that balance the need to underpin environmental sustainability, economic competitiveness and energy security.
- 11 See Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources, and National Research Council 1994, p. 7.
- 12 See, for example, Stiglitz 1986; Samuelson 1954; and Cowen 1992.
- 13 See Jacobson 2008.
- 14 Some factors are important for competitiveness and productivity in the shorter term, but are not persistent and therefore not as important for the longer term. Changes or omissions have affected the following three variables: inflation, which appears in the GCI in the macroeconomic environment pillar, is excluded entirely from the SCI because it is not persistent in the longer term; the (annual) government budget balances of the same pillar in the GCI have been replaced by five-year averages because this reflects longer-term policy trends better; and aggregated secondary education enrollment rates have been replaced by separate rates for males and females, assigning a half weight to each instance, because this provides a sense of gender equality in the economy, which is very important to social sustainability.
- 15 For more on changing demographics and the impact of aging populations, see the United Nations Population fund at <http://www.unfpa.org/pds/ageing.html>, and conference papers from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston 2011 conference entitled "Seismic Shifts: The Economic Impact of Demographic Change," available at <http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/conf/conf46/>.
- 16 Council of Europe 2008, Box 3, p. 14.
- 17 According to the World Bank, "Systematic exclusion of women from access to schooling and the labor force translates into a less educated workforce, inefficient allocation of labor, lost productivity, and consequently diminished progress of economic development. Evidence across countries suggests that countries with better gender equality are more likely to have higher economic growth. The benefits of women's education go beyond higher productivity for 50 percent of the population. More educated women also tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labor market, earn more income, have fewer children, and provide better health care and education to their children, all of which eventually improve the well-being of all individuals and lift households out of poverty. These benefits also transmit across generations, as well as to their communities at large." In particular, "several of the studies on health care indicate substantially stronger effects of secondary schooling." See World Bank, *Girls' Education*.
- 18 Esteban and Ray 2006, p. 1.
- 19 Berg and Ostry 2011, p. 3.
- 20 For example, an empirical study on the relationship between environmental regulation and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in the United States found that "there is little to document that environmental regulation have had a measurably adverse effect on competitiveness." See Stavins et al. 1994, p. 3.
- 21 For a discussion of the increasing importance of resource efficiency, see Moody and Nogrady 2010.
- 22 See, for example, Marshall et al. 1997.
- 23 The 42 countries included in the GCI but not covered in the SCI because of missing data are: Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Iran, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macedonia, FYR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Nepal, Oman, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

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Appendix A: Structure of the Sustainable Competitiveness Index

This appendix presents the structure of the Sustainable Competitiveness Index (SCI).

The numbers identifying the indicators that come from the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) are the same as they are in that index, and are preceded by the letter “G.” Numbers for indicators that are included only in the SCI are assigned in the order in which they appear, and are preceded by the letter “S.” All of these new indicators also appear in blue.

The computation of the SCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall score. An arithmetic mean is always used to aggregate individual variables within a category and at all levels of aggregation.^a

Variables that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) are identified by an asterisk (*). To make the aggregation possible, these variables are transformed into a 1-to-7 scale in order to align them with the Survey results. We apply a min-max transformation, which preserves the order of, and the relative distance between, country scores.^b

Indicators marked with a “½” superscript means that we assign a half-weight to each instance.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Health and primary education

A. Health

- G4.01 Business impact of malaria^d
- G4.02 Malaria incidence *^d
- G4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis^d
- G4.04 Tuberculosis incidence *^d
- G4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS^d
- G4.06 HIV prevalence *^d
- G4.07 Infant mortality*
- G4.08 Life expectancy*

B. Primary education

- G4.09 Quality of primary education
- G4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*

Higher education and training

A. Quantity of education

- S01 Secondary education enrollment rate, males *^c
- S02 Secondary education enrollment rate, females *^c
- G5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate *

B. Quality of education

- G5.03 Quality of the education system
- G5.04 Quality of math and science education
- G5.05 Quality of management schools
- G5.06 Internet access in schools

C. On-the-job training

- G5.07 Local availability of research and training serv.
- G5.08 Extent of staff training

Social cohesion

- S03 Expected dependency ratio*
- S04 Gini index*
- S05 Youth unemployment*
- S06 Extent of informal economy

MARKET CONDITIONS

Labor market efficiency

A. Flexibility

- G7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
- G7.02 Flexibility of wage determination
- G7.03 Rigidity of employment*
- G7.04 Hiring and firing practices
- G7.05 Redundancy costs*
- G6.04 Extent and effect of taxation ½

B. Efficient use of talent

- G7.06 Pay and productivity
- G7.07 Reliance on professional management ½
- G7.08 Brain drain
- G7.09 Female participation in labor force*

Appendix A: Structure of the Sustainable Competitiveness Index (cont'd.)

Financial market development

A. Efficiency

- G8.01 Availability of financial services
- G8.02 Affordability of financial services
- G8.03 Financing through local equity market
- G8.04 Ease of access to loans
- G8.05 Venture capital availability
- G8.06 Restriction on capital flows

A. Trustworthiness and confidence

- G8.07 Soundness of banks
- G8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges
- G8.09 Legal rights index*

Market size

A. Domestic market size

- G10.01 Domestic market size index*^h

B. Foreign market size

- G10.02 Foreign market size index*ⁱ

Goods market efficiency

A. Competition^e

1. Domestic competition^e
 - G6.01 Intensity of local competition
 - G6.02 Extent of market dominance
 - G6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy
 - G6.04 Extent and effect of taxation
 - G6.05 Total tax rate*
 - G6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*^f
 - G6.07 Time required to start a business*^f
 - G6.08 Agricultural policy costs
2. Foreign competition
 - G6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
 - G6.10 Trade tariffs*
 - G6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership
 - G6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI
 - G6.13 Burden of customs procedures
 - G6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*^g

B. Quality of demand conditions

- G6.15 Degree of customer orientation
- G6.16 Buyer sophistication

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Technological readiness

A. Technological adoption

- G9.01 Availability of latest technologies
- G9.02 Firm-level technology absorption
- G9.03 FDI and technology transfer

B. ICT use

- G9.04 Internet users*
- G9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*
- G9.06 Internet bandwidth*
- G2.08 Fixed telephone lines*^½
- G2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*^½

Business sophistication

- G11.01 Local supplier quantity
- G11.02 Local supplier quality
- G11.03 State of cluster development
- G11.04 Nature of competitive advantage
- G11.05 Value chain breadth
- G11.06 Control of international distribution
- G11.07 Production process sophistication
- G11.08 Extent of marketing
- G11.09 Willingness to delegate authority
- G7.07 Reliance on professional management^½

Innovation

- G12.01 Capacity for innovation
- G12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions
- G12.03 Company spending on R&D
- G12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D
- G12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products
- G12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers
- G12.07 Utility patents*
- G1.02 Intellectual property protection^½

POLICY ENVIRONMENT AND ENABLING CONDITIONS

Institutions

A. Public institutions

1. Property rights
 - G1.01 Property rights
 - G1.02 Intellectual property protection^½
2. Ethics and corruption
 - G1.03 Diversion of public funds
 - G1.04 Public trust of politicians
 - G1.05 Irregular payments and bribes
3. Undue influence
 - G1.06 Judicial independence
 - G1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials
4. Government inefficiency
 - G1.08 Wastefulness of government spending
 - G1.09 Burden of government regulation
 - G1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
 - G1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations
 - G1.12 Transparency of government policymaking
5. Security
 - G1.13 Business costs of terrorism
 - G1.14 Business costs of crime and violence
 - G1.15 Organized crime
 - G1.16 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions

1. Corporate ethics
 - G1.17 Ethical behavior of firms
2. Accountability
 - G1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards
 - G1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards
 - G1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests
 - G1.21 Strength of investor protection*

Appendix A: Structure of the Sustainable Competitiveness Index (cont'd.)

Infrastructure

A. Transport infrastructure

- G2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure
- G2.02 Quality of roads
- G2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure
- G2.04 Quality of port infrastructure
- G2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure
- G2.06 Available seat kilometers *

B. Energy and telephony infrastructure

- G2.07 Quality of electricity supply
- G2.08 Fixed telephone lines *^½
- G2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions *^½

Macroeconomic environmentⁱ

- G3.02 National savings rate *
- G3.04 Interest rate spread *
- G3.05 Government debt *
- G3.06 Country credit rating *
- S07 Government budget balance (5-year average) *

Environmental policy

- S08 Stringency of environmental regulation
- S09 Enforcement of environmental regulation
- S10 Eco-region protection *
- S11 No. of ratified international environmental treaties *

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Resource efficiency

- S12 Energy intensity *
- S13 Agricultural water intensity *
- S14 CO₂ intensity *

Management of renewable resources

- S15 Access to improved drinking water *
- S16 Marine trophic intensity *
- S17 Forest cover change *

Environmental degradation

- S18 Air pollution *
- S19 Water stress index *

NOTES

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

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

b Formally, we have:

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

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

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

- c Variables S01 and S02 combine to form one single variable.
- d The impact of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS on competitiveness depends not only on their respective incidence rates but also on how costly they are for business. Therefore, in order to estimate the impact of each of the three diseases, we combine its incidence rate with the Survey question on its perceived cost to businesses. To combine these data we first take the ratio of each country's disease incidence rate relative to the highest incidence rate in the whole sample. The inverse of this ratio is then multiplied by each country's score on the related Survey question. This product is then normalized to a 1-to-7 scale. Note that countries with zero reported incidence receive a 7, regardless of their scores on the related Survey question.
- e The *competition* subpillar is the weighted average of two components: *domestic competition* and *foreign competition*. In both components, the included variables provide an indication of the extent to which competition is distorted. The relative importance of these distortions depends on the relative size of domestic versus foreign competition. This interaction between the domestic market and the foreign market is captured by the way we determine the weights of the two components. Domestic competition is the sum of consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), and exports (X), while foreign competition is equal to imports (M). Thus we assign a weight of (C + I + G + X)/(C + I + G + X + M) to *domestic competition* and a weight of M/(C + I + G + X + M) to *foreign competition*.
- f Variables G6.06 and G6.07 combine to form one single variable.
- g For variable G6.14, imports as a percentage of GDP, we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation. This indicator was formerly numbered G10.04. It still enters the computation of the market size indexes (see note j).
- h The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at purchased power parity (PPP) plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the data tables section.
- i The size of the foreign market is estimated as the natural log of the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the data tables.
- j Unlike the macroeconomic environment pillar in the GCI, we have removed the inflation rate and we have replaced the annual government budget deficit with a five-year average.

Appendix B: Technical notes and sources for the Sustainable Competitiveness Index variables

This appendix presents the technical descriptions and sources for the additional 19 variables that are specific to the Sustainable Competitiveness Index (SCI). These variables are identified by an “S” before the variable number. They appear here in order, from S01 through S19. The numbering indicates only the order of these variables in the structure, but not the pillar to which they belong.

The descriptions and sources for the variables common to the GCI are available in the Technical Notes and Sources at the end of the *Report*.

- S01 Gross secondary enrollment rate, males**
Gross secondary enrollment rate, males | 2009
The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment among boys, regardless of age, to the male population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.
- Sources: UNESCO *Institute for Statistics* (accessed May 4, 2011); national sources
- S02 Gross secondary enrollment rate, females**
Gross secondary enrollment rate, females | 2009
The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment among girls, regardless of age, to the female population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.
- Sources: UNESCO *Institute for Statistics* (accessed May 4, 2011); national sources
- S03 Expected dependency ratio**
Number of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working-age population (those aged 15–64) in 2030 | 2010
Source: Authors' calculation based on United Nations *World Population Prospects: The 2010 revision*
- S04 Gini index**
Measure of income inequality [0 = perfect equality; 1 = perfect inequality] | 2008
This index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
- Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources
- S05 Youth unemployment**
Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force ages 15–24) | 2009
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment.
- Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); the World Bank in turn sources from the International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* database; national sources
- S06 Extent of informal economy**
How much economic activity in your country would you estimate to be undeclared or unregistered? [1 = most economic activity is undeclared or unregistered; 7 = most economic activity is declared or registered] | 2010–11 weighted average
Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Appendix B: Technical notes and sources for the Sustainable Competitiveness Index variables (cont'd.)

S07 Government budget balance (5-year average)

General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP (average of the 5 latest years) | 2006–10

Government budget balance as a percentage of GDP, calculated as a 5-year average of the difference between general government revenue and general government expenditure.

Source: Authors' calculation based on International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition)

S08 Stringency of environmental regulation

How would you assess the stringency of your country's environmental regulations? [1 = very lax; 7 = among the world's most stringent] | 2010–11 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

S09 Enforcement of environmental regulation

How would you assess the enforcement of environmental regulations in your country? [1 = very lax; 7 = among the world's most rigorous] | 2010–11 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

S10 Eco-region protection

Terrestrial area and territorial waters protected (in km² and as a percentage of terrestrial area and territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles) | 2010

This indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 10 percent of all of its biomes (e.g., deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic area, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Sources: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2011), *The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)*: January 2011

S11 No. of ratified international environmental treaties

Total number of ratified environmental treaties | 2010

This provides the total number of ratified environmental treaties. This variable measures the total number of international treaties from a set of 25 for which a state is a participant. A state becomes a "participant" by Ratification, Formal confirmation, Accession, Acceptance, Definitive signature, Approval, Simplified procedure, Consent to be bound, Succession, and Provisional application (which are here grouped under the term *ratification*, for reasons of convenience). The treaties included are: the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1948 Washington; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 London, as amended in 1962 and 1969; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 Ramsar; the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 Paris; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Washington; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) as modified by the Protocol of 1978, 1978 London; the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 Bonn; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 Montego Bay; the Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985 Vienna; the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987 Montreal; the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989 Basel; the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 London; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 New York; the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 Rio de Janeiro; the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly Africa, 1994 Paris; the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, 1994 New York; the Agreement relating to the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Lay of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 New York; the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate Change, Kyoto 1997; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 1998 Rotterdam; the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Montreal; the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 London; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 Stockholm; the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001 Rome; and the International Tropical Timber Agreement 206, 1994 Geneva.

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

S12 Energy intensity

Energy use (kilotonnes TNT [kt] of oil equivalent) per industry value-added (US\$) | 2008

This indicator is calculated as a ratio between the total energy use (expressed as kt of oil equivalent) to the value-added of the industry sector (expressed as current US\$). *Energy use* refers to the use of primary energy before its transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. The rationale for dividing the energy use by the industry value-added is to obtain a proxy of energy consumption proportional to industrial activity. This is necessary in order to compare countries characterized by different levels of economic activity.

Sources: Authors' calculation based on The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

Appendix B: Technical notes and sources for the Sustainable Competitiveness Index variables (cont'd.)

S13 Agricultural water intensity

Agricultural water withdrawal as a percent of total renewable water resources | 2002

This indicator is calculated as the ratio of (100 × Agricultural water withdrawal) to Total renewable water resources, where Total renewable water resources = (Total surface renewable water + Total renewable groundwater – Overlap between surface water and groundwater). Where available, Total renewable water resources include the percent of desalinated water used for agriculture (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Spain). They also include renewable freshwater resources as well as the potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or the withdrawal of fossil groundwater, the use of agricultural drainage water, and desalinated water and treated wastewater. They include water withdrawn for irrigation purposes and for livestock watering, although—depending on the country—this last category sometimes is included in municipal water withdrawal. The value of water withdrawn for irrigation far exceeds the consumptive use of irrigation because of water lost in its distribution from its source to the crops. The term *water requirement ratio* (sometimes also called *irrigation efficiency*) is used to indicate the ratio between the net irrigation water requirements or crop water requirements, which is the volume of water needed to compensate for the deficit between potential evapotranspiration and effective precipitation over the growing period of the crop, and the amount of water withdrawn for irrigation, including the losses. In the specific case of paddy rice irrigation, additional water is needed for flooding to facilitate land preparation and to protect plants. In that case, irrigation water requirements are the sum of rainfall deficit and the water needed to flood paddy fields. At the scheme level, water requirement ratio values can vary from less than 20 percent to more than 95 percent. For livestock watering, the ratio between net consumptive use and water withdrawn is estimated to be between 60 and 90 percent. By default, livestock water use is accounted for in agricultural water use, although some countries include it in municipal water withdrawal.

Sources: Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Yale University; Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Aquastat

S14 CO₂ intensity

CO₂ intensity (kg of CO₂ per kg of oil equivalent energy use) | 2007

Carbon dioxide emissions from solid fuel consumption refer mainly to emissions from the use of coal as an energy source.

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

S15 Access to improved drinking water

Access to improved drinking water, percentage of population | 2008

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

Source: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics 2011*, retrieved May 2011

S16 Marine trophic intensity

Trend line slope | 2004

This indicator measures the slope of the trend line in the Marine Trophic Index (MTI) from 1980 to 2004. If the slope is 0 or positive, the fishery is either stable or improving. If the slope is negative (below 0), it means the fishery is declining, and that smaller and smaller fish are being caught. Using the Sea Around Us website, data were gathered on the slope of the trend line in the Marine Trophic Index (MTI) from 1980 to 2004 for a country's exclusive economic zones (EEZs). For countries with more than one EEZ, a weighted average slope was calculated on the basis of the relative size of the EEZs. The marine trophic level ranges from 1 in plants to 4 or 5 in larger predators. It expresses the relative position of fish and other animals in the hierarchical food chain that nourishes them. They provide food for small fish that have a trophic level of about 3, and the small fish are eaten by slightly larger fish that have a trophic level of 4, which, in turn, are what large predators such as sharks and marine mammals and humans typically eat (Pauly and MacLean 2003). If the average level at which a country's fisheries are catching fish declines over time, it means that the overall the trophic structure of the marine ecosystem is becoming depleted of larger fish higher up the food chain, and is resorting to smaller fish.

Sources: Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Yale University; the Sea Around Us Project; the Convention on Biological Diversity

S17 Forest cover change

Annual percent change in forest cover between 2000 and 2010 | 2000–2010

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *State of the World's Forests 2011*

S18 Air pollution

Annual average PM2.5 (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers) concentration for 2001–06, population weighted by country | 2010

This indicator is based on satellite data that are then converted to ground-level concentrations using the GEOS-Chem global chemical transport model to account for the meteorological and chemical factors that influence the spatially and temporally varying relationship between column and surface concentrations. The 0.1 × 0.1° resolution aerosol optical depth (AOD) values for 2001–06 are derived from the NASA Terra MODIS and MISR sensors, averaged to get a 6-year mean AOD for each grid cell, and then population-weighted to better represent human exposure by country.

Source: NASA MODIS and MISR data, processed by Dalhousie University (van Donkelaar et al. [2010]), Battelle, and CIESIN

S19 Water stress index

Percentage of a country's territory affected by oversubscription of water resources | 1995

Countries can to some extent accommodate oversubscription in one region with inter-basin transfers, but these engender significant environmental impacts of their own. Thus, the ultimate target for each country is to have no area of their territory affected by oversubscription. A high degree of oversubscription is indicated when the water use is more than 40 percent of available supply. This indicator is calculated as: Total freshwater withdrawal (surface water + groundwater) + Desalinated water produced + Treated wastewater reused, as a percent of total renewable water resources.

Sources: Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Yale University; University of New Hampshire, Water Systems Analysis Group

CHAPTER 1.3

The Executive Opinion Survey: An Indispensable Tool in the Assessment of National Competitiveness

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The Global Competitiveness Report remains the most respected assessment of national competitiveness, providing a useful portrait of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained levels of prosperity and growth. For a portrayal that represents reality as accurately as possible, the World Economic Forum draws its data from two sources: international organizations and national sources, and its own Executive Opinion Survey (Survey). The Survey is a one-of-a-kind tool for capturing vital information that is not otherwise available at a global level. The data gathered thus provide a unique source of insight and a qualitative portrait of each nation's economic and business environment, as well as an understanding of how it compares with the situation in other countries.

The World Economic Forum has conducted its annual Survey for over 30 years, modifying it over time to capture new data points essential to the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and other Forum indexes. It has also expanded the scope of its sample, achieving this year a record of over 15,000 surveys from 142 economies between January and June 2011.

Following the data editing process (see below), a total of 13,395 surveys were retained. This represents an average of 98 respondents per country, while the median country sample size is 89 responses. Table 1 shows key attributes of the Survey respondents for the 2011 dataset. Given the extent of the Survey's country coverage and in order to maximize its outreach, it is translated into over 20 languages.

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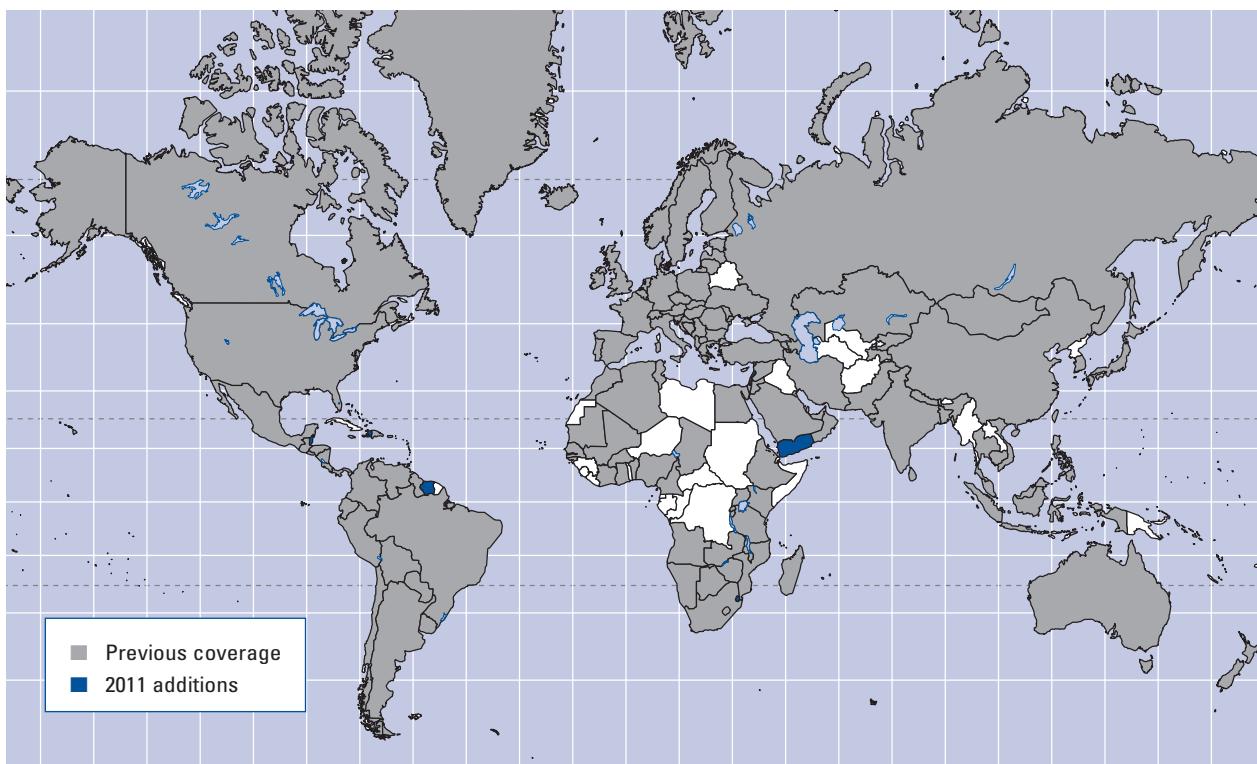
Geographic expansion

In 1979, the first competitiveness report using survey data covering just 16 European countries was launched. This year, the *Report* covers 142 economies where the Survey was administered and where a large enough sample was collected for inclusion. Together the economies covered in the *Report* account for 98 percent of the world's gross domestic product (see Figure 1). Three new economies are included in this edition: Belize, Haiti, and Yemen, while Suriname has been reinstated.¹ Libya is not covered because the ongoing political and social unrest made it impossible to carry out the Survey.

Survey structure and methodology

The Survey is divided into 13 sections:

- I. About Your Company
- II. Overall Perceptions of Your Economy
- III. Government and Public Institutions
- IV. Infrastructure
- V. Innovation and Technology
- VI. Financial Environment
- VII. Domestic Competition
- VIII. Company Operations and Strategy
- IX. Education and Human Capital

Figure 1: Country/economy coverage of the Executive Opinion Survey

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- X. Corruption, Ethics, and Social Responsibility
- XI. Travel & Tourism
- XII. Environment
- XIII. Health

Every year, the Survey instrument is reviewed and adapted as needed to reflect changes in the structure of the Forum indexes and to meet the need for new data. However, this year's Survey underwent almost no alteration.

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

The Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance works closely with a network of over 150 Partner Institutes that administer the Executive Opinion Survey in their respective countries. They are selected because of their capacity to reach out to leading business executives as well as their understanding of the national business environment and their commitment to the Forum's research on competitiveness. The Partner Institutes are, for the most part, recognized economics departments of national universities, independent research institutes, or business organizations.² The full list of Partner Institutes can be found at the beginning of the *Report*. This valuable collaboration helps to ensure that the Survey is conducted according to the sampling

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?

Heavily influenced < 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 > Entirely independent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

guidelines and therefore in a consistent manner across the globe during the same time of the year.

The guidelines underwent a stringent review in 2008, with the consultation of an internationally renowned survey consultancy. The improved sampling guidelines have now been adopted in all countries for the last four years of the Survey administration process, implementing a best practice procedure and thus

ensuring greater data accuracy and allowing for more robust comparison across economies.

The Survey sampling follows a dual stratification procedure based on the size of the company and the sector of activity.³ Specifically, the Survey sampling guidelines ask the Partner Institutes to carry out the following steps:

1. Prepare a “sample frame,” or large list of potential respondents, which includes firms representing the main sectors of the economy (agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services).
2. Separate the frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and a second list that includes all other firms (both lists representing the various economic sectors).⁴
3. Based on these lists, and in view of reducing survey bias, choose a random selection of these firms to receive the Survey.⁵

Furthermore, the sampling guidelines specify that the Partner Institute should aim to collect a combination of random respondents with some repeat respondents for further comparative analysis.

The administration of the Survey may take a variety of forms. These include face-to-face interviews with business executives, mailed or telephone interviews, and a version administered online as an alternative. Deciding which of these differing methodologies to use may be based on the particular country’s infrastructure, distances between cities, cultural preferences, and other such issues.

For energy, time, and cost considerations, the Forum encourages the use of the online Survey, which was available this year in 20 languages. The share of online participation has significantly increased over the years and now represents almost 36 percent of all responses, up from 30 percent last year and 27 percent in 2009. Online responses account for more than 50 percent of the sample in 52 countries and for 90 percent or more in 29 countries. Indeed, 13 countries use the online system exclusively (see Table 1).

The Partner Institutes also take an active and essential part in disseminating the findings of the various reports published by the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance by holding press events and workshops to explain the results at the national level.

Where else is the Executive Opinion Survey used?

The Survey data used for the calculation of the GCI is also used as a prime data source for the Forum’s other industry-specific projects, including *The Global Information Technology Report*, *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*, *The Global Enabling Trade*

Report, *The Gender Gap Report*, and *The Financial Development Report*. The data are also used for regional studies.

Furthermore, the Executive Opinion Survey data have long served a number of international and national organizations, government bodies, academia, and private-sector companies for their policy or strategy review. For example, the data are used for the elaboration of the renowned *Corruption Perceptions Index* and the *International Bribe Payers Index* published by Transparency International as well as a number of academic publications.

Finally, an increasing number of national competitiveness reports make use of or refer to the Survey data.

Data treatment and score computation

This section details the process whereby individual survey responses are edited and aggregated in order to produce country scores. These results, together with other indicators obtained from other sources, feed into the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and other projects.⁶

Data editing

The collected respondent-level data are subjected to a careful editing process. The first editing rule consists of excluding those surveys with a completion rate inferior to 50 percent.⁷ This is because partially completed surveys likely demonstrate a lack of sufficient focus on the part of the respondent. In a second step, a multivariate outlier analysis is applied to the data using the Mahalanobis distance technique. This test assesses whether each individual survey is representative, given the overall sample of survey responses in the specific country, and allows for the deletion of clear outliers.

More specifically, the Mahalanobis distance measure estimates the likelihood that one particular point of N dimensions belongs to a set of such points. One single survey made up of N answers can be viewed as the point of N dimensions, while a particular country sample c is the set of points. The Mahalanobis distance is used to compute the probability that any survey i does not belong to the sample c . If the probability is high enough—we use 99.9 percent as the threshold—we conclude that a survey is a clear outlier and does not “belong” to the sample. The implementation of this test requires that the number of responses in a country be greater than the number of answers, N , used in the test. The test uses 66 questions, selected by their relevance and placement in the Survey instrument. Based on this test, a total of 184 surveys are excluded this year.

A univariate test is then applied at the county level for each question of each survey. We use the standardized score—or “z-score”—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country sample.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2011 by country and firm size

Country/Economy	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						
	Count	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Albania	79	0	65	30	4	1	0	0	0
Algeria	39	0	77	8	3	5	0	0	8
Angola	31	23	61	19	10	10	0	0	0
Argentina	86	99	30	29	10	17	12	1	0
Armenia	83	12	64	28	4	4	0	0	1
Australia	72	76	46	29	7	11	6	1	0
Austria	46	30	46	4	7	33	9	2	0
Azerbaijan	96	1	80	15	1	3	0	0	1
Bahrain	80	99	46	31	13	9	1	0	0
Bangladesh	69	0	19	19	16	35	3	6	3
Barbados	37	27	59	19	16	3	0	0	3
Belgium	68	100	46	19	7	19	4	4	0
Belize	30	100	63	33	0	0	3	0	0
Benin	105	0	88	9	1	1	0	0	2
Bolivia	79	100	92	5	1	0	0	0	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	100	0	66	24	3	5	1	0	1
Botswana	114	42	70	17	4	6	1	0	2
Brazil	185	81	22	14	9	27	21	6	1
Brunei Darussalam	91	58	71	24	2	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	126	0	43	45	6	6	1	0	0
Burkina Faso	40	0	65	28	5	3	0	0	0
Burundi	77	0	81	17	1	0	0	0	1
Côte d'Ivoire	132	0	77	14	3	2	4	0	1
Cambodia	100	0	51	23	13	10	1	0	2
Cameroon	83	0	51	30	8	8	0	0	2
Canada	98	97	34	16	9	21	12	5	2
Cape Verde	83	28	77	18	4	0	0	0	1
Chad	113	0	88	4	1	1	0	0	6
Chile	75	48	23	17	11	27	15	4	4
China	370	1	29	20	13	18	12	8	0
Colombia	137	52	49	39	6	4	1	0	1
Costa Rica	99	90	47	33	9	8	2	0	0
Croatia	97	5	38	38	7	14	1	1	0
Cyprus	99	0	63	30	3	1	1	0	2
Czech Republic	153	100	57	27	7	7	1	1	1
Denmark	33	82	36	18	9	27	9	0	0
Dominican Republic	54	11	26	44	11	9	6	2	2
Ecuador	134	49	35	37	13	10	4	0	1
Egypt	121	0	17	32	21	23	2	4	2
El Salvador	90	100	46	37	6	11	1	0	0
Estonia	93	100	66	30	0	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia	100	0	59	31	2	7	0	0	1
Finland	33	100	48	24	9	15	3	0	0
France	109	1	19	24	5	19	13	19	1
Gambia, The	91	0	87	9	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia	95	100	82	11	4	2	1	0	0
Germany	95	91	33	13	14	21	4	16	0
Ghana	84	98	55	27	8	7	0	1	1
Greece	85	59	40	19	15	15	6	4	1
Guatemala	78	0	42	27	14	13	3	1	0
Guyana	84	0	81	12	4	1	0	0	2
Haiti	146	0	69	27	1	1	0	0	1
Honduras	85	18	48	29	5	13	4	1	0
Hong Kong SAR	51	71	45	8	8	22	14	4	0
Hungary	50	38	26	36	26	8	2	2	0
Iceland	81	100	68	27	4	1	0	0	0
India	248	34	29	25	9	19	11	5	4
Indonesia	86	3	35	23	17	14	1	8	1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	328	73	52	32	7	6	1	0	2
Ireland	49	98	49	22	8	12	4	4	0
Israel	47	100	36	38	13	9	4	0	0
Italy	92	4	37	18	16	14	8	7	0
Jamaica	53	0	55	17	11	17	0	0	0
Japan	105	5	11	15	27	33	10	4	0
Jordan	96	74	56	24	14	4	0	0	2
Kazakhstan*	122	0	42	43	7	7	0	1	0
Kenya	104	0	54	31	4	4	5	1	2
Korea, Rep.	112	0	49	13	13	17	6	1	0
Kuwait	49	37	43	33	6	14	2	0	2
Kyrgyz Republic	99	0	75	19	3	3	0	0	0
Latvia	176	98	50	39	6	5	0	0	0
Lebanon	48	96	38	31	15	15	2	0	0

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2011 by country and firm size (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	Sample size			Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample					
	Count	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Lesotho	79	3	53	29	9	6	0	1	1
Lithuania	178	79	44	40	6	7	1	0	2
Luxembourg	35	94	37	29	11	20	3	0	0
Macedonia, FYR	115	9	65	30	3	0	0	0	1
Madagascar	86	0	49	38	8	5	0	0	0
Malawi	64	23	58	25	5	8	3	0	2
Malaysia	87	39	41	25	7	15	8	2	1
Mali	129	0	76	16	4	1	0	0	3
Malta	52	60	69	21	6	0	2	2	0
Mauritania	71	0	70	11	0	0	0	0	18
Mauritius	95	57	40	33	7	19	1	0	0
Mexico	354	67	38	16	7	18	10	8	1
Moldova	108	0	43	29	16	10	2	0	1
Mongolia	84	0	52	33	13	0	1	0	0
Montenegro	78	0	73	13	1	1	0	0	12
Morocco*	94	0	76	11	5	3	5	0	0
Mozambique	112	3	64	22	8	4	0	0	2
Namibia	75	0	59	24	11	4	1	0	1
Nepal	102	3	49	35	11	5	0	0	0
Netherlands	87	99	24	31	14	18	8	5	0
New Zealand	51	88	24	24	20	20	10	4	0
Nicaragua	93	57	59	26	4	11	0	0	0
Nigeria	110	0	71	16	4	4	0	2	4
Norway	47	96	15	53	2	13	13	2	2
Oman	70	20	29	41	6	23	0	1	0
Pakistan	130	22	45	31	12	10	2	0	1
Panama	134	45	66	19	4	7	2	0	1
Paraguay	94	41	48	38	9	5	0	0	0
Peru	88	0	16	44	19	18	2	0	0
Philippines	93	1	44	23	17	10	4	1	1
Poland	198	96	26	28	21	19	1	4	2
Portugal	136	35	33	26	13	18	9	1	0
Puerto Rico	63	100	63	16	11	6	3	0	0
Qatar*	75	9	28	33	13	8	8	4	5
Romania	94	0	88	4	2	2	2	1	0
Russian Federation	377	2	33	28	24	11	2	2	0
Rwanda	40	0	45	38	5	5	0	0	8
Saudi Arabia*	152	1	59	14	9	13	5	1	0
Senegal	90	0	76	19	6	0	0	0	0
Serbia	81	0	46	43	6	5	0	0	0
Singapore	152	57	17	39	18	20	5	0	1
Slovak Republic	78	81	56	27	10	5	1	0	0
Slovenia*	101	0	46	27	16	9	1	0	2
South Africa	57	54	23	7	0	30	12	28	0
Spain	103	80	32	23	6	22	12	5	0
Sri Lanka	105	0	41	33	7	15	2	0	2
Suriname	34	9	79	15	3	3	0	0	0
Swaziland	40	53	60	33	3	5	0	0	0
Sweden	32	94	9	16	22	38	16	0	0
Switzerland	90	96	43	17	7	11	9	13	0
Syria	85	4	67	25	4	2	0	0	2
Taiwan, China	68	65	4	21	15	40	16	4	0
Tajikistan	101	0	88	9	1	2	0	0	0
Tanzania	92	0	78	18	1	1	0	0	1
Thailand	55	2	27	25	15	27	2	4	0
Timor-Leste	31	0	84	6	0	0	0	0	10
Trinidad and Tobago	116	48	50	27	9	12	0	1	2
Tunisia	101	57	53	31	6	8	1	0	1
Turkey	79	4	8	24	25	34	8	1	0
Uganda	94	0	60	26	9	4	0	0	2
Ukraine	104	0	41	34	12	13	1	0	0
United Arab Emirates	108	12	33	16	23	18	7	2	1
United Kingdom	93	99	49	9	4	11	6	20	0
United States	422	98	41	19	8	13	9	9	1
Uruguay	82	0	56	30	9	2	0	0	2
Venezuela	45	100	44	24	7	18	4	0	2
Vietnam	96	1	54	28	7	7	2	0	1
Yemen	52	0	71	13	10	4	0	0	2
Zambia	88	0	74	19	3	2	0	1	0
Zimbabwe	56	38	11	25	27	30	7	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	14,039	36	49	25	9	11	4	2	1

* Statistics are from the 2010 edition of the Executive Opinion Survey. See text for details.

Formally, this is calculated as follows:

$$z_{i,q,c} = \frac{x_{i,q,c} - \bar{x}_{q,c}}{\sigma_{q,c}},$$

where $x_{i,q,c}$ is respondent i 's answer to question q in country c ; and $\bar{x}_{q,c}$ and $\sigma_{q,c}$ are the average and standard deviation, respectively, of individual answers to question q within country c 's sample.

Individual answers with an absolute value for $z_{i,q,c}$ greater than 3 are dropped.

Data weighting: Sector-weighted country averages

Once the data have been edited, individual answers are aggregated at the country level. We compute sector-weighted country averages to obtain a more representative average that takes into account the structure of a country's economy. The structure is defined by the estimated contributions to a country's gross domestic product of each of the four main economic sectors: agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry, and services (see Table 2).⁸

An additional step is taken to prevent individual responses within a sample from receiving an excessive weight when the structure of the sample and the underlying economy differ greatly. As an extreme example, imagine the case of a country where just 3 percent of responses come from the services sector, but that sector actually represents 90 percent of the country's economy. By applying the above sector-weighting scheme, we would be giving a very heavy weight to a very few surveys. This is avoided by trimming the sector weights. When for a country the ratio of the weight of one sector in the economy to the percentage of surveys from that sector in the country sample exceeds 5, the sector weight used for the weighted average is capped to five times the percentage of surveys from that sector in the sample. The weights of the other sectors are then adjusted proportionally to their weight in the country's GDP.

Formally, the sector-weighted country average of a Survey indicator, \bar{q}_c , is computed as follows:

$$\bar{q}_c = \sum_s^S w_{s,c} \times q_{s,c}$$

$$\text{with } q_c = \sum_j^{N_{s,c}} \frac{q_{j,s,c}}{N_{s,c}},$$

where $w_{s,c}$ is sector s 's contribution to the economy of country c , and $q_{s,c}$ is the mean of the responses from sector s in country c ($q_{j,s,c}$ is response j from sector s and country c , and $N_{s,c}$ is the number of responses from sector s in country c).

When, for a given country, the sample size is too small or the sectoral representation of the sample is too different from the actual structure in the economy, the

mechanism described above might not be sufficient to prevent an individual response from receiving a disproportionate weight. In such a case the economic sector stratification average is abandoned and a simple average of the surveys is applied, where all individual responses contribute equally to the country score regardless of the sector of activity of the respondents' companies. In 2011, this was the case for seven countries: Angola, Burkina Faso, Israel, Kuwait, Swaziland, Turkey, and Venezuela. Going forward, we will work closely with our Partner Institutes to increase the sample size and improve the sector representation in these countries.

Data weighting: Moving average

As a final step, the sector-weighted country averages for 2011 are combined with the 2010 averages to produce the country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2010–2011 and for other projects.⁹

This moving average technique, introduced in 2007, consists of taking a weighted average of the most recent year's Survey results together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered. Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Forum, which are often year-average data. For newly introduced questions, for which no time series exists, the final country score simply corresponds to the country score in 2011.

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

Inter-year robustness test

The two tests described above addresses variability issues among individual responses in a country. Yet they were not designed to track the evolution of country scores across time. Therefore, we introduce an additional test this year that assesses the reliability and consistency of the Survey data. The inter-quartile range test, or IQR test, is used to identify large swings—positive and negative—in the country scores. More specifically, for each country we compute c as the average difference in country scores across all the Survey questions. We then compute the inter-quartile range (i.e., the difference between the 25th percentile

Table 2: Sectoral value-added as a share (%) of GDP

Country/Economy	Agriculture	Manufacturing industry	Non-manufacturing industry	Services	Country/Economy	Agriculture	Manufacturing industry	Non-manufacturing industry	Services
Albania	21	12	8	59	Lesotho	8	17	17	58
Algeria	12	6	48	34	Lithuania	4	18	14	64
Angola*	10	6	53	31	Luxembourg	0	7	7	86
Argentina	8	21	11	61	Macedonia, FYR	11	23	13	52
Armenia	21	16	19	45	Madagascar	29	14	2	55
Australia	3	10	19	68	Malawi	31	10	6	53
Austria	2	19	11	69	Malaysia	10	25	19	46
Azerbaijan	8	4	56	32	Mali	37	3	21	39
Bahrain	0	12	51	36	Malta	2	14	19	65
Bangladesh	19	18	11	53	Mauritania	21	4	31	45
Barbados	4	7	11	78	Mauritius	4	19	10	67
Belgium	1	14	8	78	Mexico	4	17	18	61
Belize	12	14	8	65	Moldova	10	12	0	77
Benin	32	8	6	54	Mongolia	24	5	28	44
Bolivia	14	14	22	50	Montenegro	10	6	14	70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	13	15	64	Morocco	16	16	13	55
Botswana	3	4	35	57	Mozambique	31	14	10	45
Brazil	6	16	10	69	Namibia	9	15	18	58
Brunei Darussalam	1	10	61	28	Nepal	34	7	9	50
Bulgaria	6	15	15	64	Netherlands	2	13	11	74
Burkina Faso*	33	14	9	44	New Zealand	6	15	10	69
Burundi	35	9	11	45	Nicaragua	19	20	10	51
Cambodia	35	15	8	42	Nigeria	33	3	38	27
Cameroon	19	17	14	50	Norway	1	10	31	59
Canada	2	14	18	67	Oman	2	8	47	43
Cape Verde	9	7	13	71	Pakistan	22	17	7	54
Chad	14	7	42	38	Panama	6	6	11	77
Chile	3	13	29	55	Paraguay	19	13	8	59
China	10	34	12	43	Peru	7	14	20	59
Colombia	7	14	20	58	Philippines	15	20	10	55
Costa Rica	7	19	8	66	Poland	4	16	14	66
Côte d'Ivoire	24	18	7	50	Portugal	2	13	10	75
Croatia	7	16	11	66	Puerto Rico	1	40	3	56
Cyprus	2	8	12	78	Qatar	0	8	64	29
Czech Republic	2	23	14	60	Romania	7	22	4	67
Denmark	1	13	9	77	Russian Federation	5	15	18	62
Dominican Republic	6	24	8	61	Rwanda	34	6	8	51
Ecuador	6	10	13	71	Saudi Arabia	3	10	40	46
Egypt	14	16	21	49	Senegal	17	13	9	62
El Salvador	12	21	6	60	Serbia	13	25	3	59
Estonia	3	17	12	68	Singapore	0	19	7	74
Ethiopia	51	4	7	39	Slovak Republic	3	19	15	63
Finland	3	18	10	69	Slovenia	2	22	12	64
France	2	11	8	79	South Africa	3	15	16	66
Gambia, The	27	5	10	57	Spain	3	13	13	71
Georgia	10	12	10	69	Sri Lanka	13	18	12	58
Germany	1	19	7	73	Suriname	5	21	19	55
Ghana	32	7	12	49	Swaziland*	7	44	5	43
Greece	3	10	7	79	Sweden	2	16	9	73
Guatemala	12	20	9	59	Switzerland	1	19	8	72
Guyana	21	8	27	45	Syria	21	13	20	45
Haiti	25	16 ^t	—	59	Taiwan, China	2	25	3	70
Honduras	12	19	9	60	Tajikistan	22	11	13	54
Hong Kong SAR	0	2	6	92	Tanzania	29	10	15	47
Hungary	4	22	8	66	Thailand	12	34	9	45
Iceland	6	13	14	66	Timor-Leste	9	3	21	68
India	18	15	12	55	Trinidad and Tobago	0	6	46	47
Indonesia	16	27	22	35	Tunisia	8	16	13	62
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	11	34	45	Turkey*	9	17	9	65
Ireland	1	24	8	68	Uganda	25	8	18	50
Israel*	3	22	10	63	Ukraine	8	18	11	62
Italy	2	16	9	73	United Arab Emirates	2	12	48	38
Jamaica	6	9	13	72	United Kingdom	1	11	10	78
Japan	1	20	8	71	United States	1	13	8	77
Jordan	3	20	12	65	Uruguay	10	16	10	64
Kazakhstan	6	11	29	53	Venezuela*	4	16	41	38
Kenya	23	9	7	62	Vietnam	21	20	20	39
Korea, Rep.	3	28	9	61	Yemen	14	5	36	45
Kuwait*	0	2	49	49	Zambia	22	10	24	44
Kyrgyz Republic	29	13	7	51	Zimbabwe	18	17	12	53
Latvia	3	10	11	77					
Lebanon	5	9	8	78					

(Cont'd.)

Sources: World Bank, *Data Catalog* (accessed April 17, 2011); Central Information Agency, *World Factbook* (accessed June 3, 2011); national sources.

* Countries for which a simple average was used for computing 2011 scores.

See text for details.

^t Combined share of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Box 2: Country score calculation

This box presents the method applied to compute the country scores for the vast majority of economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012*.

For any given Survey question q_i , country c 's score, $q_{i,c}^{10-11}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{10-11} = w_c^{2010} \times q_{i,c}^{-2010} + w_c^{2011} \times q_{i,c}^{-2011} \quad (1)$$

where

$q_{i,c}^{-t}$ is country c 's score on question q_i in year t , with $t = 2010, 2011$, as computed following the approach described in the text;

$q_{i,n,c}^t$ is respondent n 's response (on a 1–7 scale) to question q_i in year t ;

N_c^t is the sample size (i.e., the number of respondents) for country c in year t ; and

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

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2010} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2010}}{N_c^{2010} + N_c^{2011}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2011} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2011}}{N_c^{2010} + N_c^{2011}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

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

$$q_{i,c}^{10-11} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[(1-\alpha) \times q_{i,c}^{-2010} + \alpha \times q_{i,c}^{-2011} \right]}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{N_c^{2010}}{N_c^{2010} + N_c^{2011}} \times q_{i,c}^{-2010} + \frac{N_c^{2011}}{N_c^{2010} + N_c^{2011}} \times q_{i,c}^{-2011} \right]}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}}. \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. The value for α is 0.6, which corresponds to a discount factor of 2/3. That is, the 2010 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to its 2011 score. One additional property 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.

Note that in the case of a newly introduced Survey question and newly included countries—where, by definition, no past data exist—the weight applied is $w_c^{2010} = 0$ and $w_c^{2011} = 1$. Equation (1) then becomes $q_{i,c}^{10-11} = q_{i,c}^{-2011}$. In the case of countries that failed the inter-year robustness check described in the text, the weight applied is $w_c^{2010} = 0$ and $w_c^{2011} = 1$. Equation (1) then becomes $q_{i,c}^{10-11} = q_{i,c}^{-2010}$.

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

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

Example

We compute the score of Trinidad and Tobago on indicator 7.01 on the nature of relations between employers and employees. Trinidad and Tobago's score was 3.73 in 2010 and 3.24 in 2011. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined.

(Cont'd.)

Box 2: Country score calculation (*cont'd.*)

In Trinidad and Tobago, the size of the sample was 94 in 2010 and 116 in 2011. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying formulas (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 42.4 percent for 2010 and 57.6 percent for 2011. The final country score for this question is given by formula (1):

$$\underbrace{0.424 \times 3.73}_{2010} + \underbrace{0.576 \times 3.24}_{2011} = 3.45.$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI and reported in Table 7.01. Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the data tables, exact figures are used in all calculations.

and the 75th percentile), denoted iq , of the sample of 142 economies. Any value c lying outside the range bounded by the 25th percentile minus 1.5 times iq and the 75th percentile plus 1.5 times iq is identified as a potential outlier. Formally, we have:

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

where $Q1$ and $Q3$ correspond to the 25th and 75th percentiles of the sample, respectively, and IQM is the difference between these two values.

This test is complemented by an analysis of the evolution in the results over the past five editions of the *Report* and by a comparison with the evolution in the data used in the GCI that are not derived from the Survey. In addition, we examine the latest developments in all the countries identified as outliers by the tests that might help to explain such large swings.

Based on this analysis, the 2010–2011 Survey data collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Slovenia are identified as significantly deviating from the 2009–2010 results. This departure is not accompanied by a similar trend in GCI indicators derived from sources other than the Survey. For these six countries, only the 2010 Survey data are used for the computation of this year's GCI. This remains a remedial measure to address, in the short term, large unexplained swings; going forward we will investigate the situation in an effort to understand what is driving such high volatility in the Survey data in these countries.

Conclusion

The Executive Opinion Survey remains the largest poll of its kind, this year collecting the insight of more than 15,000 executives into their business operating environment. This scale could not be achieved without the tremendous efforts of the Forum's network of over 150 Partner Institutes in carrying out the Survey at a national level. It gathers valuable information on a broad range of variables for which data sources are scarce or nonexistent. For this reason, and for

the integrity of our publication and related research, sampling and comparability across the globe remains an essential and ongoing endeavor of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance.

Notes

- 1 For all four of these countries, only 2011 Survey data are used.
- 2 The World Economic Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance would like to acknowledge e-Rewards Market Research for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2011 in the United States, collecting over 450 surveys following the detailed sampling guidelines.
- 3 The Survey sampling guidelines each year emphasize the need to have a sample with a sufficient presence of large companies because these companies tend to have better knowledge about the overall economy and the relative quality of the business environment. The size stratification of the sample helps to better achieve this goal.
- 4 Company size is defined as the number of employees of the firm in the country of the Survey respondent. The company size value used for delineating the large and small company sample frames varies across countries. The size value tracks closely with the overall size of the economy. Adjustments were made to the value based on searches in company directories and data gathered through the administration of the Survey in past years.
- 5 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRIC countries and the United States), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.
- 6 The results are the scores obtained by each country in the various questions of the Survey. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout the text.
- 7 The completion rate is the proportion of unanswered questions among the 120 core questions in the Survey instrument.
- 8 In a few cases, the respondent has not answered the question relative to their company's activity. In order to include the surveys with missing sector information in the country averages, the average response values for the surveys without sector information are apportioned to the other sectors according to the sample sizes in those other sectors. This has the effect of including these surveys on a one-for-one basis as they occur in the sample—that is, with no adjustment for sector.
- 9 For details about the 2010 Survey dataset, please refer to Browne and Geiger 2010.

Reference

- Browne, C. and T. Geiger. 2010. "The Executive Opinion Survey: The Business Executives' Insight into their Operating Environment." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.

Part 2

Data Presentation

2.1

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

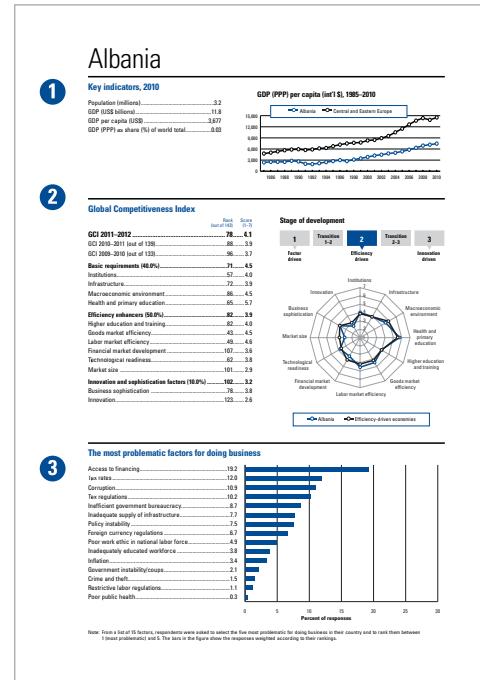
The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 142 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012*.

Page 1

1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures come from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2011*. Figures for Puerto Rico are from national sources.
- Gross domestic product (GDP) data come from the April 2011 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*, with the exception of Montenegro, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago, for which figures were calculated using data from the WEO as well as national sources. Reported GDP and GDP per capita are valued at current prices.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) from 1985 through 2010 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The black line plots the GDP-weighted average of GDP per capita of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the IMF classification, which divides the world into six regions: *Central and Eastern Europe; Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*, which includes Georgia and Mongolia although they are not members; *Developing Asia; Middle East and North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa*; and *Latin America and the Caribbean*. A last group is made up of *Advanced economies*. GDP figures come from the WEO database. For more information regarding the classification and the data, please consult www.imf.org/weo. Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico.



2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the economy's performance on the various components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's rank among the 142 economies, while the second column presents the score. The percentage contribution to the overall GCI score of each subindex score is reported next to the subindex name. These weights vary depending on the country's stage of development. For more information on the methodology of the GCI, refer to Chapter 1.1. On the right-hand side, a chart shows the country's performance in the 12 pillars of the GCI (blue line) measured against the average scores across all the economies in the same stage of development (black line).

3 The most problematic factors for doing business

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for doing business in their economy. The information is drawn from the 2011 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic and rank them from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents.

Page 2

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

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

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

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

- RANK/142:** This column reports the country's position among the 142 economies covered by the GCI 2011–2012. The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface (except for inflation). Competitive advantages are defined as follows:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual indicators ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. For instance, in the case of Germany—which is ranked 6th overall—its 7th rank on indicator 1.06 *Judicial independence* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. In the case of Chile, ranked 31st overall, its rank of 29 on indicator 7.02 *Flexibility of wage determination* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual indicators ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. For Mauritius, ranked 54th overall, indicator 11.03 *State of cluster development*, where the country ranks 38th, constitutes a competitive advantage.

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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail			
	VALUE RANK/142	VALUE RANK/142	
1st pillar: Institutions			
1.01 Property rights	2.4 — 115	6.01 Integrity of local competition	4.0 — 122
1.02 Rule of law and property protection	2.0 — 120	6.02 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7 — 87
1.03 Division of public funds	3.3 — 69	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-trust policy	3.7 — 87
1.04 Tax system	2.0 — 123	6.04 Effectiveness of fiscal policy	4.0 — 24
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.1 — 62	6.05 Total net costs / profit*	40.6 — 73
1.06 Business costs of crime and violence	3.0 — 66	6.06 No days to start a business*	5 — 23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0 — 66	6.07 No days to register a business*	5 — 23
1.08 Burden of government regulation	4.4 — 9	6.08 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0 — 44
1.09 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4 — 9	6.09 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0 — 80
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging legal reg.*	3.7 — 65	6.10 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.0 — 80
1.11 Transparency of government policymaking	5.0 — 44	6.11 Business rules of rules on FDI	4.0 — 23
1.12 Quality of central bank	5.2 — 44	6.12 Business rules of rules on FDI	4.2 — 66
1.13 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2 — 44	6.13 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.2 — 47
1.14 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5 — 63	6.14 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	50.2 — 47
1.15 Quality of accounting information	4.5 — 63	6.15 Buyer sophistication	3.5 — 63
1.16 Reliability of public services	4.5 — 63		
1.17 Quality of infrastructure	4.2 — 72		
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2 — 72	7.01 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1 — 21
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure	4.2 — 72	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1 — 21
2.03 Quality of rail infrastructure	1.1 — 120	7.03 Ease of access to basic services	3.0 — 68
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.1 — 120	7.04 Ease of access to basic services	3.0 — 68
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.1 — 56	7.05 Hiring and firing practices	4.7 — 21
2.06 Quality of water infrastructure	5.0 — 56	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7 — 17
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.0 — 63	7.07 Sources of bank credit	4.0 — 50
2.08 Quality of telecommunication infrastructure	5.0 — 63	7.08 Brain drain	3.1 — 83
2.09 Mobile telephone density (1000 pop.)*	141.9 — 18	7.09 Brain drain, risk to invest*	0.7 — 107
2.10 Mobile telephone density (1000 pop.)*	141.9 — 18		
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	3.7 — 72	8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8 — 108
3.02 Inflation, annual % change	10.0 — 102	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8 — 108
3.03 Interest rates, nominal, 1-year (%)	3.6 — 96	8.03 Ease of access to capital market	1.4 — 140
3.04 Interest rates, nominal, 5-year (%)	3.6 — 96	8.04 Ease of access to basic services	2.0 — 124
3.05 Gener government赤字, % GDP*	59.7 — 107	8.05 Sources of bank credit	4.7 — 96
3.06 Gener government赤字, % GDP*	59.7 — 107	8.06 Sources of bank credit	4.7 — 96
3.07 Gener government赤字, % GDP*	59.7 — 107	8.07 Foreign market size index, 1-7 Best*	3.2 — 122
3.08 Gener government赤字, % GDP*	59.7 — 107	8.08 Legal rights index, D-10 Best*	0.0 — 8
4th pillar: Technological readiness			
4.01 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.01 Firm-level technology adoption	4.0 — 75
4.02 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.02 Firm-level technology adoption	4.7 — 72
4.03 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.03 Internet users/100 pop.*	45.0 — 53
4.04 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	45.0 — 53
4.05 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.05 Internet bandwidth, Gbit/s/capita*	2.0 — 70
4.06 Business impact of training	1 — 100	9.06 Internet bandwidth, Gbit/s/capita*	4.4 — 69
5th pillar: Higher education and training			
5.01 Quality of math and science education	72.4 — 100	10.01 Market size	2.7 — 39
5.02 Quality of math and science education	72.4 — 100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 Best*	3.2 — 107
5.03 Quality of math and science education	4.2 — 46	10.03 Willingness to delegate authority	4.0 — 40
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2 — 46	11.01 Local supplier quality	4.0 — 123
5.05 Internet access in schools	4.4 — 60	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9 — 108
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.4 — 60	11.03 Grade of cluster development	2.1 — 88
5.07 Extent of staff training	4.5 — 32	11.04 Value chain breadth	2.1 — 131
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.5 — 32	11.05 Production process sophistication	4.7 — 23
6th pillar: Business sophistication			
6.01 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4 — 119	12.01 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2 — 134
6.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4 — 119	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2 — 134
6.03 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.1 — 139	12.03 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.1 — 139
6.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.1 — 139	12.05 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.0 — 126
6.05 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2 — 106	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2 — 106
6.06 Utility patent grant backlog/pop.*	0.0 — 30	12.07 Utility patent grant backlog/pop.*	0.0 — 30

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profile" on page 85.

List of Countries/Economies

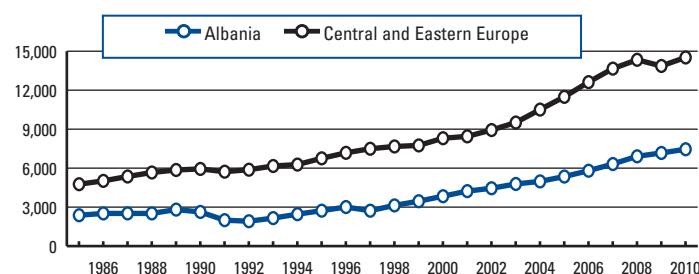
Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page
Albania	92	Greece	188	Oman	284
Algeria	94	Guatemala	190	Pakistan	286
Angola	96	Guyana	192	Panama	288
Argentina	98	Haiti	194	Paraguay	290
Armenia	100	Honduras	196	Peru	292
Australia	102	Hong Kong SAR	198	Philippines	294
Austria	104	Hungary	200	Poland	296
Azerbaijan	106	Iceland	202	Portugal	298
Bahrain	108	India	204	Puerto Rico	300
Bangladesh	110	Indonesia	206	Qatar	302
Barbados	112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	208	Romania	304
Belgium	114	Ireland	210	Russian Federation	306
Belize	116	Israel	212	Rwanda	308
Benin	118	Italy	214	Saudi Arabia	310
Bolivia	120	Jamaica	216	Senegal	312
Bosnia and Herzegovina	122	Japan	218	Serbia	314
Botswana	124	Jordan	220	Singapore	316
Brazil	126	Kazakhstan	222	Slovak Republic	318
Brunei Darussalam	128	Kenya	224	Slovenia	320
Bulgaria	130	Korea, Rep.	226	South Africa	322
Burkina Faso	132	Kuwait	228	Spain	324
Burundi	134	Kyrgyz Republic	230	Sri Lanka	326
Cambodia	136	Latvia	232	Suriname	328
Cameroon	138	Lebanon	234	Swaziland	330
Canada	140	Lesotho	236	Sweden	332
Cape Verde	142	Lithuania	238	Switzerland	334
Chad	144	Luxembourg	240	Syria	336
Chile	146	Macedonia, FYR	242	Taiwan, China	338
China	148	Madagascar	244	Tajikistan	340
Colombia	150	Malawi	246	Tanzania	342
Costa Rica	152	Malaysia	248	Thailand	344
Côte d'Ivoire	154	Mali	250	Timor-Leste	346
Croatia	156	Malta	252	Trinidad and Tobago	348
Cyprus	158	Mauritania	254	Tunisia	350
Czech Republic	160	Mauritius	256	Turkey	352
Denmark	162	Mexico	258	Uganda	354
Dominican Republic	164	Moldova	260	Ukraine	356
Ecuador	166	Mongolia	262	United Arab Emirates	358
Egypt	168	Montenegro	264	United Kingdom	360
El Salvador	170	Morocco	266	United States	362
Estonia	172	Mozambique	268	Uruguay	364
Ethiopia	174	Namibia	270	Venezuela	366
Finland	176	Nepal	272	Vietnam	368
France	178	Netherlands	274	Yemen	370
Gambia, The	180	New Zealand	276	Zambia	372
Georgia	182	Nicaragua	278	Zimbabwe	374
Germany	184	Nigeria	280		
Ghana	186	Norway	282		

Albania

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,677
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

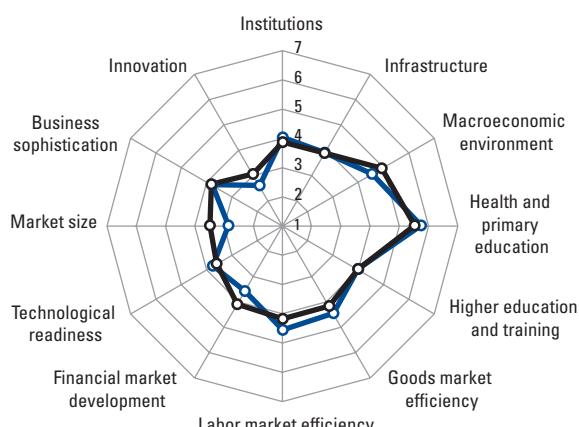
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	78	4.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	88.....	3.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	96.....	3.7.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	71	4.5
Institutions.....	57.....	4.0.....
Infrastructure.....	72.....	3.9.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	86.....	4.5.....
Health and primary education.....	65.....	5.7.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	82	3.9
Higher education and training.....	82.....	4.0.....
Goods market efficiency.....	43.....	4.5.....
Labor market efficiency.....	49.....	4.6.....
Financial market development.....	107.....	3.6.....
Technological readiness.....	62.....	3.8.....
Market size.....	101.....	2.9.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	102	3.2
Business sophistication	78.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	123.....	2.6.....

Stage of development



—●— Albania —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	19.2
Tax rates.....	12.0
Corruption.....	10.9
Tax regulations.....	10.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	8.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	7.7
Policy instability.....	7.5
Foreign currency regulations	6.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	4.9
Inadequately educated workforce	3.8
Inflation.....	3.4
Government instability/coups.....	2.1
Crime and theft.....	1.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.1
Poor public health.....	0.3



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.4	115	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	122
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	94	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	78
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.3	69	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	87
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.9	63	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	24
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	62	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.6	73
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.0	101	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	66	6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	51	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	66
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.4	9	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	46
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	63	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	43
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.7	65	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	80
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.7	43	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	33
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	44	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	66
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	44	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	55.2	47
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	69	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	23
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.5	57	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	63
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	44			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	83			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	27			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.2	69			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.3	15			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	72			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	58			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.1	120			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	85			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.1	56			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	23.5	114			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.0	63			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.3	91			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	141.9	18			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.7	73			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.0	102			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.6	67			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.4	86			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	59.7	107			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.1	83			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	4			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	15.0	35			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.9	1			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.5	64			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.8	40			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	49			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.7	117			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	72.4	100			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.3	89			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.2	45			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	42			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	69			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.4	57			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	100			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.5	32			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	122			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	78			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	87			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	24			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.6	73			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	66			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	46			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	43			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	80			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	33			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	66			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	55.2	47			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	23			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	63			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.1	21			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	73			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	25.0	68			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.7	21			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	56	93			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	17			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	69			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	83			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	87			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8	108			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	99			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	14	140			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	121			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	124			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	96			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	132			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.9	75			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	73			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	42			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	45.0	53			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.4	79			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.4	69			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	99			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	107			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	123			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	108			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	130			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	88			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.7	131			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.7	23			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.0	50			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.9	33			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	40			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	119			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	134			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	51			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.1	139			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	58			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	126			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

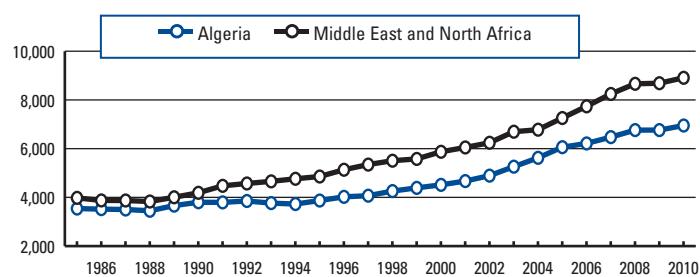
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Algeria

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	35.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	160.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,435
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.34

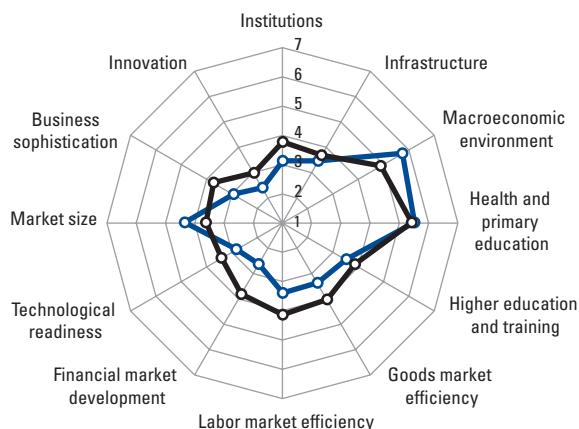
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

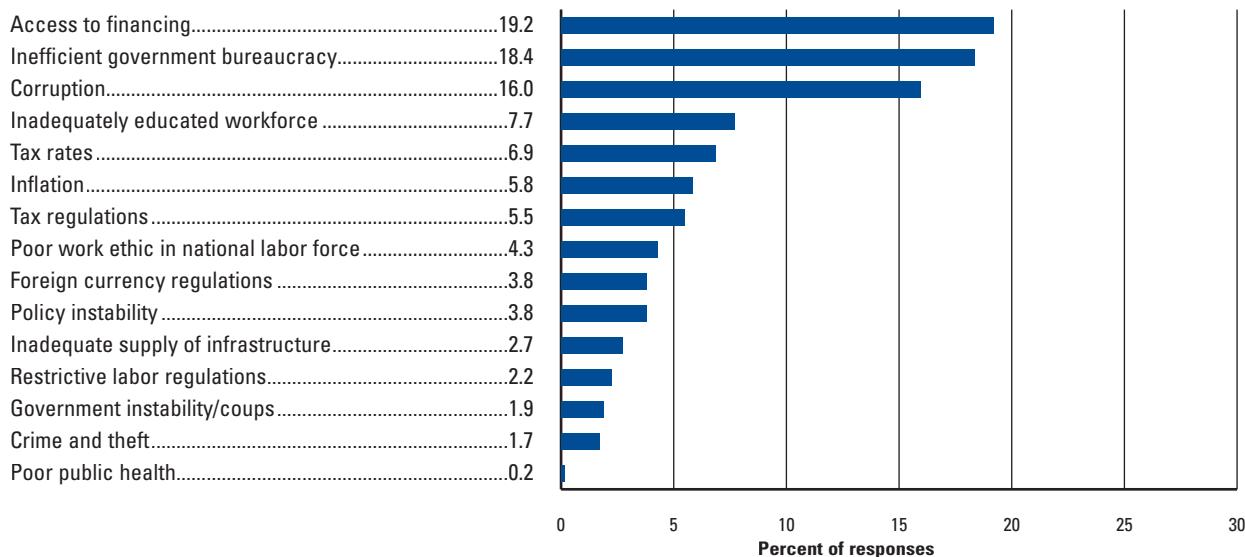
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	87	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	86.....	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	83.....	3.9
Basic requirements (59.1%).....	75	4.4
Institutions.....	127.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	93.....	3.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	19.....	5.7
Health and primary education.....	82.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.6%).....	122	3.4
Higher education and training.....	101.....	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	134.....	3.4
Labor market efficiency.....	137.....	3.4
Financial market development.....	137.....	2.6
Technological readiness.....	120.....	2.8
Market size	47.....	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.2%)	136	2.7
Business sophistication	135.....	2.9
Innovation.....	132.....	2.4

Stage of development



— Algeria — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.1	127	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	131
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.2	135	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	98
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	99	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	114
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	117	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	58
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	116	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	72.0	134
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.5	126	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	101	6.07 No. days to start a business*	24	88
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	79	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	97
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.3	136	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	124
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	109	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.8	131
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	104	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	125
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.1	137	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	131
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.9	135	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	138
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	107	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.1	98
1.15 Organized crime	4.5	103	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.7	129
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.7	89	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	125
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	115			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	130			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	133			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	111			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	92			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	77			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	65			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	122			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.8	106			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	151.0	71			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.6	75			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.2	101			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	92.4	80			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.7	54			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	53.4	3			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.3	79			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.3	85			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	10.3	8			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.4	66			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	104			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	59.0	75			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	88			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.0	98			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.6	79			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	113			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.8	65			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	83.2	79			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	30.6	73			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.8	123			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	96			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	101			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.6	125			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	125			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.1	126			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	131			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	98			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	114			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	58			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	72.0	134			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	24	88			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	97			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	124			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.8	131			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	125			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	131			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	138			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.1	98			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.7	129			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	125			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.6	127			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.9	125			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	41.0	108			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	79			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.8	136			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.8	139			
7.08 Brain drain	1.7	141			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.47	127			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.7	139			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.3	142			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.1	132			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	95			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	110			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.6	138			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.4	136			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.0	122			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	134			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	123			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	12.5	103			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.5	87			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.0	90			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	45			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	48			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	78			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.6	128			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.3	137			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.0	141			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.7	132			
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.8	140			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.9	117			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.0	125			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	138			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.0	138			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.5	126			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.0	139			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	136			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	137			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	44			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	85			

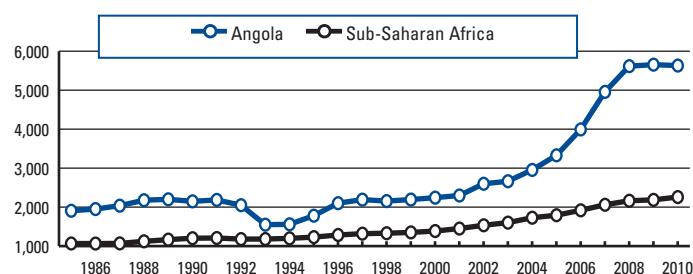
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Angola

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	19.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	85.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,478
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.15

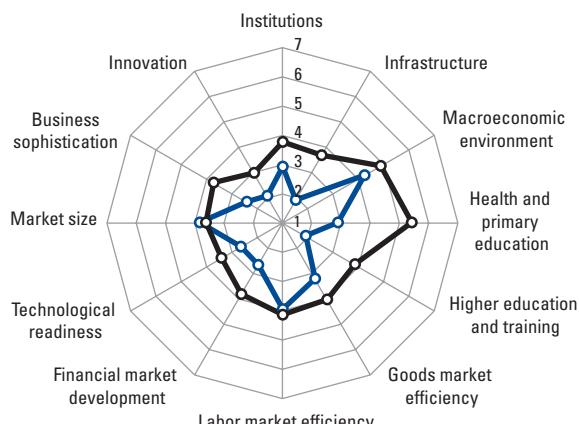
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

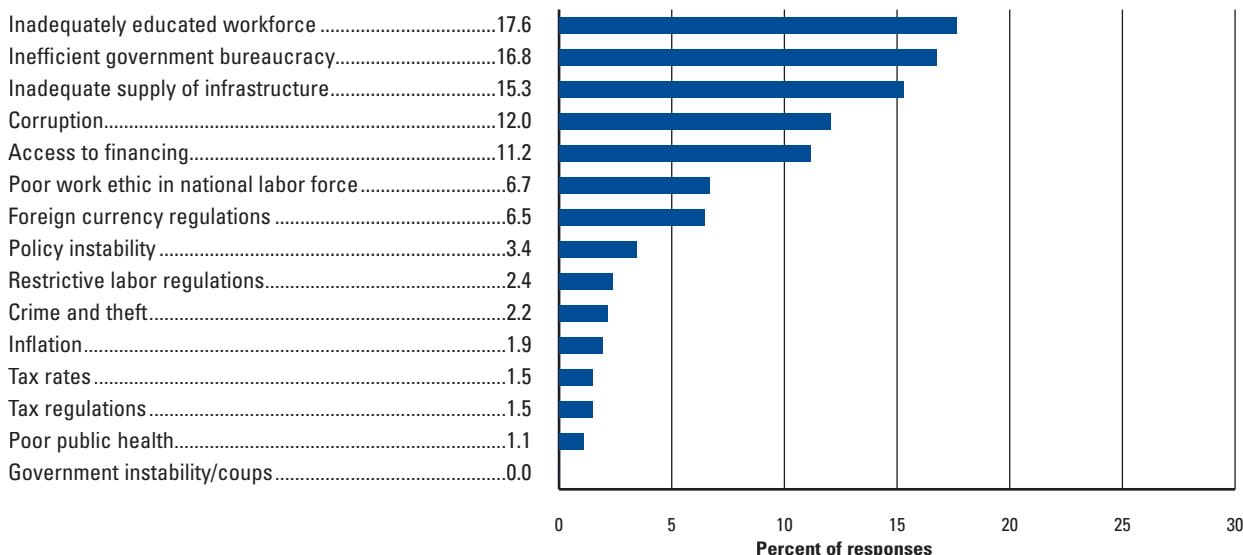
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	139	3.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	138.....	2.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (59.4%).....	141	3.0
Institutions.....	135.....	2.9
Infrastructure.....	140.....	1.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	110.....	4.2
Health and primary education.....	142.....	2.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.4%).....	136	3.0
Higher education and training.....	142.....	1.9
Goods market efficiency.....	138.....	3.2
Labor market efficiency.....	109.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	136.....	2.7
Technological readiness.....	129.....	2.7
Market size	62.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.1%)	142	2.2
Business sophistication	142.....	2.4
Innovation.....	140.....	2.1

Stage of development



— Angola — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.7	134	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.2	142
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.4	130	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.2	142
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	137	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.3	142
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	87	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	25
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	126	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	53.2	113
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.4	129	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.9	138	6.07 No. days to start a business*	68	131
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.4	120	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	107
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.1	141	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	125
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	136	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.6	93
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.5	133	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	86
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.5	124	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	117
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	37	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.7	140
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	92	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.1	49
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	68	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	2.5	142
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.5	102	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	117
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.4	142			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.6	142			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.2	141			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.2	130			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.1	141			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.5	127			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.6	106			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.3	138			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.1	135			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	107.7	77			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.4	140			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.6	122			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.7	126			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	7.9	7			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	8.6	130			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	14.5	141			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.0	112			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	31.4	46			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.2	93			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1.8	142			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	21,470.7	120			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.5	134			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	298.0	124			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	129			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.0	121			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	98.1	139			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	47.6	138			
4.09 Quality of primary education	1.5	142			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	58.0	140			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	15.2	142			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.8	134			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	1.9	141			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	1.5	142			
5.05 Quality of management schools	1.8	142			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.6	140			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.2	140			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	89			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.2	142			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.2	142			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.3	142			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	25			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	53.2	113			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	68	131			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	107			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	125			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.6	93			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	86			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	117			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.7	140			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.1	49			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	2.5	142			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	117			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	106			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	93			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	66.0	137			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	95			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	58	97			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	109			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.8	138			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	67			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	41			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.8	138			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.8	137			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.2	141			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.9	130			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.5	140			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	119			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.1	138			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.4	140			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	133			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	74			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	10.0	114			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	120			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	125			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	64			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	61			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	2.5	142			
11.02 Local supplier quality	2.5	142			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.1	140			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.0	142			
11.05 Value chain breadth	1.8	142			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	137			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.6	125			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.8	129			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.3	142			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	1.6	141			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	1.6	142			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	134			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.1	138			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	86			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.4	141			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

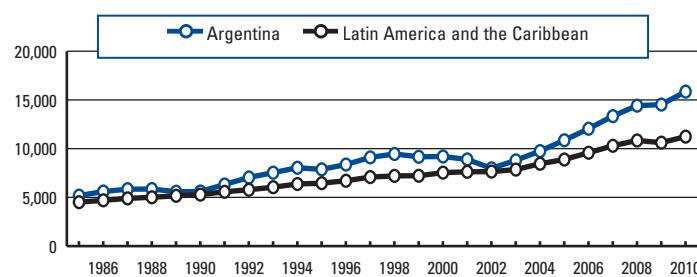
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Argentina

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	40.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	370.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,138
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.85

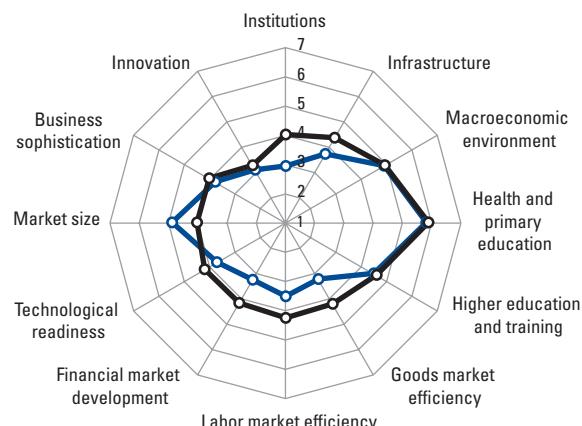
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

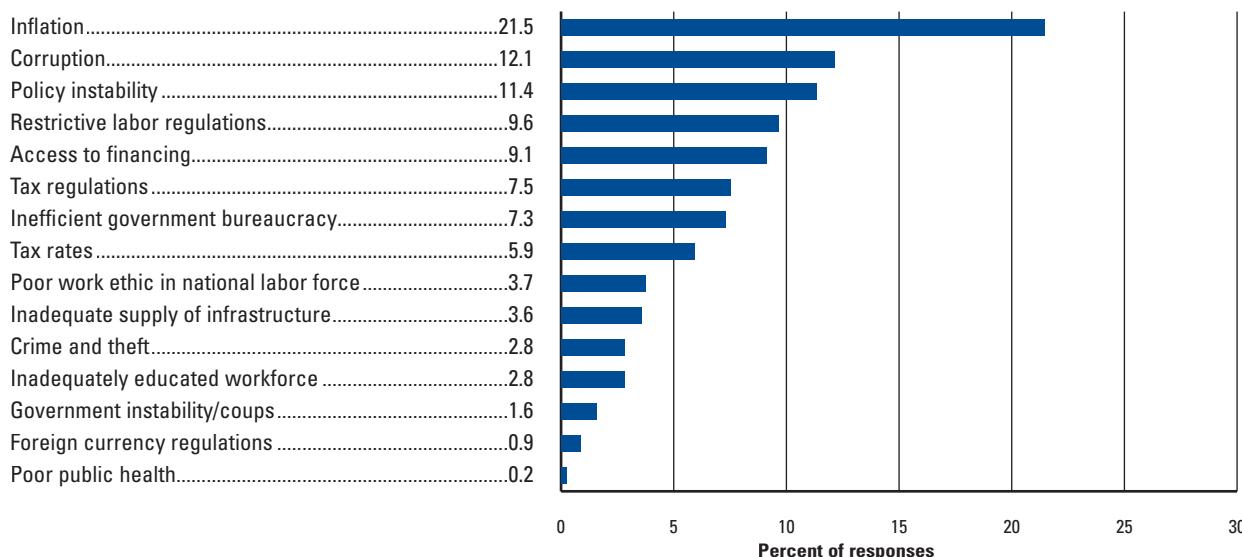
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	85	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	87.....	3.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	85.....	3.9.....
Basic requirements (39.7%).....	84	4.3
Institutions.....	134.....	2.9.....
Infrastructure.....	81.....	3.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	62.....	4.9.....
Health and primary education.....	56.....	5.8.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	84	3.8
Higher education and training.....	54.....	4.5.....
Goods market efficiency.....	137.....	3.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	131.....	3.5.....
Financial market development.....	126.....	3.3.....
Technological readiness.....	64.....	3.7.....
Market size.....	24.....	4.9.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.3%)	77	3.4
Business sophistication	79.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	78.....	3.1.....

Stage of development



— Argentina — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.8	133	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.3	105
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	128	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	103
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	136	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	125
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.6	138	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.3	138
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	113	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	108.2	138
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	124	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.8	139	6.07 No. days to start a business*	26	90
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.1	132	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	131
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.5	131	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	2.5	142
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	124	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.7	105
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.4	136	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	33
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.3	132	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	136
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	42	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.7	139
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	119	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	18.9	136
1.15 Organized crime	3.5	133	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	125
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.9	126	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	72
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	122			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	117			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	110			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	124			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	108			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.2	96			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.0	89			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	94			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.5	119			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	755.4	30			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.8	96			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	24.7	47			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	141.8	19			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.7	39			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.9	52			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	10.5	129			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.4	4			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	47.8	91			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.1	89			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.4	73			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1.3	73			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	38			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	28.0	54			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	70			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.0	62			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.5	49			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	103			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	17			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.9	74			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	67.7	21			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	86			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	113			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.1	22			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	106			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.5	44			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	76			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.3	105			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.3	103			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	125			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.3	138			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	108.2	138			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	26	90			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	131			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	2.5	142			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.7	105			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	33			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.2	136			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.7	139			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	18.9	136			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	125			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	72			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	135			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	2.7	139			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.7	135			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	95	124			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.7	138			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	64			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	65			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.71	91			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	125			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.3	121			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.6	114			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.8	134			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	129			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	108			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	108			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	83			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	93			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	114			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.0	72			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.6	54			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	9.9	49			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	22			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	37			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	91			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.3	82			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	67			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	137			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	90			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	78			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	57			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	54			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	68			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	77			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	41			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	72			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	48			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	127			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	75			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.1	55			

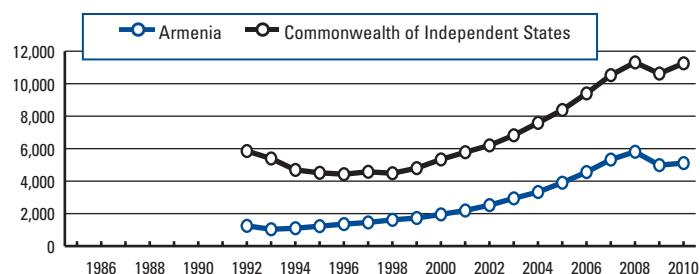
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Armenia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,846
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

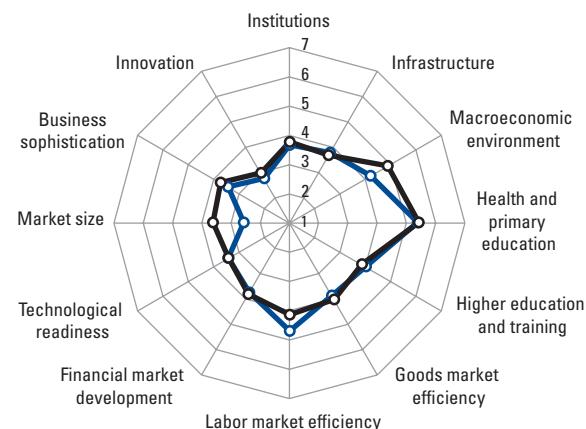
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

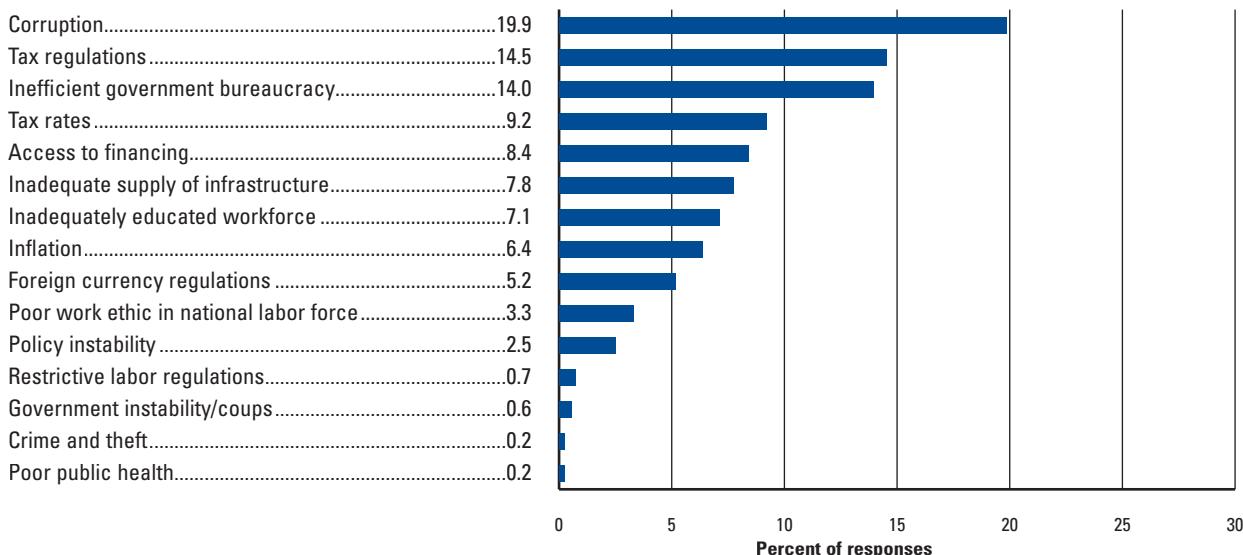
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	92	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	98.....	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	97.....	3.7
Basic requirements (43.1%).....	94	4.2
Institutions.....	83.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	77.....	3.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	114.....	4.2
Health and primary education.....	94.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (47.7%).....	91	3.7
Higher education and training.....	76.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	108.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	34.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	95.....	3.8
Technological readiness.....	88.....	3.4
Market size	115.....	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.2%)	110	3.1
Business sophistication	107.....	3.4
Innovation.....	112.....	2.7

Stage of development



— Armenia — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	95	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.4	139
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	96	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.7	133
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	91	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	138
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	83	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	65
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	97	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	74
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.8	108	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	78	6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	48	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	47
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	52	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	96
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	81	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.3	34
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	84	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	106
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	35	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	95
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	17	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	132
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	25	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	58
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	61	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	113
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.5	105	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	74
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	106			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	87			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	115			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	120			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	77			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	92			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	69			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	132			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.5	74			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	47.5	98			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.8	71			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.1	69			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	125.0	33			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	92			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.6	76			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.2	119			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.3	114			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.4	68			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.7	86			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	86			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	73.0	82			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	64			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.6	83			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.7	64			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.4	88			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.1	119			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.1	52			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	50.1	49			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	97			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	81			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.1	131			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.6	92			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.2	114			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	105			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.4	139			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.7	133			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	138			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	65			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	74			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	47			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	96			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.3	34			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	106			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	95			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	132			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	58			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	113			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	74			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.6	44			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	43			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.8	18			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	41			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	107			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	103			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	51			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	102			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	71			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	120			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	85			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	109			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	69			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	110			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.2	116			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	114			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	77			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	37.0	68			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.7	86			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	3.4	72			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	110			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	127			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	111			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	113			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	108			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	54			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	121			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	102			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	87			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	116			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	113			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.1	61			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	107			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	117			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	125			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	124			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	87			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.6	64			

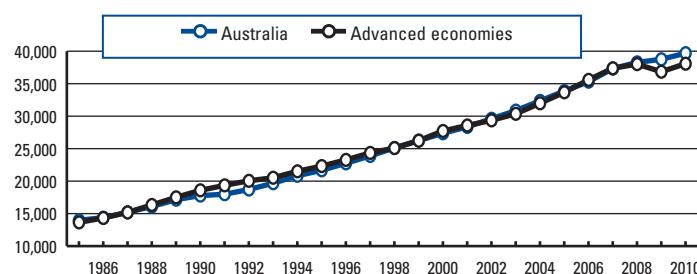
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Australia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	21.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,235.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	55,590
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.19

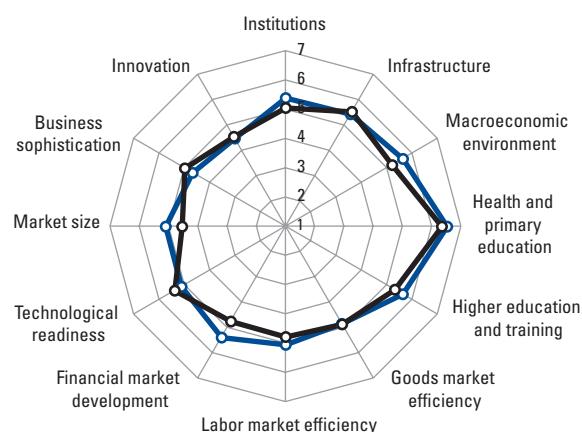
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	20	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	16.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	15.....	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	14	5.7
Institutions.....	13.....	5.4
Infrastructure.....	24.....	5.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	26.....	5.6
Health and primary education.....	10.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	12	5.2
Higher education and training.....	11.....	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	22.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	13.....	5.0
Financial market development.....	6.....	5.4
Technological readiness.....	22.....	5.1
Market size	19.....	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	26	4.6
Business sophistication	29.....	4.7
Innovation.....	22.....	4.5

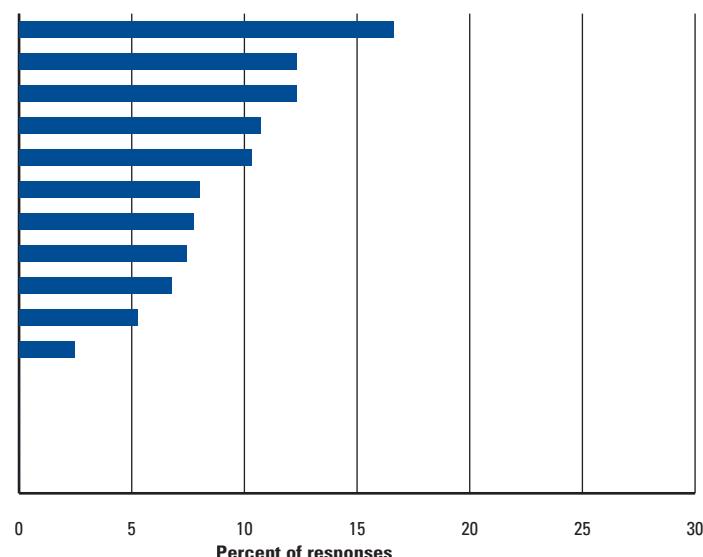
Stage of development



— Australia — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	16.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.3
Tax rates.....	12.3
Access to financing.....	10.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.3
Tax regulations.....	8.0
Inadequately educated workforce	7.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force	7.4
Inflation.....	6.8
Policy instability	5.3
Foreign currency regulations	2.5
Corruption.....	0.0
Crime and theft.....	0.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.6	23	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	7
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.3	19	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	25
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.6	13	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.9	22
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.5	17	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	88
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	23	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.9	99
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.1	13	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	21	6.07 No. days to start a business*	2	2
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	31	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	15
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	75	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	14
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.1	14	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.8	45
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.8	16	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.8	10
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	24	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	47
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	63	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.1	20
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.9	20	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.4	134
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	22	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	25
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	17	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	29
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.1	11			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	13			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	3			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.3	15			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	37			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.1	34			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.3	28			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	40			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.9	29			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,881.1	6			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.0	33			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.9	28			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	101.0	69			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.6	86			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.9	43			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.8	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.1	32			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	22.3	29			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.9	12			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	33			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.4	16			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	51			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.3	26			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.5	5			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.6	10			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.9	36			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	149.3	1			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.0	14			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.1	13			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.1	19			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.4	15			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.9	19			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.4	14			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.9	17			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	7			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.6	25			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	22			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.3	88			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.9	99			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	2	2			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	15			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	14			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.8	45			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.8	10			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	47			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.1	20			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	20.4	134			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	25			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	29			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	39			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	116			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	97			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	40			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	10			
7.08 Brain drain	4.5	28			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	45			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.7	21			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.1	25			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.7	16			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	23			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.5	21			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	4			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.7	10			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	23			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.8	19			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	30			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	76.0	20			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.2	25			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	31.4	25			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	17			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	29			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	46			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	8			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.1	37			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	67			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	75			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	54			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.2	25			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.3	21			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	11			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.0	27			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	13			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.9	27			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	14			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	50			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	60			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	81.3	16			

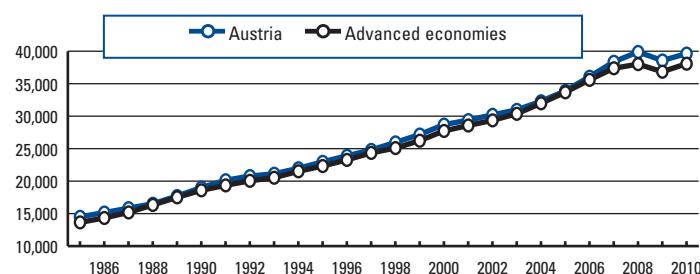
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Austria

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	8.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	376.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	44,987
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.45

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	19	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	18.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	17.....	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	18	5.6
Institutions.....	20.....	5.2
Infrastructure.....	18.....	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	33.....	5.4
Health and primary education.....	19.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	19	4.9
Higher education and training.....	18.....	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	20.....	4.9
Labor market efficiency.....	29.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	31.....	4.6
Technological readiness.....	15.....	5.4
Market size.....	35.....	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	13	5.1
Business sophistication	7.....	5.5
Innovation.....	16.....	4.8

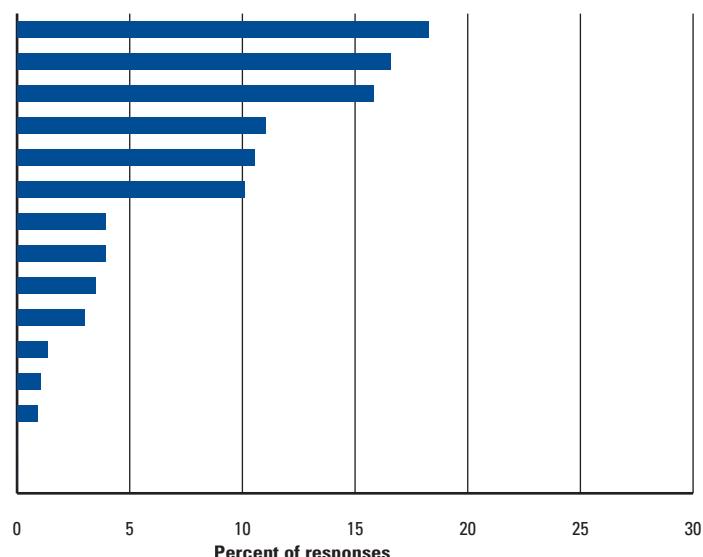
Stage of development



—○— Austria —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	18.3
Tax rates.....	16.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.8
Tax regulations.....	11.0
Access to financing.....	10.6
Inadequately educated workforce	10.1
Policy instability	3.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force	3.9
Inflation.....	3.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.0
Corruption.....	1.4
Government instability/coups.....	1.1
Crime and theft.....	0.9
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.9	12	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.8	8
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.5	16	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.3	9
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.3	21	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.1	13
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.7	35	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	75
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.8	24	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.5	117
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.5	22	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	37	6.07 No. days to start a business*	28	95
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.0	28	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	45
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	49	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	29
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	18	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.8	15	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	42
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	23	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	61
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.5	7	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	21
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	30	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.7	53
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	17	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.9	4
1.16 Reliability of police services	5.9	19	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	26
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	13			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	21			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	20			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	35			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.3	8			
2.02 Quality of roads	6.2	8			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.3	14			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	48			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.9	25			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	418.1	43			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.8	6			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	38.7	29			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	145.8	12			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	78			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.1	39			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.7	41			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	69.9	118			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	90.1	13			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	6			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	11.0	29			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	7			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	14			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.1	20			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.9	26			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.9	37			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.0	27			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	54.7	39			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.7	24			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	38			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.8	34			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.9	18			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.0	5			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	14			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.8	8			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.3	9			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.1	13			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.4	75			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.5	117			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	28	95			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	45			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	29			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	42			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	61			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	21			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.7	53			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.9	4			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	26			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	9			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	2.6	140			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	93			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	2	5			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	65			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	24			
7.08 Brain drain	4.5	27			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	46			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	17			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.2	21			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	68			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	42			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	43			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	47			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	46			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.4	10			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	12			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	44			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	72.7	22			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.9	24			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	53.6	17			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	36			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	30			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.7	7			
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.2	2			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.5	24			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	12			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.7	5			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	3			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.9	8			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.7	7			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	23			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.8	12			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	21			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.6	17			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	19			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	26			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	27			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	86.5	14			

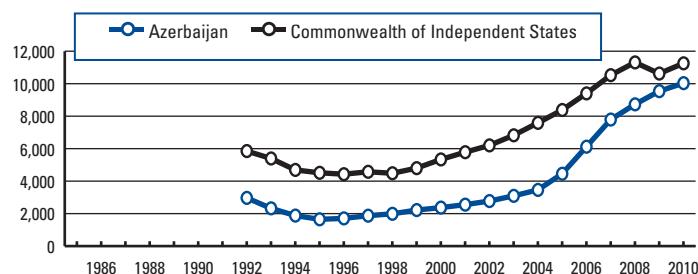
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	8.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	54.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,008
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

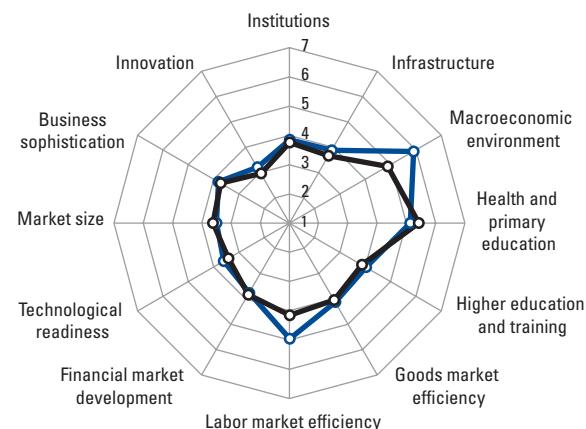
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

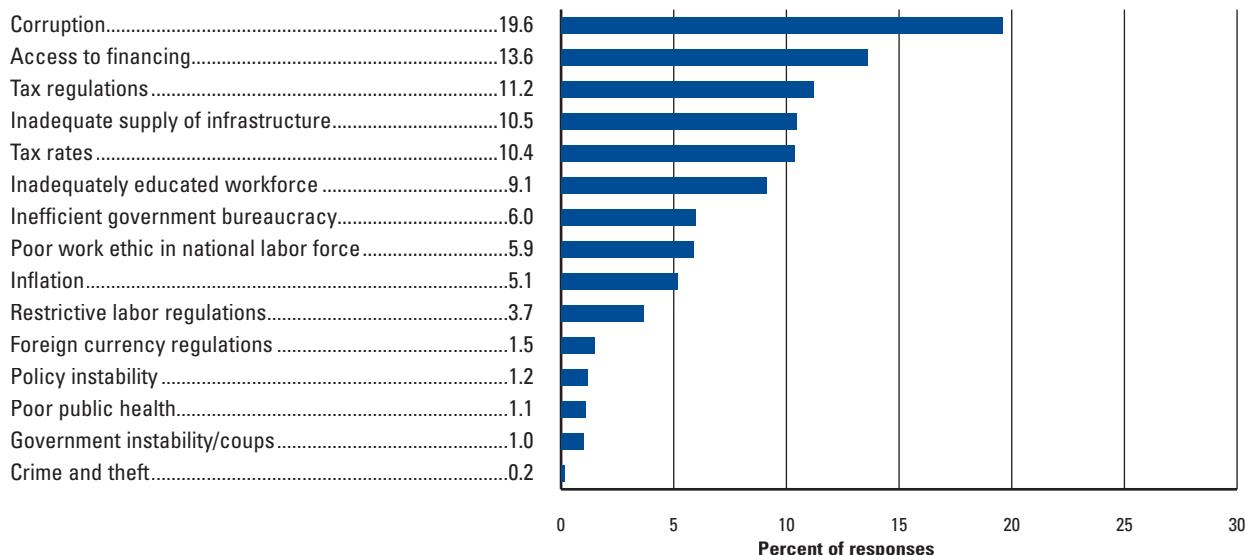
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	55	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	57.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	51.....	4.3
Basic requirements (51.8%).....	59	4.7
Institutions.....	68.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	73.....	3.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	16.....	5.9
Health and primary education.....	105.....	5.1
Efficiency enhancers (41.1%).....	77	4.0
Higher education and training.....	75.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	79.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	14.....	5.0
Financial market development.....	94.....	3.8
Technological readiness.....	74.....	3.6
Market size	75.....	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.0%)	67	3.5
Business sophistication	73.....	3.8
Innovation.....	60.....	3.2

Stage of development



— Azerbaijan — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	90	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.8	133
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.7	60	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	82
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	95	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	113
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.4	45	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	72
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	118	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.9	76
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.4	83	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	60	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.2	67	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	70
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.7	33	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	128
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	95	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	72	83
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	59	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	107
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.3	68	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	99
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	48	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	105
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	47	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	19.4	135
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	76	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	73
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.8	86	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	33
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	64			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	112			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	96			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	94			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	64			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	78			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.9	34			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	73			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.0	57			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	72.5	87			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.5	78			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.3	75			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	99.0	75			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	13.6	3			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	46.2	6			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.7	101			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	9.1	109			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	10.8	11			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	50.1	72			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.6	89			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	2.4	76			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	96			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	110.0	93			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	89			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.6	99			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.4	93			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.7	122			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.2	116			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.4	29			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.1	90			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	113			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	99			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	125			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.7	88			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	59			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	67			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	3.8	133			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	82			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	113			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.4	72			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.9	76			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	70			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	128			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	72	83			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	107			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	99			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	105			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	19.4	135			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	73			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	33			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	47			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	20			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.3	5			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22	42			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	33			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	105			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	78			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	17			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	98			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	65			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	77			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	69			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	54			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.8	135			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	88			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	87			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	66			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	69			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.0	73			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.4	68			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.5	68			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	80			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	64			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	107			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	102			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	80			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	36			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	43			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	76			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	69			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	90			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	85			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	52			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	87			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	83			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	106			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	24			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	53			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

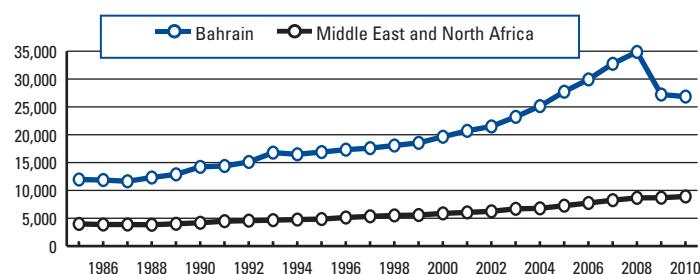
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bahrain

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	20,475
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

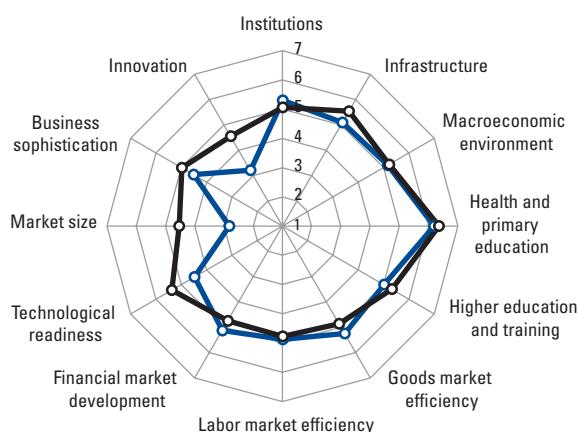


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	37	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	37.....	4.5.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	38.....	4.5.....
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	26	5.4
Institutions.....	17.....	5.3.....
Infrastructure.....	30.....	5.1.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	45.....	5.1.....
Health and primary education.....	31.....	6.2.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	31	4.6
Higher education and training.....	28.....	5.0.....
Goods market efficiency.....	6.....	5.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	19.....	4.9.....
Financial market development.....	14.....	5.1.....
Technological readiness.....	39.....	4.5.....
Market size	104.....	2.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	46	3.9
Business sophistication	33.....	4.5.....
Innovation.....	61.....	3.2.....

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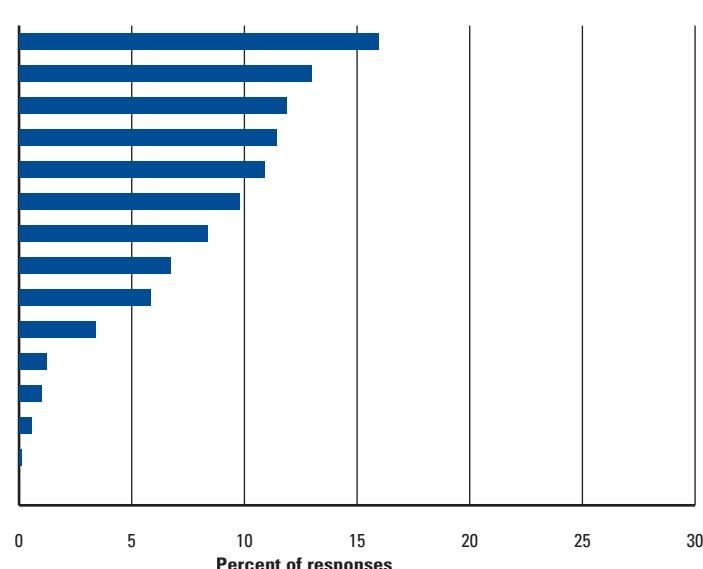
Stage of development



—●— Bahrain —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	15.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	13.0
Access to financing.....	11.9
Inadequately educated workforce	11.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	10.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	9.8
Government instability/coups.....	8.4
Policy instability.....	6.7
Inflation.....	5.8
Corruption.....	3.4
Foreign currency regulations	1.2
Poor public health.....	1.0
Tax rates.....	0.5
Crime and theft.....	0.1
Tax regulations	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.7	19	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.5	25
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.3	20	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	22
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.5	15	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.3	8
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.4	18	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	6.1	1
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	18	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.0	7
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.3	26	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	13	6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.1	7	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	20
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.9	5	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	8
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.7	31	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	57
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.6	25	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	13
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.5	10	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	6.0	3
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.1	98	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	8
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	41	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.8	63
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	21	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	26
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.8	25	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	23
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	27			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	6			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	19			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.6	7			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	19	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.0	26
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	21	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	4
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.0	12	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	74
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.1	18	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	223.0	56	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	19
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.1	29	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.1	30
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.1	71	7.08 Brain drain	5.0	15
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.2	36	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.39	131
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.8	126			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.4	16			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.0	80			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	32.0	49			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	68.1	40			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.1	11
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	7
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	40	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	18
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	46.0	68	8.04 Ease of access to loans	5.0	2
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	33	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.2	8
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.1	18
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.5	50	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	8
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.1	46	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.6	35			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	29			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.4	41			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.2	46			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.6	31			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	40			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	60			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.4	32			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.7	35			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	11			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.5	25			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.6	22			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	8			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	6.1	1			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.0	7			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	20			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	8			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	57			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	13			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	6.0	3			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	8			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.8	63			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	26			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	23			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	26			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	4			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	74			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	19			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.1	30			
7.08 Brain drain	5.0	15			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.39	131			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.1	11			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	7			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	18			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	5.0	2			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.2	8			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.1	18			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	8			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	22			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	20			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	18			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	55.0	41			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.2	45			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	7.9	57			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	116			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	75			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	40			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	36			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.7	18			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	39			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.9	48			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.5	30			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	40			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	49			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	28			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	117			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	102			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	99			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	87			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	17			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	55			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.3	54			

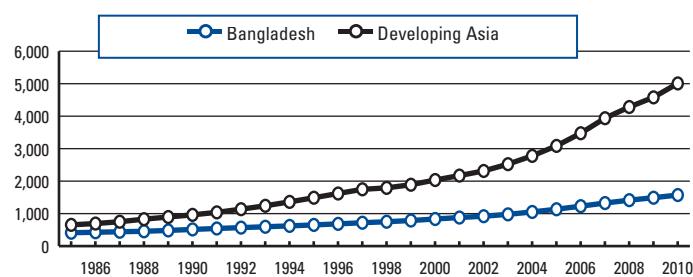
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bangladesh

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	164.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	104.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	638
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

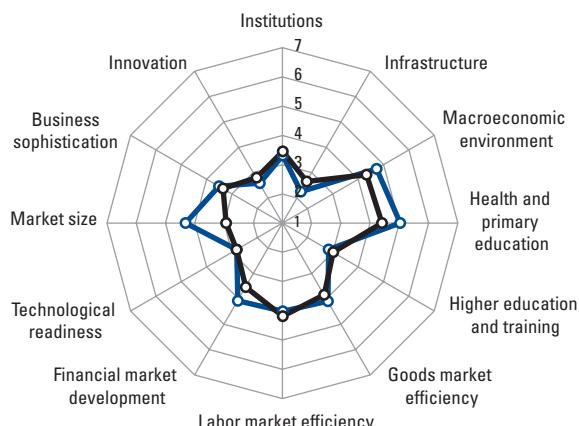
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

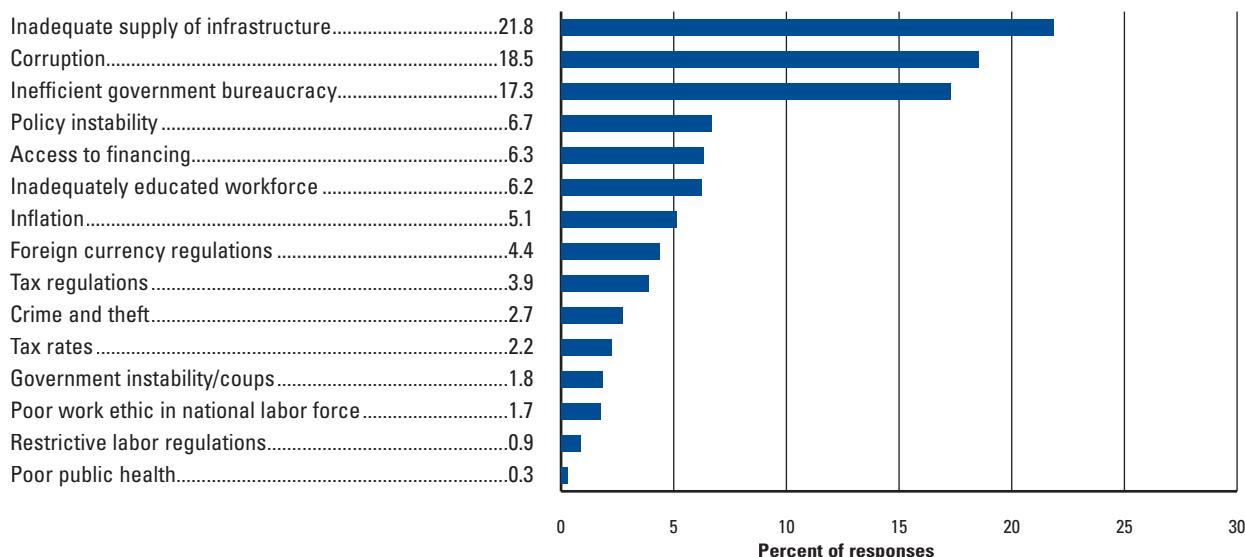
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	108	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	107.....	3.6.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	106.....	3.6.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	112	3.8
Institutions.....	112.....	3.3.....
Infrastructure.....	134.....	2.2.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	75.....	4.7.....
Health and primary education.....	108.....	5.0.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	99	3.7
Higher education and training.....	126.....	2.8.....
Goods market efficiency.....	81.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	100.....	4.0.....
Financial market development.....	67.....	4.1.....
Technological readiness.....	122.....	2.8.....
Market size.....	49.....	4.3.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	113	3.0
Business sophistication.....	98.....	3.5.....
Innovation.....	124.....	2.6.....

Stage of development



—○— Bangladesh —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	99	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	92
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.4	129	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	102
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	111	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	105
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	118	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	47
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	138	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.2	90	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	128	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	62	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	13
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	89	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	93
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	100	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.1	127
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.3	81	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.0	115
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	97	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	25
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	96	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	117
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	99	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.2	112
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	95	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	77
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.1	120	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	94
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	119			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	122			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	114			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	121			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	129			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	111			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	73			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	113			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.5	117			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	202.4	61			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.6	135			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.6	135			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.2	127			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.7	72			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.7	33			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.2	120			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.9	76			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	35.2	51			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.8	105			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.3	94			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,906.9	113			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	83			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	225.0	114			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	55			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	41.2	109			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	66.6	108			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	119			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.3	113			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	42.3	119			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.9	116			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	85			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	106			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	90			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.5	128			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.7	133			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	121			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	92			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	102			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	105			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	47			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	13			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	93			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.1	127			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.0	115			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	25			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	117			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.2	112			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	77			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	94			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	97			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	66			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	28.0	75			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.7	20			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	104	130			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	95			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	96			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	101			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	88			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	92			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	84			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.5	22			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	80			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	94			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	85			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	100			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	95			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	95			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	101			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	3.7	130			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	127			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	118			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	41			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	63			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	81			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	76			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	45			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	139			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.4	80			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	106			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.9	115			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	112			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	126			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	121			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	115			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.4	128			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	127			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	117			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	78			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

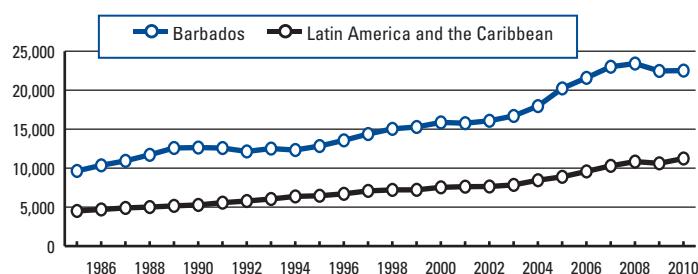
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Barbados

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	14,326
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

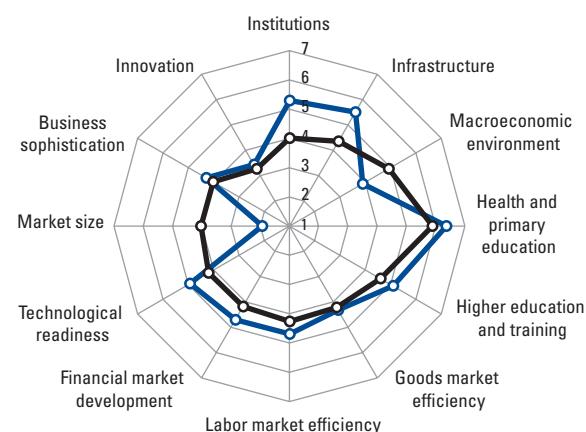
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	42	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	43.....	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	44.....	4.4
Basic requirements (26.7%).....	33	5.3
Institutions.....	18.....	5.3
Infrastructure.....	22.....	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	126.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	17.....	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	49	4.3
Higher education and training.....	25.....	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	56.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	35.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	29.....	4.7
Technological readiness.....	29.....	4.9
Market size	134.....	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (23.3%)	47	3.9
Business sophistication	41.....	4.3
Innovation.....	49.....	3.4

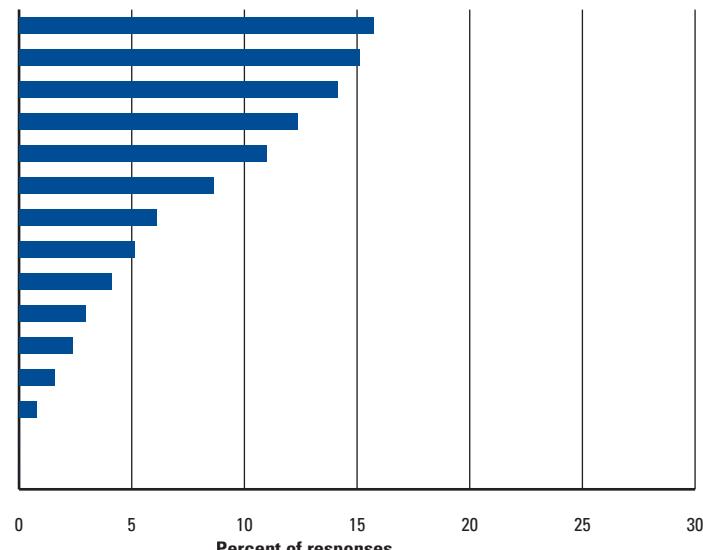
Stage of development



—●— Barbados —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Poor work ethic in national labor force	15.7
Access to financing.....	15.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	14.1
Inflation.....	12.4
Tax rates.....	11.0
Foreign currency regulations	8.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	6.1
Policy instability	5.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.1
Tax regulations	2.9
Crime and theft.....	2.4
Inadequately educated workforce	1.6
Poor public health.....	0.8
Corruption.....	0.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.8	17	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	68
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.1	24	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	71
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.3	22	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	38
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.7	16	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	26
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	29	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	n/a	n/a
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.9	17	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	n/a	n/a
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	34	6.07 No. days to start a business*	n/a	n/a
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.4	19	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	25
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.7	6	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	68
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	20	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	17.3	137
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.6	24	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	32
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.4	12	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	42
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	54	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	40
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	57	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.4	50
1.15 Organized crime	6.5	16	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	79
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.0	15	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	37
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	23			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	14			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	33			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	34			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	n/a	n/a			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	21	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.2	19
2.02 Quality of roads	5.4	28	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	101
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	n/a	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	19	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	70
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.3	10	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	n/a	n/a
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	83.8	84	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	71
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.3	26	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	33
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	50.3	12	7.08 Brain drain	4.5	26
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	128.1	29	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	23
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.6	115			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.6	125			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.1	95			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.0	81			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	113.7	137			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	61.0	51			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	48
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.7	43
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	48	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	93
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	0.9	1	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	78
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	103	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	93
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.4	116	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	11
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.8	53	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	22
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	77.2	38	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	n/a	n/a
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.8	5			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.6	67			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.1	16			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	53.1	42			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.1	15			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.3	10			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.0	26			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.5	30			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	50			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	36			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.9	68			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.6	71			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	38			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.2	26			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	n/a	n/a			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	n/a	n/a			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	n/a	n/a			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	25			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	68			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	17.3	137			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	32			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	42			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	40			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	53.4	50			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	79			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	37			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	19			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	101			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	n/a	n/a			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	70			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	n/a	n/a			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	71			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	33			
7.08 Brain drain	4.5	26			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	23			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	48			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.7	43			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	93			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	78			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	93			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	11			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	22			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	n/a	n/a			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	27			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	38			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	36			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	70.2	24			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.6	31			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	14.5	37			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	135			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	128			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	77			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	46			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	100			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.1	22			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	51			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	57			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	47			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	46			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	39			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	91			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	47			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	100			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	40			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	39			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	58			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	3.3	37			

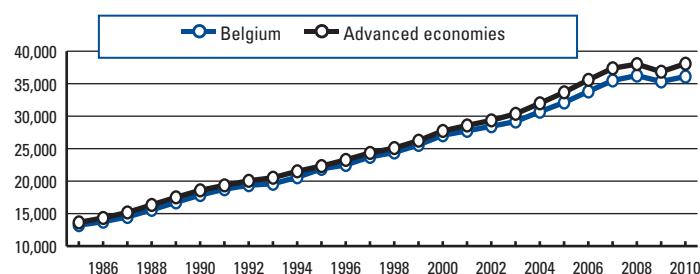
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Belgium

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	465.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	42,630
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.53

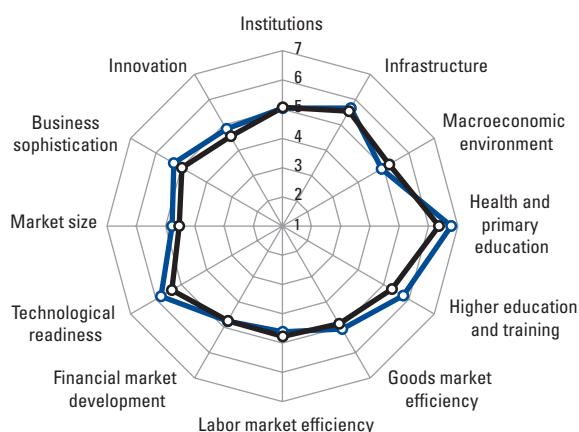
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

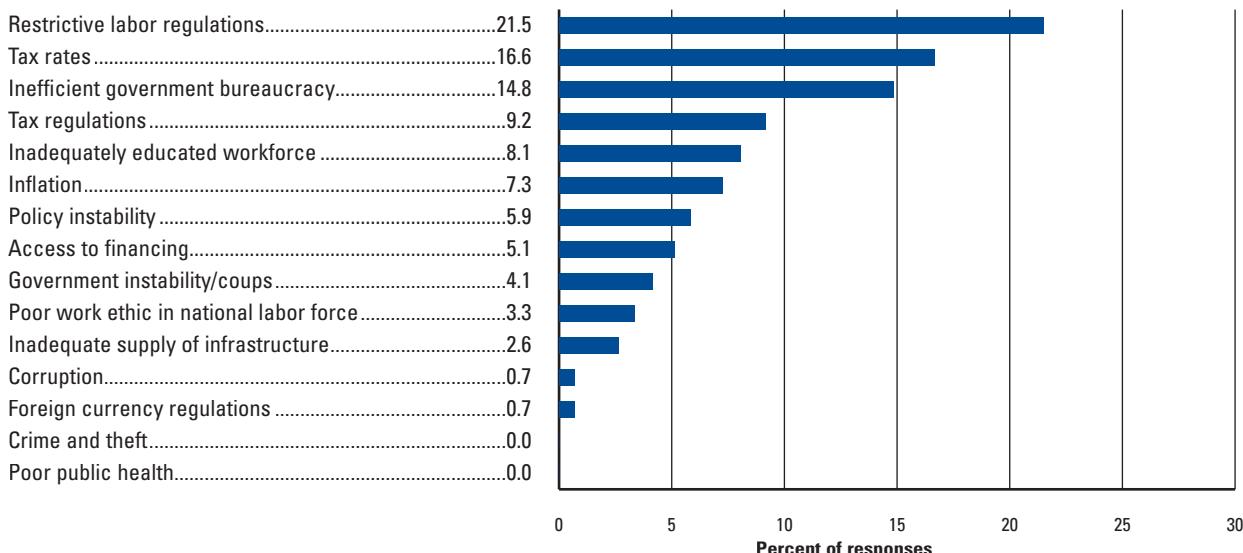
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	15	5.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	19.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	18.....	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	22	5.6
Institutions.....	27.....	5.0
Infrastructure.....	17.....	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	60.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	2.....	6.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	15	5.1
Higher education and training.....	5.....	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	14.....	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	44.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	28.....	4.8
Technological readiness.....	11.....	5.8
Market size.....	26.....	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	14	5.1
Business sophistication	11.....	5.3
Innovation.....	15.....	4.8

Stage of development



— Belgium — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.4	27	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	6.0	2
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.1	26	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.4	7
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.2	25	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.0	18
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.5	42	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.3	137
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	27	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	57.0	120
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.3	29	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	27	6.07 No. days to start a business*	4	7
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.6	46	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	39
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.5	127	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	11
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	51	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.2	41	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	14
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	60	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	43
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	29	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	43
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	24	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	100.0	7
1.15 Organized crime	6.3	23	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.7	5
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.6	28	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	16
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	18			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	18			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	25			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.0	21			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	17			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.4	29			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.4	13			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.5	4			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.2	14			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	558.7	36			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	10			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	43.3	20			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.5	51			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.6	84			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.2	69			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.0	63			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	97.1	135			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	85.1	19			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	8			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	8.6	23			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	22			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.8	23			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.6	14			
4.09 Quality of primary education	6.4	2			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	20			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	108.3	12			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	63.0	28			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.5	6			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	6.3	2			
5.05 Quality of management schools	6.1	1			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.9	20			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.8	6			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	13			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	6.0	2			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.4	7			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	18			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.3	137			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	57.0	120			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	4	7			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	39			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	11			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	14			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	43			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	43			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	100.0	7			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.7	5			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	16			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	57			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	129			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	17.0	39			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.9	131			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	16	28			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	92			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.6	14			
7.08 Brain drain	4.9	17			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	54			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.1	9			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.2	22			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.9	50			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.0	14			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.5	20			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	94			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	33			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.5	8			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	26			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	17			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	79.3	17			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.5	11			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	84.0	11			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	29			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	17			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.7	8			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.9	6			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.4	27			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	9			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.0	16			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	39			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.9	7			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.5	13			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	13			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.7	14			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.9	5			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.4	19			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	9			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	36			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	13			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	76.6	17			

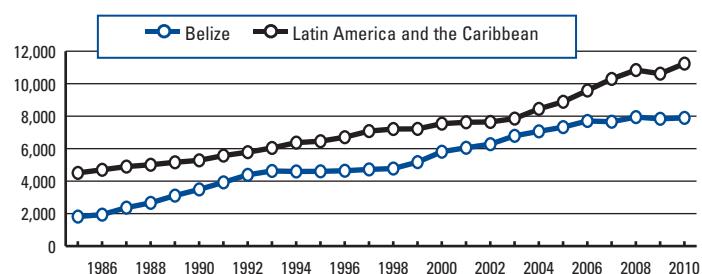
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Belize

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,159
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

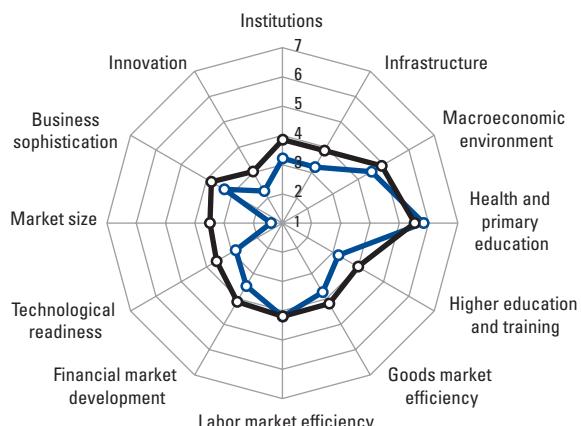


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	123	3.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	97	4.2
Institutions.....	120.....	3.2
Infrastructure.....	100.....	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	88.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	53.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	130	3.1
Higher education and training.....	112.....	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	121.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	82.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	111.....	3.5
Technological readiness.....	118.....	2.9
Market size.....	140.....	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%).....	131	2.8
Business sophistication.....	116.....	3.3
Innovation.....	135.....	2.3

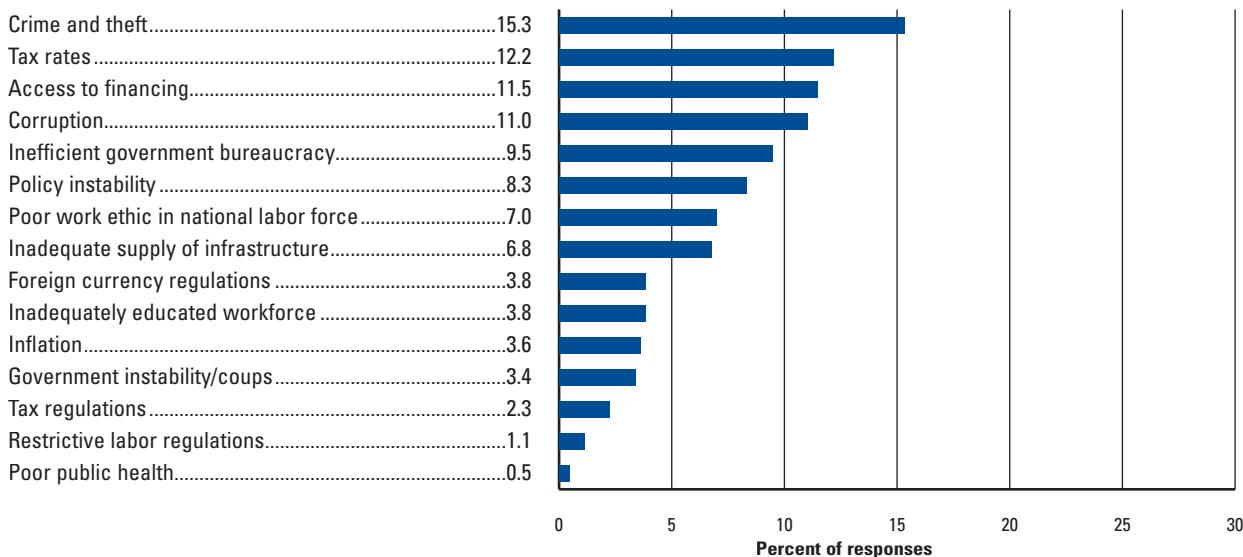
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Stage of development



— Belize — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	91	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	107
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	81	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	91
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	108	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	131
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.8	129	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	132
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	127	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.2	48
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	98	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.8	140	6.07 No. days to start a business*	44	119
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	96	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	119
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	101	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.3	139
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	98	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	111
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	98	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	81
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	122	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	121
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	105	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.1	125
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	132	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	60.9	41
1.15 Organized crime	4.3	108	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	71
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.9	124	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	128
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	112			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	101			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	65			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.4	126			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	106			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	103			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	115			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	76			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	14.9	126			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.1	88			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.7	95			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	62.3	114			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.4	47			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.2	101			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	56			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.1	82			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	81.7	125			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.4	108			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	114			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	n/a	n/a			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	102			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	40.0	63			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.6	126			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.3	124			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.7	71			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.6	41			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	73			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	30			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.6	96			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.2	105			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.7	126			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	109			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	120			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.6	91			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.6	136			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.2	123			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	107			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	91			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	131			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	132			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.2	48			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	44	119			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	119			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.3	139			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	111			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	81			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	121			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.1	125			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	60.9	41			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	71			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	128			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	84			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	49			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	23			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24	46			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	85			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	117			
7.08 Brain drain	2.4	124			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.60	110			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.5	128			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.1	131			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.4	139			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	106			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	134			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	82			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.8	130			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	92			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	129			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.4	136			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	14.0	101			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.9	84			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.6	79			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.1	141			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	137			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	136			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.4	136			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.5	125			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	40			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	89			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	93			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.7	124			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.1	123			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	107			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	131			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	128			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	1.9	140			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.5	132			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	125			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.4	140			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

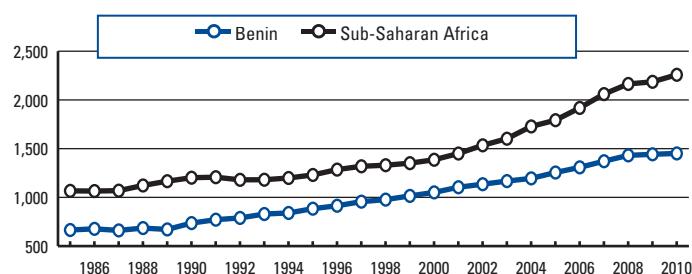
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Benin

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	9.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	689
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

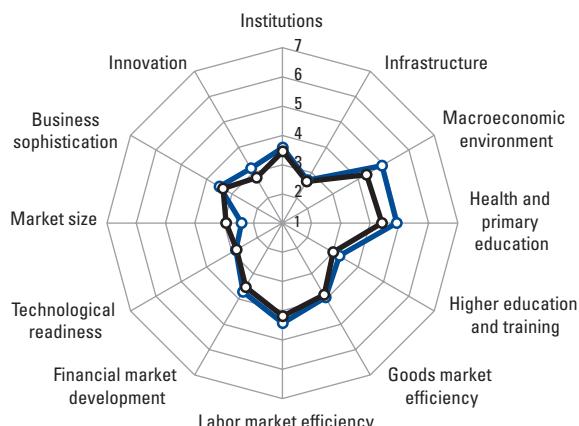
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

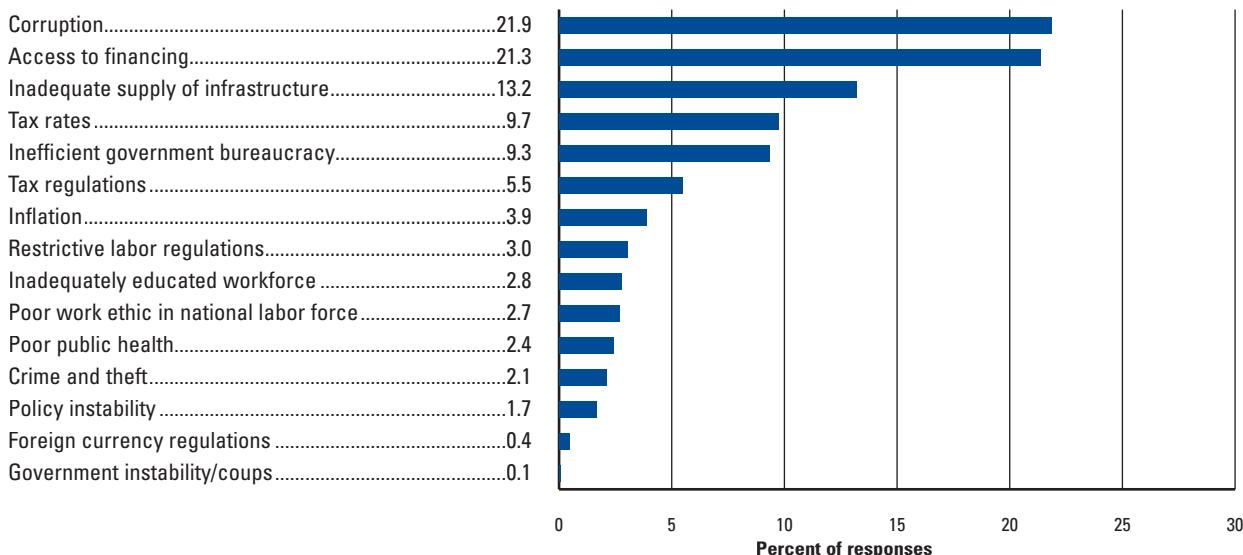
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	104	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	103.....	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	103.....	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	107	4.0
Institutions.....	92.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	119.....	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	58.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	110.....	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	117	3.4
Higher education and training.....	111.....	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	101.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	63.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	98.....	3.7
Technological readiness.....	119.....	2.8
Market size	123.....	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	88	3.3
Business sophistication	100.....	3.5
Innovation.....	67.....	3.2

Stage of development



— Benin — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	65	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	93
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	95	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	26
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	115	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	40
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	82	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	89
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	124	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	66.0	129
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	95	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	87	6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.6	43	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	105
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	53	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	106
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	77	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	112
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	85	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	78
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	61	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	82
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	85	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	97
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	103	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.3	91
1.15 Organized crime	3.8	128	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	87
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.6	51	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	115
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	92			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.3	136			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	30			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	48			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	117			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	109			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.9	92			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	80			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.8	107			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	19.1	122			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.7	119			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.5	123			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	79.9	98			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.4	25			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.4	117			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	n/a	n/a			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	30.6	44			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	27.6	120			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.8	123			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	36,976.0	133			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	112			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	93.0	88			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	111			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	111			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	74.8	130			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	61.8	112			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	78			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.7	53			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	36.3	124			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.8	121			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.3	43			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	54			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.4	56			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	105			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	68			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	110			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	93			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	26			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	40			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	89			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	66.0	129			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	105			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	106			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	112			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	78			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	82			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	97			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.3	91			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	87			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	115			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.5	49			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	39			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	38			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36	74			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	127			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	89			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	63			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	31			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	95			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	89			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	71			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	77			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	87			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	66			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	57			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	108			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	101			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	102			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	3.1	131			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	113			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	124			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	122			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	130			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	106			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.3	83			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	135			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	90			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	64			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	75			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	111			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.1	122			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	87			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	79			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	82			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	49			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	89			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	38			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	54			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

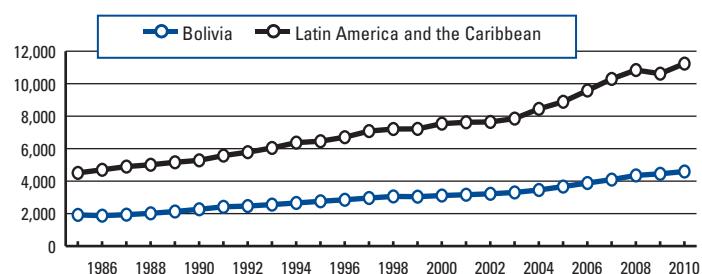
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bolivia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,858
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

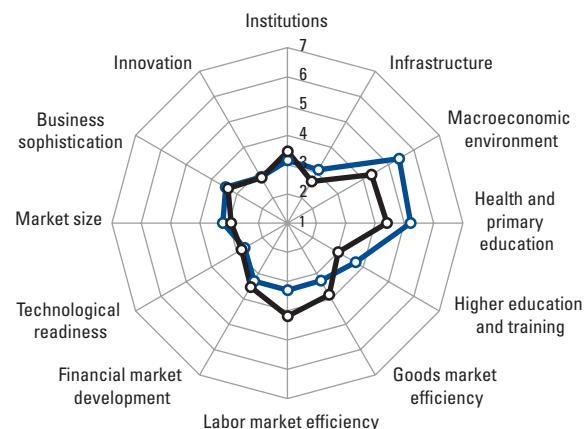


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	103	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	108.....	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	120.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	95	4.2
Institutions.....	123.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	104.....	3.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	32.....	5.4
Health and primary education.....	103.....	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	125	3.2
Higher education and training.....	95.....	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	136.....	3.3
Labor market efficiency.....	140.....	3.3
Financial market development.....	122.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	125.....	2.7
Market size	84.....	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	107	3.1
Business sophistication	106.....	3.4
Innovation.....	106.....	2.8

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

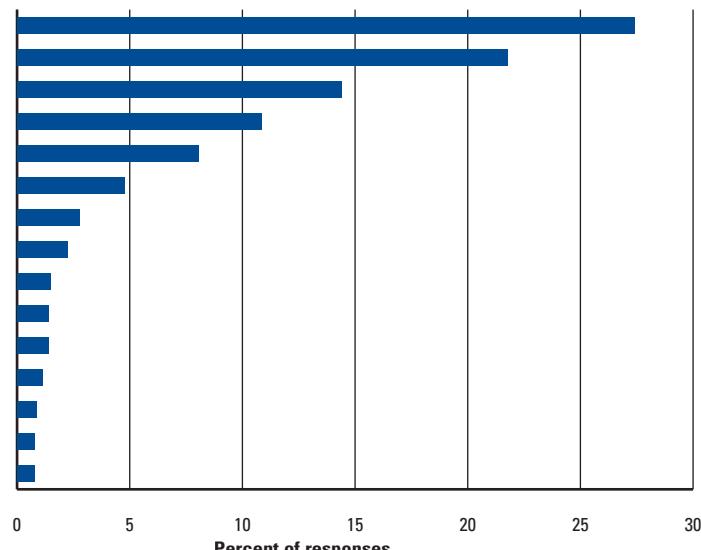
Stage of development



—●— Bolivia —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	27.4
Restrictive labor regulations.....	21.8
Foreign currency regulations	14.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	8.1
Policy instability	4.8
Corruption.....	2.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force	2.3
Inadequately educated workforce	1.5
Inflation.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	1.4
Tax regulations	1.1
Government instability/coups.....	0.9
Crime and theft.....	0.8
Tax rates	0.8



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.7	136	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.8	134
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	118	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	97
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	83	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	115
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.7	71	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	87
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	132	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	80.0	136
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.0	100	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	77	6.07 No. days to start a business*	50	123
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	86	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	100
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	74	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.6	131
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	110	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	95
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	107	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.5	128
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.5	127	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.3	132
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.4	125	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	129
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	111	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.9	105
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	122	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	130
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.7	129	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	109
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	102			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	127			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	137			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.2	132			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	112			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	106			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	70			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.1	121			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.8	108			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	68.1	90			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.0	89			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.5	99			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	72.3	105			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	2.0	15			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.6	36			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	8.9	106			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	37.4	61			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.5	91			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.5	110			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	788.9	104			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	124			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	140.0	99			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	120			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	39.7	107			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	66.0	109			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.9	116			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.3	85			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.3	89			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	38.3	61			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	106			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.0	117			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	122			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	113			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.3	111			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	113			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.8	134			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	97			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	115			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	87			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	80.0	136			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	50	123			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	100			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.6	131			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	95			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.5	128			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.3	132			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	129			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.9	105			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	130			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	109			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	124			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	117			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	77.0	140			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	100			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*not possible.....	139				
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	115			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.2	134			
7.08 Brain drain	2.7	106			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	72			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	113			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	111			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	84			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	62			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	48			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	117			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	86			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	1.0	138			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.7	136			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.6	139			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.6	133			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	20.0	96			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	100			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.9	93			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	89			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	88			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	135			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	120			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	86			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	87			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	94			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	96			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	93			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	106			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	92			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	70			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	108			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	78			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	107			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	107			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	104			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

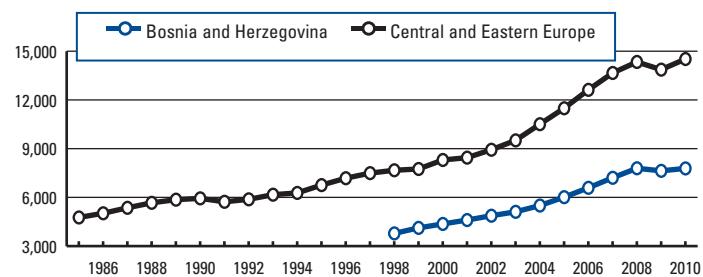
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,319
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

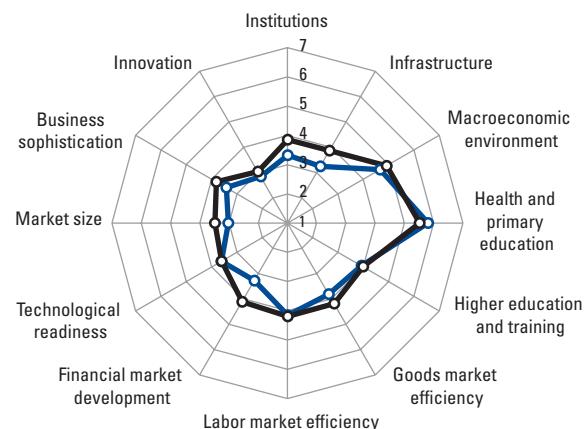


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	100	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	102.....	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	109.....	3.5
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	92	4.2
Institutions.....	109.....	3.3
Infrastructure.....	99.....	3.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	78.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	58.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	102	3.6
Higher education and training.....	86.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	115.....	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	85.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	124.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	73.....	3.6
Market size.....	97.....	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	108	3.1
Business sophistication	108.....	3.4
Innovation.....	104.....	2.8

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



—●— Bosnia and Herzegovina —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	13.5
Tax rates.....	11.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.5
Corruption.....	9.2
Tax regulations.....	9.1
Government instability/coups.....	8.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.2
Policy instability.....	7.5
Crime and theft.....	6.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	3.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.7
Foreign currency regulations	2.5
Inadequately educated workforce	2.4
Inflation.....	2.1
Poor public health.....	0.6



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.9	129	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.8	132
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	121	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.8	131
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	75	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	110
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.6	74	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	123
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	94	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.0	16
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	97	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	69	6.07 No. days to start a business*	55	124
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	124	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	121
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	109	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	72
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	119	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.2	65
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.9	109	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	91
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.2	134	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	120
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	13	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	119
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	89	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	58.1	42
1.15 Organized crime	4.2	110	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	86
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.2	68	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	103
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	134			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	119			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	71			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.8	139			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.2	140			
2.02 Quality of roads	1.7	141			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.8	98			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.7	141			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.7	138			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	7.1	137			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.4	51			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.6	45			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	80.1	97			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.3	82			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.2	108			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.7	54			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.9	59			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.3	109			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	28			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	50.0	72			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	6			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.5	60			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.3	52			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	41			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.1	110			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.2	60			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.0	63			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.6	73			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	41			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	71			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	81			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	122			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.7	137			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.8	132			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.8	131			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	110			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	123			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.0	16			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	55	124			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	121			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	72			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.2	65			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	91			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	120			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	119			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	58.1	42			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	86			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	103			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.6	128			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	56			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	33.0	86			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	29			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31	65			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	120			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	108			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	126			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	48			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	126			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	124			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.7	111			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	122			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	125			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.2	122			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	123			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	105			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	107			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	117			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	52.0	44			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.4	51			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	8.1	56			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	94			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	96			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	112			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	112			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	76			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	107			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	105			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.2	129			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.9	118			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	110			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	58			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	124			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	98			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	96			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	84			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	109			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	68			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

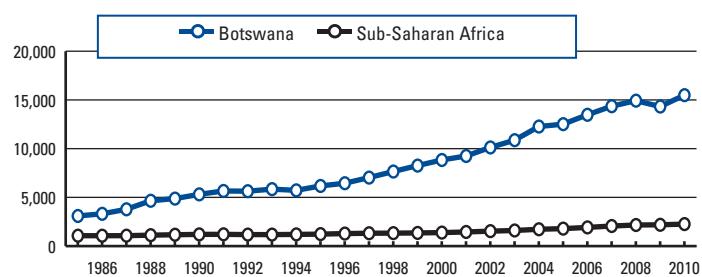
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Botswana

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,627
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

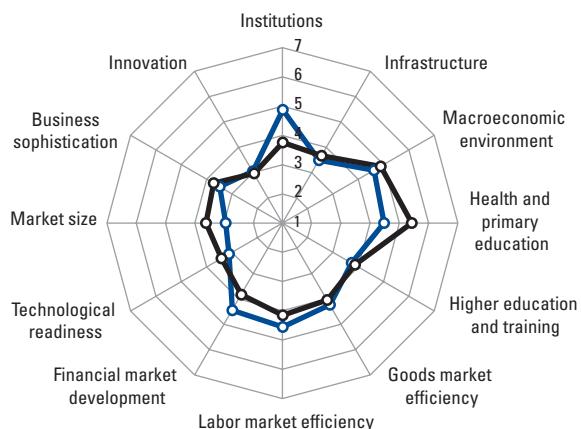
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	80	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	76.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	66.....	4.1
Basic requirements (49.6%).....	81	4.4
Institutions.....	32.....	4.9
Infrastructure.....	92.....	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	82.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	120.....	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (42.8%).....	86	3.8
Higher education and training.....	93.....	3.7
Goods market efficiency.....	68.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	52.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	44.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	101.....	3.1
Market size.....	99.....	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.6%).....	94	3.3
Business sophistication.....	101.....	3.5
Innovation.....	79.....	3.0

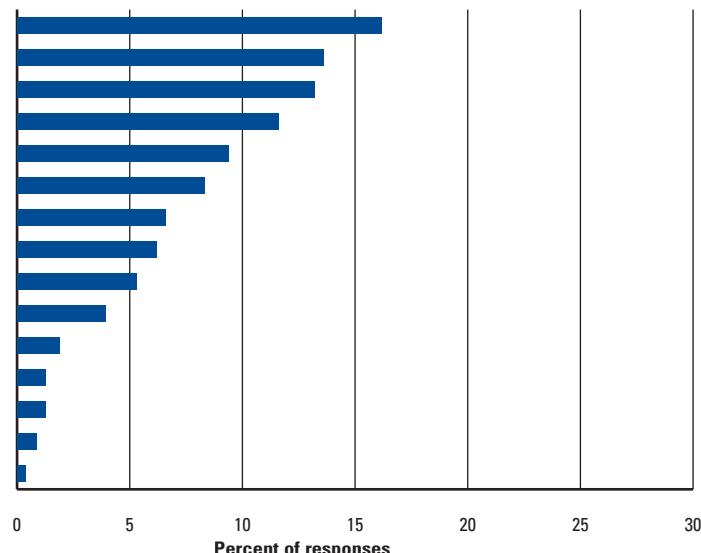
Stage of development



— Botswana — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Poor work ethic in national labor force	16.2
Access to financing.....	13.6
Inadequately educated workforce	13.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	9.4
Restrictive labor regulations.....	8.3
Corruption.....	6.6
Inflation.....	6.2
Crime and theft.....	5.3
Tax rates.....	3.9
Policy instability.....	1.9
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Tax regulations.....	1.3
Poor public health.....	0.9
Government instability/coups.....	0.4



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.1	36	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	75
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.0	49	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	79
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.8	31	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	82
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.3	23	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.8	12
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.1	35	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	19.5	11
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.4	25	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	23	6.07 No. days to start a business*	61	128
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.5	17	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	26
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.8	27	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	41
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	23	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	74
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	18	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.6	20
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.1	22	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	27
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.3	19	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	34
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	68	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.4	60
1.15 Organized crime	5.8	37	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	108
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.9	45	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	96
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	36			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	39			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	46			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	37			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	57	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	65
2.02 Quality of roads	4.4	53	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	94
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.0	55	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	86	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	101
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	93	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	90	115
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	5.4	139	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	69
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.5	101	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	36
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.8	105	7.08 Brain drain	3.8	50
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	117.8	45	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	13
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.4	137	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	73
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.9	42	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	87
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.0	114	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	54
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.9	77	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	32
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	13.2	15	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	46
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.0	49	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	35
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.6	108	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	49
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	361.8	99	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.6	129			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	694.0	138			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.9	135			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	24.8	141			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	42.6	110			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	55.0	125			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	57			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	86.9	112			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.5	87	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.7	84
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.6	117	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	91
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.9	58	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	90
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.0	70	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.0	126
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	95	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	107
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	93	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	105
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	107			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	44			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.8	75			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	79			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	82			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.8	12			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	19.5	11			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	61	128			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	26			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	41			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	74			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.6	20			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	27			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	34			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.4	60			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	108			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	96			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	65			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	94			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	101			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	90	115			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	69			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	36			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	50			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	13			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	73			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	87			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	54			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	32			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	46			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	35			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	49			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.7	84			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	91			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	90			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.0	126			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	107			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	105			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	98			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	100			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	119			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	114			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	98			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	83			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	120			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	118			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	101			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	113			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	81			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	104			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	81			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	74			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	67			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	57			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	113			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

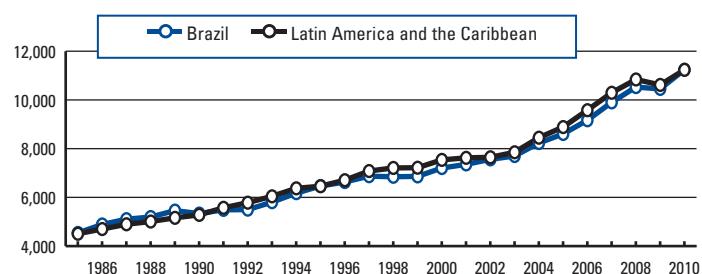
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Brazil

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	195.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,090.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,816
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.94

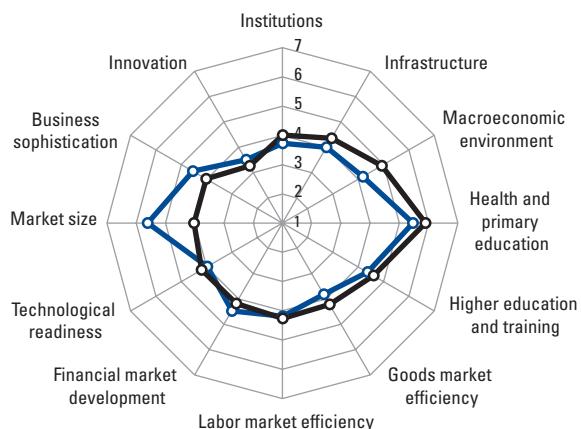
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

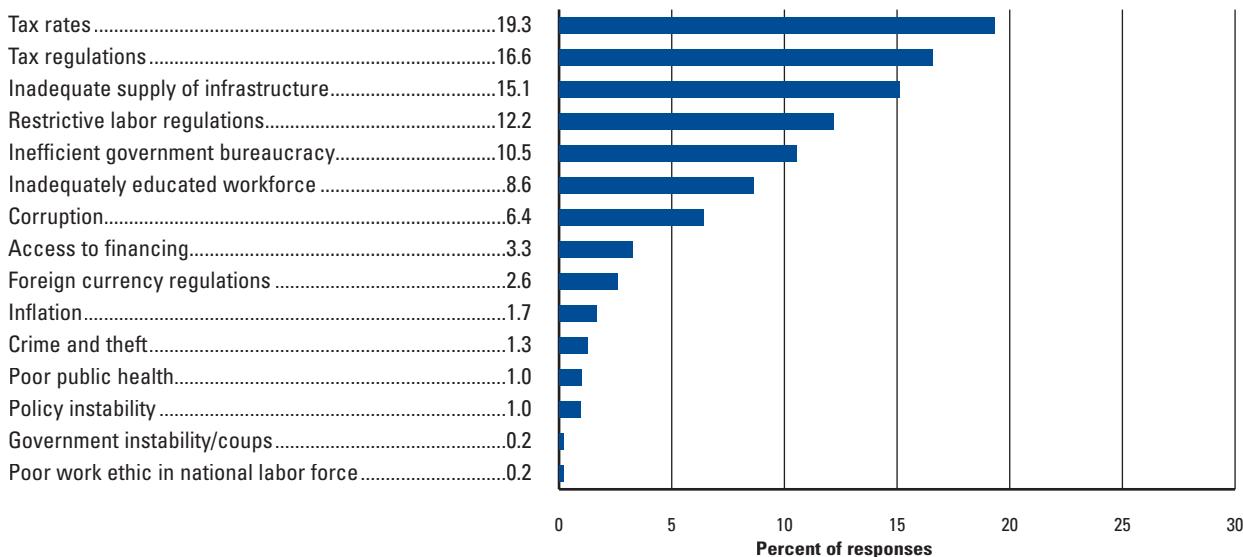
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	53	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	58.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	56.....	4.2
Basic requirements (35.5%).....	83	4.3
Institutions.....	77.....	3.7
Infrastructure.....	64.....	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	115.....	4.2
Health and primary education.....	87.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	41	4.4
Higher education and training.....	57.....	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	113.....	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	83.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	43.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	54.....	4.0
Market size	10.....	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.5%)	35	4.0
Business sophistication	31.....	4.5
Innovation.....	44.....	3.5

Stage of development



—○— Brazil —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	59	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	48
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	84	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	40
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	110	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	34
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.1	105	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.1	142
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	61	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	69.0	133
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.7	71	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	65	6.07 No. days to start a business*	120	138
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.0	136	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	21
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.0	142	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	109
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	75	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.5	120
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.7	66	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	79
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	78	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	74
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	23	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.1	124
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	126	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	12.0	142
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	120	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	51
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.3	66	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	47
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	83			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	49			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	49			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	49			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	104			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.8	118			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.9	91			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	130			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.4	122			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,560.9	9			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.9	69			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.6	57			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.1	66			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.9	57			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.0	90			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.0	93			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	31.1	137			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	66.1	114			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	68.5	39			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.0	78			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	728.2	103			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	47			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	45.0	66			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	69			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	95			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	173	75			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.6	77			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.5	124			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.2	60			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.8	23			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	34.4	68			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	115			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.7	127			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	61			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	86			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.7	36			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	33			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	48			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.3	40			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	34			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.1	142			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	69.0	133			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	120	138			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	21			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	109			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.5	120			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	79			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	74			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.1	124			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	12.0	142			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	51			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	47			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	79			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	115			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	46.0	118			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.9	128			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	46	84			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	83			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	39			
7.08 Brain drain	4.4	30			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	78			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	25			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	52			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	33			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	47			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	52			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.2	16			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.7	9			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	53			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	48			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	28			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	40.7	61			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.2	63			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	5.1	65			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	8			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	24			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.6	10			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	32			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.5	25			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	86			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	52			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.5	29			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.8	29			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	25			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	38			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	31			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	42			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.8	30			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	38			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	52			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	91			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.9	60			

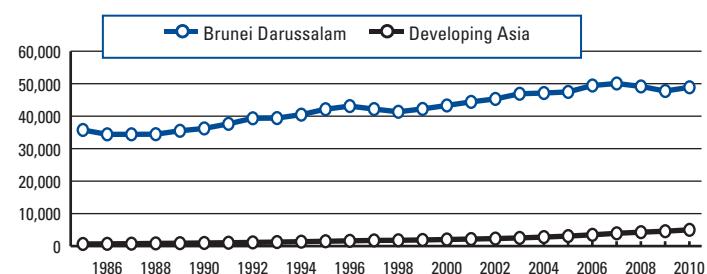
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Brunei Darussalam

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	31,239
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

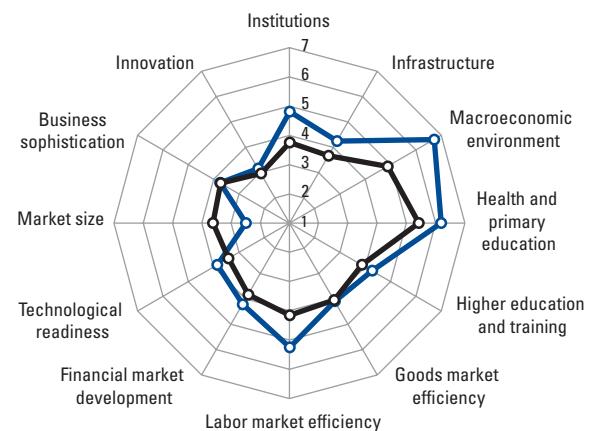
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

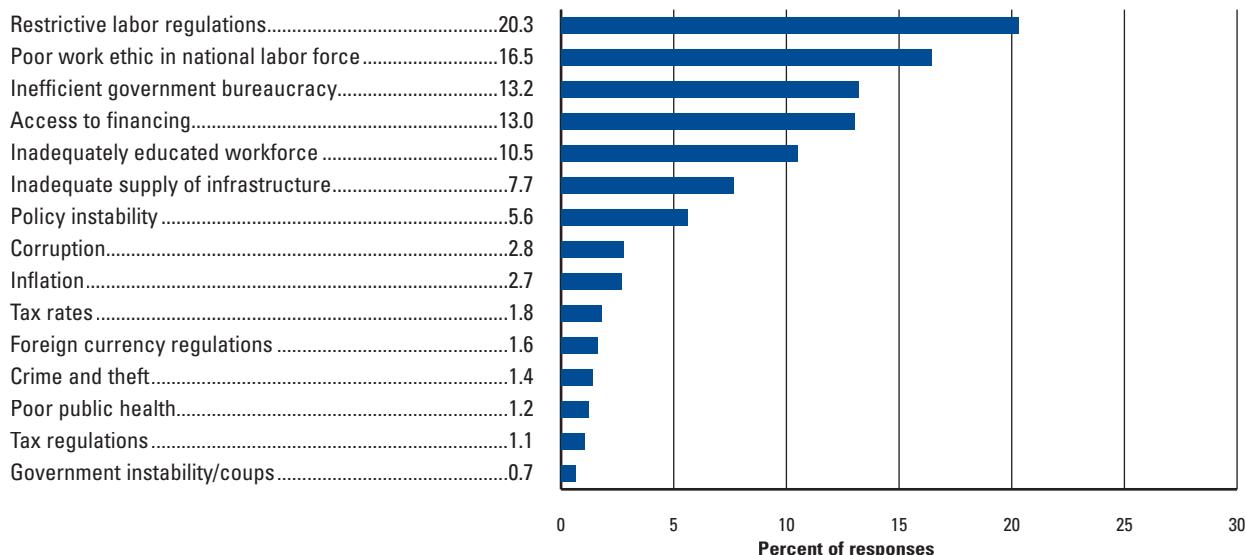
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	28	4.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	28.....	4.8.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	32.....	4.6.....
Basic requirements (55.2%).....	24	5.5
Institutions.....	34.....	4.8.....
Infrastructure.....	56.....	4.2.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	1.....	6.7.....
Health and primary education.....	30.....	6.2.....
Efficiency enhancers (36.8%).....	71	4.0
Higher education and training.....	61.....	4.3.....
Goods market efficiency.....	82.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	9.....	5.2.....
Financial market development.....	57.....	4.2.....
Technological readiness.....	57.....	3.9.....
Market size	121.....	2.5.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.0%)	73	3.4
Business sophistication	85.....	3.7.....
Innovation.....	68.....	3.2.....

Stage of development



—●— Brunei Darussalam —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Brunei Darussalam

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.6	52	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	63
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.9	50	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	65
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.1	28	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	74
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.8	15	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.7	14
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.4	32	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.8	32
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.8	42	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	25	6.07 No. days to start a business*	105	136
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.4	20	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	33
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.8	31	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	53
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.4	39	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.8	70
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	52	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	92
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	80	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	71
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	10	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	59
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	13	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.2	101
1.15 Organized crime	6.5	14	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	58
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.2	35	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	100
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	31			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	59			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	35			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.7	41			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	44	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	20
2.02 Quality of roads	5.2	33	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	13
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.2	85	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	60	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	22
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.9	62	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	68.6	89	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	16
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.4	53	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	40
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.0	65	7.08 Brain drain	4.0	42
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	109.1	56	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	64
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	8.0	6	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	62
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	51.8	4	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.6	46
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	125
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.0	64	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	34
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	0.0	1	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	42
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	n/a	n/a	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	53
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	98
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	91			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	60.0	76			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	72			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.0	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.4	35			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	77.5	37			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.0	20			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.9	70			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.2	35			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.1	95			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.6	28			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	25			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	64			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.1	37			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.2	116			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	59			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.0	63			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	65			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.0	74			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.7	14			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.8	32			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	105	136			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	33			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	53			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.8	70			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	92			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	71			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	59			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.2	101			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	58			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	100			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	20			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	13			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	22			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	16			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	40			
7.08 Brain drain	4.0	42			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	64			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	62			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.6	46			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	125			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	34			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	42			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	53			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	98			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	70			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	63			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.5	84			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	50.0	48			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.4	69			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	12.5	42			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	127			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	90			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	114			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	74			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.6	64			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	79			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	108			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	74			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	73			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	94			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	70			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	75			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	85			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	84			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	51			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	23			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	108			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

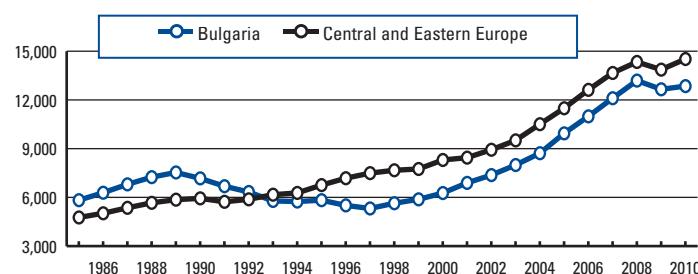
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Bulgaria

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	47.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,334
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

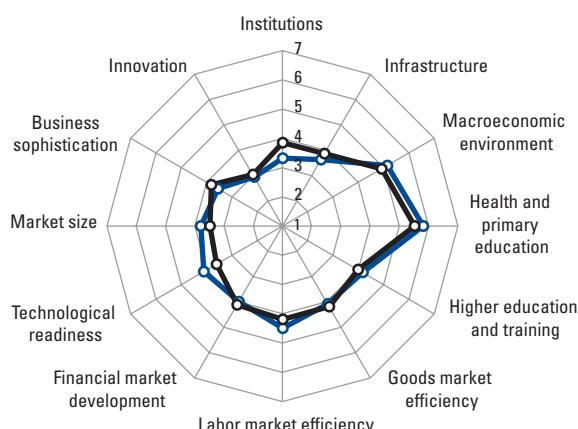


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	74	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	71.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	76.....	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	74	4.5
Institutions.....	110.....	3.3
Infrastructure.....	87.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	46.....	5.1
Health and primary education.....	57.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	59	4.1
Higher education and training.....	70.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	86.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	56.....	4.5
Financial market development.....	75.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	50.....	4.1
Market size	64.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	96	3.2
Business sophistication	96.....	3.6
Innovation.....	93.....	2.9

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

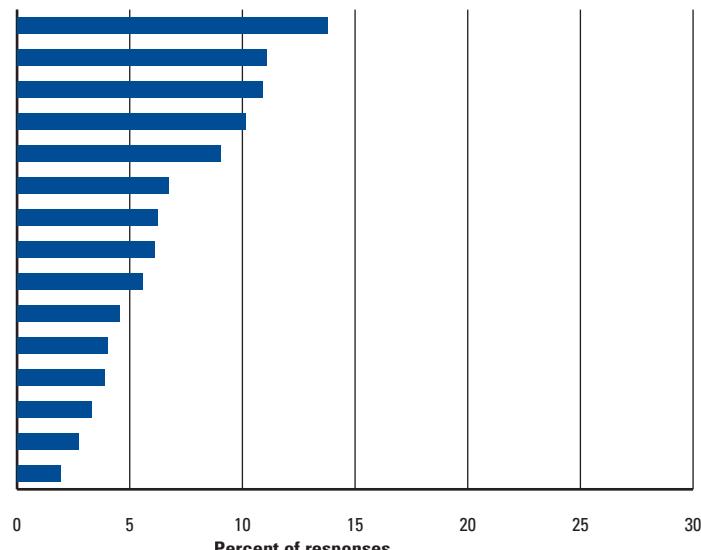
Stage of development



— Bulgaria — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	13.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.1
Inflation.....	10.9
Access to financing.....	10.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	9.0
Inadequately educated workforce	6.7
Tax regulations.....	6.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force	6.1
Tax rates.....	5.6
Government instability/coups.....	4.5
Crime and theft.....	4.0
Policy instability	3.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	3.3
Poor public health.....	2.7
Foreign currency regulations	1.9



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.3	119	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	99
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.9	100	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	116
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	88	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	116
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.3	95	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	81
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	92	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.0	28
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	104	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	111	6.07 No. days to start a business*	18	72
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	88	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	136
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	86	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	97
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	126	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.8	120	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	104
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.4	130	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	122
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	106	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	110
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	106	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.6	40
1.15 Organized crime	3.9	124	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	82
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.4	106	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	89
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	101			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	100			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	121			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	115			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	124			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.1	136			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.0	53			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	93			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.2	89			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	92.7	81			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.7	99			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.4	41			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	141.2	20			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.6	69			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.1	48			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	59			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.1	93			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	18.0	22			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.6	68			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	88			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	41.0	64			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	84			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.3	47			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.4	69			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.5	84			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.8	43			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.6	67			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	51.0	47			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	101			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	82			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	102			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.8	47			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	82			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.1	128			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	99			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	116			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	116			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	81			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.0	28			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	18	72			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	136			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	97			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	104			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	122			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	110			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.6	40			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	82			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	89			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	112			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	63			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	19.0	48			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	55			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9	16			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	49			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	111			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	127			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	42			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.9	106			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.4	119			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	88			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	48			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	66			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	101			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	102			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	106			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	127			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	105			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	46.2	51			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	40			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	53.4	18			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	67			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	62			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	85			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.2	86			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	104			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	85			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	84			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	94			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	89			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	104			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	103			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	82			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	78			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	98			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	116			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	77			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	92			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	7.7	30			

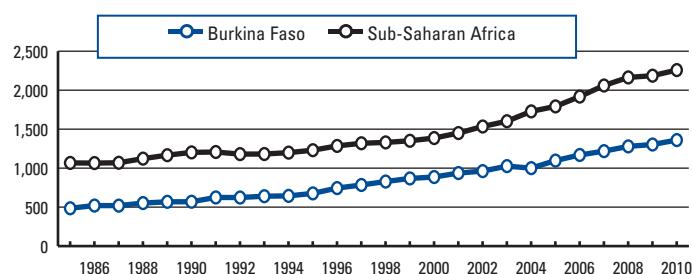
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Burkina Faso

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	16.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	598
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

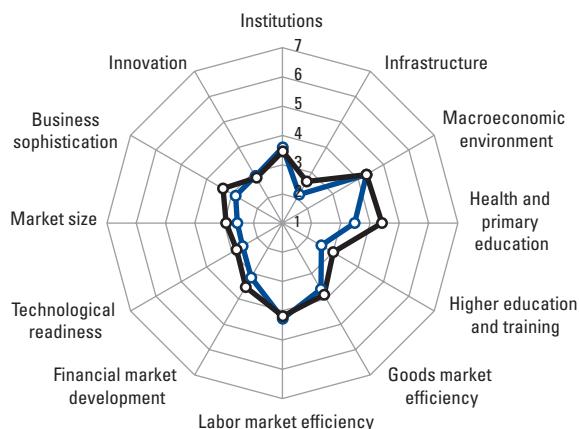


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	136	3.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	134.....	3.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	128.....	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	136	3.4
Institutions.....	91.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	137.....	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	104.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	136.....	3.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	132	3.1
Higher education and training.....	135.....	2.5
Goods market efficiency.....	127.....	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	78.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	131.....	3.2
Technological readiness.....	132.....	2.6
Market size	116.....	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	126	2.9
Business sophistication	139.....	2.9
Innovation.....	100.....	2.9

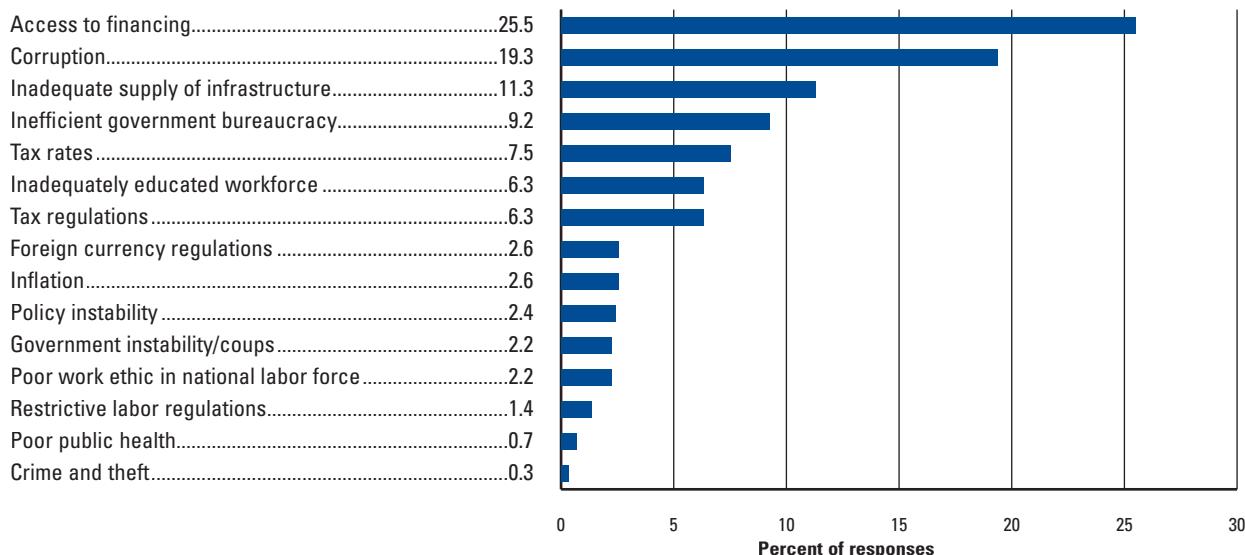
Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



— Burkina Faso — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	70	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	130
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	87	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.9	130
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.4	121	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	75
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.1	103	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	96
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	105	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	90
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	125	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	84	6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	80	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	102
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	47	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	61
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	86	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	114
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	106	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	100
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	79	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	48
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	60	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	76
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	75	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.9	124
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	70	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	122
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	94	6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	142
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	71			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	110			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	40			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	81			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	121			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	131			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.5	126			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.8	95			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	99			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.1	134			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	12.4	129			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.9	128			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.9	130			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.7	134			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.8	107			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.0	99			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	58			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	n/a	n/a			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	27.7	39			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.2	124			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.3	129			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	43,365.7	137			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	109			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	215.0	112			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	113			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	111			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	90.8	136			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	53.3	129			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	112			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	63.3	137			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	21.4	139			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.4	132			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.7	124			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	88			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	98			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.9	137			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	85			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.7	138			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	130			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.9	130			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	75			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	96			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	90			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	102			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	61			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	114			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	100			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	48			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	76			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.9	124			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	122			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	142			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	104			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	65			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	26			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	34	71			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.8	137			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	127			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	116			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	33			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.4	130			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.0	132			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	72			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.6	139			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.6	138			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	89			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	115			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.8	132			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	106			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	118			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	14	139			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	121			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	129			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	109			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	134			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	96			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	98			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.0	141			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	123			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.3	139			
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.7	142			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.4	135			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.6	136			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	139			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	128			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	65			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	103			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	96			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	88			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	101			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

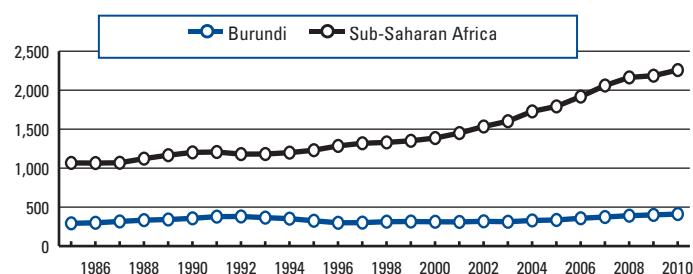
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Burundi

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	8.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	180
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

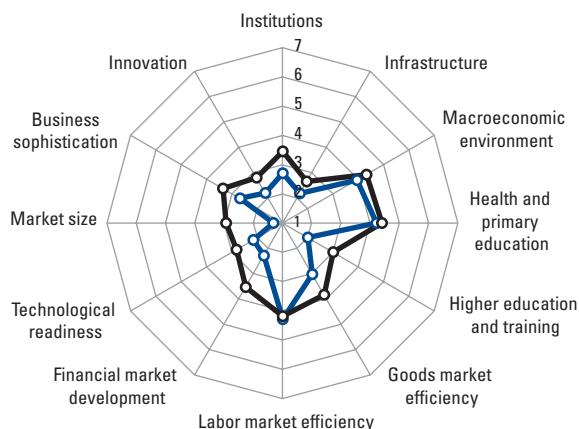
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

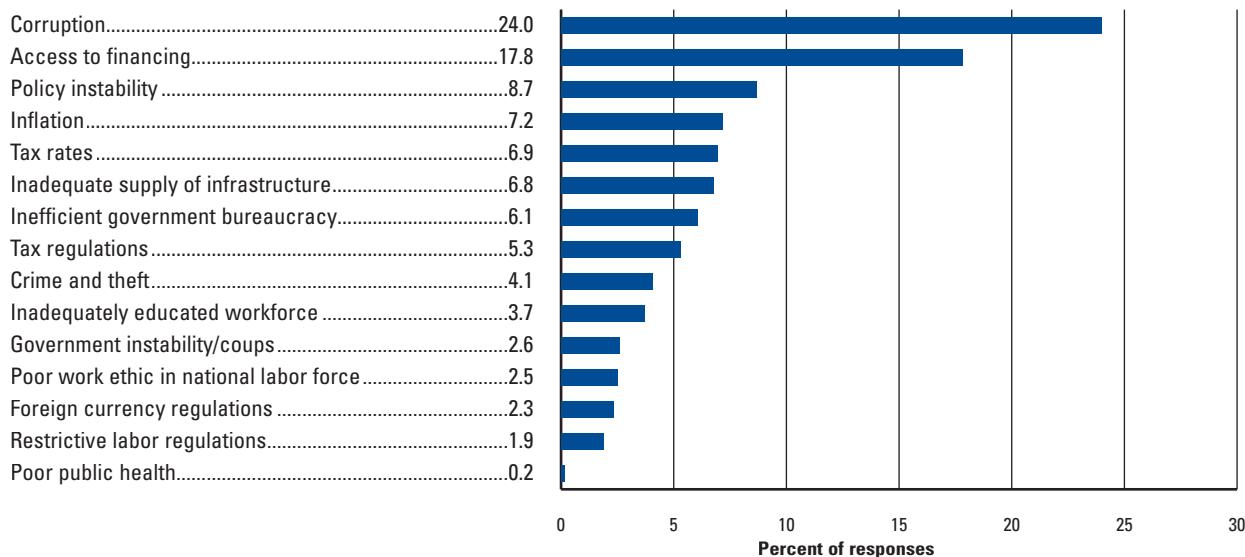
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	140	2.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	137	3.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	133	2.6
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	137	3.2
Institutions.....	139	2.7
Infrastructure.....	136	2.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	123	3.9
Health and primary education.....	126	4.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	142	2.5
Higher education and training.....	140	2.0
Goods market efficiency.....	141	3.0
Labor market efficiency.....	77	4.3
Financial market development.....	141	2.3
Technological readiness.....	142	2.2
Market size.....	141	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	140	2.4
Business sophistication.....	141	2.7
Innovation.....	138	2.2

Stage of development



— Burundi — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.7	135	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	113
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1.9	139	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	68
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.7	141	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	134
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	133	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	136
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	136	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	153.4	139
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.7	141	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	110	6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.1	133	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	84
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	66	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.4	136
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	130	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	94
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.5	134	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.6	139
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.3	131	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.5	124
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.3	127	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	130
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	125	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.3	76
1.15 Organized crime	4.2	111	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.2	140
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.2	139	6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	141
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	136			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2.7	141			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	93			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.1	134			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	133			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.8	117			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	124			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	127			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	2.2	140			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.4	123			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	139			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.7	141			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	59			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	8.7	129			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.4	108			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	n/a	n/a			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	47.5	90			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	15.8	138			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.7	135			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	27,784.8	121			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.6	132			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	348.0	129			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	130			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.3	126			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	101.3	141			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	50.9	132			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.0	138			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.9	10			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	21.2	140			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.7	135			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.3	137			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	122			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.6	137			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.3	142			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.2	142			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.6	139			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	113			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	68			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	134			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	136			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	153.4	139			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	84			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.4	136			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.7	94			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.6	139			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.5	124			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	130			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.3	76			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.2	140			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	141			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	88			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.9	11			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	28.0	75			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	77			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.9	133			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.1	137			
7.08 Brain drain	1.8	140			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.04	1			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.8	137			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.8	138			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.6	138			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.3	141			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.4	142			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.6	139			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.0	140			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.1	142			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.2	142			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.3	139			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	2.1	136			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	140			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	141			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.4	138			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.0	142			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	115			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	123			
11.03 State of cluster development	1.9	142			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	132			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.5	135			
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.8	138			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.1	140			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.0	141			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.3	141			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	1.8	140			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	129			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.3	131			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.3	137			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.3	140			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	117			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

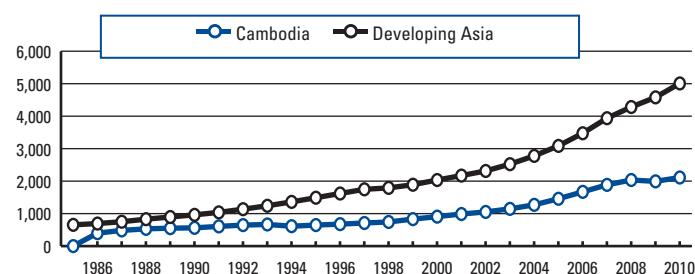
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cambodia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	15.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	814
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	97	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	109.....	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	110.....	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	108	4.0
Institutions.....	79.....	3.7
Infrastructure.....	107.....	3.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	101.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	111.....	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	98	3.7
Higher education and training.....	120.....	3.1
Goods market efficiency.....	58.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	38.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	74.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	110.....	3.0
Market size.....	93.....	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	91	3.3
Business sophistication.....	90.....	3.6
Innovation.....	85.....	3.0

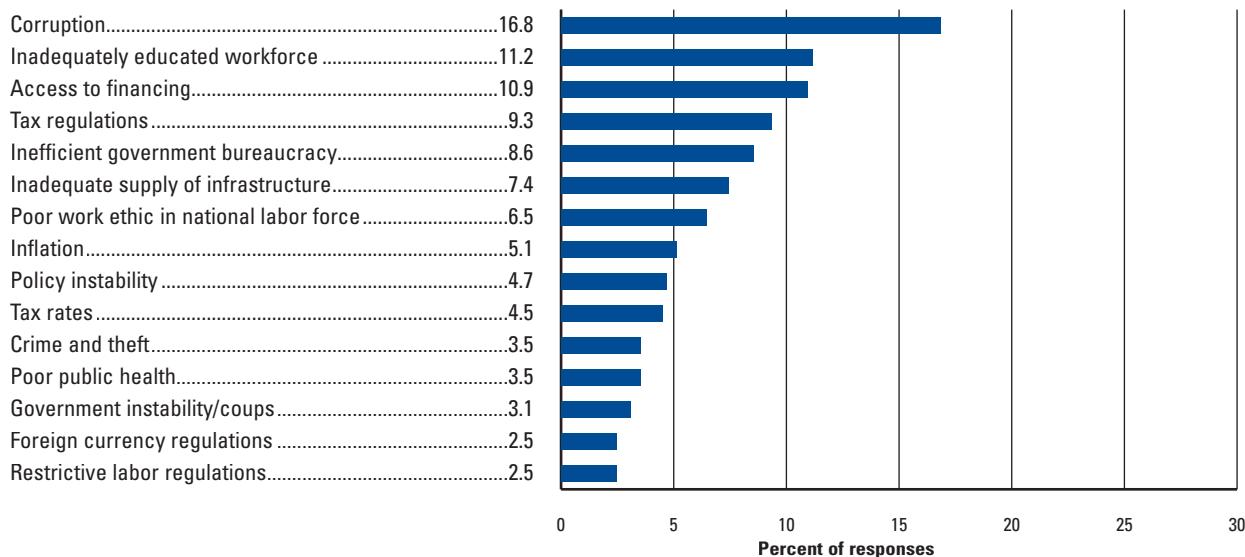
Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



— Cambodia — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	94	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	88
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	91	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.8	54
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.2	71	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	70
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.6	40	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	43
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	117	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	22.5	15
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	96	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	48	6.07 No. days to start a business*	85	134
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.6	44	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	23
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.7	34	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	83
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	58	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.5	124
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	48	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	96
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	104	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	40
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.8	112	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	91
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	101	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.0	21
1.15 Organized crime	4.6	97	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	65
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.4	108	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	39
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	78			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	123			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	84			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	93			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	76			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	66			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.8	96			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	76			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.3	84			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	57.8	93			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.5	103			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.5	117			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.7	120			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.5	37			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.1	109			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.0	73			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	14.4	128			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	30.3	43			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.5	116			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.6	107			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,845.2	112			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	115			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	442.0	135			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	105			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	68.0	124			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	61.5	115			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	101			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	88.6	104			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	40.4	121			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	7.0	118			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	68			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	97			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.5	112			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	95			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	96			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	97			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	88			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.8	54			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	70			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	43			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	22.5	15			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	85	134			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	23			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	83			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.5	124			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	96			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	40			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	91			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.0	21			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	65			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	39			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	75			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	86			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	36.0	93			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	45			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	39	79			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	27			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	77			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	45			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	35			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	86			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	67			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	117			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	68			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	61			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	92			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	114			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.5	98			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	77			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	34			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	1.3	140			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	116			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	107			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	95			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	87			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.9	130			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	115			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	51			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	66			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	78			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	103			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	102			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	89			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	93			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	85			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	88			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	64			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	88			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	40			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	116			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

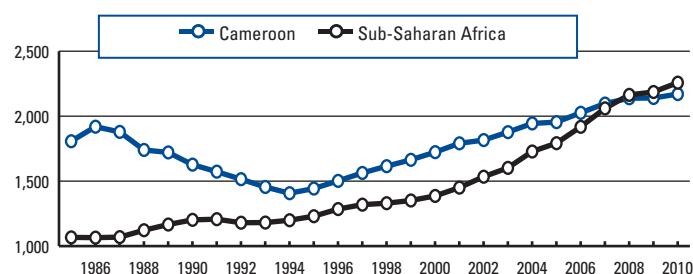
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cameroon

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	20.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,101
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

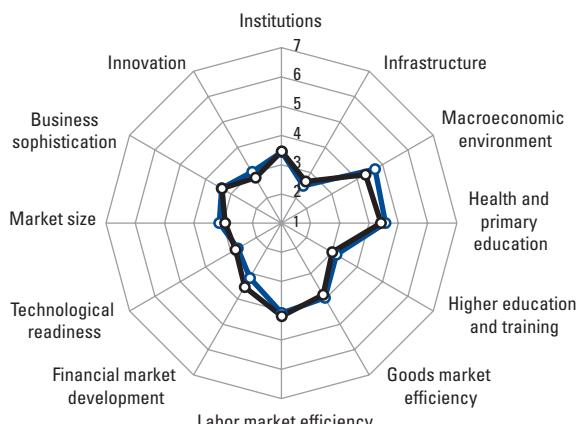


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	116	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	111.....	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	111.....	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	114	3.8
Institutions.....	104.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	129.....	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	77.....	4.7
Health and primary education.....	116.....	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	120	3.4
Higher education and training.....	115.....	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	97.....	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	93.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	130.....	3.2
Technological readiness.....	123.....	2.7
Market size.....	90.....	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	101	3.2
Business sophistication.....	113.....	3.4
Innovation.....	81.....	3.0

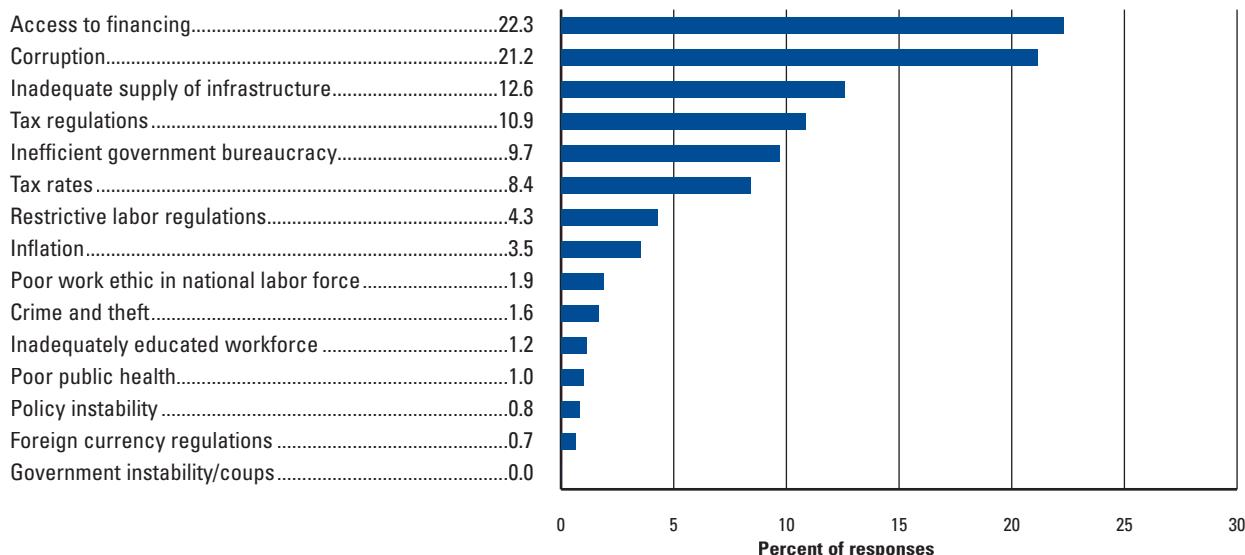
Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



Cameroon Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	104	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	90
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	97	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	66
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	123	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	50
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.2	99	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	116
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	120	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.1	105
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	113	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	82	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	105	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	40
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	90	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	38
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	85	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.5	129
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	87	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	35
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	101	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	96
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	62	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	77
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	83	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.8	118
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	79	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	93
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.7	92	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	129
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	114			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	121			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	59			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	64			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	122			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.8	119			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.3	81			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.5	105			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.3	124			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	43.5	100			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.6	122			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.5	118			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	41.6	129			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.0	31			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.9	120			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.8	116			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	12.9	14			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.1	113			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.5	127			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	28,013.1	122			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	113			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	182.0	106			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	116			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	5.3	130			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	94.6	137			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	51.4	131			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	72			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.6	82			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	41.5	120			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.0	111			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.5	78			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	80			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	65			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.4	131			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	78			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	95			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	90			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	66			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	50			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	116			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.1	105			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	40			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	38			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.5	129			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	35			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	96			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	77			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.8	118			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	93			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	129			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	105			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	87			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	39.0	100			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.8	16			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	33	70			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	102			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	68			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	114			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	99			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	123			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	125			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	99			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	123			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	116			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	105			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	126			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	125			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	108			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.4	87			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	4.0	128			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	138			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	136			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	88			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	103			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	125			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	97			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.6	123			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	119			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	88			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.2	128			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	104			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	98			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	100			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	114			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	95			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	53			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	86			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	79			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	50			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	72			

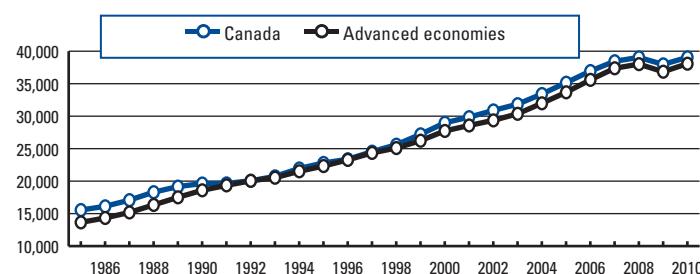
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Canada

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	33.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,574.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	46,215
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.80

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

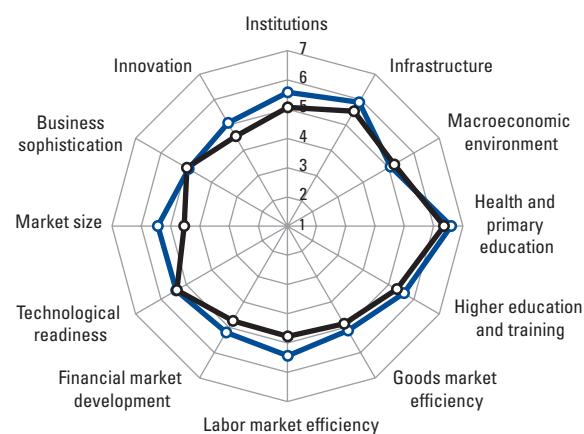


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	12	5.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	10.....	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	9.....	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	13	5.8
Institutions.....	11.....	5.6
Infrastructure.....	11.....	5.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	49.....	5.1
Health and primary education.....	6.....	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	6	5.4
Higher education and training.....	12.....	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	12.....	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	5.....	5.4
Financial market development.....	13.....	5.2
Technological readiness.....	16.....	5.4
Market size.....	14.....	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	15	5.0
Business sophistication	24.....	4.9
Innovation.....	11.....	5.1

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

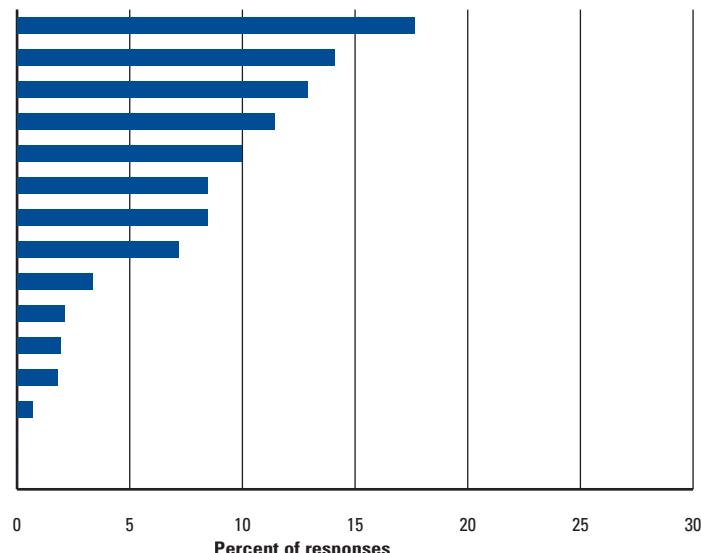
Stage of development



—○— Canada —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	17.7
Access to financing.....	14.1
Tax rates.....	12.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	11.4
Tax regulations.....	10.0
Inadequately educated workforce	8.5
Policy instability	8.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	7.2
Inflation.....	3.3
Foreign currency regulations	2.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.9
Government instability/coups.....	1.8
Poor public health.....	0.7
Corruption.....	0.0
Crime and theft.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.0	9	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	21
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.4	18	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	13
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.7	12	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.2	12
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.4	21	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	40
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	12	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.2	29
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.3	8	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	1	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.2	22	6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.2	26	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	27
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	48	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	47
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.4	10	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.0	39
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.1	11	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	18
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.5	11	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.8	60
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	93	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	30
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	43	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.2	109
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	44	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	6
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	6	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	11
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.5	7			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	4			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	4			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.5	10			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	5			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	15	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	23
2.02 Quality of roads	5.8	14	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	37
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.3	15	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	4.0	8
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	14	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.9	15
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.0	22	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	28	59
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,203.0	11	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	32
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.6	14	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.1	5
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	50.0	13	7.08 Brain drain	5.4	7
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	70.7	107	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	21
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.5	102	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	5
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.0	80	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.3	19
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.8	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.0	9
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.6	17	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	22
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	84.0	129	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.6	19
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.1	4	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.8	1
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	19
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	22			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.8	7			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	31			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.3	34			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.2	11			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.6	9			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	6			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.3	21			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	62.3	29			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.4	7			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.4	8			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.8	4			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	15			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.5	13			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.9	18			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	21			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.9	13			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	12			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.9	40			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.2	29			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	1	1			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	27			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	47			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.0	39			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	18			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	60			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	30			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.2	109			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	6			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	11			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	23			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	37			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	4.0	8			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.9	15			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	28	59			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	32			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.1	5			
7.08 Brain drain	5.4	7			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	21			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	5			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.3	19			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.0	9			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	22			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.6	19			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.8	1			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	19			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	14			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	29			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	21			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	81.6	13			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	29.8	14			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	44.1	22			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	14			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	19			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	30			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	9			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.8	15			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	71			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	41			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	34			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.4	21			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.6	11			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	9			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.1	24			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	9			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.1	25			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	11			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	35			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	7			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	143.1	10			

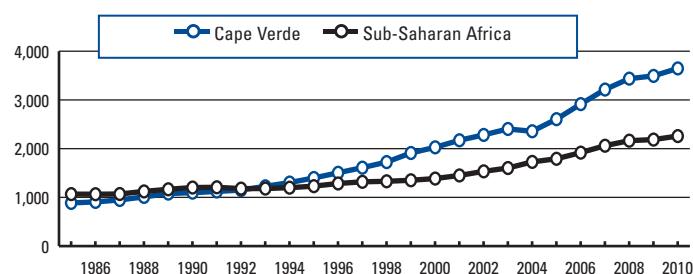
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cape Verde

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,157
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

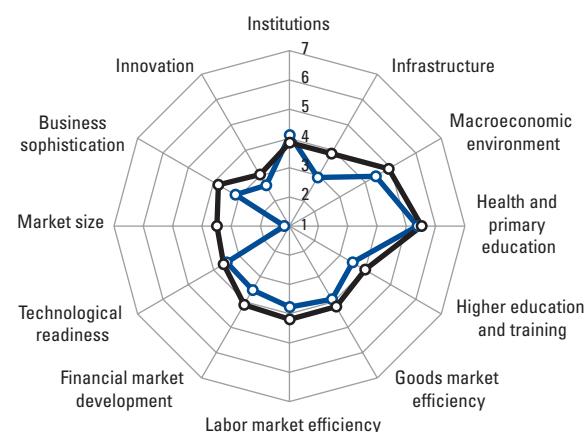


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	119	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	117.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	96	4.2
Institutions.....	54.....	4.1
Infrastructure.....	109.....	2.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	102.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	95.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	126	3.2
Higher education and training.....	102.....	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	106.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	124.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	109.....	3.5
Technological readiness.....	81.....	3.5
Market size.....	142.....	1.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%).....	124	2.9
Business sophistication.....	126.....	3.1
Innovation.....	119.....	2.6

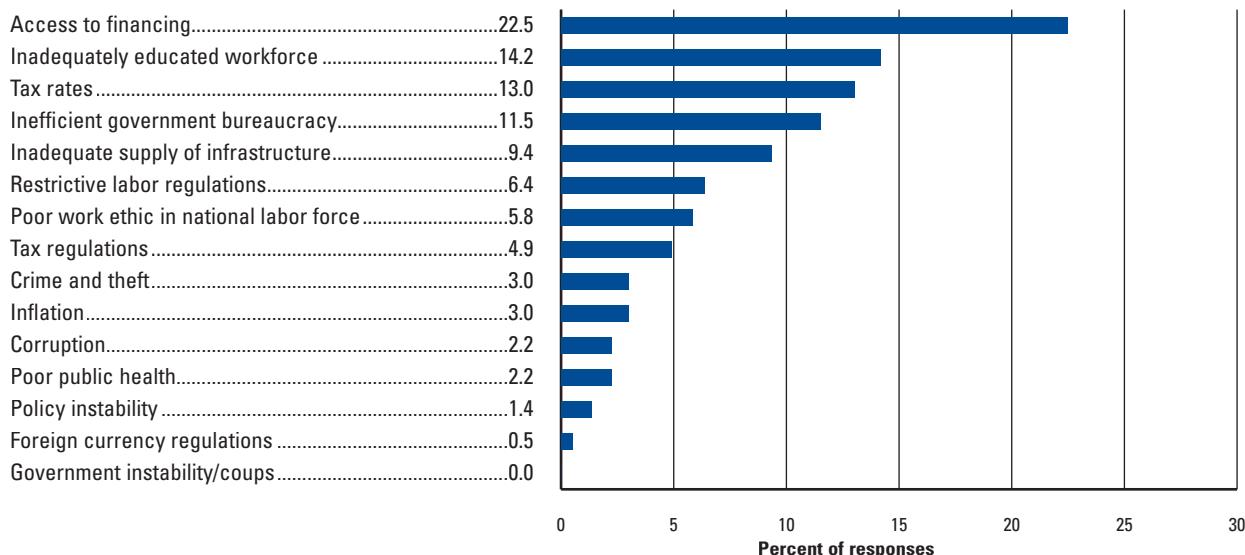
Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



—○— Cape Verde —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	92	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	126
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	114	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	90
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.5	38	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	89
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.3	24	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	76
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	40	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.1	60
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.2	57	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	41	6.07 No. days to start a business*	11	44
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.6	42	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	56
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	39	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	116
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	70	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.9	108
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	69	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	69
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	48	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	70
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	79	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	123
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	98	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.8	39
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	94	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	133
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.5	59	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	101
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	45			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	109			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	117			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	86			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	96			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	69			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	92			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	79			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	31.9	107			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.9	131			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.5	83			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	75.0	102			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.7	140			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.3	13			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.1	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.9	101			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	80.3	123			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	34.0	100			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.1	99			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	11.8	81			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	81			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	148.0	100			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	79			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	99			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.3	87			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.3	90			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.9	65			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82.6	124			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.5	88			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	14.9	99			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	66			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.5	95			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	119			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	96			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	126			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	116			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	126			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	90			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	89			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	76			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.1	60			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	11	44			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	56			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	116			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.9	108			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	69			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	70			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.2	123			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	61.8	39			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	133			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	101			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	101			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	44			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	46.0	118			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	106			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	93	123			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	123			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	103			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	76			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	97			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	112			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.7	97			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	62			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	115			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	105			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	62			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	58			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.1	67			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	64			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	75			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	30.0	81			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	82			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.6	97			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.0	142			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	139			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	133			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	132			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.5	127			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	62			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.4	138			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.1	132			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	113			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.2	118			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	123			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.1	137			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	124			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.0	138			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	109			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	44			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	115			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

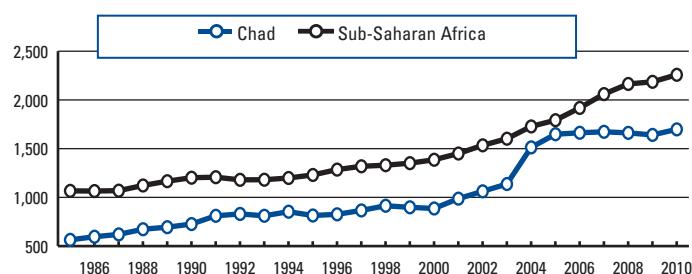
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Chad

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	11.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	768
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

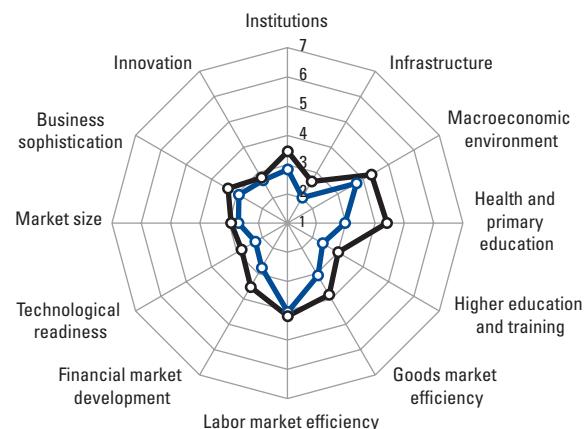


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	142	2.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	139	2.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	131	2.9
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	142	2.9
Institutions.....	138	2.8
Infrastructure.....	139	2.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	133	3.7
Health and primary education.....	141	3.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	139	2.9
Higher education and training.....	137	2.4
Goods market efficiency.....	139	3.1
Labor market efficiency.....	97	4.0
Financial market development.....	135	2.8
Technological readiness.....	141	2.3
Market size.....	112	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	130	2.8
Business sophistication.....	136	2.9
Innovation.....	114	2.7

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

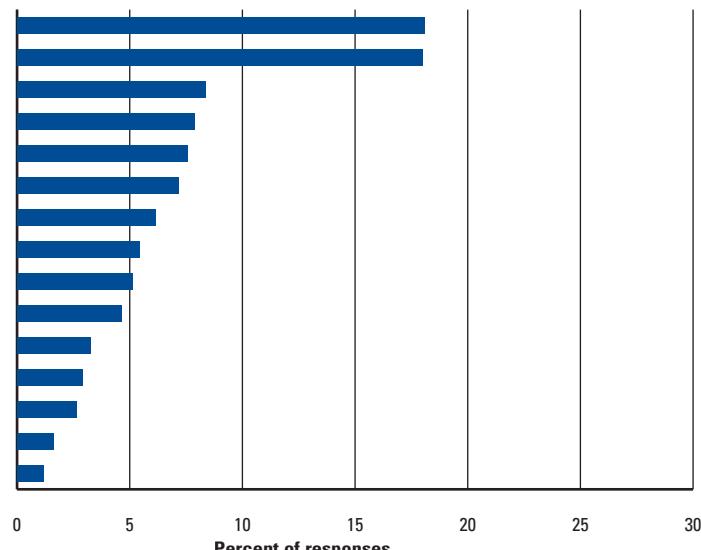
Stage of development



Chad Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	18.1
Corruption.....	18.0
Inadequately educated workforce	8.4
Tax regulations.....	7.9
Tax rates.....	7.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	7.2
Government instability/coups.....	6.1
Policy instability.....	5.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	5.1
Crime and theft.....	4.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	3.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.9
Inflation.....	2.7
Poor public health.....	1.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.6	138	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.2	141
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.3	132	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	104
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.1	130	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	129
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.1	102	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	127
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.2	142	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	65.4	127
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	121	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	116	6.07 No. days to start a business*	75	132
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	116	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	77
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	121	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	135
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	118	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.6	130
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.0	103	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.3	133
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.1	138	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	135
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.7	115	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	135
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	110	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.1	35
1.15 Organized crime	3.8	129	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.2	141
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.6	130	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.1	137
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	138			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.3	135			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.4	140			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.3	128			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.8	130			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	104			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	131			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	130			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	9.3	132			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.5	137			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.5	137			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.3	139			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.0	118			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	-3.7	140			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.8	116			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.1	55			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	17.7	137			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.3	138			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	39,920.4	136			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.0	137			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	283.0	121			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.7	138			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.4	127			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	124.0	142			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	48.9	134			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	118			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	61.0	139			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	24.1	138			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.0	137			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	109			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.1	116			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	127			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.6	139			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	127			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.1	129			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.2	141			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	104			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	129			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	127			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	65.4	127			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	75	132			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	77			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	135			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.6	130			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.3	133			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	135			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	135			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.1	35			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.2	141			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.1	137			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.6	129			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	79			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	33.0	86			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	56			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	36	74			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	128			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.4	141			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	100			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.82	55			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.7	140			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.8	136			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	124			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	102			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	81			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.8	133			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.5	135			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.2	141			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.6	141			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.5	134			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	1.7	137			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	141			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	142			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	112			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	109			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	86			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.4	137			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	133			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	112			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	126			
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.7	141			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.6	127			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	134			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.7	134			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	109			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	118			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	54			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	118			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	115			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	100			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

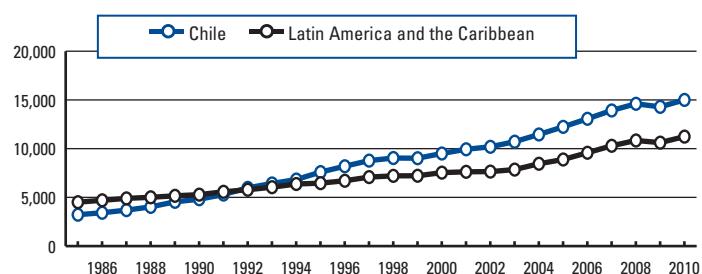
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Chile

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	17.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	203.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,828
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

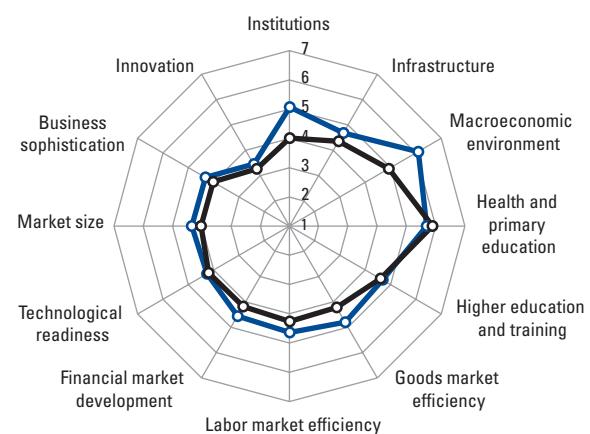
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	31	4.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	30.....	4.7.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	30.....	4.7.....
Basic requirements (32.9%).....	29	5.4
Institutions.....	26.....	5.1.....
Infrastructure.....	41.....	4.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	14.....	6.1.....
Health and primary education.....	71.....	5.7.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	34	4.5
Higher education and training.....	43.....	4.7.....
Goods market efficiency.....	25.....	4.8.....
Labor market efficiency.....	39.....	4.6.....
Financial market development.....	37.....	4.6.....
Technological readiness.....	45.....	4.3.....
Market size	46.....	4.3.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (17.1%)	42	3.9
Business sophistication	39.....	4.3.....
Innovation.....	46.....	3.4.....

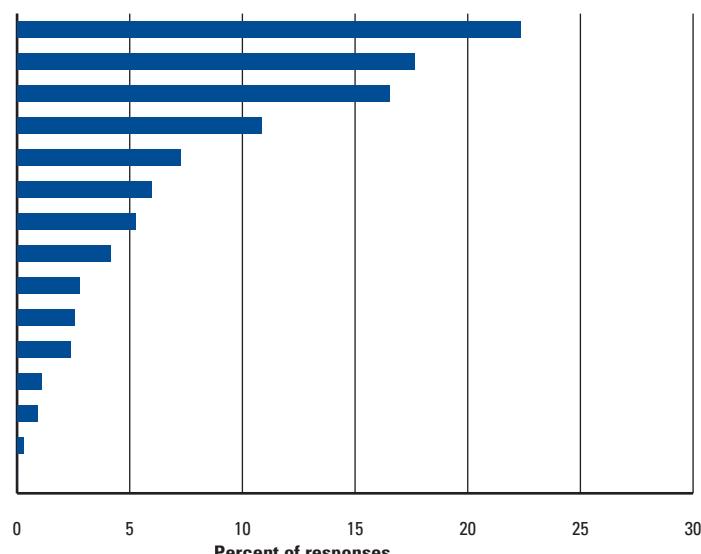
Stage of development



— Chile — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	22.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	17.6
Inadequately educated workforce	16.5
Tax regulations.....	10.8
Tax rates.....	7.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.0
Access to financing.....	5.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force	4.1
Poor public health.....	2.8
Crime and theft.....	2.6
Inflation.....	2.4
Foreign currency regulations	1.1
Corruption.....	0.9
Policy instability	0.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.0	42	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	36
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.6	63	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	88
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.1	27	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.9	19
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.1	28	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.3	20
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	21	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.0	21
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.5	24	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	14	6.07 No. days to start a business*	22	84
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.5	15	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.9	10
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	35	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	5
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	26	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.7	62
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.6	23	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.9	8
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.3	14	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.6	7
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	40	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	10
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	70	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.0	102
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	52	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	48
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.2	10	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	30
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	20			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	26			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	23			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.9	30			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	32			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	22			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.3	82			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	37			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.6	35			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	475.7	38			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.8	39			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.2	62			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.0	47			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.4	24			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.2	31			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.0	30			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	8.8	6			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	79.5	23			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	30			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	11.0	29			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	38			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.0	43			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.7	30			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.7	123			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.9	50			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.4	61			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	54.8	38			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	87			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	124			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.4	14			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.8	45			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.8	33			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	37			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	36			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	88			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	19			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.3	20			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.0	21			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	22	84			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.9	10			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	5			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.7	62			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.9	8			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.6	7			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	10			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.0	102			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	48			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	30			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	40			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	29			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	18.0	44			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	109			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	52	89			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	43			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	27			
7.08 Brain drain	5.0	14			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.60	111			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.9	16			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	16			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.7	14			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	27			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	34			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	6			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	95			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.0	30			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	40			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	22			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	45.0	53			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.5	50			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	8.6	55			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	47			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	44			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	62			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.0	38			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.4	26			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	101			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	61			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	41			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.5	34			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.0	30			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	64			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	66			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	51			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	60			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.1	44			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	47			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	29			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.3	53			

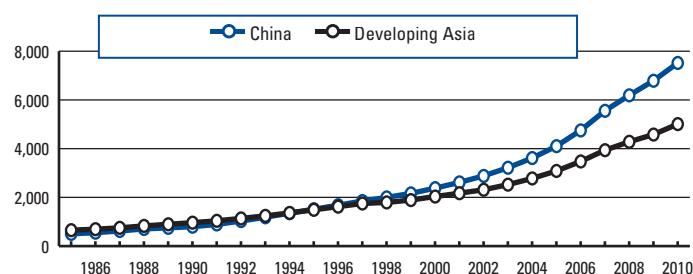
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

China

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1,354.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5,878.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,382
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	13.61

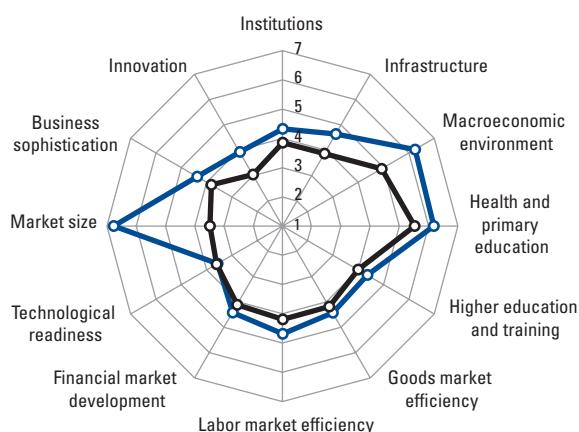
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

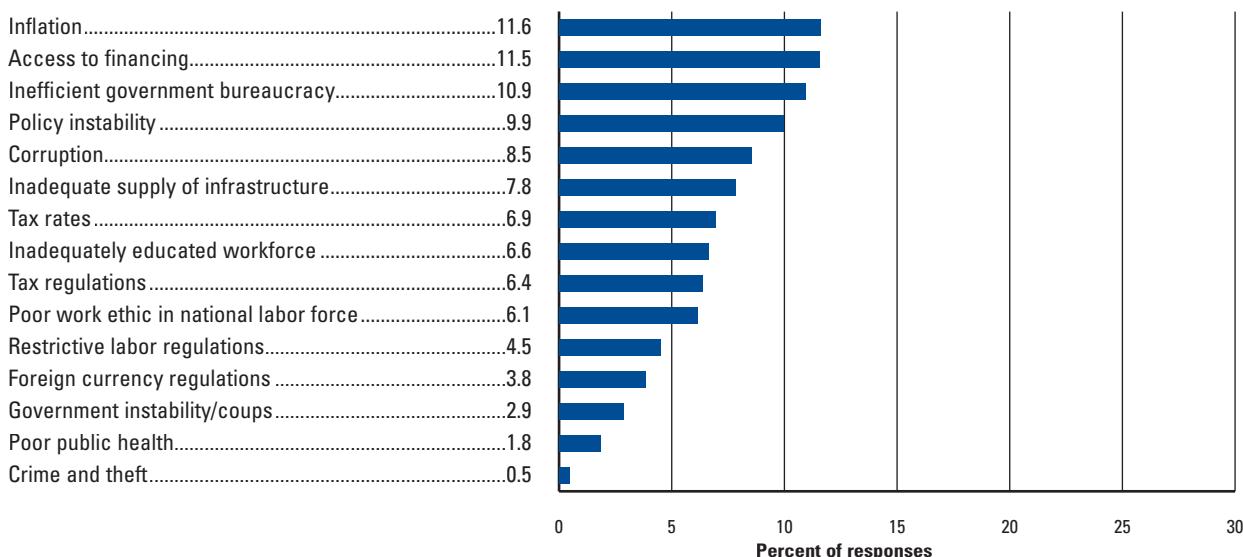
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	26	4.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	27.....	4.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	29.....	4.7
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	30	5.3
Institutions.....	48.....	4.3
Infrastructure.....	44.....	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	10.....	6.2
Health and primary education.....	32.....	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	26	4.7
Higher education and training.....	58.....	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	45.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	36.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	48.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	77.....	3.6
Market size	2.....	6.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	31	4.1
Business sophistication	37.....	4.4
Innovation.....	29.....	3.9

Stage of development



— China — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.0	41	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.5	22
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.0	47	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.7	20
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.7	51	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	48
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.2	26	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.0	29
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	63	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.5	125
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.9	63	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.8	38	6.07 No. days to start a business*	38	112
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	30	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.0	9
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	21	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	63
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	42	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.0	126
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	44	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	99
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.7	41	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.3	22
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	94	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	56
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	55	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.0	126
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	88	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	72
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.6	55	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.7	5
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	57			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	61			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	77			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	60			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	69			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.4	54			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.6	21			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	56			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.6	72			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	10,157.1	2			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.5	49			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.9	55			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	64.0	113			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.6	50			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	54.0	2			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	63			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.1	31			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	17.7	20			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	80.2	22			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.5	91			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	7.5	79			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	78			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	96.0	89			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	73			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.6	74			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.3	70			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.7	31			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.4	9			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	78.2	93			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.5	85			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	54			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.7	31			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	59			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	28			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.5	42			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	45			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.5	22			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.7	20			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	48			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.0	29			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.5	125			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	14	131			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	38	112			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.0	9			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	63			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.0	126			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	99			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	22			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	56			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.0	126			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	72			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.7	5			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	51			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	52			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	31.0	82			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	44			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	91	118			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	13			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	46			
7.08 Brain drain	4.3	33			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	34			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	60			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.7	41			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	46			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	45			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.5	22			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	64			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	53			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.5	100			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	61			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	80			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	34.3	75			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.4	55			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.8	94			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.7	2			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	1			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	19			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	59			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.7	17			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	45			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	45			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	37			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.0	52			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	43			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	54			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.2	23			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	38			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.2	23			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	29			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	16			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	33			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.0	46			

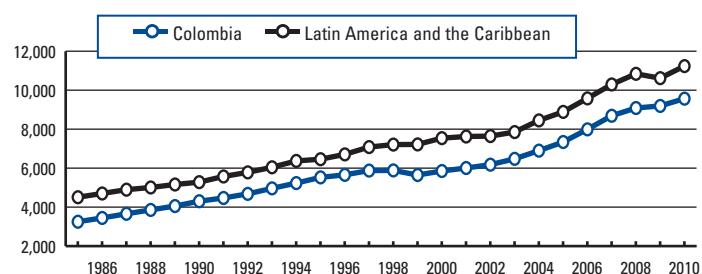
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Colombia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	46.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	285.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,273
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.58

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

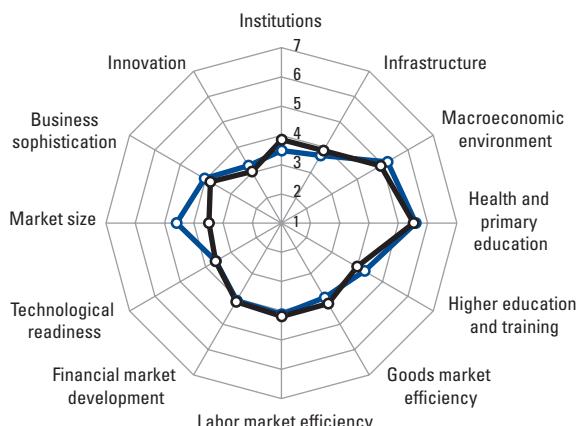


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	68	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	68.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	69.....	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	73	4.5
Institutions.....	100.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	85.....	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	42.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	78.....	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	60	4.1
Higher education and training.....	60.....	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	99.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	88.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	68.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	75.....	3.6
Market size	32.....	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	56	3.7
Business sophistication	61.....	4.0
Innovation.....	57.....	3.3

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



Colombia Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	18.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	12.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	10.6
Access to financing.....	10.1
Tax rates.....	9.0
Crime and theft.....	7.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	7.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.9
Tax regulations.....	5.5
Inflation.....	4.0
Foreign currency regulations	3.9
Policy instability	2.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.8
Poor public health.....	0.7
Government instability/coups.....	0.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.9	87	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	85
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	86	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	94
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	118	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	81
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	84	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	120
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	89	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	78.7	135
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.5	81	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	99	6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	89	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	99
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	100	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	110
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	88	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.2	118
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.4	78	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	77
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.3	65	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	69
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	2.9	142	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	80
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.8	133	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.1	138
1.15 Organized crime	2.7	138	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	30
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.3	64	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	49
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	87			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	80			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	66			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	75			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	5			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	95			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	108			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.7	99			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	109			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	94			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	464.4	39			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.2	57			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.7	82			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.8	78			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.8	56			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.3	79			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.7	74			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.5	56			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	58.4	55			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.2	96			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	896.3	106			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	84			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	35.0	60			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	98			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	16.2	73			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.2	72			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	80			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.6	100			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.6	47			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	37.0	64			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.7	72			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.7	83			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.4	53			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.1	68			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	70			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	84			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.6	85			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	94			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	81			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.9	120			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	78.7	135			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	99			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	110			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.2	118			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	77			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	69			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	80			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.1	138			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	30			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	49			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	48			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	69			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	67			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	59	98			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	94			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	72			
7.08 Brain drain	3.3	69			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.55	122			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	65			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	77			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	59			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	40			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	49			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	42			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	101			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	78			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	83			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	59			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.5	70			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.7	66			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	3.7	70			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	28			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	57			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	66			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	45			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.1	39			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	80			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	62			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	53			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	65			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	80			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	49			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	59			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	69			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	76			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.1	43			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	45			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	77			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	76			

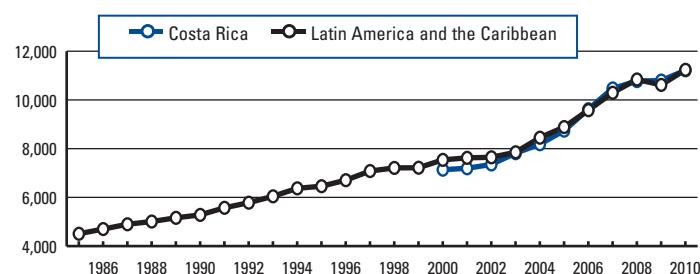
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Costa Rica

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	35.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,843
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

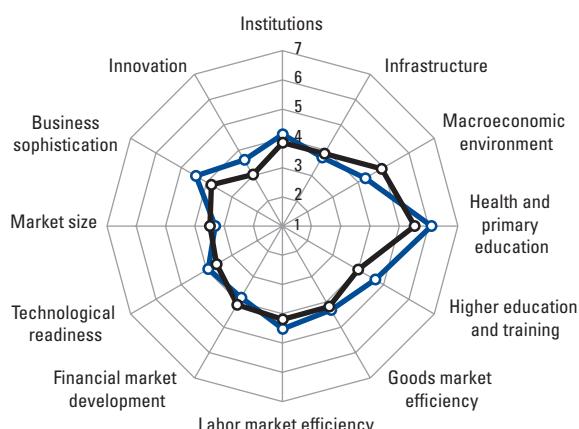
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

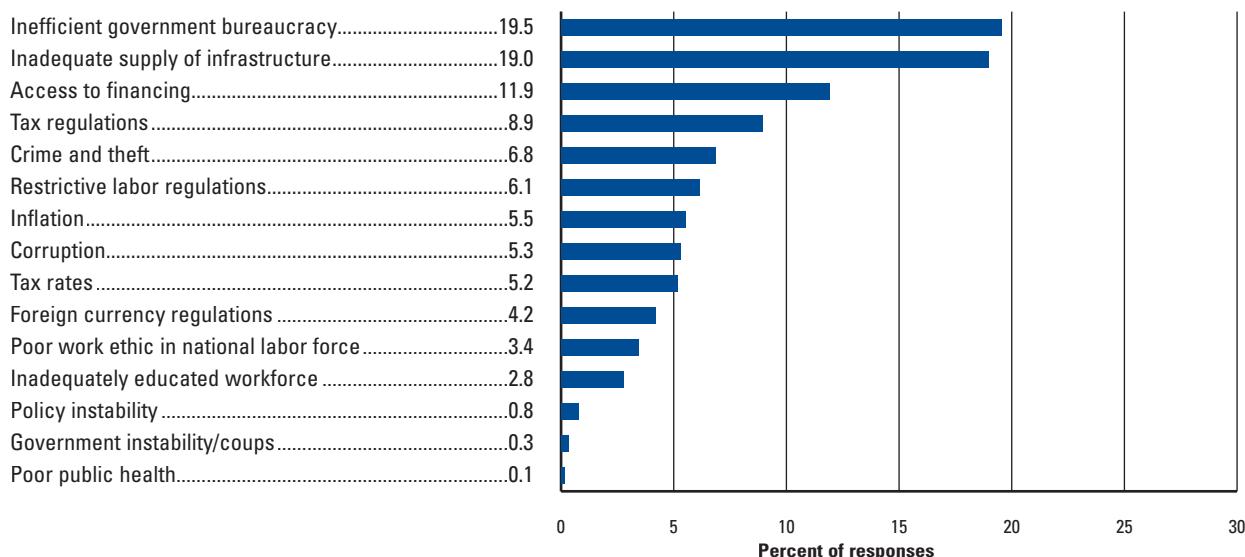
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	61	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	56.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	55.....	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	70	4.5
Institutions.....	53.....	4.1
Infrastructure.....	83.....	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	109.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	39.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	61	4.1
Higher education and training.....	47.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	57.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	55.....	4.5
Financial market development.....	91.....	3.8
Technological readiness.....	56.....	3.9
Market size.....	83.....	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	36	4.0
Business sophistication	35.....	4.4
Innovation.....	35.....	3.6

Stage of development



—●— Costa Rica —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	68	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	65
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	70	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.4	34
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.9	49	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	57
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	52	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	59
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	56	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.0	116
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.9	38	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	47	6.07 No. days to start a business*	60	127
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	83	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	53
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	85	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	95
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	65	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.7	44
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	47	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.5	22
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	52	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	35
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.5	77	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	87
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.6	117	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.7	73
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	116	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	29
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.7	50	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	43
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.8	37			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	69			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	43			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.2	68			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	131			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	101			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.5	124			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.7	100			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.3	137			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.7	68			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	125.7	75			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.6	46			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	31.8	37			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	65.1	111			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.6	103			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.3	96			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.7	100			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	11.8	122			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.4	67			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.1	60			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.3	74			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	210.9	97			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	31			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	10.0	28			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	53			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.6	51			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.0	27			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.8	29			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.5	83			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.1	42			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.3	83			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.8	23			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.4	46			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.2	20			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.2	66			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.8	32			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.6	29			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	65			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.4	34			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	57			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	59			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.0	116			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	60	127			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	53			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	95			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.7	44			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.5	22			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	35			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	87			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.7	73			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	29			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	43			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.5	11			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	99			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	39.0	100			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	49			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	29	61			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	59			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.6	49			
7.08 Brain drain	4.8	20			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.58	113			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	76			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	63			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	121			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	119			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	102			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	24			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	104			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	68			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	55			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.8	5			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.5	70			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.2	65			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.6	67			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	83			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	79			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	43			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	35			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	49			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.3	30			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.2	32			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	64			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.6	32			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	50			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	35			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	40			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.6	31			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.6	35			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.3	35			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	64			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	32			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.7	49			

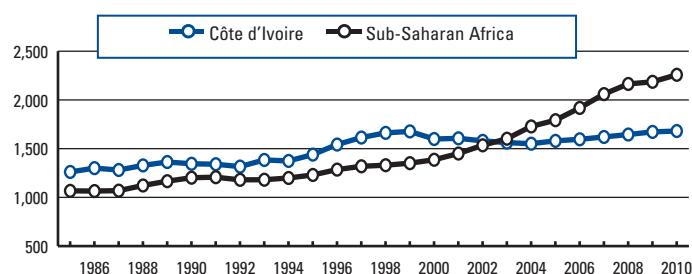
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Côte d'Ivoire

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	21.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,036
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

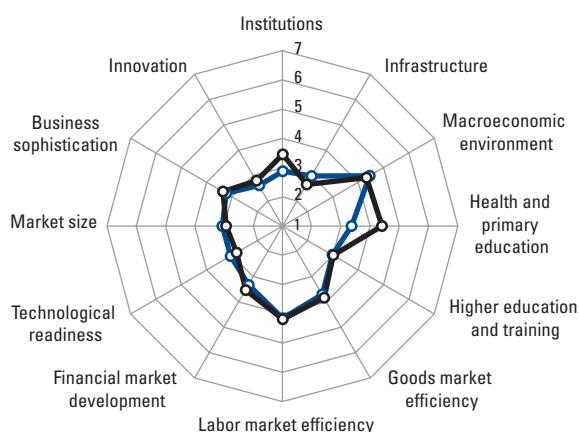


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	129	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	129.....	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	116.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	135	3.4
Institutions.....	137.....	2.9
Infrastructure.....	108.....	3.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	98.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	138.....	3.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	119	3.4
Higher education and training.....	124.....	3.0
Goods market efficiency.....	126.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	84.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	118.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	108.....	3.1
Market size.....	94.....	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	121	2.9
Business sophistication	122.....	3.2
Innovation.....	120.....	2.6

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

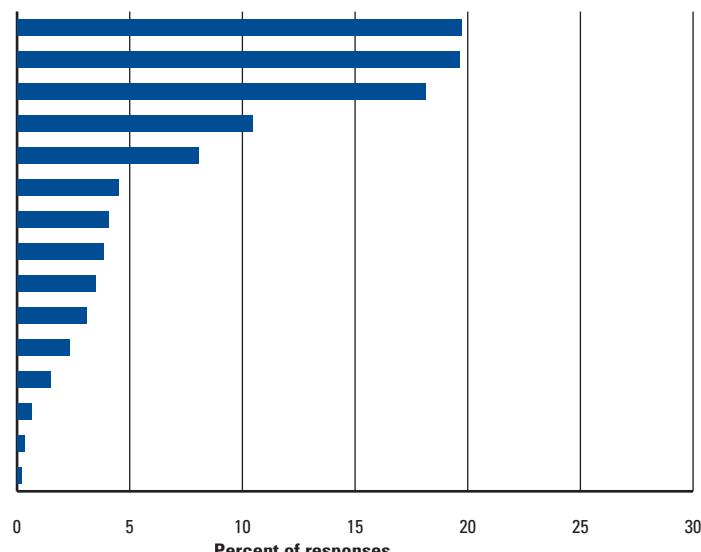
Stage of development



— Côte d'Ivoire — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	19.7
Government instability/coups.....	19.6
Corruption.....	18.1
Policy instability.....	10.4
Crime and theft.....	8.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	4.1
Tax rates.....	3.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.5
Tax regulations.....	3.1
Inadequately educated workforce	2.3
Inflation.....	1.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.4
Poor public health.....	0.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.1	125	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	83
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.3	131	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	123
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.9	139	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	108
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	131	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	92
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	137	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.4	87
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.8	137	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	131	6.07 No. days to start a business*	40	116
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.0	135	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	67
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	80	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	101
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	120	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	116
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.6	129	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.6	21
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	121	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	66
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	56	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	83
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.9	131	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.3	77
1.15 Organized crime	3.3	134	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	94
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.4	137	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.0	139
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	121			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.4	134			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	29			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	101			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	102			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	112			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.0	88			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	43			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.3	81			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	21.2	118			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.3	110			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	126			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	75.5	101			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.0	44			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.5	113			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.4	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.5	95			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	67.2	116			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	20.9	135			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.2	130			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	37,162.0	134			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	122			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	399.0	132			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.8	122			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.4	127			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	83.1	133			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	58.0	118			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	106			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	57.2	141			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.3	135			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	8.4	114			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	114			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	90			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	96			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.2	134			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	66			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	51			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	83			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	123			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	108			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	92			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.4	87			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	40	116			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	67			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	101			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	116			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.6	21			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	66			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	83			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.3	77			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	94			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.0	139			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	53			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	35			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	33.0	86			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	24			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	49	87			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	105			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	73			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	87			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	104			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	120			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.4	120			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	43			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.6	138			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.5	139			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	103			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	82			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	80			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	65			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	81			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	2.6	134			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	128			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.2	113			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	96			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	82			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	76			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.2	85			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.2	139			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	131			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	123			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	134			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.8	121			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	91			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.7	132			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.2	133			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	114			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	97			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	135			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	121			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	48			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

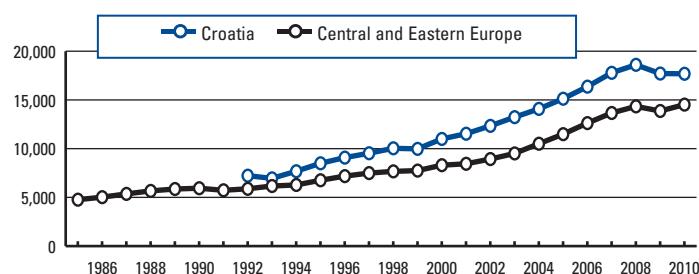
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Croatia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	60.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	13,720
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.11

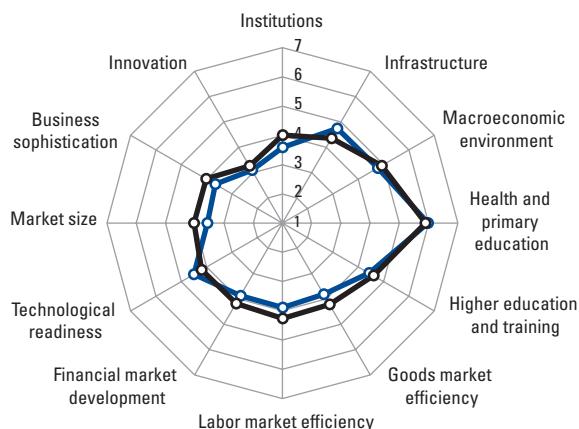
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

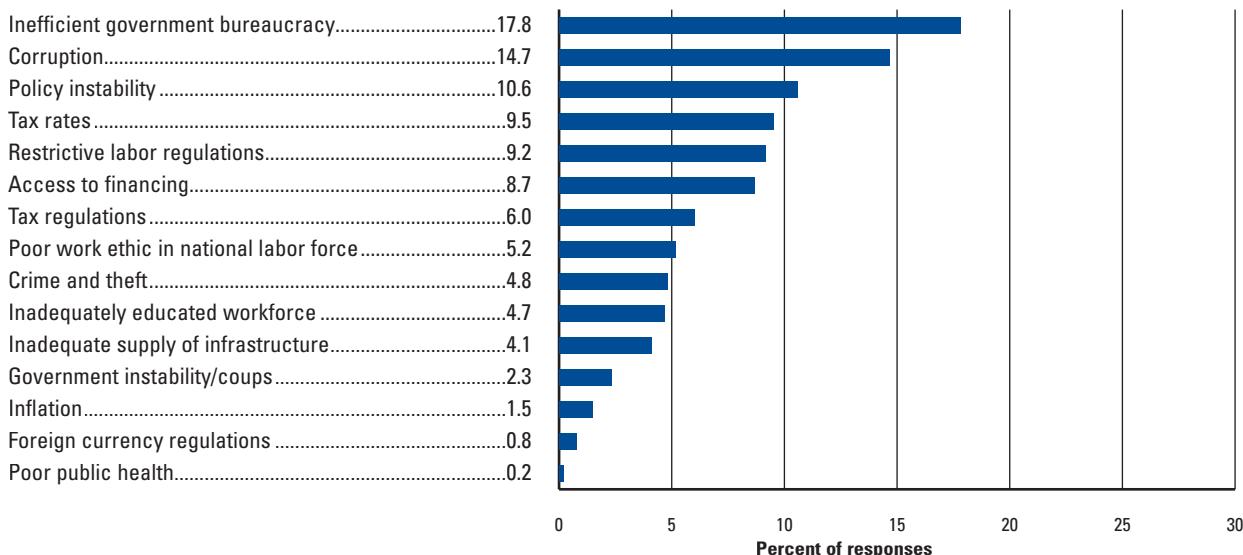
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	76	4.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	77.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	72.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (28.2%).....	52	4.8
Institutions.....	90.....	3.6.....
Infrastructure.....	39.....	4.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	70.....	4.8.....
Health and primary education.....	48.....	6.0.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	72	4.0
Higher education and training.....	56.....	4.4.....
Goods market efficiency.....	114.....	3.8.....
Labor market efficiency.....	116.....	3.9.....
Financial market development.....	87.....	3.9.....
Technological readiness.....	38.....	4.5.....
Market size.....	72.....	3.6.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (21.8%)	82	3.4
Business sophistication	88.....	3.7.....
Innovation.....	76.....	3.1.....

Stage of development



—○— Croatia —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.9	86	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	115
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	69	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	119
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	82	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	94
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.1	104	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	140
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	74	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.5	44
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	99	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	89	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.2	129	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.7	139
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.2	137	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	74
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	129	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.0	38
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.7	126	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	103
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	72	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.1	138
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	22	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	72
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	51	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.9	87
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	85	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	98
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.7	49	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	116
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	89			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	84			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	131			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.4	125			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.2	36			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.4	27			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.2	49			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	78			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	75			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	66.2	91			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.3	54			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.4	24			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	144.5	14			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.3	99			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.7	59			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	8.6	104			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	40.0	74			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.6	61			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	9			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	25.0	53			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.6	5			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.5	28			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.1	42			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	43			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.8	87			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.3	49			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	49.3	52			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	89			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	29			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	83			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.8	43			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.2	60			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.2	125			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	115			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	119			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	94			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	140			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.5	44			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.7	139			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	74			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.0	38			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	103			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.1	138			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	72			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.9	87			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	98			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	116			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.4	134			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	70			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	50.0	125			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	118			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	39	79			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	98			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	115			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	128			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	52			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.2	88			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	105			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.9	102			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	84			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	108			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	63			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	79			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	51			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	80			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	99			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	60.3	39			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	18.3	36			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	25.9	29			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	72			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	74			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	105			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	78			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	88			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	49			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	102			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	92			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	85			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	78			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	99			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.1	64			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	48			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	71			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	77			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	122			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	88			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.0	45			

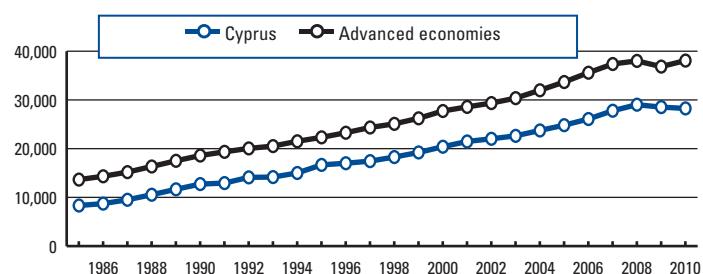
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Cyprus

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	28,237
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

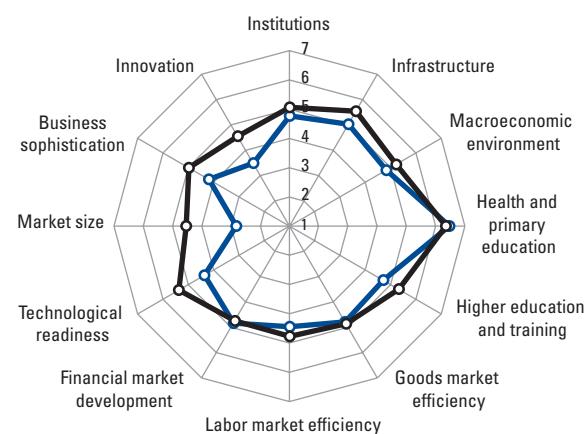
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	47	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	40.....	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	34.....	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	32	5.3
Institutions.....	36.....	4.8
Infrastructure.....	31.....	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	64.....	4.8
Health and primary education.....	13.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	46	4.3
Higher education and training.....	39.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	27.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	60.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	25.....	4.8
Technological readiness.....	41.....	4.4
Market size	103.....	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	48	3.8
Business sophistication	48.....	4.2
Innovation.....	45.....	3.5

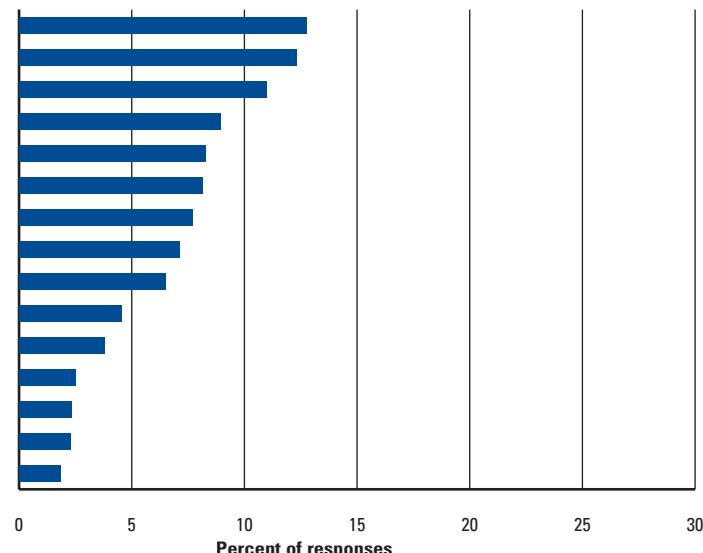
Stage of development



—○— Cyprus —●— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Tax rates.....	12.7
Crime and theft.....	12.3
Access to financing.....	11.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	8.9
Poor public health.....	8.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	8.1
Government instability/coups.....	7.7
Inflation.....	7.1
Restrictive labor regulations.....	6.5
Foreign currency regulations	4.5
Tax regulations.....	3.8
Inadequately educated workforce	2.5
Corruption.....	2.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.3
Policy instability.....	1.8



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.4	25	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	30
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.4	38	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	38
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.7	35	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	44
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.0	30	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.6	15
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	37	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.2	18
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.3	27	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	42	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	33	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	58
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	24	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	30
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	32	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.6	20	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	82
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	29	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	34
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	46	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	26
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	26	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.3	48
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	48	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	66
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.2	34	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	35
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.6	43			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	32			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	128			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.3	13			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	30			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	19			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	39			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	42			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	186.0	65			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.1	30			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	37.6	30			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	93.7	79			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.4	101			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.4	122			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	23			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	61.7	111			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	75.3	30			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	35			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	5.5	11			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	32			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	16			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.8	24			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.2	17			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	14			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.3	34			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	42.6	55			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.6	30			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.1	16			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	47			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.0	38			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	72			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	69			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	30			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.3	38			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	44			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.6	15			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.2	18			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	58			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	30			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	82			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	34			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	26			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	54.3	48			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	66			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	35			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	33			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	108			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	76			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	64	100			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	68			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	94			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	47			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	57			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.3	35			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.6	44			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	73			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.9	17			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.2	32			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	48			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	41			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.6	41			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	43			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	76			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	53.0	43			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	17.6	37			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	9.1	52			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	105			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	99			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	94			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	57			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	42			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.6	24			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	46			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	38			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	68			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	57			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	59			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	60			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	46			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	58			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	47			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	37			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	47			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.2	43			

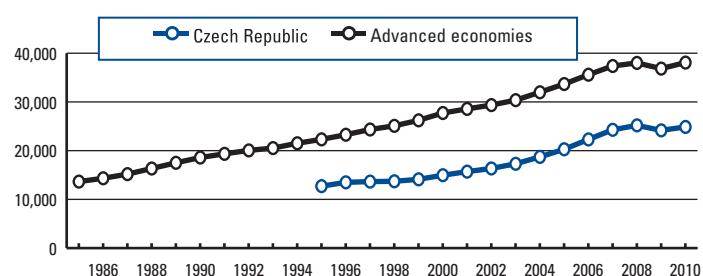
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Czech Republic

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	192.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,288
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	38	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	36.....	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	31.....	4.7
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	45	4.9
Institutions.....	84.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	36.....	4.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	43.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	51.....	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	29	4.6
Higher education and training.....	30.....	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	36.....	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	42.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	53.....	4.3
Technological readiness.....	31.....	4.8
Market size.....	40.....	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	32	4.1
Business sophistication	36.....	4.4
Innovation.....	33.....	3.8

Stage of development



—○— Czech Republic —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	17.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.0
Tax regulations.....	9.7
Policy instability.....	9.2
Access to financing.....	8.8
Restrictive labor regulations.....	8.2
Tax rates.....	7.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force	5.7
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Government instability/coups.....	3.3
Crime and theft.....	3.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.7
Foreign currency regulations	2.2
Inflation.....	1.3
Poor public health.....	0.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Czech Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	78	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	16
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.7	58	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.5	30
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	124	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	47
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	134	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	57
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	73	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.8	104
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.7	74	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	123	6.07 No. days to start a business*	20	81
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	117	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	72
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	120	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	22
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	113	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	108	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	53
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	96	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	29
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	16	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	52
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	33	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.2	18
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	56	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	52
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	96	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	53
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	109			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	48			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	60			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	87			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	29			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.6	81			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.5	22			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	52			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.0	23			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	188.1	63			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	18			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.9	59			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	136.6	22			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	89			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.9	74			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.8	57			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.6	69			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.5	27			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	36			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	8.8	24			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	48			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.8	9			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	77.1	39			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.3	51			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.6	101			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.9	46			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.3	34			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.1	49			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	66			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	82			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.8	21			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.2	20			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	39			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	16			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	30			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	47			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.6	57			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.8	104			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	20	81			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	72			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	22			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	53			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	29			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	52			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.2	18			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	52			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	53			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	56			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	61			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	11.0	27			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	119			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22	42			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	31			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	43			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	79			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	68			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.2	38			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.7	95			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	69			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	60			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	85			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	25			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	45			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.6	40			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	45			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	15			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	68.8	30			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	41			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	47.7	20			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	46			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	27			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	23			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.4	17			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	47			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	38			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.3	30			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	111			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.6	33			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.7	35			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	45			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.0	25			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	26			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.9	28			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.5	30			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	81			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	42			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	7.1	33			

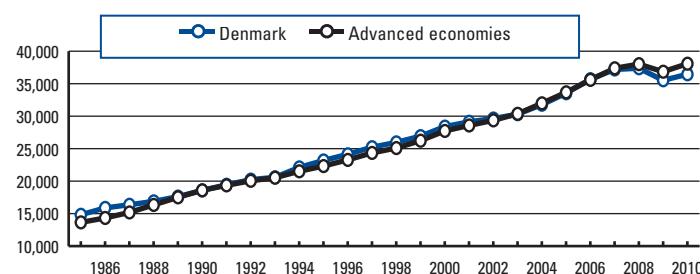
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Denmark

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	5.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	310.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	56,147
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.27

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

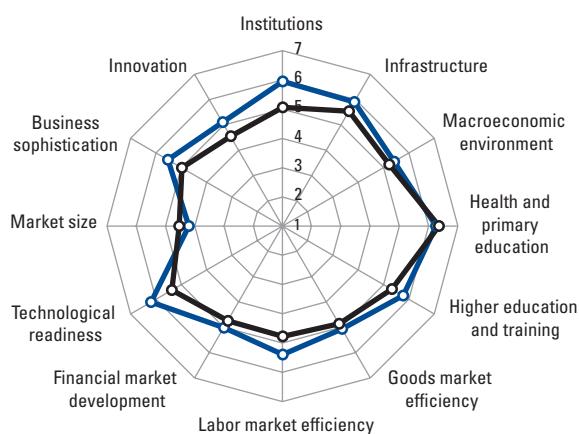


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	8	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	9.....	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	5.....	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	8	5.9
Institutions.....	5.....	5.9
Infrastructure.....	10.....	5.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	31.....	5.4
Health and primary education.....	28.....	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	9	5.3
Higher education and training.....	6.....	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	16.....	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	6.....	5.4
Financial market development.....	17.....	5.0
Technological readiness.....	4.....	6.2
Market size.....	53.....	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	8	5.3
Business sophistication	6.....	5.5
Innovation.....	10.....	5.1

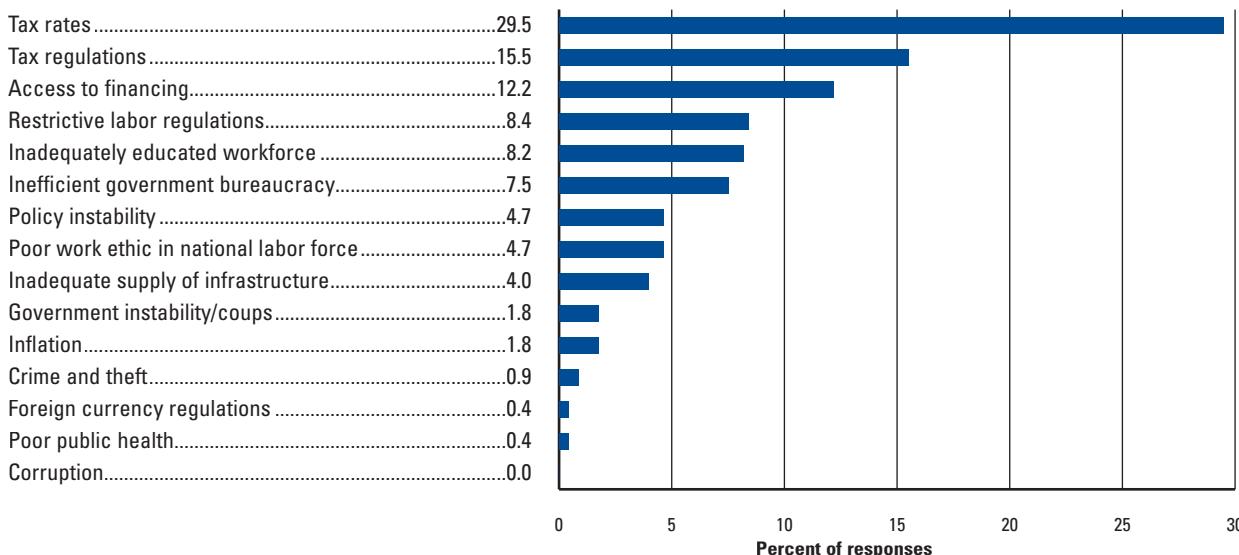
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Stage of development



— Denmark — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Denmark

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.0	7	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	46
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.9	6	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.5	4
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.5	2	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.5	5
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.4	9	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.7	130
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.7	2	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.2	29
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.6	2	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.4	4	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.5	18	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	61
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.0	19	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	23
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	8	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.2	9	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	36
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.7	8	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	45
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.3	21	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.7	6
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.2	7	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.9	71
1.15 Organized crime	6.8	1	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	10
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	3	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.7	6
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.7	1			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	20			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	12			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.5	11			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	5	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.9	3
2.02 Quality of roads	6.3	6	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	121
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.5	11	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.2	9	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	6.1	1
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.3	8	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	421.0	42	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	52
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.9	1	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	7
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	47.3	15	7.08 Brain drain	4.5	29
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.4	34	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	15
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	89	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.7	23
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.2	63	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	26
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	34
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.3	33	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	28
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	44.3	88	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	24
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.2	10	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	78
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	13
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.8	5			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.8	19			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	16			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.3	14			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.6	34			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.9	27			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.8	51			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	118.6	4			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	78.1	10			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.0	16			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.8	30			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.2	19			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.2	8			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.7	9			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.5	3			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	46			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.5	4			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.5	5			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.7	130			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.2	29			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	61			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	23			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	36			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	45			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.7	6			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.9	71			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	10			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.7	6			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.9	3			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	121			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	6.1	1			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	52			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	7			
7.08 Brain drain	4.5	29			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	15			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.7	23			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	26			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	34			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	28			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	24			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	78			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	13			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.5	9			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	9			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	29			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	88.7	6			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	374	3			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	126.1	6			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	52			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	43			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	37			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	11			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.8	16			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.2	3			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.3	12			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	10			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.8	9			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.6	12			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	6.0	2			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.1	9			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	14			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.1	7			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	15			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	20			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	25			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	110.0	12			

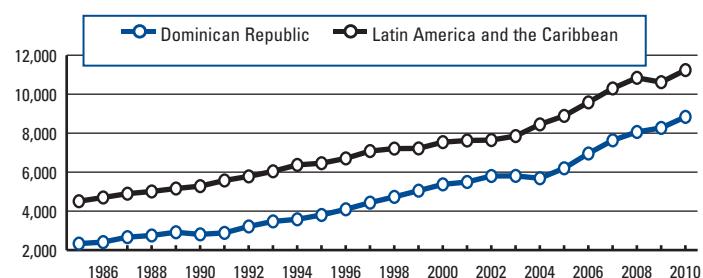
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Dominican Republic

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	51.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,228
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

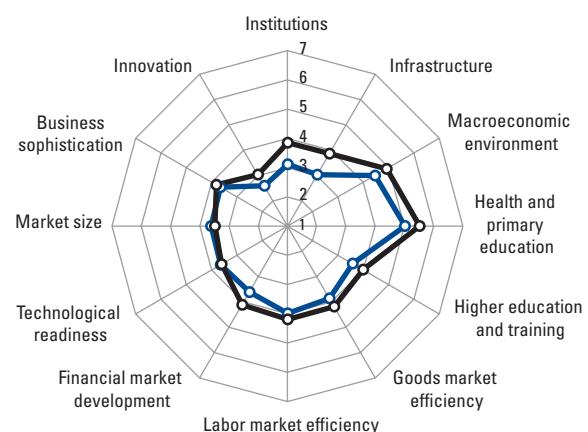


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	110	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	101.....	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	95.....	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%)	110	3.9
Institutions.....	126.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	106.....	3.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	96.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	109.....	5.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	93	3.7
Higher education and training.....	99.....	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	111.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	104.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	103.....	3.6
Technological readiness.....	70.....	3.6
Market size	69.....	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	109	3.1
Business sophistication	89.....	3.7
Innovation.....	122.....	2.6

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

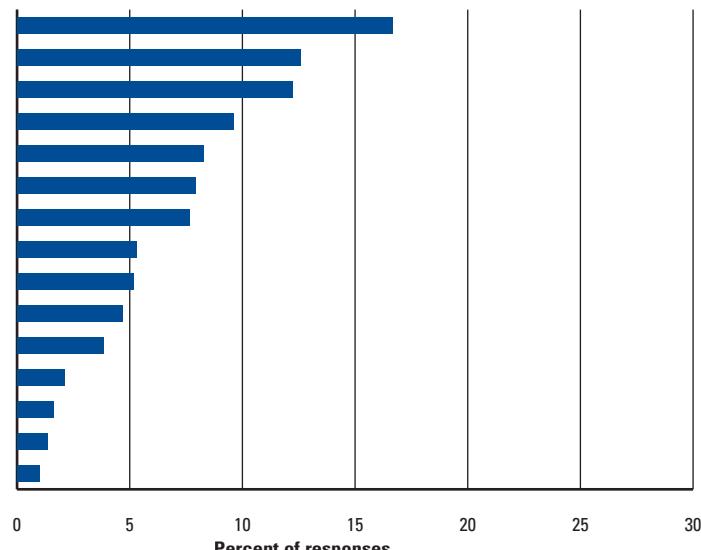
Stage of development



— Dominican Republic — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	16.7
Tax rates.....	12.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.2
Inadequately educated workforce	9.6
Access to financing.....	8.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	7.9
Crime and theft.....	7.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	5.2
Inflation.....	4.7
Tax regulations.....	3.8
Policy instability	2.1
Poor public health.....	1.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.4
Government instability/coups.....	1.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Dominican Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.9	88	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	60
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	124	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	137
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.8	140	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	122
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	135	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	125
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	107	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	74
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	115	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.8	141	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.7	142	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	83
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	104	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	121
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	96	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	73	85
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	112	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	41
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	54	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	41
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	107	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	57
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	122	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.2	100
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	113	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	91
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.0	142	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	126
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	116			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	85			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	118			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	82			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	110			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	70			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	72			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	58			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.2	53			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	314.3	50			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.9	129			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.2	93			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	89.6	88			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.3	45			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	3.0	138			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.3	107			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.3	94			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	29.0	41			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.0	84			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.6	90			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	88.9	92			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	74			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	70.0	80			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	86			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	103			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.7	96			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.7	76			
4.09 Quality of primary education	1.8	140			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.0	111			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	76.8	95			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	33.3	70			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.3	136			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	1.9	139			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	89			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	103			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.7	92			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	99			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	60			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	137			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	122			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	125			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.7	74			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	83			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	121			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	73	85			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	41			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	41			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	57			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.2	100			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	91			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	126			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.8	37			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	45			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	78			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	88	114			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	111			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	128			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	68			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.65	101			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	66			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	70			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	116			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	98			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	113			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	34			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	109			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.2	59			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	57			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	61			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	39.5	65			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.6	78			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.4	89			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	69			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	80			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	68			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.2	87			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	56			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	128			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	86			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	49			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	96			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	75			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	108			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	126			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	123			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	125			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	90			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	94			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	129			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	77			

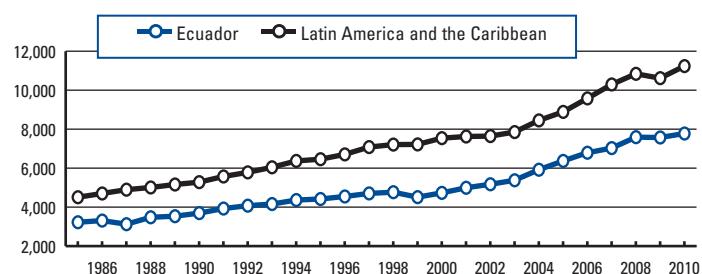
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ecuador

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	13.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	58.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,984
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.15

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

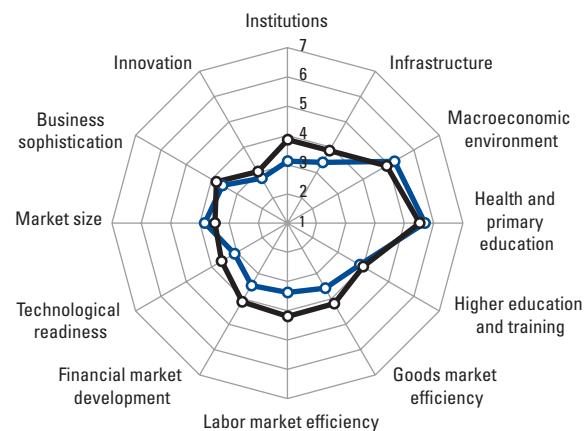


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	101	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	105.....	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	105.....	3.6
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	82	4.4
Institutions.....	125.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	94.....	3.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	40.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	70.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	107	3.5
Higher education and training.....	90.....	3.8
Goods market efficiency.....	131.....	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	138.....	3.4
Financial market development.....	112.....	3.5
Technological readiness.....	103.....	3.1
Market size.....	60.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	103	3.2
Business sophistication	93.....	3.6
Innovation.....	110.....	2.8

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

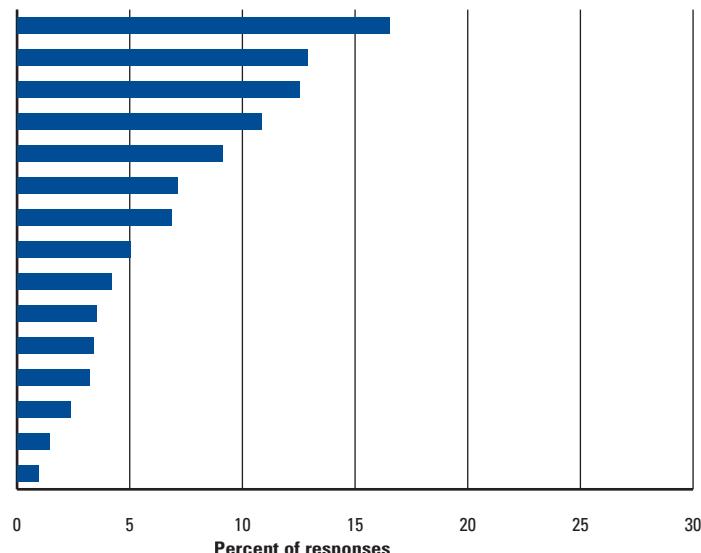
Stage of development



— Ecuador — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	16.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	12.9
Policy instability.....	12.5
Crime and theft.....	10.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	9.1
Access to financing.....	7.1
Tax regulations.....	6.9
Tax rates.....	5.0
Government instability/coups.....	4.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.5
Inadequately educated workforce	3.4
Inflation.....	3.2
Foreign currency regulations	2.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	1.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.2	123	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	109
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	106	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	128
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	117	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	117
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.3	93	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	119
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	100	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.3	56
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.3	130	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	81	6.07 No. days to start a business*	56	125
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	100	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	93
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	97	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.1	141
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	135	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.7	88
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	137	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	119
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	99	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	2.9	140
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.6	120	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	103
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.3	127	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.8	88
1.15 Organized crime	3.8	126	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	127
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.1	118	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	88
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	123			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	111			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	105			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	117			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	91			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	61			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.0	90			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	91			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.3	83			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	142.5	72			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.6	100			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	14.4	84			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.2	68			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.6	28			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.9	65			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.6	66			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.3	47			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	20.4	26			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.0	125			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.1	100			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	238.8	98			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	85			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	68.0	79			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	95			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	20.4	84			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.3	51			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	109			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	33			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.1	90			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	42.4	56			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	105			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	107			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	93			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	108			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	102			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	93			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	109			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	128			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	117			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	119			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.3	56			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	56	125			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	93			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.1	141			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.7	88			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	119			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	2.9	140			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	103			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.8	88			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	127			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	88			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	114			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	114			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.9	127			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	135	134			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	113			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	104			
7.08 Brain drain	3.0	92			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	109			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	101			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	101			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	90			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	88			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	96			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	100			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	78			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	104			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	103			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.6	130			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	24.0	90			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.4	97			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.7	87			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	58			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	70			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	103			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	96			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	91			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	98			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	82			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	85			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	86			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	92			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	94			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	87			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	119			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	95			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	94			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	83			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	109			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

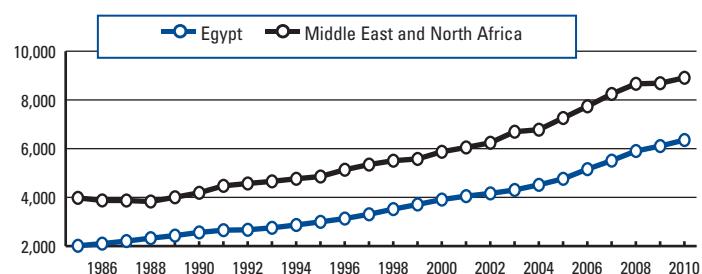
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Egypt

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	84.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	218.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,789
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.67

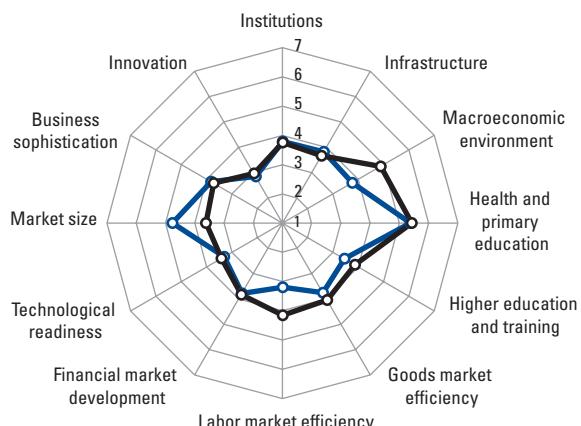
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

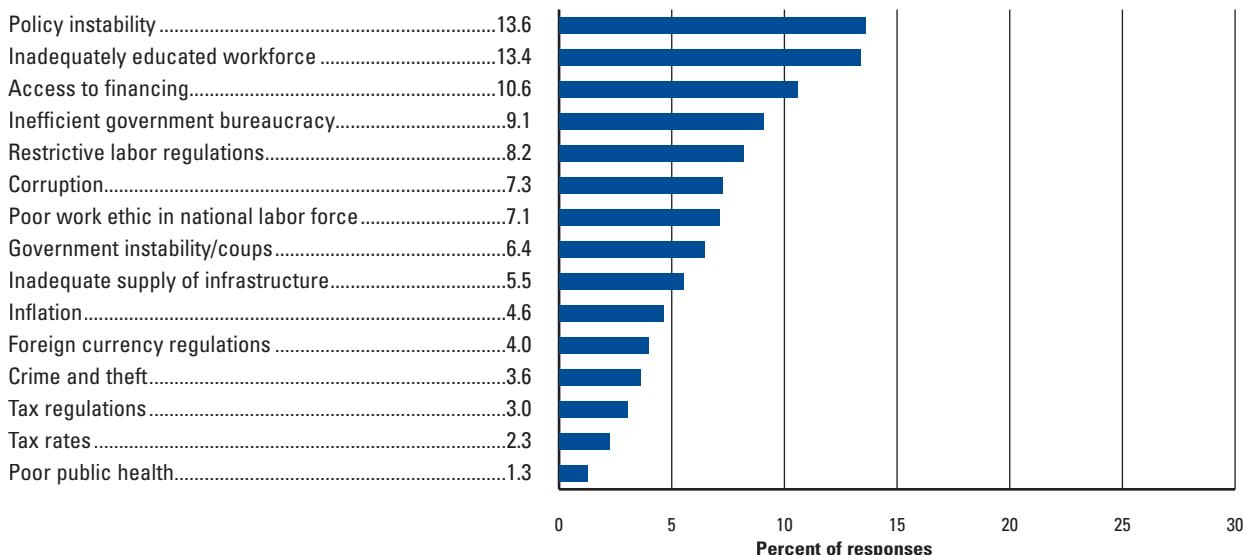
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	94	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	81.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	70.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (44.2%).....	99	4.2
Institutions.....	74.....	3.8.....
Infrastructure.....	75.....	3.8.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	132.....	3.7.....
Health and primary education.....	96.....	5.4.....
Efficiency enhancers (46.8%).....	94	3.7
Higher education and training.....	107.....	3.4.....
Goods market efficiency.....	118.....	3.7.....
Labor market efficiency.....	141.....	3.2.....
Financial market development.....	92.....	3.8.....
Technological readiness.....	95.....	3.3.....
Market size	27.....	4.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.9%)	86	3.3
Business sophistication	72.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	103.....	2.8.....

Stage of development



—○— Egypt —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	75	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	114
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	80	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	121
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	97	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	124
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.0	61	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	64
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	76	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.6	83
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.8	41	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	105	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	87	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	129
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	95	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	104
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	60	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.7	132
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	86	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	112
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	108	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	98
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.8	136	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	75
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.9	109	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.0	113
1.15 Organized crime	6.8	2	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	75
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.9	83	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.3	133
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	90			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	99			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	122			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	61			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	80			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	87			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.2	51			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	79			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	48			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	671.6	33			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.6	74			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.9	87			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	87.1	90			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.3	132			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.9	92			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	11.7	133			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.8	56			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	73.8	119			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	51.1	71			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	53			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	19.0	41			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	45			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.2	77			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.3	94			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	131			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.6	66			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	79.3	92			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.5	77			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.3	135			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.4	132			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.0	133			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	107			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	83			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.0	131			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	114			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	121			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	124			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	64			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.6	83			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	129			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	104			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	14.7	132			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	112			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	98			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	75			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.0	113			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	75			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.3	133			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.7	121			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	71			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	27.0	71			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	87			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	132	132			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	96			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.5	121			
7.08 Brain drain	2.5	122			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.30	138			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	79			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	76			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	30			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	74			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	41			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	102			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	69			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	110			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	78			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	67			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	26.7	86			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	91			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.8	86			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	25			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	41			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	65			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	106			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	74			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	51			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	68			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	90			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	62			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	88			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	48			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	83			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	113			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	106			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	128			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	104			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	40			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	74			

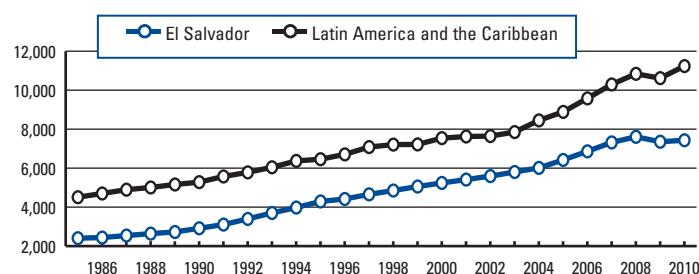
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

El Salvador

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	6.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	21.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,701
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

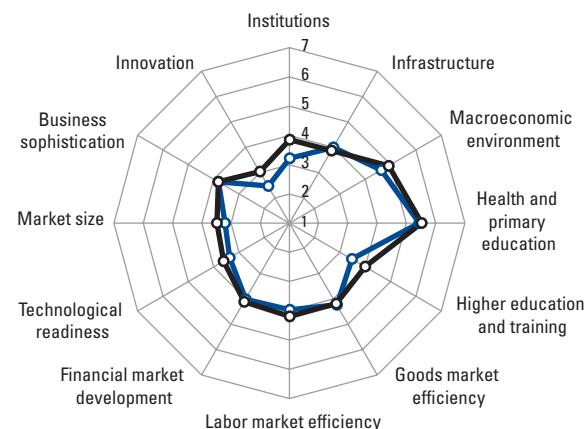
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

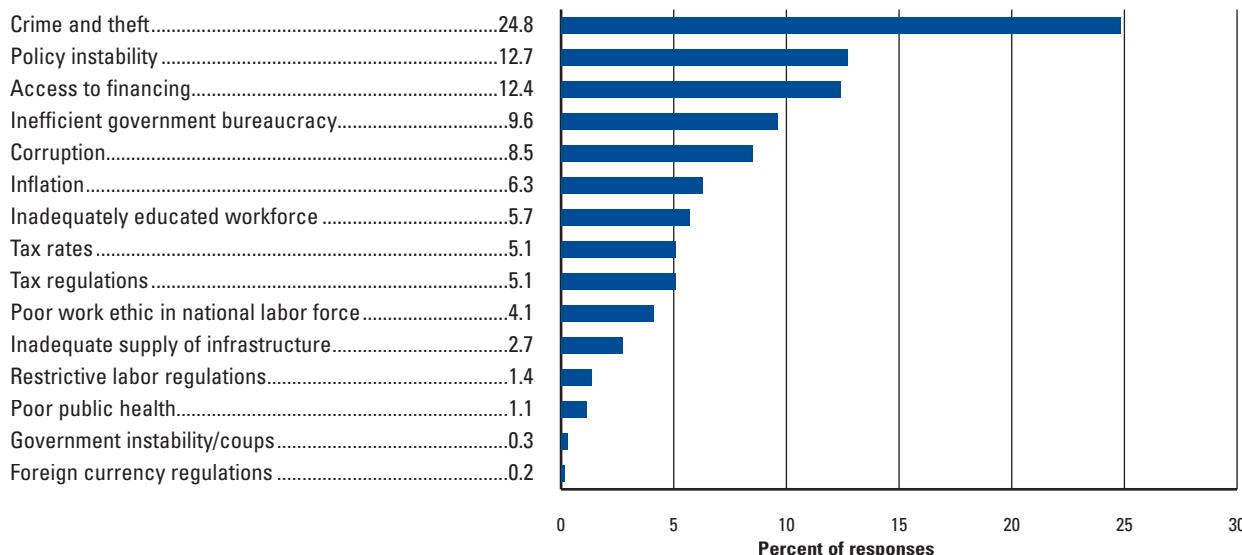
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	91	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	82.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	77.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	87	4.3
Institutions.....	118.....	3.2.....
Infrastructure.....	65.....	4.0.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	80.....	4.6.....
Health and primary education.....	90.....	5.4.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	96	3.7
Higher education and training.....	105.....	3.5.....
Goods market efficiency.....	69.....	4.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	108.....	4.0.....
Financial market development.....	72.....	4.0.....
Technological readiness.....	90.....	3.4.....
Market size.....	86.....	3.2.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	106	3.1
Business sophistication	74.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	127.....	2.5.....

Stage of development



— El Salvador — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	96	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	40
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	113	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	125
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	90	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	102
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	125	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	103
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	75	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	106	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	109	6.07 No. days to start a business*	17	70
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	99	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	94
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	62	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	80
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	114	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	50
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	111	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	37
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	107	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	103
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.0	132	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	86
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	1.9	141	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.7	65
1.15 Organized crime	1.9	142	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	38
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.1	117	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	82
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	73			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	73			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	44			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	102			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	58			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.8	41			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.4	111			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	89			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	44			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	85.9	83			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.8	70			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.2	77			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	124.3	35			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.4	83			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.9	123			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.8	55			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	50.8	96			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	47.6	74			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.7	86			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1.3	72			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	77			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	30.0	56			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	93			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	99			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.6	66			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.5	89			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.5	125			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	62			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	63.6	107			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.6	84			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.7	125			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.6	129			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	88			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.1	114			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	84			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	77			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	40			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	125			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	102			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	103			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	17	70			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	94			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	80			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	50			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	37			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	103			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	86			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.7	65			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	38			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	82			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.8	38			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	23			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	31			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	86	111			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	100			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.5	120			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	115			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	107			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	44			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	59			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	101			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	67			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	89			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.8	29			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	103			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.9	73			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	85			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.4	89			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	15.0	100			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.8	85			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.2	111			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	85			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	95			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	67			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	50			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	77			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	64			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	77			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	79			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	105			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	76			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	66			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	115			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	133			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	122			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	112			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	119			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	132			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

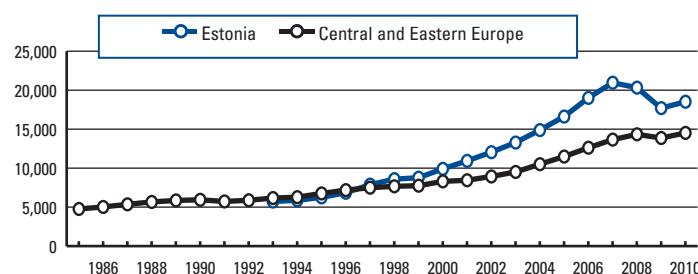
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Estonia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	14,836
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

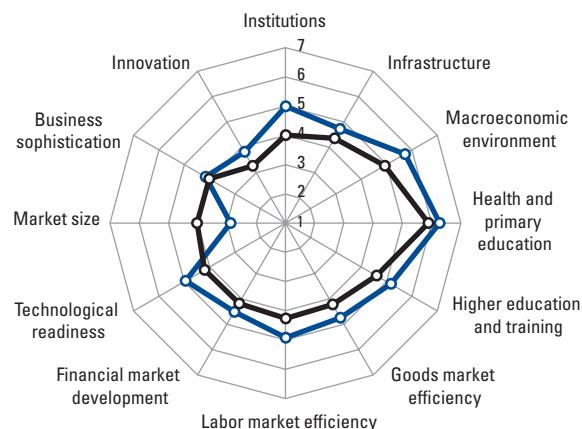
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	33	4.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	33.....	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	35.....	4.6
Basic requirements (25.4%).....	27	5.4
Institutions.....	29.....	5.0
Infrastructure.....	40.....	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	21.....	5.7
Health and primary education.....	26.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	36	4.5
Higher education and training.....	23.....	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	29.....	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	16.....	4.9
Financial market development.....	41.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	27.....	4.9
Market size	100.....	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (24.6%)	37	4.0
Business sophistication	53.....	4.2
Innovation.....	30.....	3.8

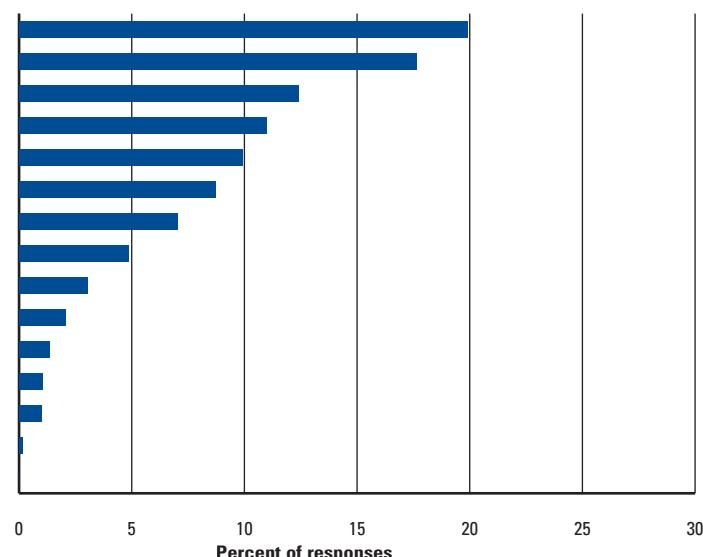
Stage of development



— Estonia — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inadequately educated workforce	19.9
Access to financing.....	17.6
Tax rates.....	12.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.0
Inflation.....	9.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	7.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	4.8
Tax regulations.....	3.0
Corruption.....	2.0
Poor public health.....	1.4
Policy instability.....	1.1
Crime and theft.....	1.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.2
Government instability/coups.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.3	29	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	29
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.8	32	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	39
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.8	32	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	43
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.9	32	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.4	18
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.5	31	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.6	106
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.5	23	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	33	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.7	39	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	32
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.3	14	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	16
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	40	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.3	35	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	44
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.3	15	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	19
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	11	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	13
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	34	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	75.5	19
1.15 Organized crime	6.6	11	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	32
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.5	31	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	85
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.1	30			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	27			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	55			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	53			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.5	31			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.5	51			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.5	42			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	18			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	77			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	22.3	116			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.6	45			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	36.0	32			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.2	39			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	21			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.5	50			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.7	89			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	6.6	5			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.4	42			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	55			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	30.0	56			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	56			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	111			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.4	27			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.8	54			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.4	15			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.4	57			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.3	30			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	63.7	26			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.3	42			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.1	20			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	48			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.4	3			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.7	37			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	46			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	29			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.3	39			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	43			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.4	18			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.6	106			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	32			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	16			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	44			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	19			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	13			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	75.5	19			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	32			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	85			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	34			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	6			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	51.0	127			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	28			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	35	72			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.1	7			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	25			
7.08 Brain drain	3.5	56			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.89	24			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	47			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	58			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	60			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	58			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.2	31			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	57			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	37			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.9	34			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	36			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	26			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	74.1	21			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.3	23			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	17.1	35			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	108			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	78			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	92			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.0	39			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	84			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	58			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	65			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	71			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.2	43			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	53			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	29			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.7	34			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	27			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	40			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.3	34			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	25			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	62			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	11.5	27			

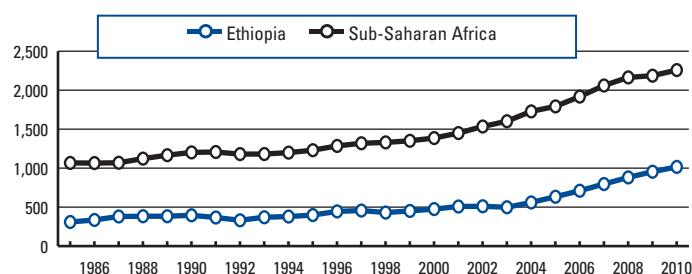
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ethiopia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	85.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	29.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	350
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

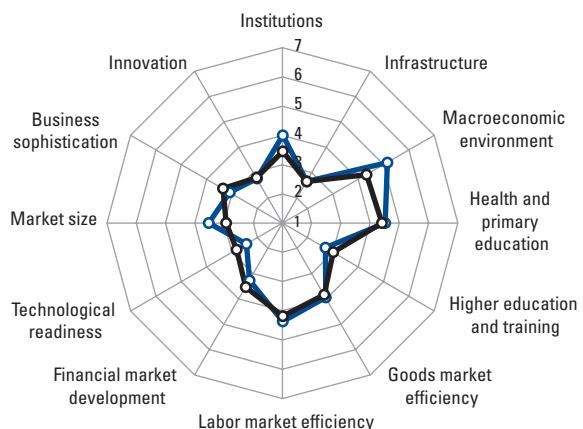
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

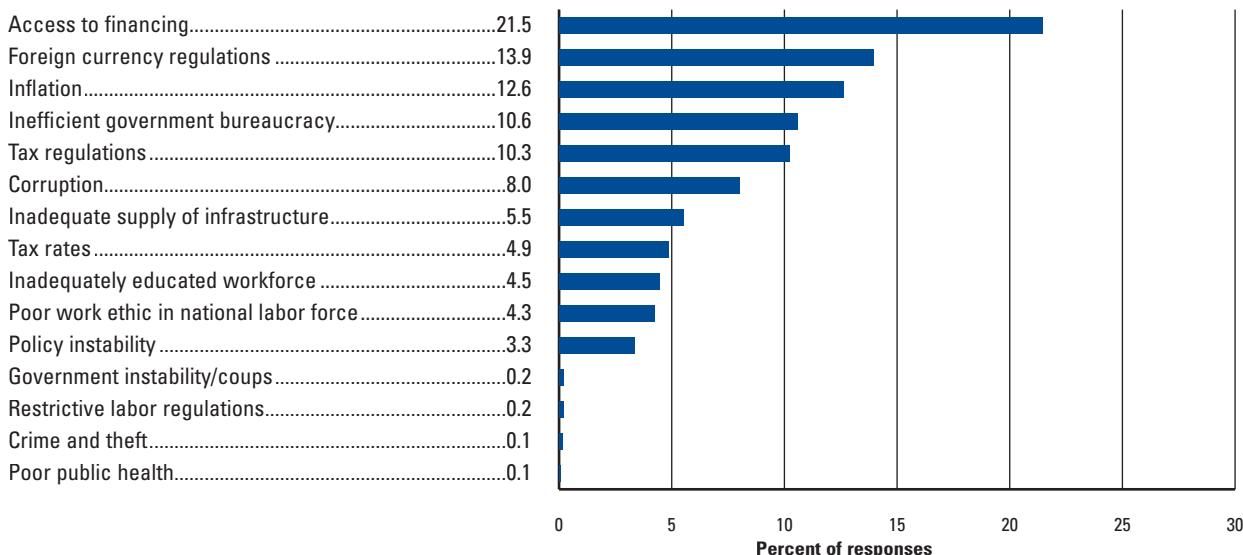
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	106	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	119.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	118.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	105	4.1
Institutions.....	58.....	4.0
Infrastructure.....	120.....	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	47.....	5.1
Health and primary education.....	117.....	4.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	121	3.4
Higher education and training.....	132.....	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	100.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	69.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	125.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	138.....	2.4
Market size.....	74.....	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	120	2.9
Business sophistication.....	129.....	3.1
Innovation.....	111.....	2.8

Stage of development



—○— Ethiopia —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	58	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	125
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.6	66	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	120
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.7	52	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	88
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.3	49	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	62
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	86	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.1	38
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	93	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	51	6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.1	27	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	42
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	43	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.6	132
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	62	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	123
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.6	72	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.4	131
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	118	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	94
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	90	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	111
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	35	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.6	110
1.15 Organized crime	6.0	32	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	99
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.1	75	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	114
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	62			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	98			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	75			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.6	46			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	98			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.1	63			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.3	114			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	88			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	49			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	186.8	64			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.8	118			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	127			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.9	142			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.3	36			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.8	66			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.8	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.3	35			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.7	58			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	21.8	133			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.4	111			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	15,311.1	117			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	126			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	359.0	130			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	124			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.1	123			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	67.1	123			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	55.7	124			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	95			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82.7	122			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	34.4	125			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.6	130			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.9	59			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	86			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	91			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	121			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.6	134			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	134			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.0	125			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	120			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.7	88			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.5	62			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.1	38			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	42			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.6	132			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	123			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.4	131			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	94			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	111			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.6	110			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	99			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	114			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	108			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	62			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	28.0	75			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	73			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	40	81			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	88			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	113			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	109			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	16			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.2	132			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	126			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	86			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.9	133			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	120			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	91			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	124			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.8	131			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	135			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	120			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	0.8	141			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	139			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	131			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	66			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	105			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	128			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	134			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	118			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	138			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	129			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	73			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.4	132			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	130			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	110			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	125			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	93			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	133			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	110			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	55			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	127			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

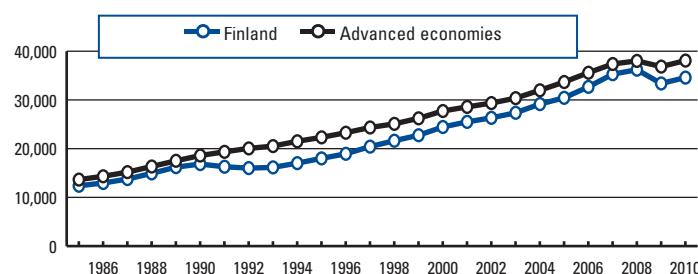
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Finland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	5.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	239.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	44,489
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.25

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

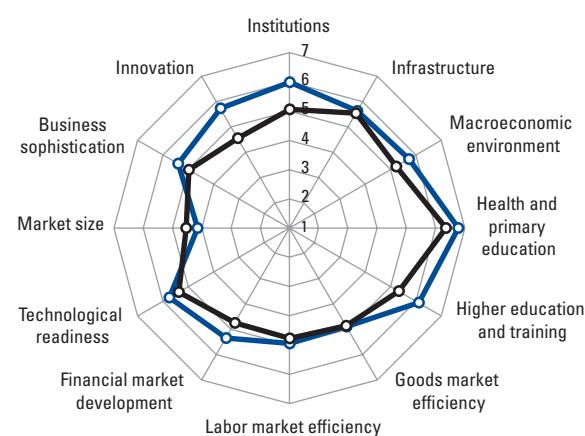
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	4	5.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	7.....	5.4.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	6.....	5.4.....
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	5	6.0
Institutions.....	4.....	6.0.....
Infrastructure.....	19.....	5.6.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	20.....	5.7.....
Health and primary education.....	1.....	6.8.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	10	5.2
Higher education and training.....	1.....	6.1.....
Goods market efficiency.....	21.....	4.9.....
Labor market efficiency.....	15.....	4.9.....
Financial market development.....	9.....	5.3.....
Technological readiness.....	12.....	5.7.....
Market size	54.....	4.1.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	4	5.6
Business sophistication	9.....	5.4.....
Innovation.....	3.....	5.7.....

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



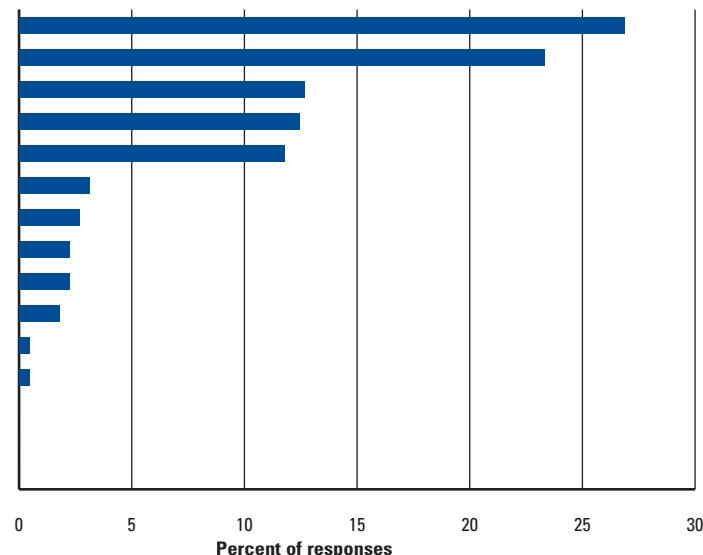
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—●— Finland —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Tax rates.....	26.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	23.3
Access to financing.....	12.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.4
Tax regulations.....	11.8
Inflation.....	3.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.7
Inadequately educated workforce	2.2
Policy instability	2.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	1.8
Corruption.....	0.4
Government instability/coups.....	0.4
Crime and theft.....	0.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.4	1	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	71
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.2	1	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	27
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.2	5	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.5	4
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.0	14	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	105
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.5	5	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.6	89
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.4	4	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.0	9	6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.8	11	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	74
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.4	11	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	4
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.8	3	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.7	1	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	39
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.8	6	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	37
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.6	4	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.0	3
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	5	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.0	92
1.15 Organized crime	6.6	13	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	15
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.7	1	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	9
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.6	5			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	7			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	6			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.9	2			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	6	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	16
2.02 Quality of roads	5.8	15	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.3	133
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.6	10	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	41.0	108
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.2	7	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	64
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.2	16	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	402.4	45	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	47
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.8	5	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.2	3
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.3	52	7.08 Brain drain	5.1	13
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	156.4	10	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.8	55	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	19
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.9	58	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	9
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	40
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.7	7	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.5	7
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	48.4	92	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.2	9
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.5	7	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	8
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	4
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	1			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	8.8	24			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.7	3			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.5	8			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.7	25			
4.09 Quality of primary education	6.7	1			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.0	41			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	110.3	9			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	94.4	2			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.9	3			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	6.3	3			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.3	16			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.4	4			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.6	10			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.3	8			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.8	71			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.6	27			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.5	4			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.1	105			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.6	89			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	74			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	4			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	39			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	37			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.0	3			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.0	92			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	15			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	9			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	16			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.3	133			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	41.0	108			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	64			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	47			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.2	3			
7.08 Brain drain	5.1	13			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	7			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	19			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	9			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	40			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.5	7			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.2	9			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	8			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	4			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.6	5			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	11			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	97			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	86.9	7			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	29.1	15			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	93.2	10			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	53			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	54			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	88			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	14			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.3	4			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.9	6			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.6	7			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.9	16			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.2	5			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	26			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	7			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.6	5			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	18			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.7	4			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.6	4			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.7	8			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	6.0	1			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	215.7	6			

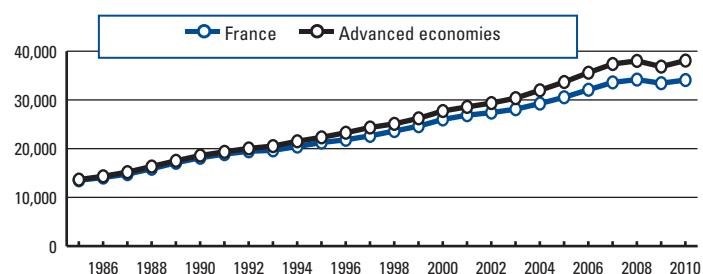
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

France

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	62.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,582.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	41,019
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.90

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

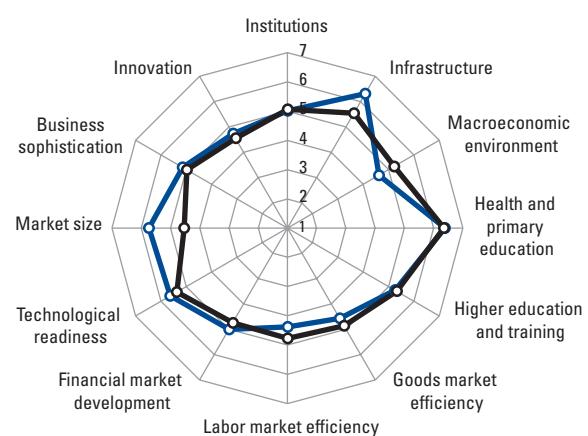


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	18	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	15.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	16.....	5.1
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	23	5.6
Institutions.....	28.....	5.0
Infrastructure.....	4.....	6.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	83.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	16.....	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	17	5.1
Higher education and training.....	20.....	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	38.....	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	68.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	18.....	5.0
Technological readiness.....	13.....	5.6
Market size	7.....	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	17	4.9
Business sophistication	14.....	5.1
Innovation.....	17.....	4.7

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

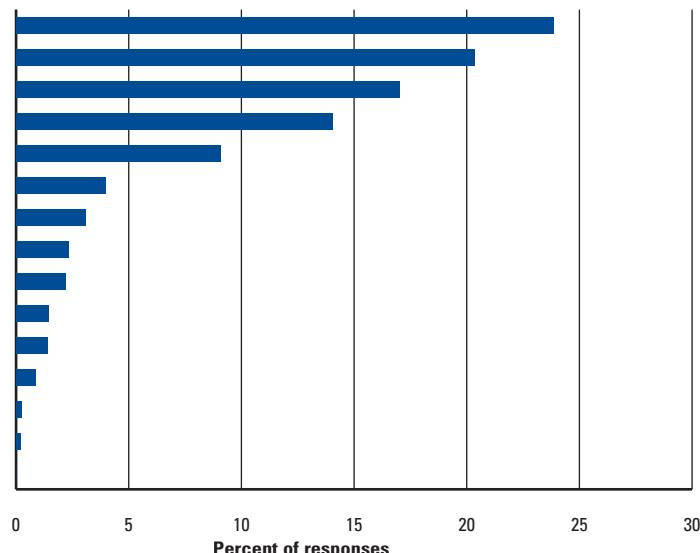
Stage of development



France Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	23.8
Tax rates.....	20.3
Tax regulations.....	17.0
Access to financing.....	14.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	9.1
Inadequately educated workforce	4.0
Policy instability	3.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.2
Foreign currency regulations	1.4
Inflation.....	1.4
Corruption.....	0.9
Crime and theft.....	0.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.2
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.9	11	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.7	12
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.8	7	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	24
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.1	26	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.2	10
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.7	38	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	126
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	28	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	65.8	128
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.9	37	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.7	39	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	56	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	55
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	116	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	32
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	22	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.8	17	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.8	12
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.9	32	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	54
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	89	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	31
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	45	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.3	121
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	43	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	44
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.4	33	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	38
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.7	17			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	23			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	22			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	38			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.5	3	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.4	133
2.02 Quality of roads	6.6	1	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	57
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	6.4	4	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	52.0	128
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	20	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.7	136
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.3	7	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	32	69
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,643.0	8	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	56
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	13	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.1	29
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	56.1	7	7.08 Brain drain	4.0	43
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	99.7	74	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	37
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.7	125	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.9	15
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.3	88	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	13
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.9	11
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.1	65	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	44
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	84.3	130	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	36
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	89.7	14	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	27
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	18
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	24			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.1	14			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	46			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.2	13			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.1	12			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.8	28			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	19			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	113.2	7			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	54.6	40			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.5	34			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.1	15			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.7	5			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.6	51			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.7	8			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	35			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.7	12			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.6	24			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	10			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.8	126			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	65.8	128			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	55			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	32			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.8	12			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	54			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	31			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.3	121			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	44			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	38			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.4	133			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	57			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	52.0	128			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.7	136			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	32	69			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	56			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.1	29			
7.08 Brain drain	4.0	43			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	37			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.9	15			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	13			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.9	11			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	44			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	36			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	27			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	18			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.4	11			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	25			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	43			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	80.1	14			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	33.9	7			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	55.7	16			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	7			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	13			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	21			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	10			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	32			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.6	14			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.5	8			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.8	19			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.6	14			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.7	8			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	55			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.1	8			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.3	15			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.7	15			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	36			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	48			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	11			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	71.1	19			

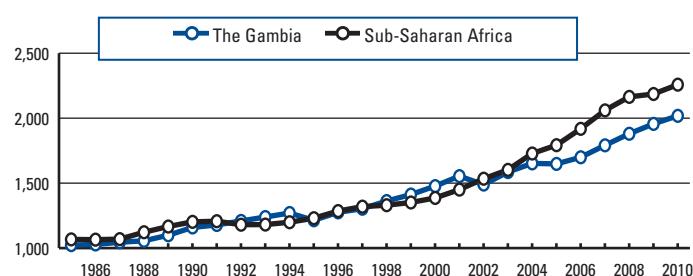
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

The Gambia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	617
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

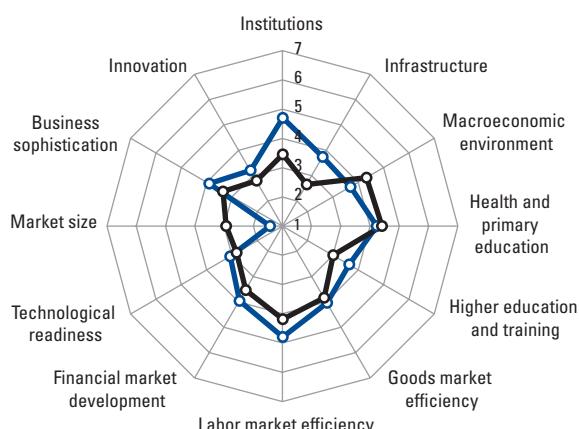


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	99	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	90.....	3.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	81.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	103	4.1
Institutions.....	37.....	4.7.....
Infrastructure.....	80.....	3.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	135.....	3.7.....
Health and primary education.....	125.....	4.2.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	111	3.5
Higher education and training.....	97.....	3.6.....
Goods market efficiency.....	90.....	4.0.....
Labor market efficiency.....	27.....	4.8.....
Financial market development.....	81.....	4.0.....
Technological readiness.....	107.....	3.1.....
Market size.....	139.....	1.4.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	61	3.5
Business sophistication.....	66.....	3.9.....
Innovation.....	62.....	3.2.....

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

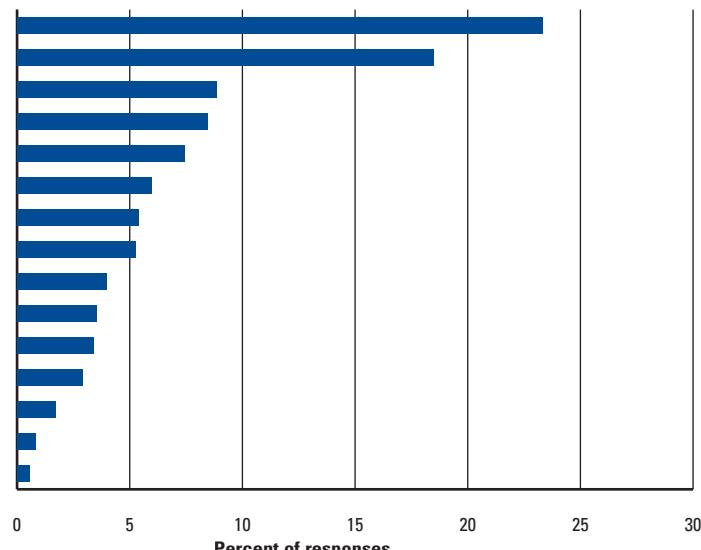
Stage of development



— The Gambia — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	23.3
Tax rates.....	18.5
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	8.9
Foreign currency regulations	8.5
Inadequately educated workforce	7.4
Inflation.....	6.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	5.4
Tax regulations.....	5.2
Corruption.....	4.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	3.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	3.4
Policy instability.....	2.9
Crime and theft.....	1.7
Poor public health.....	0.8
Government instability/coups.....	0.6



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.1	38	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	86
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	4.7	33	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.2	42
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	4.6	37	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	60
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	4.4	20	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	71
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	4.5	52	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*.....	292.3	140
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.5	46	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*.....	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	4.6	16	6.07 No. days to start a business*.....	27	91
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.0	9	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	5.0	7
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	4.4	12	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	4.7	52
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	24	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*.....	173.	138
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.4	31	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	50
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.7	42	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	51
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	5.5	76	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	5.2	16
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	5.2	52	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*.....	39.3	83
1.15 Organized crime.....	5.5	55	6.15 Degree of customer orientation.....	4.9	47
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.9	46	6.16 Buyer sophistication.....	3.1	92
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	4.6	41			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	5.0	46			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	4.9	37			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.9	26			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*.....	2.7	137			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	4.6	56			
2.02 Quality of roads.....	4.5	52			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	4.9	46			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.8	64			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*.....	10.8	131			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.4	80			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*.....	2.8	114			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*.....	85.5	93			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*.....	-4.9	93			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*.....	5.4	134			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*.....	5.0	94			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*.....	11.5	121			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*.....	57.4	105			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*.....	21.9	132			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	3.7	124			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*.....	28,224.5	123			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	4.7	100			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*.....	269.0	118			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	4.9	90			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*.....	2.0	121			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*.....	78.4	131			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*.....	56.2	122			
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	4.5	39			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*.....	67.2	135			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*.....	50.3	115			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*.....	4.6	124			
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	4.5	32			
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	3.7	84			
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	4.7	39			
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	3.8	80			
5.07 Availability of research and training services.....	4.1	71			
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	4.5	31			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	86			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.2	42			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	60			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	71			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*.....	292.3	140			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*.....	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*.....	27	91			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	5.0	7			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	4.7	52			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*.....	173.	138			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	50			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	51			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	5.2	16			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*.....	39.3	83			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation.....	4.9	47			
6.16 Buyer sophistication.....	3.1	92			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.8	32			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	5.2	68			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*.....	270.	71			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	4.4	37			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*.....	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity.....	4.1	53			
7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	4.8	42			
7.08 Brain drain.....	4.0	44			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*.....	0.84	50			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services.....	4.5	72			
8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	4.4	56			
8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.3	87			
8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	2.9	61			
8.05 Venture capital availability.....	2.7	63			
8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.1	77			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	4.1	75			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*.....	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	4.8	77			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	4.6	87			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	4.4	88			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*.....	9.2	116			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*.....	0.0	132			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*.....	0.1	120			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*.....	1.4	139			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*.....	1.6	140			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	4.8	71			
11.02 Local supplier quality.....	4.6	66			
11.03 State of cluster development.....	3.5	68			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	3.5	61			
11.05 Value chain breadth.....	3.5	74			
11.06 Control of international distribution.....	3.9	80			
11.07 Production process sophistication.....	3.2	100			
11.08 Extent of marketing.....	3.5	99			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	4.1	37			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	3.1	62			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	3.5	76			
12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	3.0	77			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	3.5	71			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products....	4.3	21			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	3.2	123			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*.....	0.0	90			

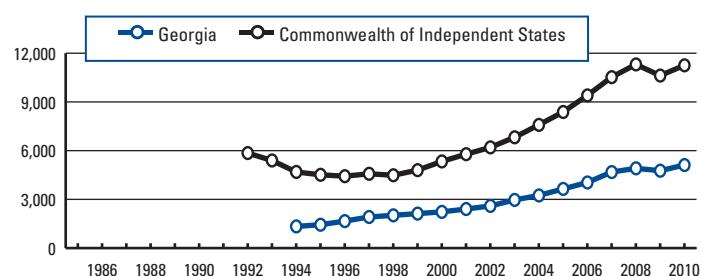
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Georgia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,658
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

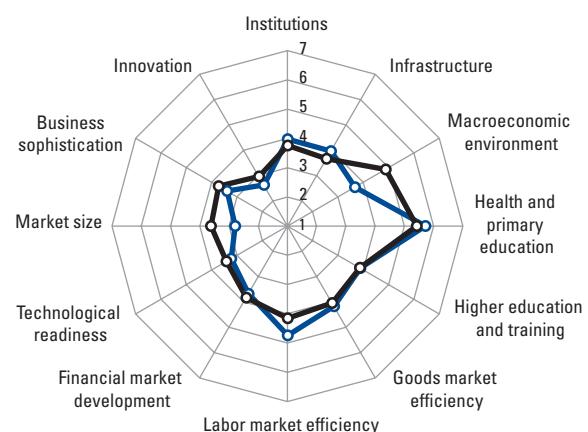


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	88	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	93.....	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	90.....	3.8
Basic requirements (46.8%).....	86	4.3
Institutions.....	60.....	4.0
Infrastructure.....	68.....	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	137.....	3.7
Health and primary education.....	67.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (44.9%).....	89	3.7
Higher education and training.....	88.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	74.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	32.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	99.....	3.7
Technological readiness.....	100.....	3.2
Market size	106.....	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (8.3%)	117	3.0
Business sophistication	110.....	3.4
Innovation.....	118.....	2.6

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

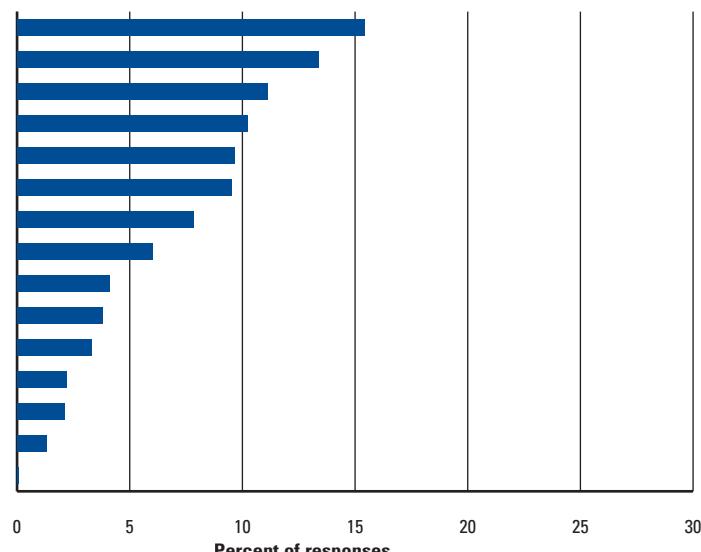
Stage of development



— Georgia — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	15.4
Inadequately educated workforce	13.4
Inflation.....	11.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	10.2
Tax regulations.....	9.6
Policy instability	9.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	7.8
Tax rates.....	6.0
Government instability/coups.....	4.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	3.8
Poor public health.....	3.3
Corruption.....	2.2
Restrictive labor regulations.....	2.1
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Crime and theft.....	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.2	120	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	128
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.8	105	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	112
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.5	39	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	135
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.8	65	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	35
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.3	33	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.3	8
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.2	91	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	54	6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	52	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	115
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.5	7	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	37
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	82	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.7	3
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	92	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	110
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	36	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	53
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.6	69	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	27
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	49	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.2	52
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	67	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	118
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.0	42	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	93
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	61			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	88			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	116			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	119			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	54			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	57			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.9	35			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	68			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.2	88			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	33.3	106			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.4	52			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	13.7	85			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.4	104			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.8	87			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	5.2	135			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.1	115			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	15.0	129			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.1	66			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.2	97			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.8	83			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1.9	75			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	92			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	107.0	92			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	78			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.0	94			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.7	87			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	99			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.6	3			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	108.5	11			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.5	82			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	116			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	100			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	115			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.1	67			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.2	115			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	106			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	128			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	112			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	135			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	35			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.3	8			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	115			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	37			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.7	3			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	110			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	53			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	27			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.2	52			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	118			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	93			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.2	76			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	34			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	70	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.0	10			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	57			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	85			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	102			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	75			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.9	107			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.7	96			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	122			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	79			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	97			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	104			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	122			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.5	99			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	115			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.2	98			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	270	85			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.1	72			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	5.7	62			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	102			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	114			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.7	138			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.6	130			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	102			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	73			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	87			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	95			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	110			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	107			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	116			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	103			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	117			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	124			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	126			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	76			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	120			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.5	65			

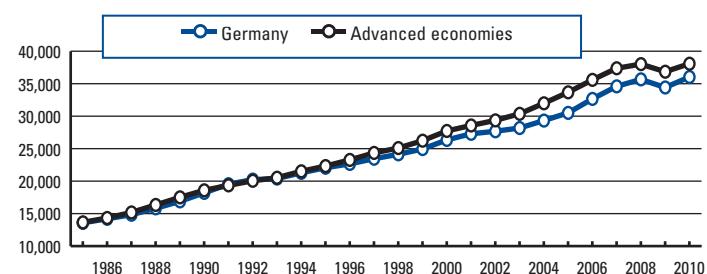
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Germany

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	82.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3,315.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	40,631
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	3.96

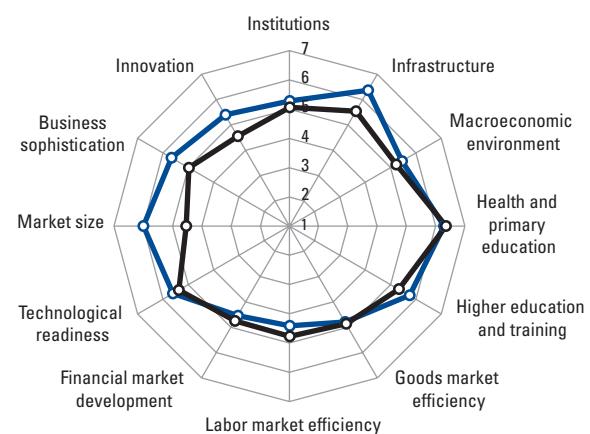
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

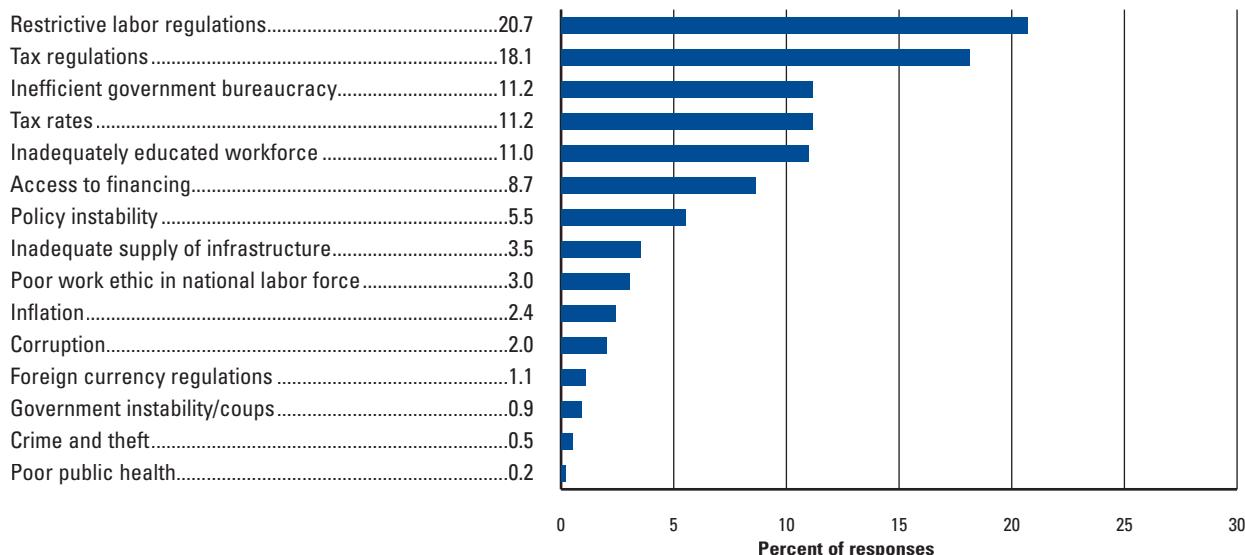
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	6	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	5.....	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	7.....	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	11.....	5.8
Institutions.....	19.....	5.3
Infrastructure.....	2.....	6.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	30.....	5.4
Health and primary education.....	23.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	13.....	5.2
Higher education and training.....	7.....	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	26.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	64.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	39.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	14.....	5.6
Market size.....	5.....	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	5.....	5.5
Business sophistication	4.....	5.7
Innovation.....	7.....	5.4

Stage of development



— Germany — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.7	18	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.8	9
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.6	13	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.7	3
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.6	14	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.9	23
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.7	37	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	80
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	22	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.2	100
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.3	7	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.3	19	6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.7	40	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	76
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	88	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	49
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	19	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.0	12	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	47
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	28	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	72
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	55	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	37
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	32	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.9	81
1.15 Organized crime	5.9	33	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	18
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	21	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	21
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	14			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	36			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	17			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	31			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.2	10	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.1	22
2.02 Quality of roads	6.2	10	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.1	136
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.7	5	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	42.0	112
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.1	10	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.8	132
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.5	6	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	69	102
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	4,641.0	5	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	38
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	11	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.7	13
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	55.4	8	7.08 Brain drain	4.4	31
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	127.0	30	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	39
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.3	64	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	18
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.8	53	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.1	23
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	41
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.7	21	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	54
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	80.0	122	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	37
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	93.3	3	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.9	87
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	52
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	16			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.9	8			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	26			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.5	19			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.9	22			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.6	36			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	25			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.7	20			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.9	17			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.4	48			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.8	36			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.9	41			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.0	3			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.9	16			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.8	9			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.7	3			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	23			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.3	80			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.2	100			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	76			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	49			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	47			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	72			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	37			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.9	81			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	18			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	21			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.1	22			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.1	136			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	42.0	112			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.8	132			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	69	102			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	38			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.7	13			
7.08 Brain drain	4.4	31			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	39			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	18			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.1	23			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	41			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	54			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	37			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.9	87			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	52			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.2	20			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	14			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	92			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	81.9	12			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.6	9			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	60.8	15			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	5			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.5	3			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.9	3			
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.0	4			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.9	13			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.1	4			
11.05 Value chain breadth	6.1	4			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	4			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.3	3			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.6	10			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.8	15			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.7	3			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.6	10			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.5	5			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	13			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	29			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	41			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	150.6	9			

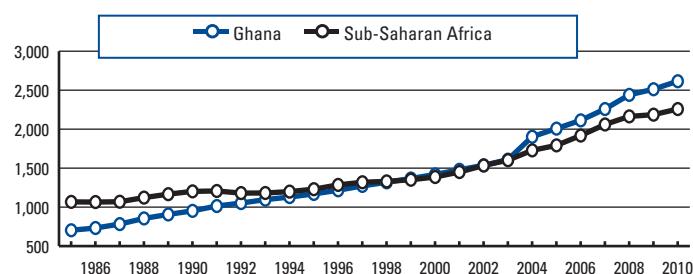
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ghana

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	24.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	31.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,312
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

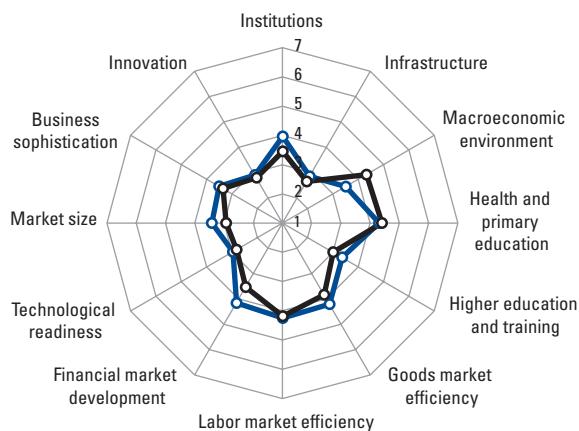
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

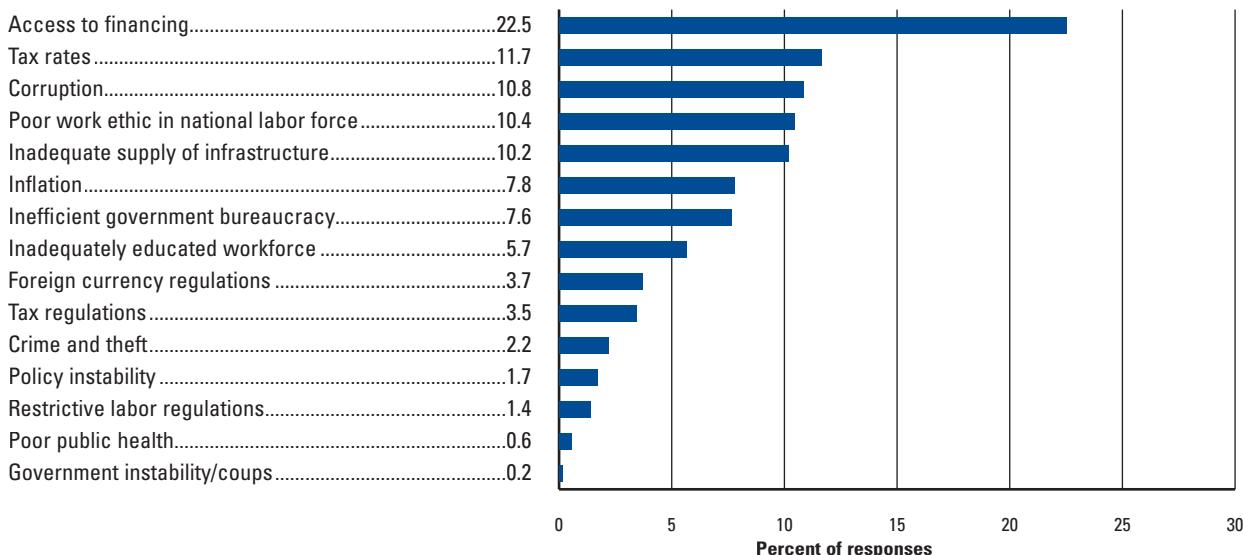
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	114	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	114	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	114	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	122	3.6
Institutions.....	61	4.0
Infrastructure.....	110	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	139	3.5
Health and primary education.....	124	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	92	3.7
Higher education and training.....	109	3.3
Goods market efficiency.....	72	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	79	4.2
Financial market development.....	61	4.2
Technological readiness.....	113	3.0
Market size.....	81	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	98	3.2
Business sophistication.....	99	3.5
Innovation.....	98	2.9

Stage of development



—○— Ghana —●— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.0	82	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	67
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	88	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	48
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	63	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	61
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.9	64	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	36
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	96	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.7	45
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.1	59	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	75	6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	59	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	51
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	41	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	34
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	43	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.6	104
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	62	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	52
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	76	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	46
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	53	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	100
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	96	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.3	84
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	74	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	110
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.5	58	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	91
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	60			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	65			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	57			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	54			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	90			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	89			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.4	109			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	66			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.2	87			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	104.3	78			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.0	114			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	124			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	71.5	106			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.7	124			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.6	105			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	10.7	132			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	12.2	123			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	41.2	79			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.7	86			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.1	131			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	31,650.9	127			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.7	99			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	201.0	110			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	100			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.8	119			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	46.7	112			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	56.8	120			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	92			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	75.9	129			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	57.2	110			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	8.6	113			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.6	74			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	98			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	72			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	110			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	97			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	81			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	67			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	48			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	61			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	36			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.7	45			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	51			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	34			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.6	104			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	52			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	46			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	100			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.3	84			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	110			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	91			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.4	62			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	103			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	27.0	71			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	53			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	178	135			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	104			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	44			
7.08 Brain drain	3.5	57			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	3			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.2	89			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	88			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.9	47			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.0	126			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	123			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	70			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	59			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	94			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	109			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	73			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	8.6	118			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	117			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.2	114			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	78			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	85			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	89			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	110			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	95			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	106			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	112			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	104			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	114			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	95			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	97			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	93			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	68			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	120			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	95			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	95			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	95			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	82			

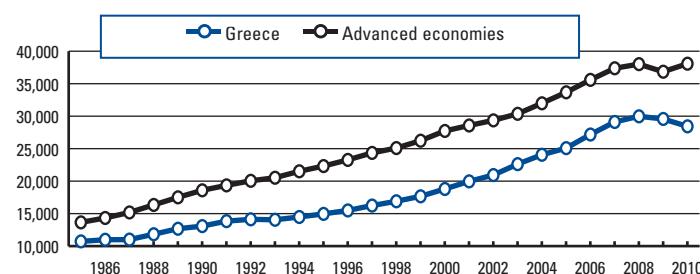
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Greece

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	11.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	305.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	27,302
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.44

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	90	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	83.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	71.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	80	4.4
Institutions.....	96.....	3.5.....
Infrastructure.....	45.....	4.5.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	140.....	3.3.....
Health and primary education.....	37.....	6.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	65	4.1
Higher education and training.....	46.....	4.7.....
Goods market efficiency.....	107.....	3.9.....
Labor market efficiency.....	126.....	3.6.....
Financial market development.....	110.....	3.5.....
Technological readiness.....	47.....	4.2.....
Market size.....	42.....	4.4.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	81	3.4
Business sophistication	77.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	88.....	3.0.....

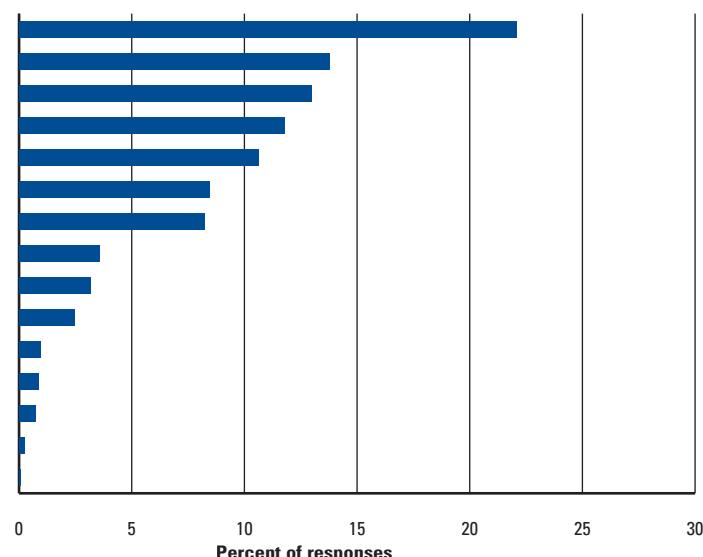
Stage of development



—○— Greece —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	22.1
Access to financing.....	13.8
Corruption.....	13.0
Tax regulations.....	11.8
Policy instability.....	10.6
Tax rates.....	8.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	8.2
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.2
Government instability/coups.....	2.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Inadequately educated workforce	0.9
Inflation.....	0.7
Crime and theft.....	0.2
Poor public health.....	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.5	56	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	82
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.8	52	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	61
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	102	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	83
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	123	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	128
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	98	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.2	97
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.3	85	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	98	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.1	131	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	133
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.3	133	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	27
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	121	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	121	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	95
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	109	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	129
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	81	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	78
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	72	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.1	131
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	59	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	88
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.0	81	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	66
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	125			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	76			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	134			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.7	44			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	62			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	67			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	67			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	71			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.4	45			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	577.4	35			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.1	58			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	45.8	17			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.2	59			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-9.6	136			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	4.1	137			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.7	88			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.5	87			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	142.0	141			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	46.9	75			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	17			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.5	6			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	15			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.8	9			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.2	18			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	75			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.4	8			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101.8	19			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	90.8	3			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.9	120			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	61			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	104			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.9	78			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	89			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	114			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	82			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	61			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	83			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	128			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.2	97			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	133			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	27			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	95			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	129			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	78			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.1	131			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	88			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	66			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.5	130			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.1	135			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	50.0	125			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.0	125			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24	46			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	122			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	97			
7.08 Brain drain	2.5	119			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	92			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	68			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	86			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	91			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	111			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	103			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	106			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	84			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	56			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	89			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	108			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	44.4	55			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.8	32			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	13.8	40			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	34			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	60			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	69			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.5	69			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	115			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	57			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	83			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	61			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	64			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	67			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	105			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	96			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	90			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.4	129			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	120			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	113			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	16			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	4.2	36			

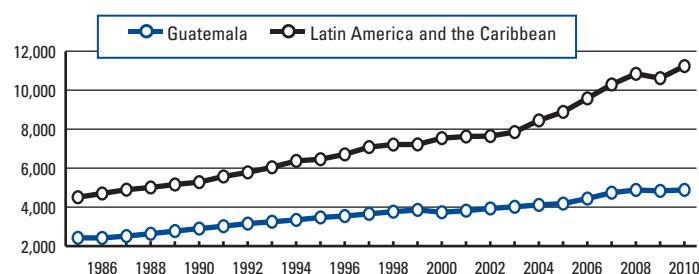
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Guatemala

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	14.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	41.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,888
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

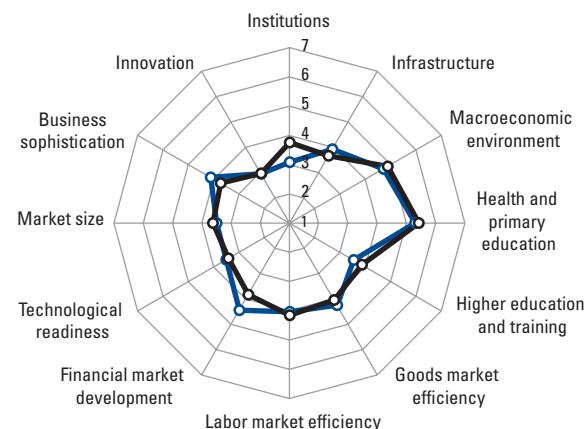


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	84	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	78.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	80.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (42.2%).....	93	4.2
Institutions.....	129.....	3.1.....
Infrastructure.....	70.....	3.9.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	76.....	4.7.....
Health and primary education.....	100.....	5.3.....
Efficiency enhancers (48.3%).....	81	3.9
Higher education and training.....	100.....	3.5.....
Goods market efficiency.....	65.....	4.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	98.....	4.0.....
Financial market development.....	46.....	4.4.....
Technological readiness.....	80.....	3.5.....
Market size.....	76.....	3.5.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.4%).....	63	3.5
Business sophistication.....	55.....	4.1.....
Innovation.....	91.....	2.9.....

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



Guatemala Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Crime and theft.....	28.2
Corruption.....	18.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	8.3
Policy instability.....	7.8
Inadequately educated workforce	7.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.1
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.1
Tax regulations.....	4.1
Tax rates.....	3.9
Access to financing.....	3.2
Government instability/coups.....	1.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.9
Inflation.....	1.8
Poor public health.....	1.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.9



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	106	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	50
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	123	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	51
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	134	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	104
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	136	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	60
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	82	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.9	76
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	117	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	122	6.07 No. days to start a business*	37	111
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.0	134	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	38
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	37	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	75
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	116	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	51
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	110	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	57
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	49	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	107
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.3	129	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	65
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	1.7	142	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.7	89
1.15 Organized crime	2.0	141	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	40
1.16 Reliability of police services	2.3	138	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	62
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	76			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	71			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	38			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	104			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	51			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	72			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.2	118			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	61			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.4	46			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	43.9	99			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.1	60			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.4	90			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	125.6	31			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.3	65			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	112			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	72			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.9	100			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	24.0	31			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	44.0	78			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.5	92			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,078.7	109			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	51			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	62.0	77			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	65			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	99			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.6	103			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	70.6	92			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.2	133			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.1	48			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	56.6	111			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.7	94			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.6	127			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.6	130			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	44			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	102			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	51			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	47			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	50			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	51			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	104			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	60			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.9	76			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	37	111			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	38			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	75			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	51			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	57			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	107			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	65			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.7	89			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	40			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	62			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.8	31			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	53			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	28.0	75			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	58			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	101	129			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	67			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	67			
7.08 Brain drain	3.6	53			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.56	118			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	41			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	37			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.3	126			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	49			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	64			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	36			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	62			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	48			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	47			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	78			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	10.5	112			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	92			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	102			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	71			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	84			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	35			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	42			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	43			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	93			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	55			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	46			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	66			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	51			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	57			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	69			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	103			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	63			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	55			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	118			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	84			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	80			

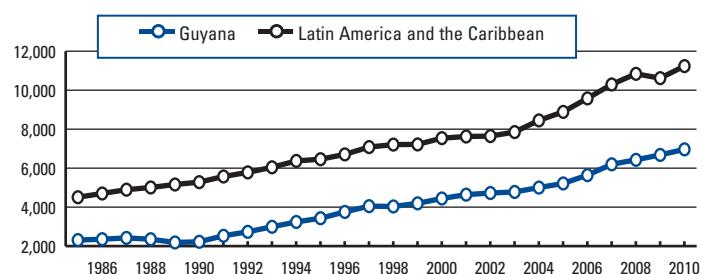
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Guyana

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,868
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

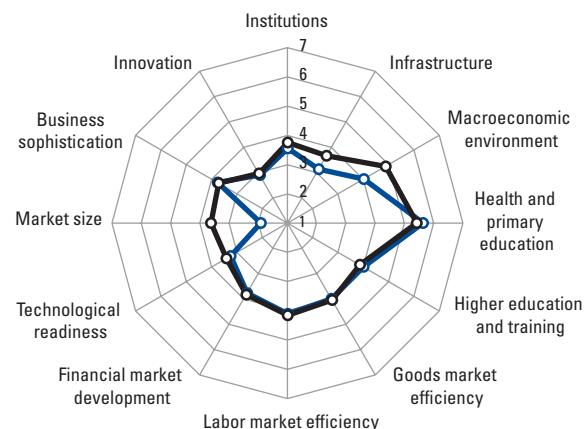


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	109	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	110.....	3.6.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	104.....	3.6.....
Basic requirements (42.6%).....	104	4.1
Institutions.....	93.....	3.5.....
Infrastructure.....	102.....	3.1.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	119.....	4.0.....
Health and primary education.....	76.....	5.6.....
Efficiency enhancers (48.0%).....	110	3.5
Higher education and training.....	79.....	4.0.....
Goods market efficiency.....	94.....	4.0.....
Labor market efficiency.....	91.....	4.1.....
Financial market development.....	93.....	3.8.....
Technological readiness.....	97.....	3.3.....
Market size.....	135.....	1.9.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.3%).....	87	3.3
Business sophistication.....	82.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	99.....	2.9.....

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

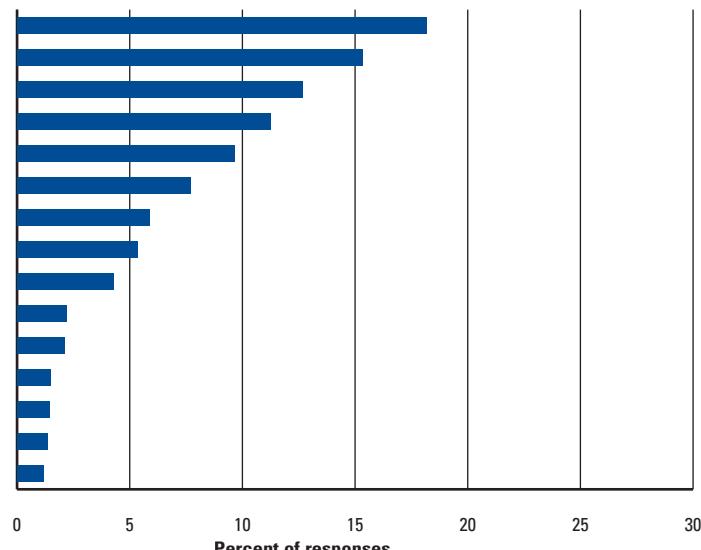
Stage of development



— Guyana — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Crime and theft.....	18.2
Corruption.....	15.3
Tax rates.....	12.7
Access to financing.....	11.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	9.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	7.7
Inadequately educated workforce.....	5.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	5.4
Inflation.....	4.3
Tax regulations.....	2.2
Policy instability.....	2.1
Government instability/coups.....	1.5
Poor public health.....	1.4
Foreign currency regulations.....	1.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	100	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	79
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	83	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	95
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	78	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	97
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.8	69	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	78
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	108	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.9	68
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.3	87	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	96	6.07 No. days to start a business*	30	98
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	47	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	46
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	42	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	81
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	93	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	99
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.2	89	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	120
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	82	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	79
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	92	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	107
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.1	130	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	70.7	27
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	93	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	83
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.2	113	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	127
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	91			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	79			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	56			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	105			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	84			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	76			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.2	84			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	101			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	100			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	7.4	135			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.0	115			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.9	67			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	73.6	103			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.2	62			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	7.7	131			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.7	68			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	12.3	124			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	61.3	110			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.8	105			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	116			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	7,848.1	115			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	95			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	112.0	94			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.1	115			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.2	111			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	28.9	97			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.6	102			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.1	56			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.2	47			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.4	15			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.2	104			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.9	56			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	78			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	74			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	98			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	93			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	60			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	79			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	95			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	97			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	78			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.9	68			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	30	98			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	46			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	81			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	99			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	120			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	79			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	107			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	70.7	27			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	83			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.6	127			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.4	61			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	76			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	19.0	48			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.8	19			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	56	93			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	80			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	51			
7.08 Brain drain	2.5	120			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	117			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	82			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	90			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	94			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	104			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	83			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	39			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	93			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.7	85			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	96			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	109			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	29.9	82			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.6	94			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.9	85			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	134			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	132			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	87			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	60			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	81			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	69			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	93			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	62			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	94			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	100			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	83			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	73			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	100			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	59			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	113			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	74			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	125			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

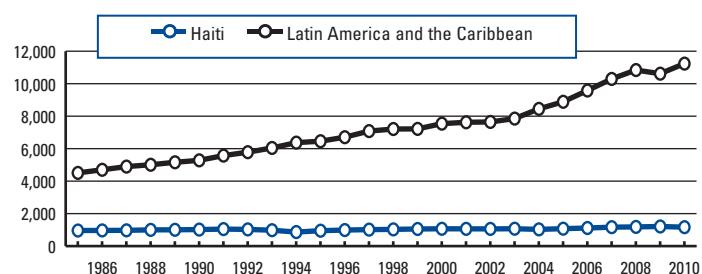
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Haiti

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	673
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

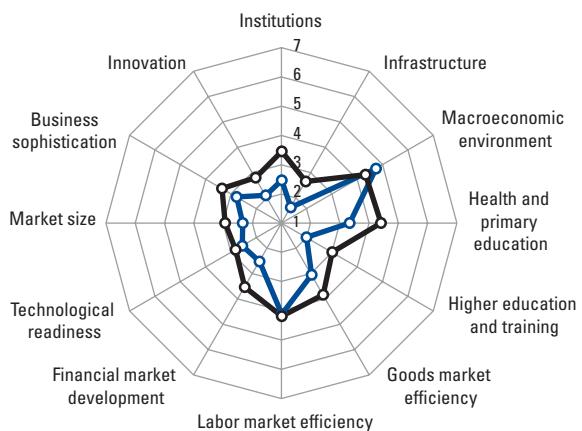


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	141	2.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	140	3.0
Institutions.....	141.....	2.5
Infrastructure.....	142.....	1.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	71.....	4.7
Health and primary education.....	139.....	3.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	140	2.8
Higher education and training.....	141.....	2.0
Goods market efficiency.....	140.....	3.0
Labor market efficiency.....	89.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	140.....	2.5
Technological readiness.....	134.....	2.6
Market size	126.....	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	139	2.4
Business sophistication	140.....	2.8
Innovation.....	139.....	2.1

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

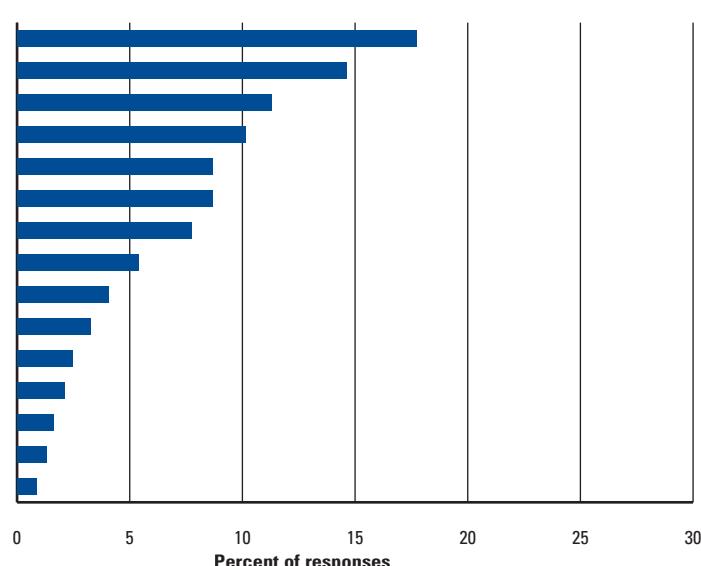
Stage of development



— Haiti — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	17.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	14.6
Corruption.....	11.3
Policy instability	10.2
Crime and theft.....	8.7
Government instability/coups.....	8.7
Inadequately educated workforce	7.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	5.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	4.1
Tax regulations.....	3.3
Tax rates.....	2.5
Inflation.....	2.1
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.6
Poor public health.....	1.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.9



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.2	141	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.7	135
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1.6	142	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.3	141
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.1	132	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.6	139
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.4	142	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	117
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	135	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.1	69
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.7	140	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	132	6.07 No. days to start a business*	105	136
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.7	141	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.4	140
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	122	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	133
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.1	140	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.3	41
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.1	141	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.8	138
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	2.6	141	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	137
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	104	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.5	141
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.4	138	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	62.7	38
1.15 Organized crime	3.1	136	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.3	138
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.6	134	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.0	138
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.8	140			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.0	140			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	88			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.5	142			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	131			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	1.8	142			
2.02 Quality of roads	1.7	140			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.2	117			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.8	139			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.1	142			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	24.1	113			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.5	138			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.5	136			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	40.0	130			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	2.2	14			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.4	46			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.1	76			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	16.7	130			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	15.7	17			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	14.0	139			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.2	118			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	n/a	n/a			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	119			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	238.0	116			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	114			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.9	120			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	63.7	122			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	61.4	116			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.1	136			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	21.4	142			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	20.8	141			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	n/a	n/a			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.0	140			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.5	131			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.7	136			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.7	138			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.3	139			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.3	142			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.7	135			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.3	141			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.6	139			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	117			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.1	69			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	105	136			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.4	140			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	133			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.3	41			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.8	138			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	137			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.5	141			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	62.7	38			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.3	138			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.0	138			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.8	115			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	33			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	60			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	93			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.1	136			
7.08 Brain drain	1.7	142			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	95			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.9	136			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.6	140			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.6	137			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.5	140			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.4	141			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.3	120			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.0	141			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.7	135			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	132			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	115			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	8.4	119			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	142			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	138			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	119			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	135			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.1	141			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.4	135			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	134			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	118			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	118			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	121			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.1	138			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.4	137			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.4	140			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	130			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	1.9	140			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	126			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	140			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	138			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	136			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

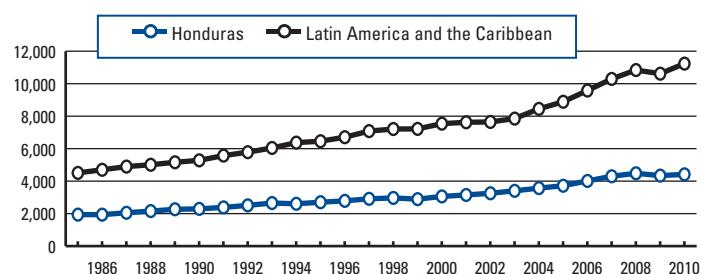
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Honduras

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,016
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	86	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	91.....	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	89.....	3.9
Basic requirements (59.7%).....	90	4.3
Institutions.....	102.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	91.....	3.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	81.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	89.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.2%).....	104	3.6
Higher education and training.....	108.....	3.4
Goods market efficiency.....	85.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	135.....	3.5
Financial market development.....	56.....	4.2
Technological readiness.....	91.....	3.4
Market size	91.....	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.1%)	90	3.3
Business sophistication	81.....	3.8
Innovation.....	101.....	2.9

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

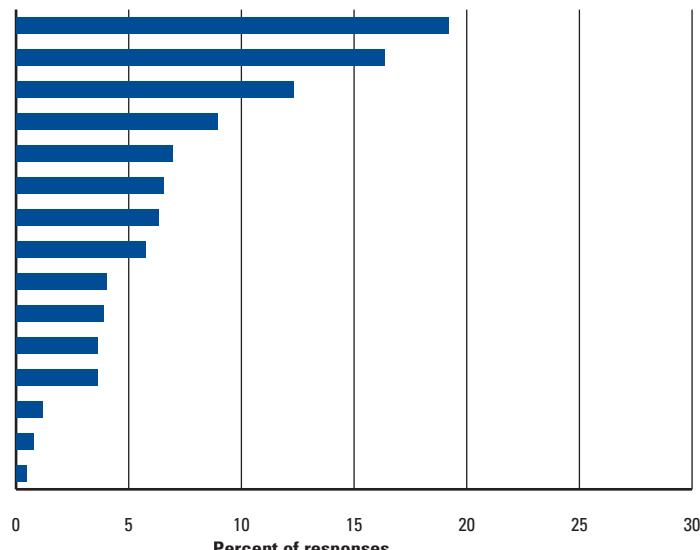
Stage of development



— Honduras — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Crime and theft.....	19.2
Corruption.....	16.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.3
Policy instability	8.9
Access to financing.....	7.0
Tax rates.....	6.6
Inadequately educated workforce	6.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.0
Tax regulations.....	3.9
Inflation.....	3.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force	3.6
Government instability/coups.....	1.2
Poor public health.....	0.8
Foreign currency regulations	0.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Honduras

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	97	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	98
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	77	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	100
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	86	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	101
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	86	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	84
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	88	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.3	101
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	77	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	104	6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.4	119	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	87
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	54	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	88
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	89	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.4	53
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.5	74	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	48
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	63	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.4	90
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.3	126	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	81
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.5	137	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.3	37
1.15 Organized crime	3.0	137	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	89
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	98	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	67
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	70			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	75			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	61			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	77			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	131			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	89			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	86			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.3	116			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	38			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.5	73			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	25.3	111			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.1	86			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.8	98			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	125.1	32			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.9	58			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.8	93			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.7	87			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	9.0	108			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	26.3	35			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	33.2	103			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.1	98			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	484.3	102			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	69			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	58.0	74			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	97			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.8	99			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.0	90			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.4	80			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	128			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.6	39			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	64.5	106			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	18.7	92			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.6	129			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.4	133			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.5	113			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	112			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.7	91			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	70			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	98			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	100			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	101			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	84			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.3	101			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	87			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	88			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.4	53			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	48			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.4	90			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	81			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	63.3	37			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	89			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	67			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	64			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	104			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	57.0	134			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	98			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	95	124			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	101			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	102			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	90			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.51	124			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	51			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	49			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.2	130			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	72			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	80			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	37			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	29			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	81			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	67			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	40			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.1	109			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	99			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.7	96			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	93			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	93			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	95			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	73			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.6	65			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	92			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	60			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	68			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	92			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.7	87			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	53			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	88			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	111			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	82			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	85			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	80			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	110			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

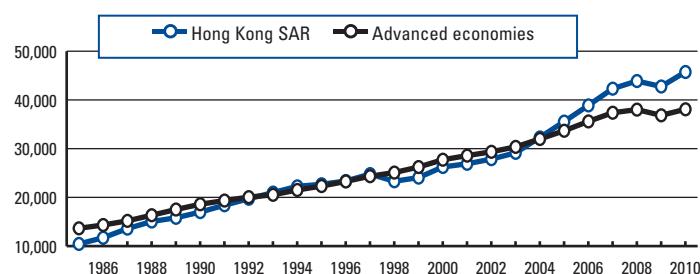
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	225.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	31,591
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.44

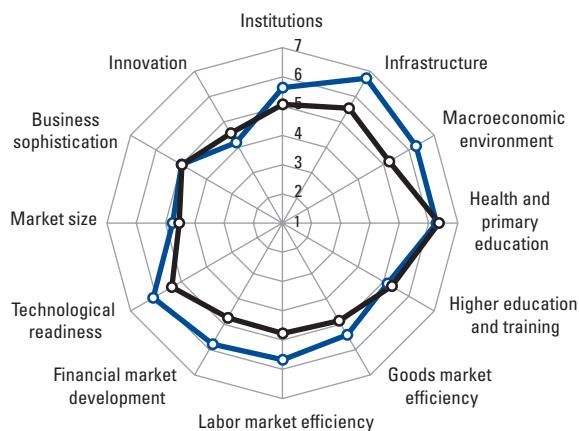
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

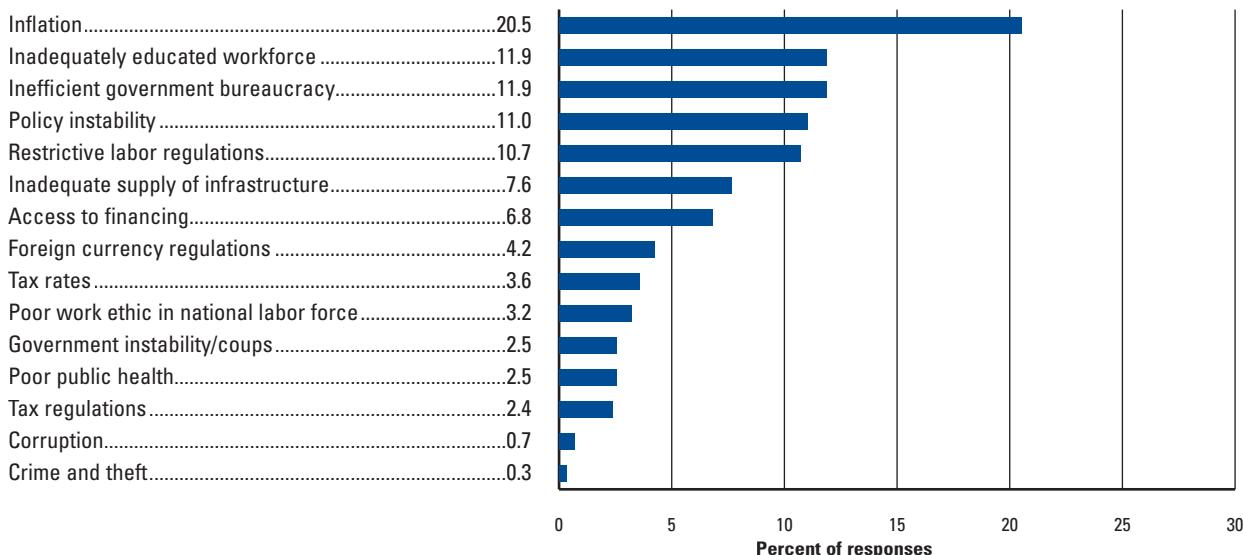
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	11	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	11.....	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	11.....	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	2	6.2
Institutions.....	9.....	5.6
Infrastructure.....	1.....	6.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	8.....	6.3
Health and primary education.....	27.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	4	5.5
Higher education and training.....	24.....	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	3.....	5.4
Labor market efficiency.....	3.....	5.7
Financial market development.....	2.....	5.8
Technological readiness.....	6.....	6.1
Market size.....	28.....	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	25	4.6
Business sophistication	19.....	5.0
Innovation.....	25.....	4.2

Stage of development



— Hong Kong SAR — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Hong Kong SAR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.1	6	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.7	14
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.5	14	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	58
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.9	10	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	55
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.4	22	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.7	4
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	11	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	24.1	19
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.1	15	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	29	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.6	13	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.0	8
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	5.0	3	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	9
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.7	5	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	1
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.5	3	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.9	9
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.9	2	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	6.0	5
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	5.9	47	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.2	2
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	8	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	219.2	1
1.15 Organized crime	6.2	28	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	11
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.2	9	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	24
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	15			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	12			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	31			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.0	24			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	3			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.5	4	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.4	12
2.02 Quality of roads	6.2	9	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	2
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	6.5	3	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.6	3	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.7	4
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.6	2	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10	19
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	2,280.1	15	7.06 Pay and productivity	5.4	2
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	7	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	34
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	61.6	3	7.08 Brain drain	5.3	8
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	190.2	1	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	73
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	5.0	11			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.4	29			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.4	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.0	62			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	4.8	3			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	85.5	17			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.9	82	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.2	8
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.4	71	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.9	4
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	62	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.4	1
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	82.0	84	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.2	11
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	49	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	5
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	10
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.7	2	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	11
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	82.7	2	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.9	25			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.5	68			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.1	84			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	56.6	37			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.8	21			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.3	11			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.2	21			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	14			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.3	17			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	26			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.7	14			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	58			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	55			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	5.7	4			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	24.1	19			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.0	8			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	9			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	1			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.9	9			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	6.0	5			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.2	2			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	219.2	1			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	11			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	24			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	12			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	2			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.7	4			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	10	19			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.4	2			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	34			
7.08 Brain drain	5.3	8			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	73			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.2	8			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.9	4			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.4	1			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.2	11			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	5			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	10			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	11			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.4	12			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	15			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.5	7			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	69.4	28			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.2	13			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	474.3	1			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	39			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	6			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	22			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	26			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	6			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.1	21			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.9	21			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.8	18			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.6	31			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.4	16			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	26			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	39			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.6	32			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.7	32			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	23			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	27			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	43			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	60.4	22			

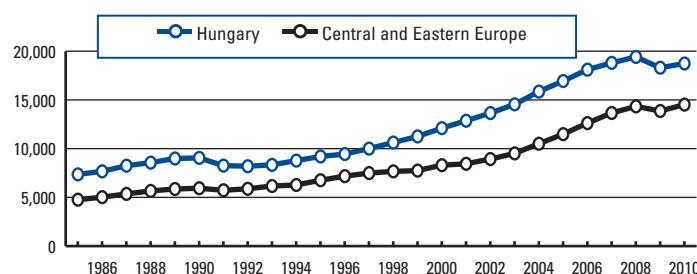
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Hungary

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	129.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,879
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.25

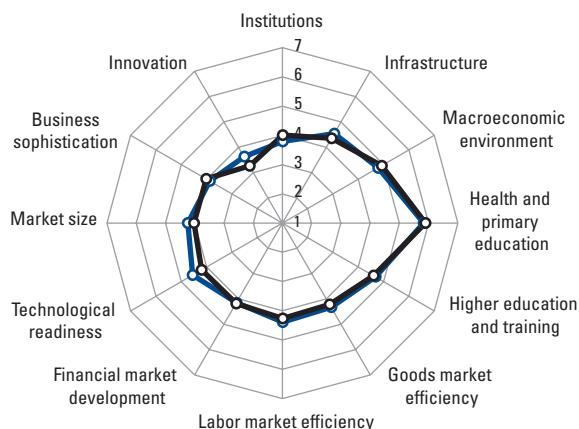
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

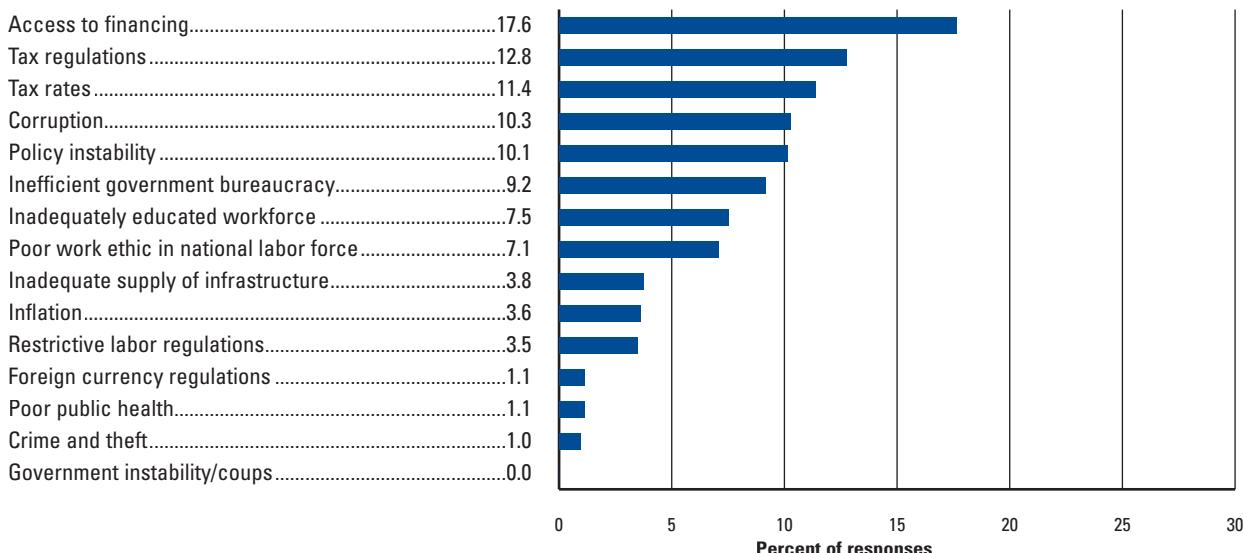
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	48	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	52.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	58.....	4.2
Basic requirements (30.3%).....	55	4.7
Institutions.....	73.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	46.....	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	67.....	4.8
Health and primary education.....	54.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	42	4.4
Higher education and training.....	45.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	55.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	66.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	63.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	36.....	4.6
Market size	52.....	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (19.7%)	52	3.7
Business sophistication	69.....	3.9
Innovation.....	34.....	3.6

Stage of development



—○— Hungary —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	66	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.1	45	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	62
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	109	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	76
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.8	130	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	131
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	57	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	53.3	114
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.9	64	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	85	6.07 No. days to start a business*	4	7
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	115	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	75
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.3	135	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	15
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	91	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.8	119	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	19
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	81	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	49
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	15	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	47
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	65	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.4	15
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	62	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	92
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.2	67	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	108
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	105			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	33			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	69			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	74			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.8	46			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	64			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.6	40			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	74			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.7	66			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	132.3	73			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.9	37			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.8	40			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	120.3	41			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	77			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.4	77			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.9	89			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.7	20			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	80.4	124			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.8	57			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	23			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	16.0	37			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	10			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.1	33			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.9	62			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.1	53			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.7	98			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.4	37			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	65.0	24			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.5	80			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	37			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	77			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.4	31			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	75			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.4	111			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	39			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	62			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	76			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	131			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	53.3	114			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	4	7			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	75			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	15			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	49			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	49			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	47			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.4	15			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	92			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	108			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.2	82			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	41			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	22.0	61			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	50			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	35	72			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	58			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	63			
7.08 Brain drain	2.5	121			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	63			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	42			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	91			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	110			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	93			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	117			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	75			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	39			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	43			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	59			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.4	11			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	65.3	34			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.6	33			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	6.5	59			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	54			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	35			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	80			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	62			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	99			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	63			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	56			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	97			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	55			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	45			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	121			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	41			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	20			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	81			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	33			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	90			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	38			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	9.1	29			

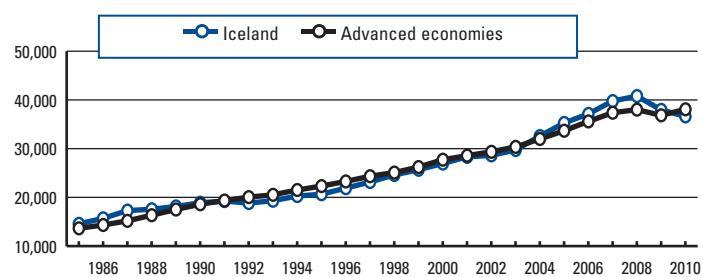
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Iceland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	39,026
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

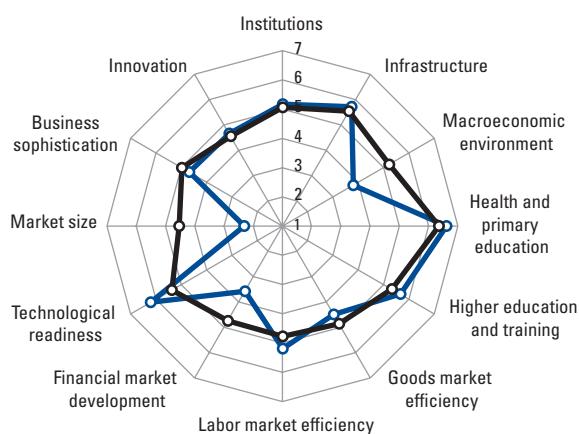
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	30	4.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	31.....	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	26.....	4.8
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	31	5.3
Institutions.....	25.....	5.2
Infrastructure.....	14.....	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	131.....	3.8
Health and primary education.....	5.....	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	33	4.6
Higher education and training.....	9.....	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	40.....	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	10.....	5.2
Financial market development.....	108.....	3.6
Technological readiness.....	3.....	6.2
Market size.....	128.....	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	21	4.7
Business sophistication	28.....	4.7
Innovation.....	19.....	4.6

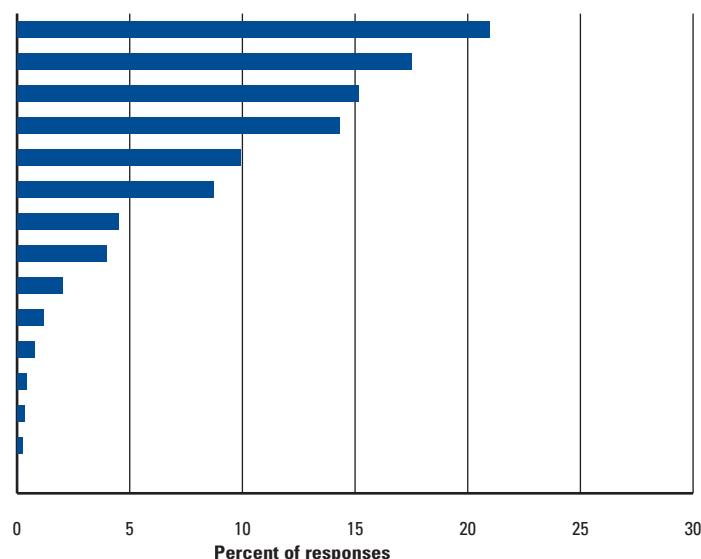
Stage of development



—●— Iceland —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Foreign currency regulations	21.0
Access to financing.....	17.5
Government instability/coups.....	15.1
Tax rates.....	14.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	9.9
Policy instability	8.7
Inflation.....	4.5
Tax regulations	4.0
Corruption.....	2.0
Inadequately educated workforce	1.2
Restrictive labor regulations.....	0.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force	0.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	0.3
Crime and theft.....	0.3
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.2	35	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	76
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.2	23	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	87
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.4	18	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	35
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	58	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	114
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	8	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.8	26
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.8	19	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	31	6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.2	25	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	109
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.1	16	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	123
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	21	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	42
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.6	21	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.2	134
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.1	19	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.0	139
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.6	2	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	15
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.4	4	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.4	61
1.15 Organized crime	6.8	3	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	8
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	7	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	46
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	19			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	77			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	63			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.2	70			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	7			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.4	30			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.2	8			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.2	13			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	94.1	80			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.8	3			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	63.7	2			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.7	57			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.8	116			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	4.7	136			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.4	98			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.8	44			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	96.6	134			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	42.7	80			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	13			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	3.1	3			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	8			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.8	3			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.5	7			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.8	6			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	26			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	110.1	10			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	74.6	15			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.6	5			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.2	14			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.5	11			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.6	1			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.1	23			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.8	21			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	76			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	87			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	35			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	114			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.8	26			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	109			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	123			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	42			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.2	134			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.0	139			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	15			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.4	61			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	8			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	46			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.6	8			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	112			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.3	6			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	36			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.3	22			
7.08 Brain drain	4.7	23			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	22			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	97			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	116			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	119			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	83			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	70			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.3	140			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	92			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.6	4			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.3	2			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	79			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	95.0	1			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.6	5			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	276.4	2			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	128			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	111			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	108			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	29			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	55			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	37			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	38			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	5			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.2	24			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.1	28			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	12			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.4	18			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	22			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.0	26			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	17			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	18			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	6			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	73.3	18			

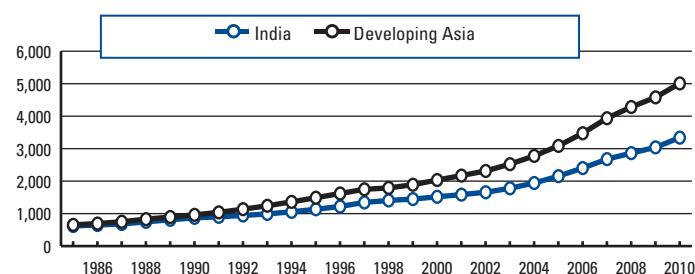
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

India

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1,214.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,538.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,265
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	5.40

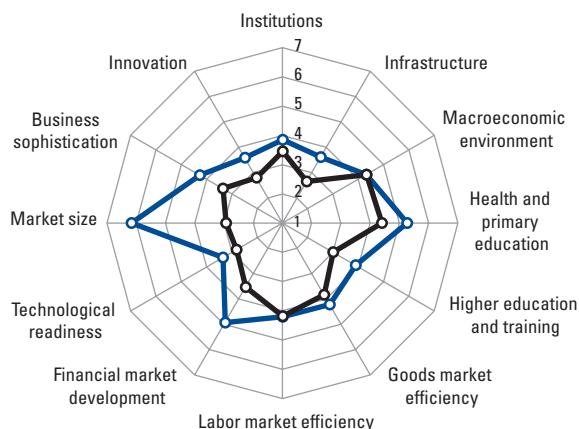
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	56	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	51.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	49.....	4.3
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	91	4.2
Institutions.....	69.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	89.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	105.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	101.....	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	37	4.5
Higher education and training.....	87.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	70.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	81.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	21.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	93.....	3.4
Market size	3.....	6.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	40	3.9
Business sophistication	43.....	4.3
Innovation.....	38.....	3.6

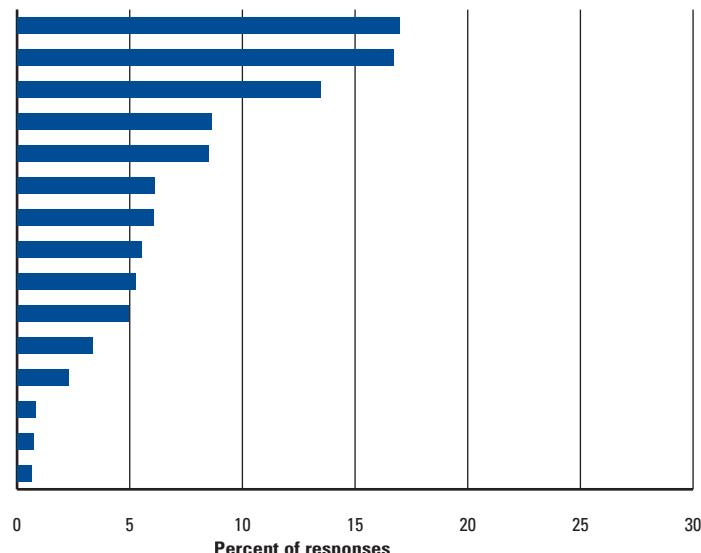
Stage of development



— India — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	17.0
Corruption.....	16.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.5
Tax regulations.....	8.7
Inflation.....	8.5
Policy instability	6.1
Restrictive labor regulations.....	6.0
Inadequately educated workforce	5.5
Tax rates.....	5.3
Access to financing.....	5.0
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.3
Foreign currency regulations	2.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.8
Crime and theft.....	0.7
Poor public health.....	0.6



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	69	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	31
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	68	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.6	23
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	87	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	31
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.3	97	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	39
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.5	95	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.3	124
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.3	51	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	91	6.07 No. days to start a business*	29	96
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	55	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	79
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	96	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	91
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	64	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.2	128
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	51	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	83
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	58	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	59
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	123	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	89
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	69	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.6	119
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	82	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	63
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.1	77	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	42
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	86			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	51			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	80			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	62			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	86			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	85			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.4	24			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	82			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	4.7	67			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,157.0	12			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.1	112			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.9	113			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.4	117			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-9.0	133			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.7	15			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	13.2	139			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.1	66			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	69.2	117			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	65.0	46			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.6	106			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	924.6	107			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.8	97			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	168.0	104			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	102			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	50.3	114			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	64.1	110			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.4	86			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.4	84			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	60.0	108			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	13.5	100			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.4	38			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.7	32			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.9	30			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.0	74			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	58			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	63			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	31			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.6	23			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	31			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.9	39			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.3	124			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	29	96			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	79			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	91			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	13.2	128			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	83			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	59			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	89			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.6	119			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	63			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	42			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	46			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	58			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	30.0	81			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	66			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	56	93			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	39			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	53			
7.08 Brain drain	4.4	32			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.42	130			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	45			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	32			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.7	15			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	35			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	27			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.8	32			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	26			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	47			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.3	41			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	38			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	75	122			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.9	101			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	100			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	3			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	4			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	14			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.5	67			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	31			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.5	60			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	42			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	51			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.2	44			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	58			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	42			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.6	35			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.5	34			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.7	33			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	50			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	78			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	21			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.9	59			

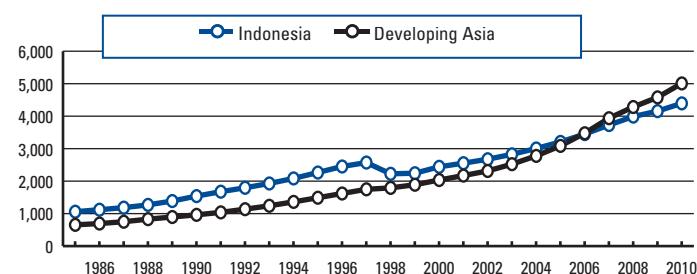
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Indonesia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	232.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	706.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,015
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.39

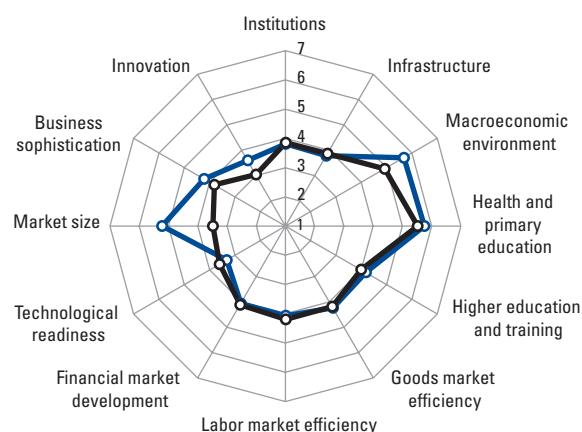
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

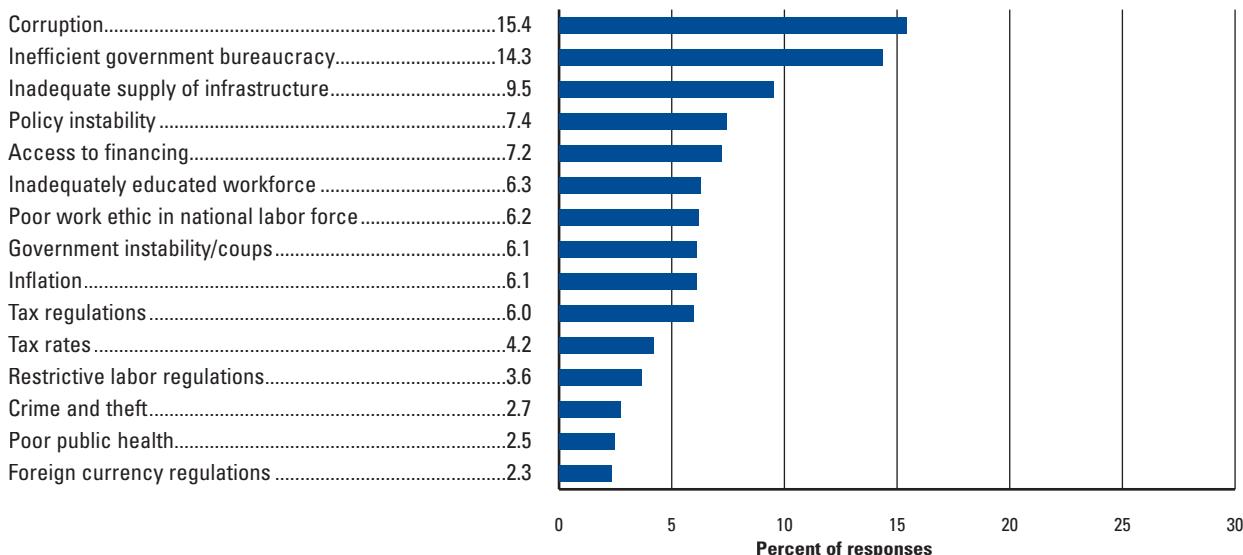
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	46	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	44.....	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	54.....	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	53	4.7
Institutions.....	71.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	76.....	3.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	23.....	5.7
Health and primary education.....	64.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	56	4.2
Higher education and training.....	69.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	67.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	94.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	69.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	94.....	3.3
Market size	15.....	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	41	3.9
Business sophistication	45.....	4.2
Innovation.....	36.....	3.6

Stage of development



— Indonesia — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.0	84	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	89
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.6	62	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	53
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.3	66	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	53
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	56	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	23
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	103	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.3	61
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	76	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	36	6.07 No. days to start a business*	47	121
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	34	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	41
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	44	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	78
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	69	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.8	63
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	61	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	74
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	87	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	78
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.7	114	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	85
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	95	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.2	130
1.15 Organized crime	4.2	109	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	74
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.7	88	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	51
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	107			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	94			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	73			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.3	66			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	82			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.5	83			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.1	52			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	103			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	80			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,682.4	20			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.7	98			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.8	79			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.7	82			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.6	30			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.4	21			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.1	96			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.2	84			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	26.9	37			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	55.6	59			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	112			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,100.2	110			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	116			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	189.0	108			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.2	112			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	29.8	100			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.2	91			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.1	54			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.3	45			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	79.5	91			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	23.5	87			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.2	44			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	53			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	68			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.7	49			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.2	61			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	52			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.6	89			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.9	53			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	53			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.2	23			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.3	61			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	47	121			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	41			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	78			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.8	63			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	74			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	78			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	85			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.2	130			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	74			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	51			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	68			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	113			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	51			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	108	131			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	28			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	70			
7.08 Brain drain	4.2	37			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	108			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.8	57			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.4	54			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.4	25			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.9	16			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.7	17			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	112			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.4	56			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.9	74			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	54			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	64			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	9.1	117			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	103			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.3	108			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	16			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	23			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	57			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.5	68			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	33			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	41			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	29			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	43			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	56			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	61			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	56			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	30			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	55			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.7	31			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.1	41			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	34			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	45			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	86			

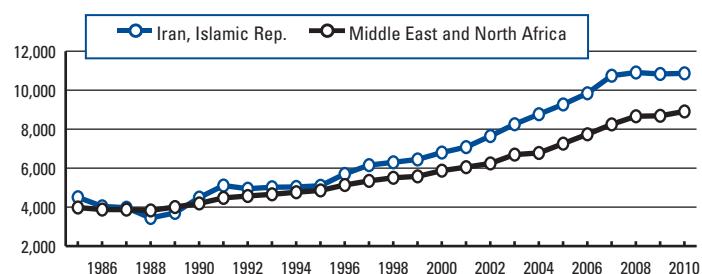
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	75.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	357.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,741
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.12

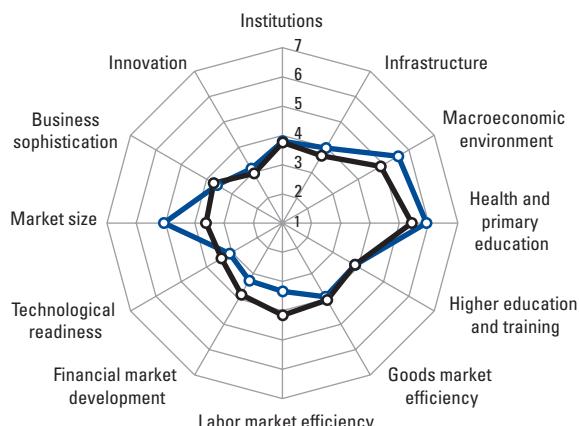
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

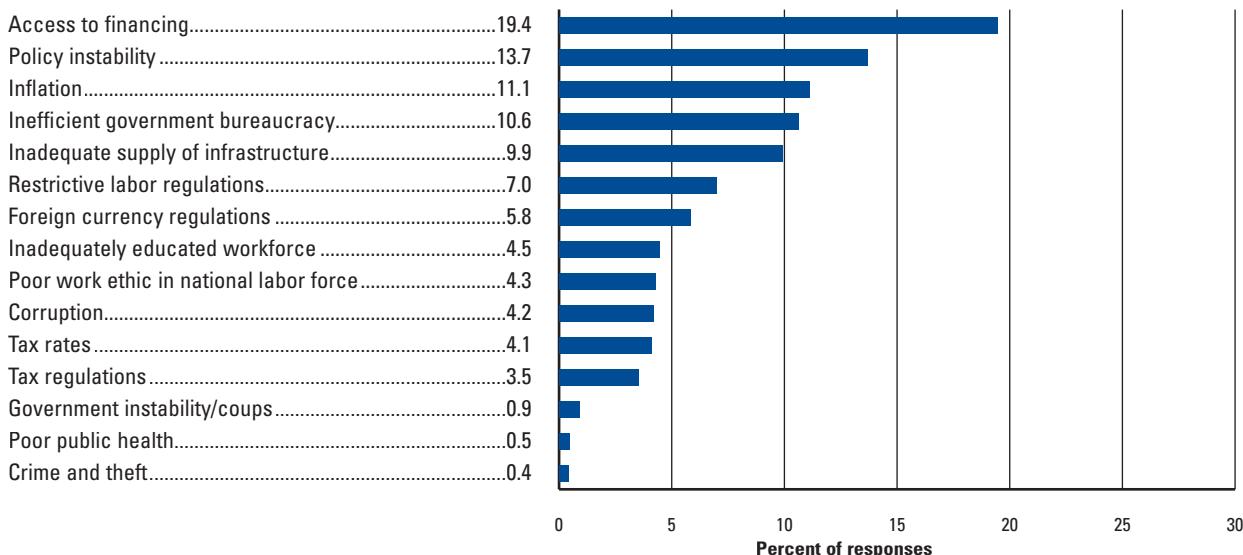
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	62	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	69.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (50.6%).....	51	4.8
Institutions.....	72.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	67.....	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	27.....	5.6
Health and primary education.....	50.....	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (42.0%).....	88	3.8
Higher education and training.....	89.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	103.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	139.....	3.3
Financial market development.....	123.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	104.....	3.1
Market size	21.....	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.3%)	83	3.4
Business sophistication	92.....	3.6
Innovation.....	70.....	3.1

Stage of development



—●— Iran, Islamic Rep. —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	61	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	106
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	111	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	49
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.5	59	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	73
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.6	39	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	73
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	65	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.1	86
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.8	66	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	43	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.2	68	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	82
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	107	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.4	137
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	72	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	23.3	140
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	105	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.3	141
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.5	125	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	128
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	109	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	104
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	90	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.1	133
1.15 Organized crime	4.8	90	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	115
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.5	60	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	58
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	84			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	105			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	103			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	90			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	131			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	78			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	74			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.2	50			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	87			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.9	137			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	350.0	49			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.7	72			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	36.3	31			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.2	85			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.6	19			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	38.7	10			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	12.5	136			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	0.1	1			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	12.0	13			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.4	114			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.8	84			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	26.1	86			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	66			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	19.0	41			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	66			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.9	92			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.7	86			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.9	66			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	5			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	83.1	80			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	36.5	65			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	104			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	35			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	94			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.9	118			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	79			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	133			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	106			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	49			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	73			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	73			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.1	86			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	82			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.4	137			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	23.3	140			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.3	141			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	128			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	104			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.1	133			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	115			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	58			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.7	119			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	131			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	29.0	79			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	88			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	87	112			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	118			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.5	124			
7.08 Brain drain	2.7	107			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.44	129			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.1	134			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.1	130			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	80			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.7	137			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	133			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	113			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	89			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.2	117			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	120			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	111			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	13.0	102			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.7	104			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	103			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	18			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	25			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	53			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.6	129			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	93			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	95			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	107			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.8	21			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	76			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	114			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	124			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	67			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	49			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	102			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	93			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	61			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	37			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	79			

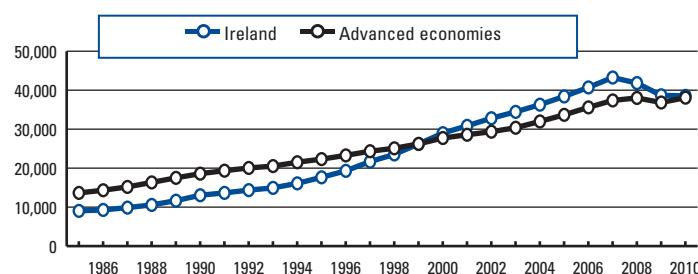
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ireland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	204.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,689
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.23

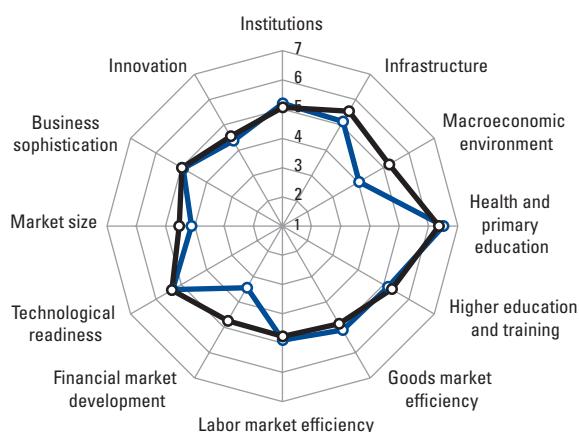
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	29	4.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	29.....	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	25.....	4.8
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	37	5.2
Institutions.....	23.....	5.2
Infrastructure.....	29.....	5.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	118.....	4.0
Health and primary education.....	12.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	28	4.7
Higher education and training.....	22.....	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	13.....	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	17.....	4.9
Financial market development.....	115.....	3.4
Technological readiness.....	17.....	5.3
Market size	56.....	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	23	4.6
Business sophistication	22.....	4.9
Innovation.....	23.....	4.4

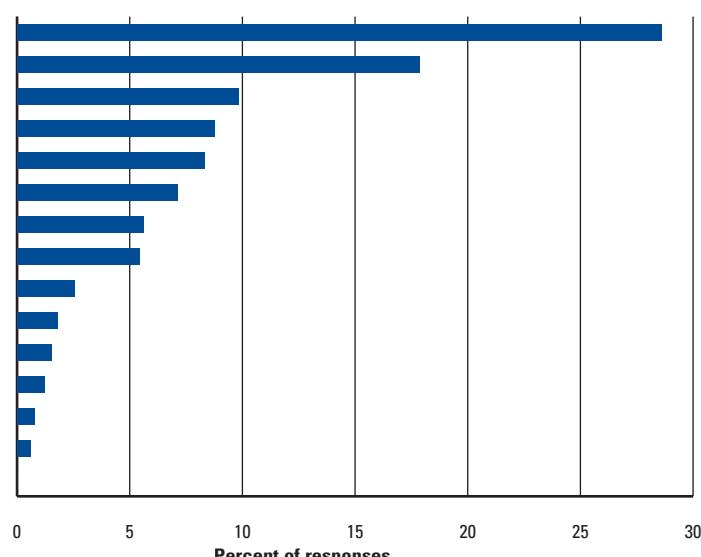
Stage of development



—○— Ireland —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	28.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	17.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.8
Tax rates.....	8.3
Policy instability.....	7.1
Tax regulations.....	5.6
Inflation.....	5.4
Inadequately educated workforce	2.6
Poor public health.....	1.8
Government instability/coups.....	1.5
Corruption.....	1.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	0.6
Crime and theft.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.0	10	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	59
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.7	10	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.4	33
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.4	16	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.8	26
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.0	62	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	37
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.1	14	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.5	24
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.3	10	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	30	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	77	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	31
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	59	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.7	10
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	37	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.5	29	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	15
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	25	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	6.3	2
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	26	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	17
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	27	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.8	14
1.15 Organized crime	6.5	15	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	12
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.0	14	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	27
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.4	24			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	90			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	81			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	52			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	5			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	53			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.8	40			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.0	32			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	32			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	36			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	396.6	46			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	19			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	46.5	16			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.2	63			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-32.2	142			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.1	126			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-1.6	91			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.5	16			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	96.1	133			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	61.0	51			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	15			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	8.5	22			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	13			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.5	19			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.5	26			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.6	11			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	31			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	115.0	6			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.3	33			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.2	11			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	34			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.9	29			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	60			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.1	24			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	22			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.0	59			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.4	33			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	26			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.9	37			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.5	24			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.3	31			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.7	10			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	15			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	6.3	2			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	17			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	80.8	14			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	12			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	27			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	29			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	123			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	84			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18	40			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	25			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.8	12			
7.08 Brain drain	4.3	34			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	67			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	61			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	69			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.9	103			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.9	132			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	106			
8.06 Soundness of banks	1.4	142			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	91			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.9	32			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	35			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	6.4	1			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	69.9	27			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.8	27			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	44.7	21			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	57			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	31			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	75			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	30			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	34			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.4	16			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.1	15			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	89			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.7	10			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	23			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.6	20			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	33			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.3	16			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.3	21			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	20			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	82			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	19			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	54.8	23			

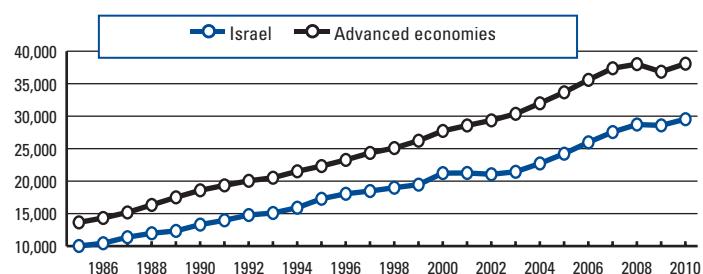
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Israel

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	213.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	28,686
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.30

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

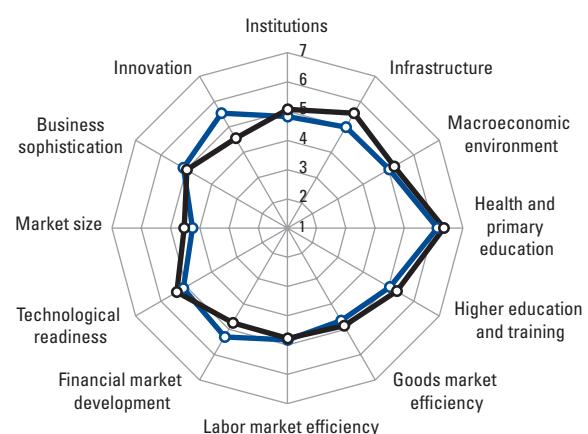
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	22	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	24.....	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	27.....	4.8
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	35	5.2
Institutions.....	33.....	4.8
Infrastructure.....	33.....	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	53.....	5.0
Health and primary education.....	36.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	21	4.9
Higher education and training.....	27.....	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	33.....	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	24.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	10.....	5.3
Technological readiness.....	21.....	5.1
Market size	51.....	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	7	5.3
Business sophistication	16.....	5.1
Innovation.....	6.....	5.5

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



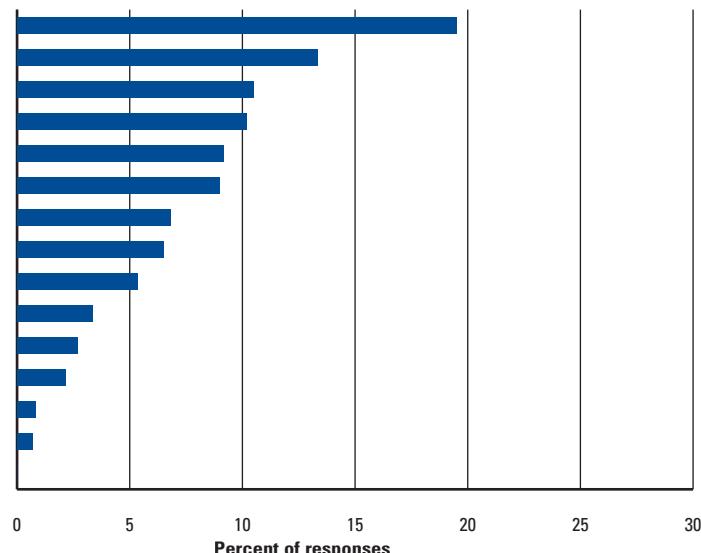
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— Israel — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	19.5
Tax rates.....	13.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.5
Tax regulations.....	10.2
Inadequately educated workforce	9.2
Policy instability	9.0
Access to financing.....	6.8
Foreign currency regulations	6.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.3
Inflation.....	3.3
Government instability/coups.....	2.7
Corruption.....	2.2
Crime and theft.....	0.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	0.7
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.3	31	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	27
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.6	35	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	99
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.7	33	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	39
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	51	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	42
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	26	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.7	42
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.2	12	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.6	40	6.07 No. days to start a business*	34	107
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	49	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	17
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	67	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	20
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.3	41	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	59
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	49	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	29
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.6	45	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	28
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.4	124	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	33
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	53	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.9	95
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	60	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	35
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.6	53	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	36
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	33			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	11			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	45			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.2	17			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	5			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	38			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.5	50			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.2	48			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	64			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	37			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	508.7	37			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.9	36			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	44.2	19			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	133.1	24			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	79			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.5	82			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.7	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	25			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	77.9	121			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	71.6	38			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	19			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	5.4	10			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	11			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	16			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.6	4			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.9	64			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.1	32			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	90.0	62			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	59.7	32			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.1	48			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	79			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.3	17			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.3	33			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.2	22			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.8	20			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	27			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	99			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	39			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	42			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.7	42			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	34	107			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	17			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	20			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	59			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	29			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	28			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	33			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.9	95			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	35			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	36			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	18			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	46			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	17.0	39			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	62			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	91	118			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	23			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.4	21			
7.08 Brain drain	4.3	35			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	29			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	27			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	50			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	20			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.5	30			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.5	2			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.3	14			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	14			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	13			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	6			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	14			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	672	32			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	25.1	19			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	5.4	64			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	51			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	49			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	36			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	16			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	59			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	8			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.2	13			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.0	13			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.5	18			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.4	14			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	17			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.3	6			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	6.3	1			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.1	8			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.4	7			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.8	6			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	10			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	249.2	4			

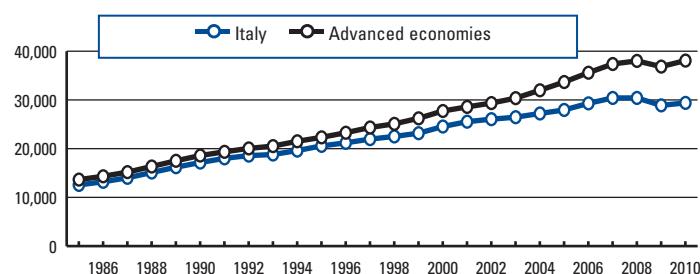
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Italy

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	60.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,055.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	34,059
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.39

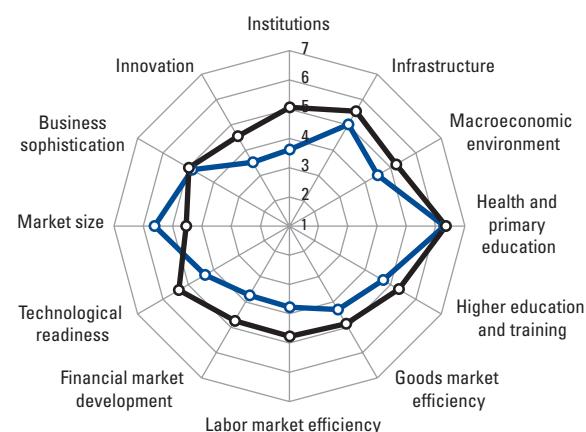
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	43	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	48.....	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	48.....	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	47	4.8
Institutions.....	88.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	32.....	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	92.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	20.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	40	4.4
Higher education and training.....	41.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	59.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	123.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	97.....	3.7
Technological readiness.....	42.....	4.3
Market size	9.....	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	30	4.2
Business sophistication	26.....	4.8
Innovation.....	43.....	3.5

Stage of development



—○— Italy —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	19.0
Tax rates.....	16.1
Access to financing.....	13.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	10.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.1
Tax regulations.....	9.3
Corruption.....	6.9
Policy instability.....	6.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.9
Crime and theft.....	1.8
Inadequately educated workforce	1.2
Inflation.....	0.9
Government instability/coups.....	0.7
Poor public health.....	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.4



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.2	71	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	58
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.7	59	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.2	10
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.2	72	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	86
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.8	127	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	139
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.1	64	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	68.6	132
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.0	60	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	119	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	114	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	64
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.1	140	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	40
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	133	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.7	125	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.2	108
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.2	135	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	118
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.5	75	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	79
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	88	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.8	117
1.15 Organized crime	3.5	132	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	56
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.1	38	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	32
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	79			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	92			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	120			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	112			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.0	79			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	59			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.5	43			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	81			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.6	71			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	2,317.0	14			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	42			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	35.7	33			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	135.4	23			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.6	85			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.7	94			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.0	92			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	119.0	138			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.4	28			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	26			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.4	16			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	37			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.4	16			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.4	8			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	42			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.4	21			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.5	24			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	67.2	22			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	88			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	74			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.8	35			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	79			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.8	31			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	120			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	58			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.2	10			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	86			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	139			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	68.6	132			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	64			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	40			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.2	108			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	118			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.0	79			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.8	117			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	56			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	32			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.8	118			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.2	134			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.0	126			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	11	20			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	125			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	110			
7.08 Brain drain	2.8	105			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	93			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	67			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	113			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	63			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	112			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	98			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	45			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	63			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	71			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	102			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	116			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	53.7	42			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.1	29			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	33.0	24			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.5	10			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	15			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.6	11			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	28			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.4	2			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.9	7			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.3	11			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	50			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.8	28			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	47			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	91			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.0	26			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	57			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.6	34			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	79			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	114			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	52			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	29.9	25			

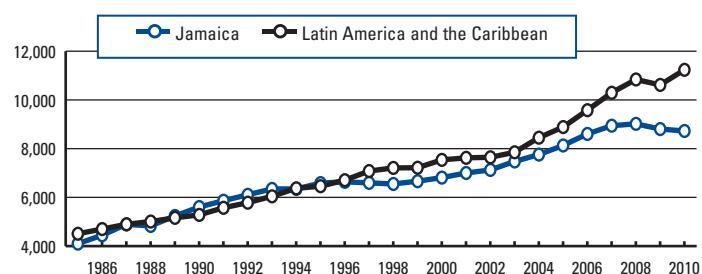
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Jamaica

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,039
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

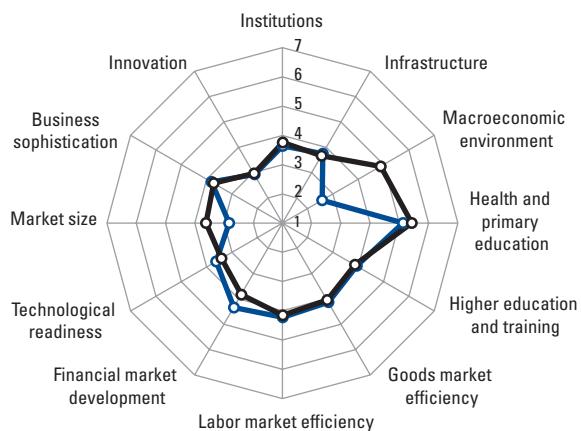
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	107	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	95.....	3.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	91.....	3.8.....
Basic requirements (40.7%).....	116	3.8
Institutions.....	86.....	3.6.....
Infrastructure.....	79.....	3.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	142.....	2.6.....
Health and primary education.....	106.....	5.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (49.5%).....	85	3.8
Higher education and training.....	85.....	3.9.....
Goods market efficiency.....	78.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	80.....	4.2.....
Financial market development.....	52.....	4.3.....
Technological readiness.....	72.....	3.6.....
Market size.....	102.....	2.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.8%).....	84	3.4
Business sophistication.....	75.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	94.....	2.9.....

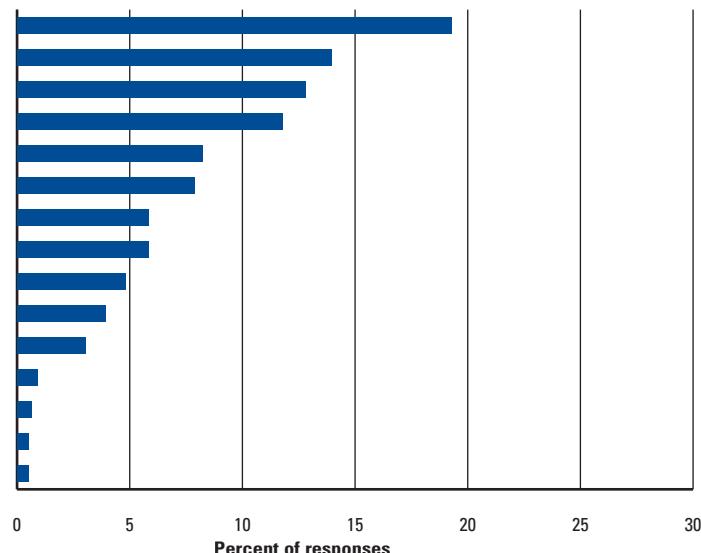
Stage of development



—○— Jamaica —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Crime and theft.....	19.3
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	14.0
Access to financing.....	12.8
Corruption.....	11.8
Tax rates.....	8.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	7.9
Inadequately educated workforce	5.8
Tax regulations.....	5.8
Inflation.....	4.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	3.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.9
Policy instability.....	0.6
Foreign currency regulations	0.5
Poor public health.....	0.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	67	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	72
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.4	75	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	85
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.2	73	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	69
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	112	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	121
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	69	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.1	108
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.4	48	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	121	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	92	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	19
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	123	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	58
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	78	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.7	79
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.3	82	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	51
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	98	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.8	57
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	88	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	92
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	1.9	140	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.9	55
1.15 Organized crime	3.1	135	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	114
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.5	101	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	77
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	63			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	37			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	72			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	59			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	67			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.8	75			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.3	113			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	30			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	41			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	130.5	74			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.3	81			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.6	96			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.2	52			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.8	106			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	5.9	133			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	12.6	137			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	14.1	127			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	139.7	140			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.2	111			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.1	76			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	14.2	83			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	41			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.6	18			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	107			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.7	118			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.9	92			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.1	84			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	108			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	80.2	126			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.2	59			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	24.2	86			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	103			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.9	120			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	63			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	84			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	103			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	48			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	72			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	85			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	69			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	121			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.1	108			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	19			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	58			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.7	79			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	51			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.8	57			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	92			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.9	55			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	114			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	77			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.7	122			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	84			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	4.0	8			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	69			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	62	99			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	114			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.4	57			
7.08 Brain drain	3.0	95			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	66			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	63			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.7	98			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	39			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	124			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	127			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	56			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	34			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	44			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	72			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	70			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	26.1	87			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.3	75			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	5.5	63			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	101			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	110			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	99			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.3	80			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	75			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	35			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	95			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.8	91			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	90			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	73			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	78			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	97			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	63			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	101			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	76			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	102			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	121			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.5	51			

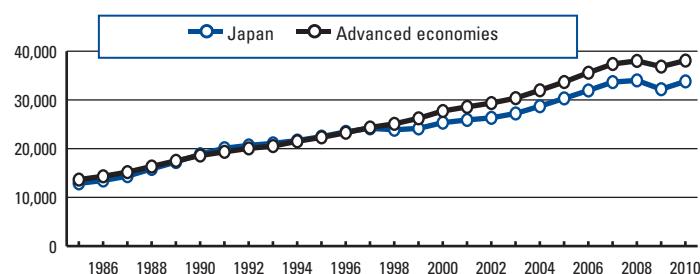
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Japan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	127.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5,458.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	42,820
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	5.82

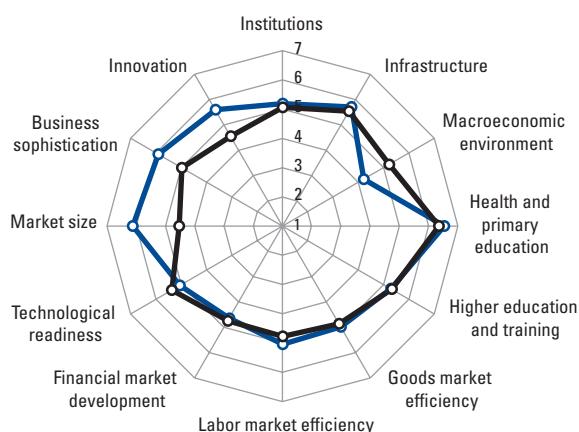
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	9	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	6.....	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	8.....	5.4
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	28	5.4
Institutions.....	24.....	5.2
Infrastructure.....	15.....	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	113.....	4.2
Health and primary education.....	9.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	11	5.2
Higher education and training.....	19.....	5.3
Goods market efficiency.....	18.....	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	12.....	5.0
Financial market development.....	32.....	4.6
Technological readiness.....	25.....	5.1
Market size.....	4.....	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	3	5.7
Business sophistication	1.....	5.9
Innovation.....	4.....	5.6

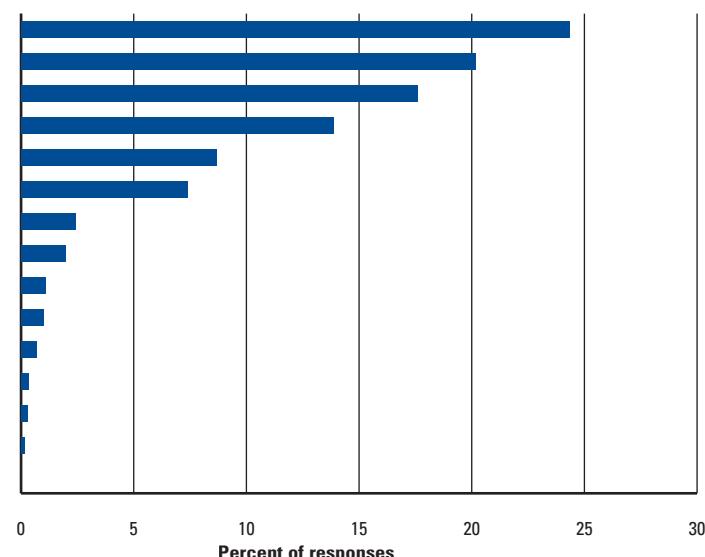
Stage of development



—○— Japan —●— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Policy instability	24.3
Tax rates.....	20.2
Government instability/coups.....	17.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.9
Tax regulations.....	8.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	7.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.4
Access to financing.....	2.0
Inadequately educated workforce	1.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.0
Poor public health.....	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Inflation.....	0.3
Corruption.....	0.1
Crime and theft.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.7	20	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	4
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.3	22	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.8	2
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.2	24	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.2	9
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	55	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	102
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	9	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.6	102
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.8	18	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.9	10	6.07 No. days to start a business*	23	87
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	78	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.8	138
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	73	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	100
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	28	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	36
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	32	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	94
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	38	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	87
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	84	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	36
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	36	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.5	141
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	51	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.4	1
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	23	6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.3	1
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.8	16			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	35			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	24			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.0	22			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	13			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.8	16			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	6.5	2			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	33			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.2	50			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	4,835.0	4			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.5	17			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	31.9	36			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	95.4	77			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-9.5	135			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.8	49			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-0.7	74			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.1	3			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	220.3	142			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	85.3	18			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	52			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	21.0	43			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	36			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.4	7			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	82.9	1			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.1	19			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	100.0	1			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.9	22			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	58.0	35			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.4	36			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	24			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	57			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.9	39			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.5	12			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.3	6			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	4			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.8	2			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.2	9			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	102			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.6	102			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	23	87			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.8	138			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	100			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	36			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	94			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	87			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	36			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.5	141			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.4	1			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.3	1			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.7	6			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	16			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	16.0	38			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.8	133			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.8	11			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	15			
7.08 Brain drain	4.6	24			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	84			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.2	37			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	29			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.8	13			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.1	46			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	47			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	72			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	36			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	15			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.3	3			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	65			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	80.0	15			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.9	17			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	12.4	43			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	4			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	7			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	6.4	1			
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.2	3			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.3	3			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.5	1			
11.05 Value chain breadth	6.3	1			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.7	1			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.5	1			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.7	9			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.7	19			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.8	1			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	11			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.9	1			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.1	16			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	32			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.8	2			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	352.9	2			

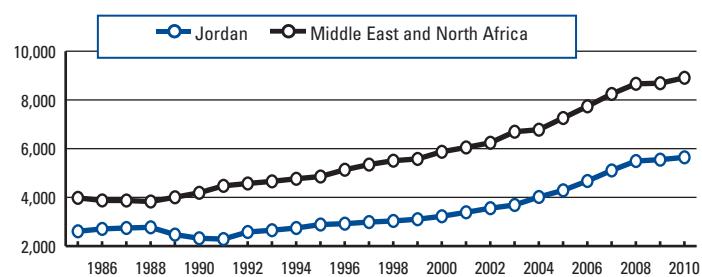
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Jordan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	6.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	27.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,500
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

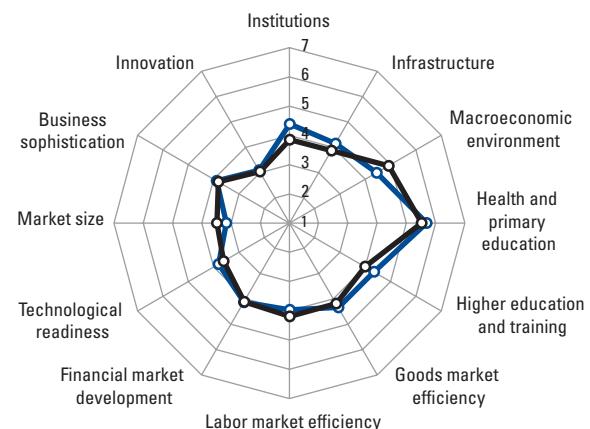
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	71	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	65.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	50.....	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	61	4.7
Institutions.....	45.....	4.4
Infrastructure.....	59.....	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	97.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	72.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	78	4.0
Higher education and training.....	59.....	4.3
Goods market efficiency.....	54.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	107.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	65.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	59.....	3.8
Market size.....	88.....	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	70	3.5
Business sophistication	68.....	3.9
Innovation.....	77.....	3.1

Stage of development



—○— Jordan —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.8
Access to financing.....	12.6
Tax rates.....	12.1
Corruption.....	10.2
Tax regulations.....	9.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	9.1
Inadequately educated workforce	7.5
Inflation.....	7.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.6
Policy instability	4.9
Government instability/coups.....	3.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.9
Crime and theft.....	0.9
Foreign currency regulations	0.7
Poor public health.....	0.4



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.2	34	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	34
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.2	40	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	60
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.9	48	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	64
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	54	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	99
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	50	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.2	39
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.4	49	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	53	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	65	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	80
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	69	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	76
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	49	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.0	103
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.6	67	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	68
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.3	64	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	58
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	80	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	55
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.6	31	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	70.5	28
1.15 Organized crime	6.2	26	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	64
1.16 Reliability of police services	5.6	29	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	81
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.3	52			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	42			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	95			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	39			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	41	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	81
2.02 Quality of roads	4.6	47	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	36
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.5	107	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	63	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	102
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.6	34	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	184.7	66	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	72
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.7	41	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	100
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.8	102	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	73
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	107.0	60	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.32	137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.4	100			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.9	91			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.0	92			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.5	71			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	60.5	109			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	46.2	76			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	59
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.4	55
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	54	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	53
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	5.6	12	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	59
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	44	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	62
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	55
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	21.5	85	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	40
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.9	74	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	60			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.5	102			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.2	68			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.7	57			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	51			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	44			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	85			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.6	52			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	56			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	103			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	34			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.7	60			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	64			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.2	99			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.2	39			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	80			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	76			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.0	103			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	68			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	58			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	55			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	70.5	28			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	64			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	81			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	81			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	36			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	102			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	72			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	100			
7.08 Brain drain	3.3	73			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.32	137			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.7	59			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.4	55			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	53			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	59			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	62			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	55			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	40			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	42			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	37			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	51			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	38.0	67			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.2	80			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.4	80			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	91			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	91			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	64			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.2	84			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	82			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	53			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	66			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	63			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	63			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	74			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	76			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	92			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	104			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	108			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	114			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	70			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	20			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

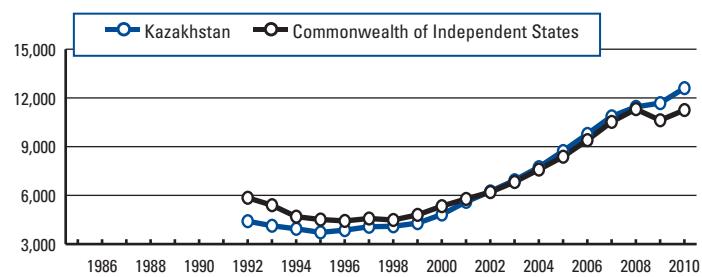
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	15.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	138.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,883
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.26

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

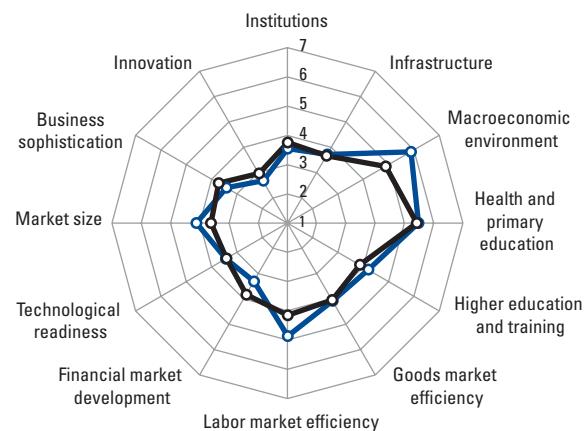


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	72	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	72.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	67.....	4.1
Basic requirements (42.9%).....	62	4.6
Institutions.....	94.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	82.....	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	18.....	5.9
Health and primary education.....	85.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (47.8%).....	76	4.0
Higher education and training.....	65.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	87.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	21.....	4.9
Financial market development.....	121.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	87.....	3.4
Market size	55.....	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.3%)	114	3.0
Business sophistication	109.....	3.4
Innovation.....	116.....	2.7

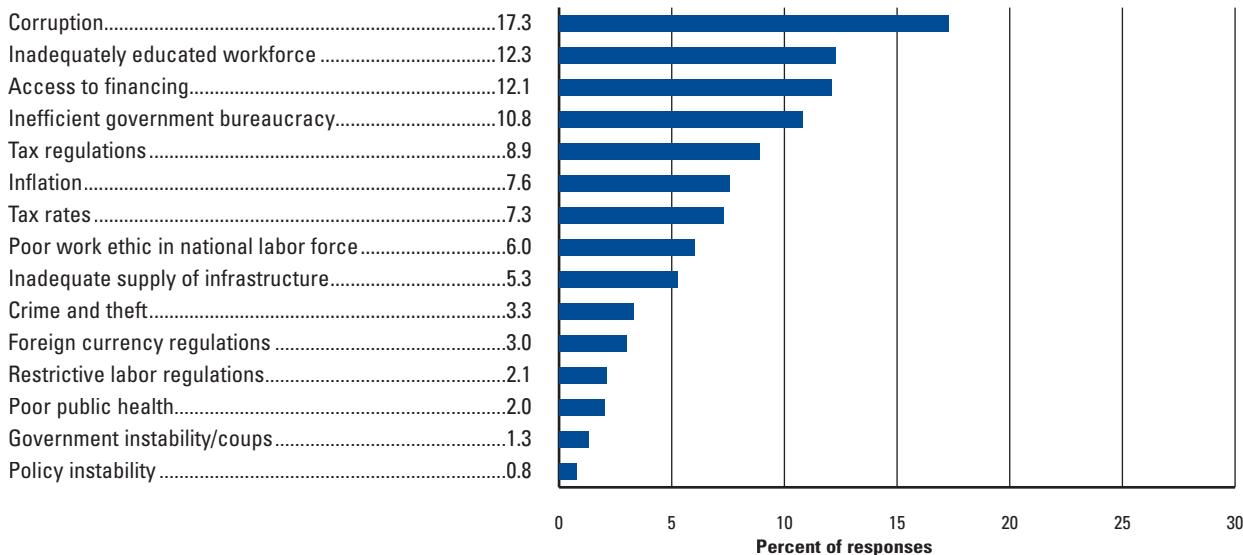
Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

Stage of development



— Kazakhstan — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	107	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	117
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	116	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	93
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	98	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	121
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.3	46	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	41
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	99	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.6	31
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	111	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	100	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.5	50	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	49
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	65	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	112
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	87	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.8	102
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.1	91	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	111
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	53	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	93
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	83	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	102
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	87	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.9	116
1.15 Organized crime	4.4	104	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	117
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.3	111	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	40
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	93			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	93			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	67			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	113			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	85			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.5	125			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.9	33			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	104			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.9	103			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	196.2	62			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.9	91			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	25.0	46			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.3	38			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.5	16			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	35.3	12			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.4	117			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	n/a	n/a			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	11.4	12			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	52.5	69			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	121			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	163.0	102			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.6	96			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	25.6	91			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	68.4	101			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	77			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.6	90			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.0	18			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.1	59			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	112			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.7	85			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	109			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.0	72			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	80			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	96			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.1	117			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	93			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.2	121			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.8	41			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.6	31			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	49			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	112			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.8	102			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	111			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	93			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	102			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.9	116			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	117			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.9	40			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	78			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	31			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	17.0	39			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	34			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9	16			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	18			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	116			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	88			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	19			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	91			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	103			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	107			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	120			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	92			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.9	131			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	112			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	103			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	113			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	100			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	34.0	77			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.3	71			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.9	74			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	56			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	47			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	124			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	105			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	85			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	129			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	115			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	108			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	84			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	85			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	101			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	101			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	121			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	107			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.9	119			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	93			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	106			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	81			

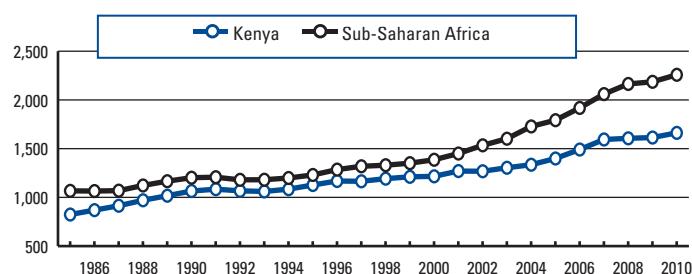
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kenya

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	40.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	809
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

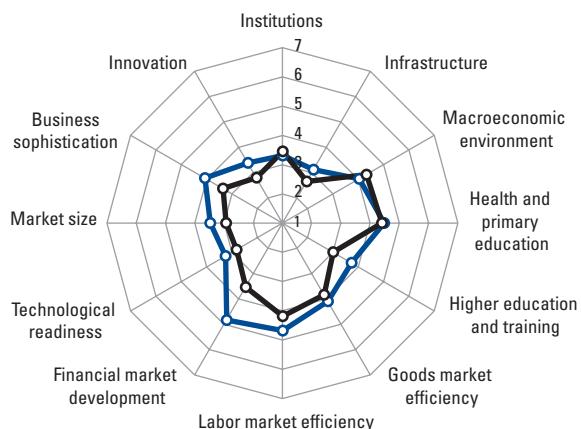
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

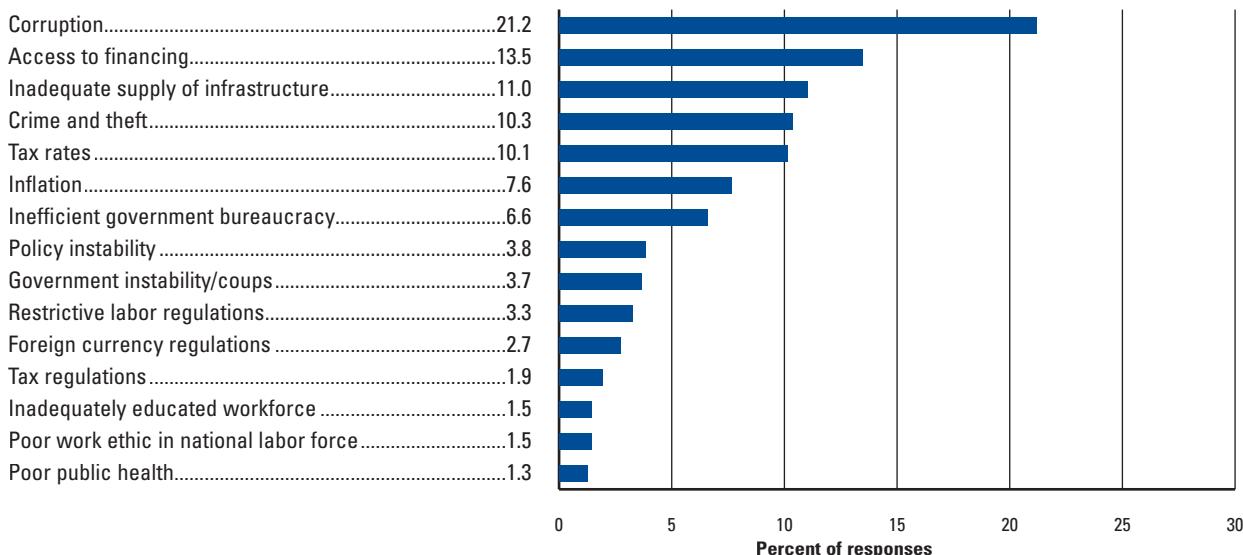
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	102	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	106.....	3.6.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	98.....	3.7.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	118	3.7
Institutions.....	114.....	3.3.....
Infrastructure.....	103.....	3.1.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	117.....	4.0.....
Health and primary education.....	118.....	4.5.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	73	4.0
Higher education and training.....	94.....	3.7.....
Goods market efficiency.....	80.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	37.....	4.7.....
Financial market development.....	26.....	4.8.....
Technological readiness.....	98.....	3.3.....
Market size.....	77.....	3.5.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	53	3.7
Business sophistication.....	59.....	4.1.....
Innovation.....	52.....	3.4.....

Stage of development



— Kenya — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	102	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	66
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.9	99	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	52
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	106	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	59
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	107	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	108
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	129	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.7	107
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	103	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	112	6.07 No. days to start a business*	33	106
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	98	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	65
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	91	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	79
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	74	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	96
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.4	76	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	63
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	105	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	75
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.0	133	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	120
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	118	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.6	74
1.15 Organized crime	3.8	127	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	60
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.2	115	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	78
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	99			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	66			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	94			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	78			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.9	81			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	71			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.4	75			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.8	90			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.9	61			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	268.5	53			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.4	105			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	125			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.6	116			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.2	111			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.7	104			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.9	71			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	9.8	111			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	50.5	95			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.2	118			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.7	125			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	31,027.8	125			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.8	127			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	305.0	126			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.3	128			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	6.3	132			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	54.8	119			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	54.9	126			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.9	67			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82.6	123			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	59.5	109			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.1	127			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.7	27			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	56			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	46			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.7	89			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	57			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	62			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.9	66			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.9	52			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	59			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.0	108			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.7	107			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	33	106			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	65			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	79			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	96			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	63			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	75			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	120			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.6	74			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	60			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	78			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	87			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	82			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	17.0	39			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.0	12			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	47	85			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	63			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	71			
7.08 Brain drain	3.7	52			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	30			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.8	56			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.4	53			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	21			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.9	15			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.3	28			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	74			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	68			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.9	72			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	60			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	60			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	21.0	94			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	136			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.5	99			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	74			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	89			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	39			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	64			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	50			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	59			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.9	47			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	66			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	60			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	69			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	72			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	47			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	53			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.8	29			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.9	49			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	63			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	64			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	87			

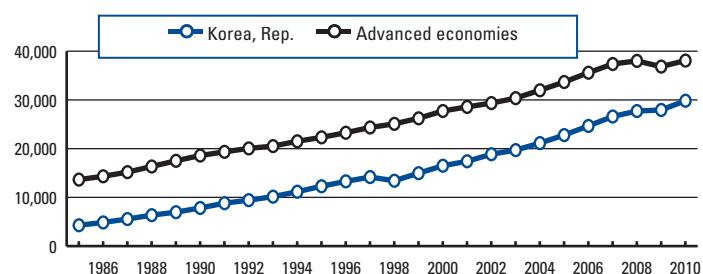
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	48.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,007.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	20,591
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.97

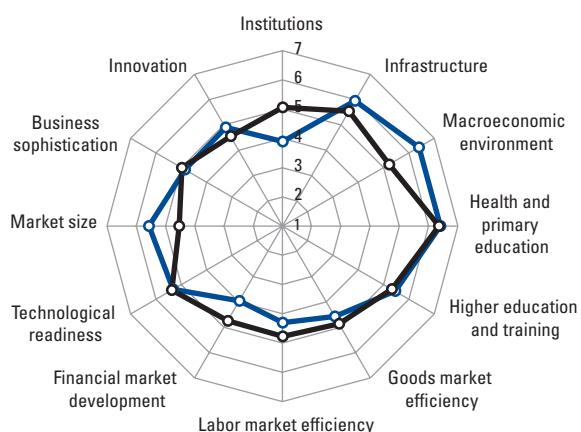
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	24	5.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	22.....	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	19.....	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	19	5.6
Institutions.....	65.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	9.....	5.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	6.....	6.4
Health and primary education.....	15.....	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	22	4.9
Higher education and training.....	17.....	5.4
Goods market efficiency.....	37.....	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	76.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	80.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	18.....	5.3
Market size	11.....	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	18	4.9
Business sophistication	25.....	4.9
Innovation.....	14.....	4.9

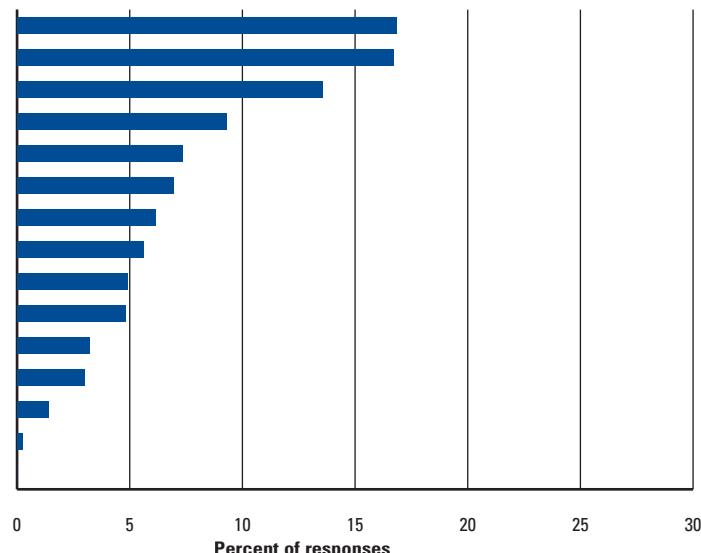
Stage of development



—○— Korea, Rep. —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	16.8
Policy instability.....	16.7
Access to financing.....	13.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.3
Tax regulations.....	7.4
Inflation.....	6.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.2
Corruption.....	5.6
Tax rates.....	4.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.8
Foreign currency regulations	3.2
Inadequately educated workforce	3.0
Government instability/coups.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	0.2
Crime and theft.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.6	53	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	15
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.1	46	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	114
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.5	58	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	41
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	111	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	91
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	49	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.8	32
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.8	69	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	94	6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	95	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	111
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	117	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	118
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	84	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	72	84
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.1	97	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.2	109
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.4	128	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	85
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	82	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	50
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	61	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.5	54
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	71	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	16
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.9	44	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	17
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	58			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	96			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	119			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	110			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	18			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.8	17			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.7	8			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	25			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.9	28			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,920.2	18			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	23			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	59.2	5			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	105.4	62			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	2.4	13			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.5	26			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	57			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.7	5			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	30.9	45			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	78.4	25			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.9	80			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	13.5	82			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	64			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	90.0	86			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	62			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.5	28			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.3	17			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.0	22			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.8	11			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	97.2	38			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	98.1	1			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.9	55			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.2	12			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.5	50			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.2	10			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.6	39			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	41			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	15			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	114			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	41			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	91			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	29.8	32			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	14	58			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	111			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	118			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	72	84			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.2	109			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	85			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	50			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	51.5	54			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	16			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	17			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.2	140			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	50			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	115			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	91	118			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	15			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.8	41			
7.08 Brain drain	4.8	18			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	89			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.2	90			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	62			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	64			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.0	127			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	100			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	99			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	77			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	24			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	8			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.5	86			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	83.7	10			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.6	4			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	9.9	48			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	12			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.2	5			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	25			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	27			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.3	28			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.3	17			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.0	19			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.9	15			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.2	23			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.9	32			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	79			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.3	20			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.8	25			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.8	11			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	25			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	31			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	23			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	240.6	5			

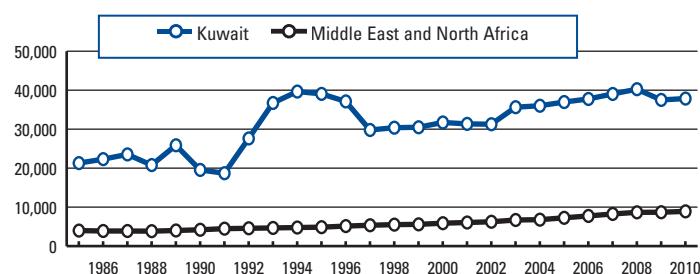
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Kuwait

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	131.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	36,412
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.19

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	34	4.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	35.....	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	39.....	4.5
Basic requirements (51.7%).....	34	5.2
Institutions.....	47.....	4.4
Infrastructure.....	50.....	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	2.....	6.6
Health and primary education.....	77.....	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (38.1%).....	67	4.1
Higher education and training.....	91.....	3.8
Goods market efficiency.....	53.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	62.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	59.....	4.2
Technological readiness.....	65.....	3.7
Market size	61.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.2%)	66	3.5
Business sophistication	62.....	4.0
Innovation.....	84.....	3.0

Stage of development



—●— Kuwait —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	21.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	17.1
Access to financing.....	11.3
Corruption.....	10.3
Policy instability	9.6
Inadequately educated workforce	7.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	7.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force	6.7
Government instability/coups	4.0
Foreign currency regulations	2.4
Crime and theft.....	1.1
Inflation.....	0.8
Poor public health.....	0.4
Tax rates	0.4
Tax regulations	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

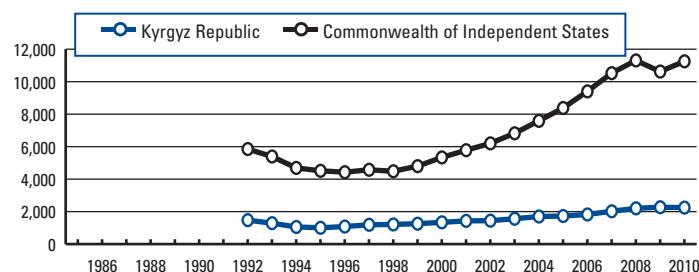
INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.0	43	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	80
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.9	51	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	67
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.6	54	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	80
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.3	47	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.7	2
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	53	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.5	9
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.1	32	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	57	6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	58	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	71
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	118	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	25
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	48	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.4	54
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	50	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.1	135
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.7	113	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	133
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	59	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	70
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	22	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.9	115
1.15 Organized crime	6.2	30	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	57
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.0	41	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	71
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	48			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	67			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	132			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	100			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	49			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.0	36			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	65			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.4	78			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	218.9	58			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.0	65			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.7	61			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	160.8	9			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	17.5	2			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	40.4	9			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.1	75			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	0.5	2			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	10.5	9			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	76.2	29			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	63			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	35.0	60			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	42			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.2	46			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.1	35			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.4	90			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.6	106			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.9	63			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	18.9	91			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	108			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.5	94			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	99			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.2	65			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	86			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	102			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	80			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	67			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	80			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.7	2			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	15.5	9			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	71			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	25			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.4	54			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.1	135			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	133			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	70			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.9	115			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	57			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	71			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.7	42			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	22			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	72			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	78	105			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	73			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	93			
7.08 Brain drain	4.2	36			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.55	119			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	53			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.6	45			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.9	48			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.5	29			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	25			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	58			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	83			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.2	58			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.4	39			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.4	135			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	38.3	66			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.7	93			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	3.7	71			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	68			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	51			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	31			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	75			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	71			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	68			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	96			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.5	28			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	75			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	62			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.3	30			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	90			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	75			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	115			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	105			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	97			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	65			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	4.5	35			

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	5.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	864
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

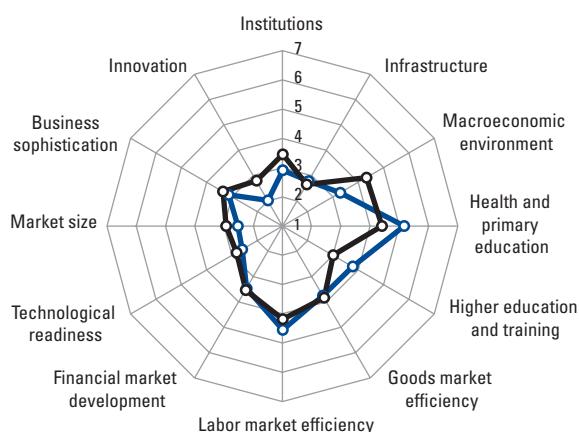


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	126	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	121.....	3.5.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	123.....	3.4.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	131	3.5
Institutions.....	136.....	2.9.....
Infrastructure.....	114.....	2.8.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	141.....	3.3.....
Health and primary education.....	104.....	5.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	115	3.4
Higher education and training.....	92.....	3.8.....
Goods market efficiency.....	119.....	3.7.....
Labor market efficiency.....	53.....	4.5.....
Financial market development.....	113.....	3.5.....
Technological readiness.....	131.....	2.6.....
Market size.....	118.....	2.5.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	138	2.6
Business sophistication	127.....	3.1.....
Innovation.....	141.....	2.0.....

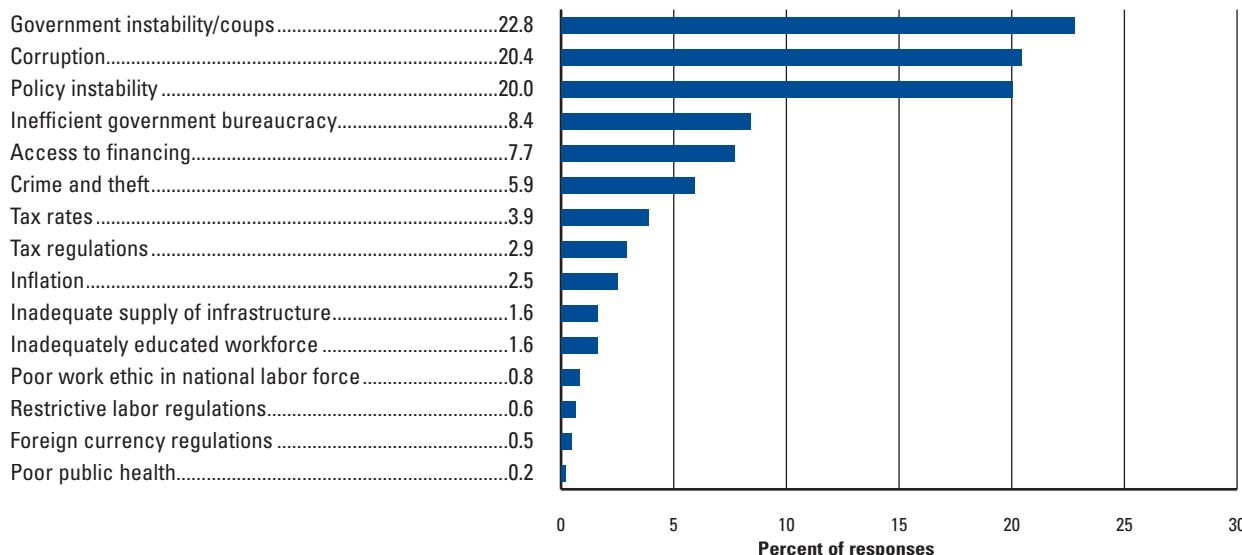
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Stage of development



— Kyrgyz Republic — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Kyrgyz Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.4	139	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	127
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.0	138	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	122
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	133	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	132
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	122	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	82
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	140	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	57.2	121
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.9	135	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	133	6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	123	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	124
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	84	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	130
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.6	132	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	107
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.5	131	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.3	132
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.3	67	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	134
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.2	95	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	134
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	78	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	90.5	8
1.15 Organized crime	4.4	105	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	128
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.8	128	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	84
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	139			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	131			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	92			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.8	141			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.7	12			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	93			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.8	116			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.7	61			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.5	142			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.0	136			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	36.9	103			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.1	113			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	9.4	97			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.9	81			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.1	110			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.4	87			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.8	118			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	27.4	135			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	63.0	112			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.9	122			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.9	81			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	7.1	78			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	118			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	159.0	101			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	85			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	32.1	102			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.1	103			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.4	89			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	83.5	120			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.1	77			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	50.8	48			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	95			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.5	93			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.0	132			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	101			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	124			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.1	130			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	127			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	122			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	132			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	82			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	57.2	121			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	124			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	130			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	107			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.3	132			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.2	134			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	134			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	90.5	8			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	128			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	84			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	69			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	3			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	18.0	44			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.9	14			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.8	9			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	106			
7.08 Brain drain	2.0	137			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.72	90			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.2	133			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.8	135			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.1	131			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.9	131			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	136			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	125			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	134			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.5	138			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.6	138			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.0	141			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	20.0	96			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	114			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	126			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	118			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	117			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	118			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	93			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	129			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	130			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.5	134			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	127			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.4	133			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	97			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	115			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.0	139			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.0	139			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	1.8	141			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.0	141			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	136			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	133			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

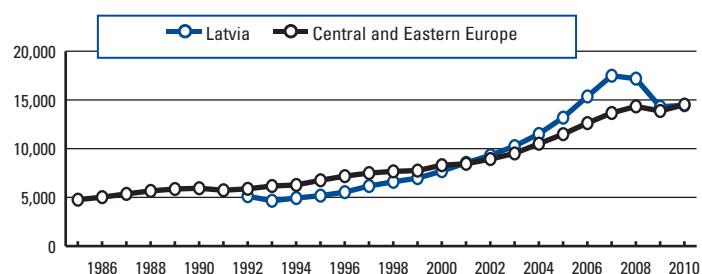
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Latvia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	24.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,695
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

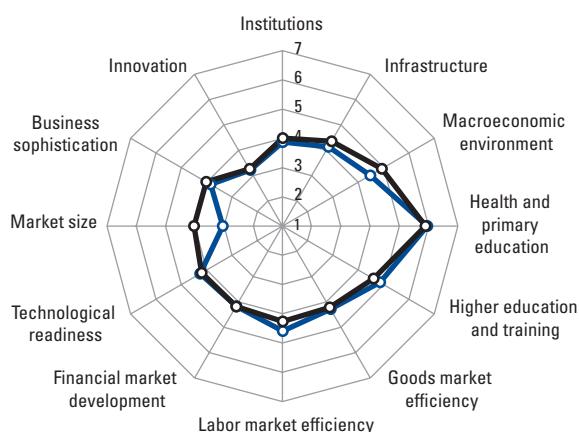


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	64	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	70.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	68.....	4.1
Basic requirements (35.8%).....	66	4.6
Institutions.....	66.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	61.....	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	93.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	49.....	5.9
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	54	4.2
Higher education and training.....	34.....	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	60.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	47.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	60.....	4.2
Technological readiness.....	46.....	4.3
Market size.....	95.....	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.2%)	64	3.5
Business sophistication	71.....	3.8
Innovation.....	59.....	3.2

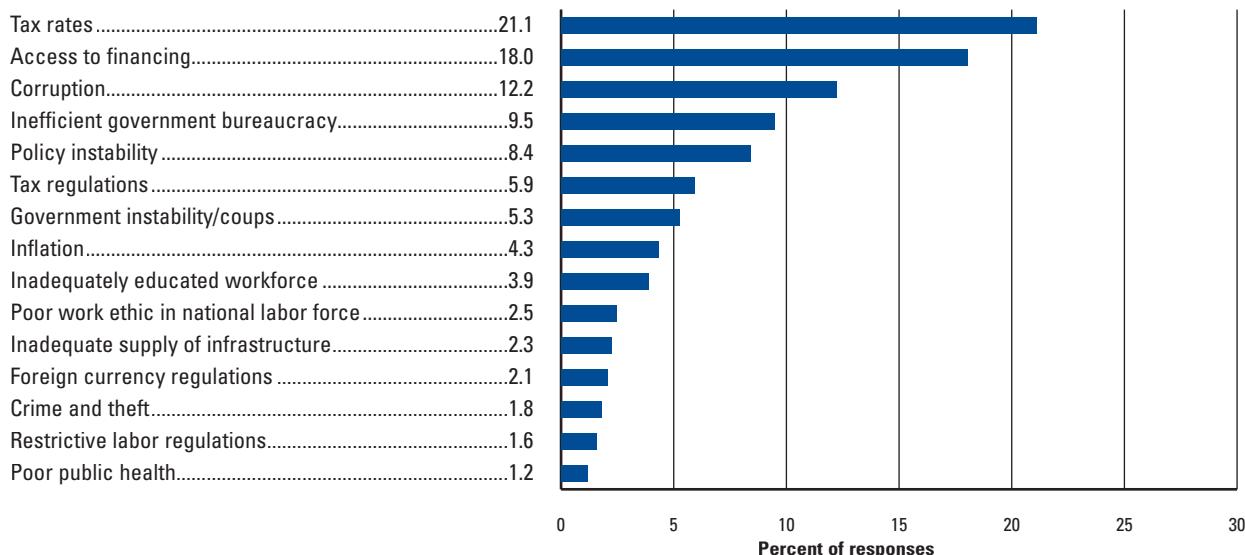
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Stage of development



—●— Latvia —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	74	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	81
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.6	65	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	59
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.3	70	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	72
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	92	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	111
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.2	60	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.5	66
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.8	67	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	70	6.07 No. days to start a business*	16	68
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	106	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	81
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	68	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	43
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	104	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	99	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	67
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	89	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	101
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	49	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	69
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	50	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.6	46
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	58	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	84
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.2	72	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	75
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	74			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	70			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	85			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	85			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	61			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.1	101			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.9	36			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	51			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.2	54			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	75.8	86			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.9	66			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.6	51			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	102.4	67			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.9	127			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.2	47			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-1.2	85			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.7	98			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.9	73			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	51.3	70			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	68			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	45.0	66			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	54			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	96			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	7.0	43			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.1	73			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	46			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.8	71			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.0	36			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	69.2	20			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.7	70			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.4	49			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	67			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.3	34			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.2	63			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	64			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	81			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	59			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	72			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	111			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.5	66			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	16	68			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	81			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	43			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	67			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	101			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	69			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.6	46			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	84			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	75			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	66			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	60			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	43.0	114			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	52			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	26			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	78			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	89			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	28			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	81			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	68			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.9	104			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	81			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	55			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	115			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	71			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	69			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	94			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	93			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	68.4	31			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.3	35			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	21.3	31			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	97			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.8	86			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	120			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	56			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	94			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	43			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	69			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	87			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.6	70			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	70			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	71			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	43			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	56			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	67			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	57			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	87			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	96			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.4	52			

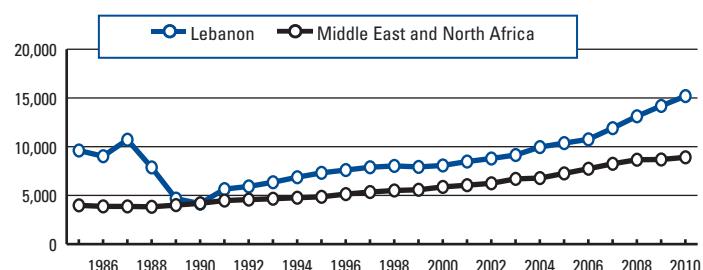
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lebanon

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	39.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,044
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

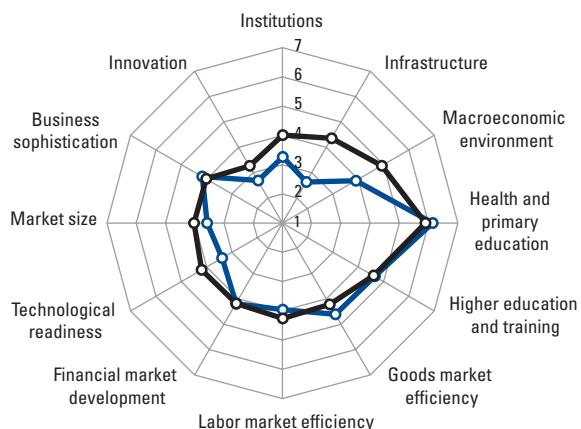


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	89	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	92.....	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (37.4%).....	109	4.0
Institutions.....	115.....	3.3
Infrastructure.....	121.....	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	125.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	35.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	64	4.1
Higher education and training.....	49.....	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	35.....	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	110.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	58.....	4.2
Technological readiness.....	89.....	3.4
Market size.....	71.....	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (12.6%).....	78	3.4
Business sophistication.....	51.....	4.2
Innovation.....	115.....	2.7

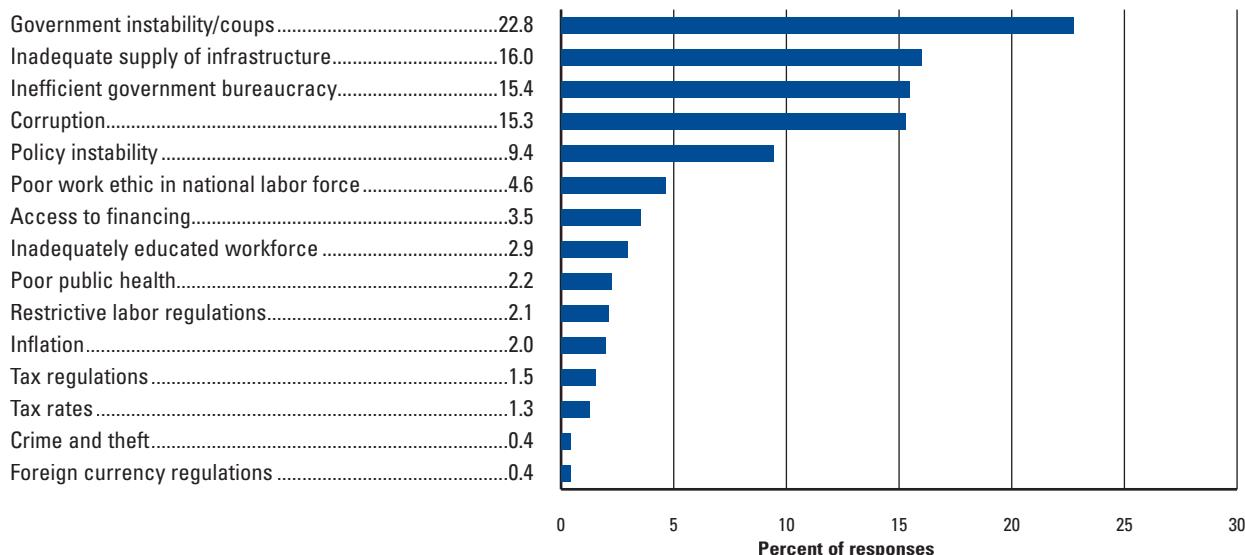
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Stage of development



— Lebanon — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.5	57	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	28
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	112	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.8	55
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	119	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	119
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.5	140	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.3	21
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	130	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.2	35
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.5	127	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	137	6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.2	128	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	103
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	92	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	66
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	105	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.7	80
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.5	132	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	102
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	95	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	67
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.8	137	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	108
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	74	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.4	10
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	63	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	45
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.4	109	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	28
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	128			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	68			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	109			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	76			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	135			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	115			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.0	122			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.3	62			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	43			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	156.8	70			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.3	141			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.0	58			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	68.0	108			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.2	120			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.0	71			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.5	84			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.1	11			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	136.7	139			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	34.3	99			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	56			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	15.0	35			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	59			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.1	56			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.2	81			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.6	13			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.1	94			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.1	83			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	52.5	44			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.1	12			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.7	6			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.3	18			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	85			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	54			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	98			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	28			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.8	55			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	119			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.3	21			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.2	35			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	103			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	66			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.7	80			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	102			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	67			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	108			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	88.4	10			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	45			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	28			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	59			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	19			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	25.0	68			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	54			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	62			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	99			
7.08 Brain drain	2.4	123			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.33	136			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.3	34			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	33			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.7	113			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.4	33			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	60			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	9			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	55			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	79			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	68			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	112			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	31.0	79			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.7	73			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.6	98			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	75			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	71			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	26			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	54			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	90			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.5	26			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.2	33			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	11			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.4	81			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.6	41			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.8	131			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	106			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.4	127			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	113			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	111			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.3	141			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	30			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.9	57			

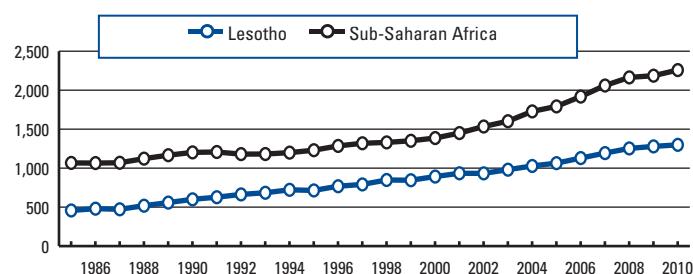
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lesotho

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	837
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

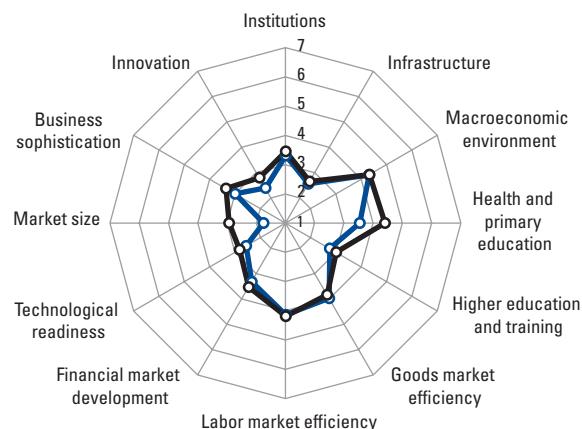
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

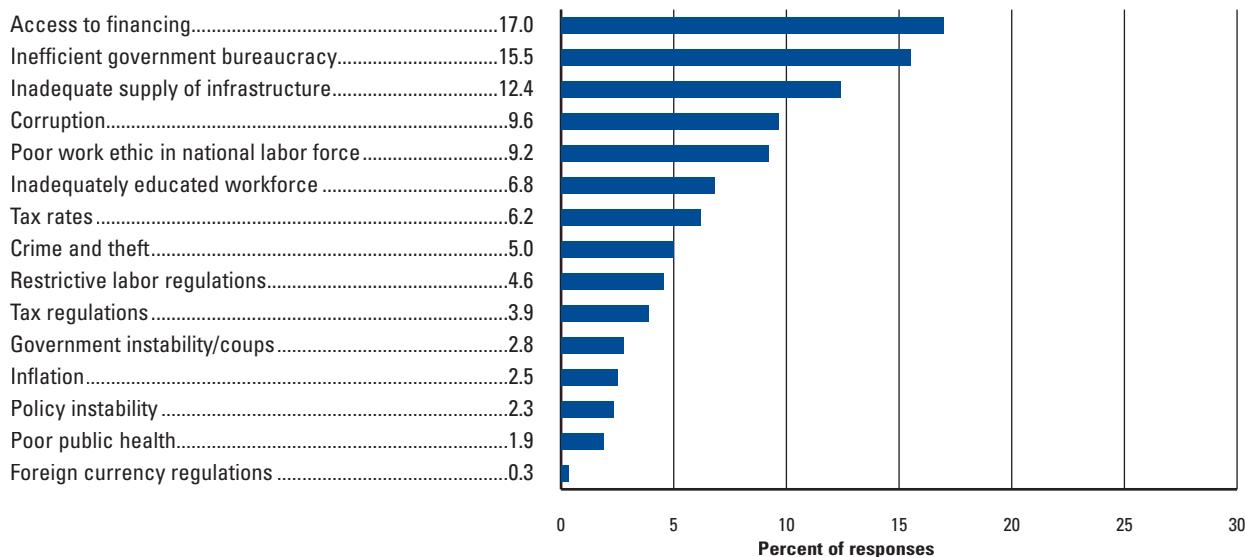
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	135	3.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	128.....	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	107.....	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	134	3.4
Institutions.....	113.....	3.3
Infrastructure.....	124.....	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	107.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	135.....	3.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	135	3.1
Higher education and training.....	130.....	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	95.....	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	86.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	120.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	133.....	2.6
Market size	136.....	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	133	2.7
Business sophistication	133.....	3.0
Innovation.....	131.....	2.4

Stage of development



— Lesotho — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.4	113	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	108
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.8	101	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	113
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	92	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	109
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	80	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	95
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.4	101	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	19.6	12
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	107	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	127	6.07 No. days to start a business*	40	116
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	91	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	132
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	87	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	119
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	94	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	75
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	122	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	40
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.5	123	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	92
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.6	67	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	96
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	114	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	118.6	5
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	83	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	111
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.4	110	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	121
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	129			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	102			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	76			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	97			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	121			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	114			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	121			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.3	115			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	114			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.4	141			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	0.3	142			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.9	93			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.8	121			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.2	136			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.1	129			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.3	62			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.8	70			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.5	97			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	37.7	62			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.2	88			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	2.5	141			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	634.0	137			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.3	140			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	23.6	140			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	61.0	121			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	45.4	142			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	107			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	73.1	130			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	45.0	117			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.6	129			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	91			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	112			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.9	134			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.0	136			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.7	132			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	88			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	108			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	113			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	109			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	95			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	19.6	12			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	40	116			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.0	132			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	119			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	75			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	40			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	92			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	96			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	118.6	5			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	111			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	121			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	103			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	97			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	14.0	35			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	90			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	44	82			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.7	139			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	86			
7.08 Brain drain	2.0	136			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	12			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.3	131			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	129			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.8	136			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	118			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	130			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	81			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	128			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	126			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	122			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	126			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	3.9	129			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	133			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	140			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.6	137			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	136			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.5	139			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.3	138			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	103			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	126			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	127			
11.06 Control of international distribution	2.8	139			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.5	131			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	131			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	98			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.1	136			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	130			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	114			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	122			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	123			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	135			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

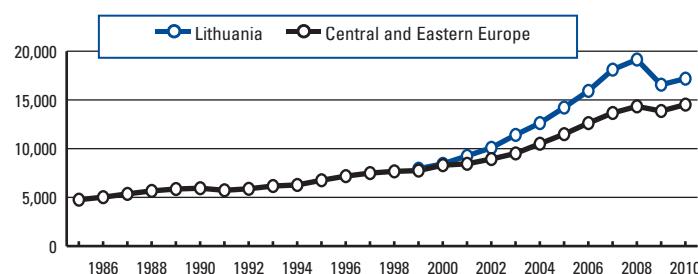
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Lithuania

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	36.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,044
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

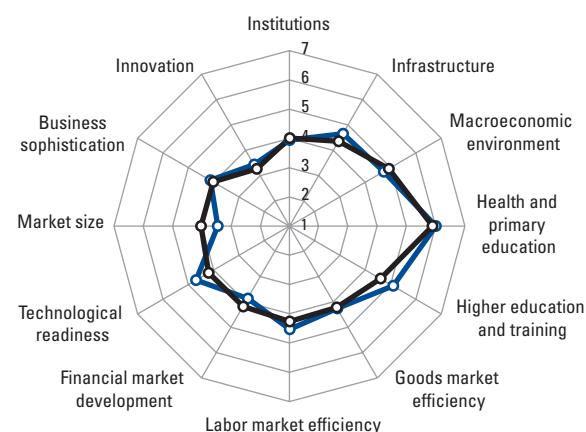
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	44	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	47.....	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	53.....	4.3
Basic requirements (34.9%).....	49	4.8
Institutions.....	62.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	43.....	4.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	73.....	4.7
Health and primary education.....	46.....	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	48	4.3
Higher education and training.....	26.....	5.1
Goods market efficiency.....	64.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	54.....	4.5
Financial market development.....	89.....	3.9
Technological readiness.....	34.....	4.7
Market size	79.....	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (15.1%)	50	3.8
Business sophistication	54.....	4.1
Innovation.....	48.....	3.4

Stage of development



— Lithuania — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	18.3
Tax regulations.....	13.1
Tax rates.....	12.8
Corruption.....	11.8
Access to financing.....	10.2
Restrictive labor regulations.....	8.3
Inadequately educated workforce	7.4
Government instability/coups.....	4.6
Policy instability	3.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.2
Inflation.....	2.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.0
Crime and theft.....	0.8
Poor public health.....	0.4



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1st pillar: Institutions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1.01 Property rights.....	4.3	64	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	64																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	73	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	108																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	76	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	99																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	110	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.8	124																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	54	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.7	67																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.4	84	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	58	6.07 No. days to start a business*	22	84																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	104	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	86																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	111	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	64																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	83	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.7	63	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.6	46	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.8	113																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	14	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	45																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	42	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	71.6	24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	41	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	33																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.2	73	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	107																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2nd pillar: Infrastructure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	40	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
2.02 Quality of roads	5.2	32	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.4	25	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	73	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	44	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	8	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.7	109	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	35.2	104	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	117	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	43	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30	62	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.1	54	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	22	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.2	11	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	56	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment						3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.6	123	7.08 Brain drain	2.5	117	3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.7	81	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	20	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1	8th pillar: Financial market development						3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.6	40	3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	38.7	64	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	77	3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.0	56	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	72	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	92	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	114	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	60	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	101	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	71.0	81	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.9	86	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	29	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	50	4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.0	32	9th pillar: Technological readiness						4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.9	75	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.7	34	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.7	38	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	76	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	53	5th pillar: Higher education and training						5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.0	32	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	33	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.3	12	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	62.1	38	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	64	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.6	30	5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.0	21	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	28.2	27	5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	66	10th pillar: Market size						5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	27	5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	46	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	81	5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	65	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	69	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	45	12th pillar: Innovation						11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	43	11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	114	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	48	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	56	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.4	37	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	37	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	57	11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	36	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	31	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	53	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	96	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	44	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	57	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	60	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.4	41
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.4	25	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	73																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	44	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.7	109	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	35.2	104	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	117																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	43	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30	62																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.1	54	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	147.2	11	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	56																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.6	123	7.08 Brain drain	2.5	117																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.7	81	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1	8th pillar: Financial market development																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.6	40	3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	38.7	64	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	77	3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.0	56	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	72	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	92	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	114	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	60	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	101	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	71.0	81	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.9	86	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	29	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	50	4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.0	32	9th pillar: Technological readiness						4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.9	75	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.7	34	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.7	38	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	76	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	53	5th pillar: Higher education and training						5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.0	32	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	33	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.3	12	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	62.1	38	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	64	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.6	30	5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.0	21	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	28.2	27	5.05 Quality of management schools	4.2	66	10th pillar: Market size						5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	27	5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	46	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	81	5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	65	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	69	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	45	12th pillar: Innovation						11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	43	11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	114	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	48	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	56	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.4	37	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	37	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	57	11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	36	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	31	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	53	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	96	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	44	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	57	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.8	60	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.4	41																																																																								
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	38.7	64	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	57.0	56	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	72																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	92																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	114																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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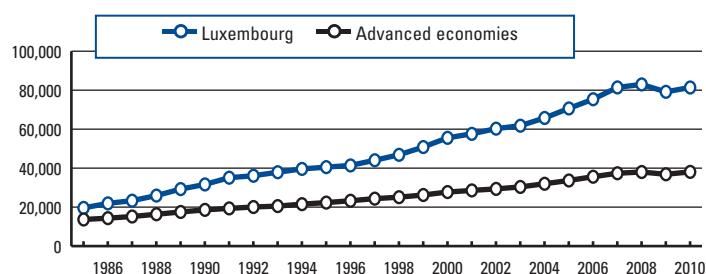
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Luxembourg

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	55.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	108,832
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

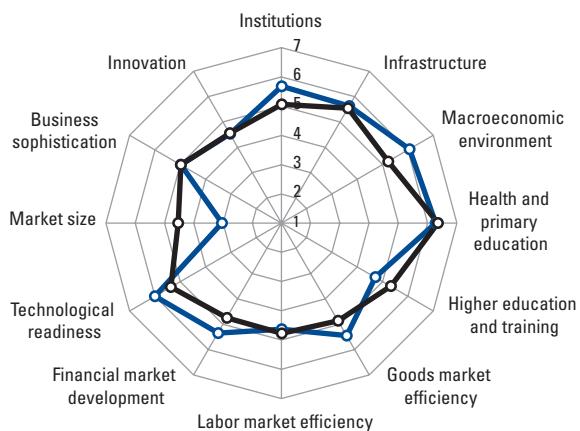


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	23	5.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	20.....	5.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	21.....	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	6	5.9
Institutions.....	8.....	5.7
Infrastructure.....	21.....	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	15.....	6.0
Health and primary education.....	25.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	23	4.9
Higher education and training.....	40.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	2.....	5.4
Labor market efficiency.....	41.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	8.....	5.3
Technological readiness.....	9.....	6.0
Market size96.....	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	20	4.8
Business sophistication	21.....	5.0
Innovation.....	21.....	4.5

240

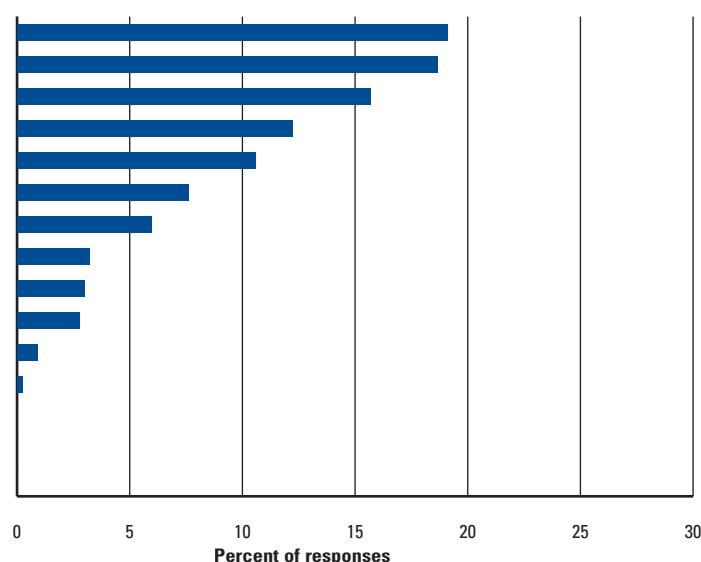
Stage of development



— Luxembourg — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	19.1
Inadequately educated workforce	18.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.7
Inflation.....	12.2
Access to financing.....	10.6
Tax rates.....	7.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.0
Foreign currency regulations	3.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.0
Tax regulations	2.8
Policy instability	0.9
Crime and theft.....	0.2
Corruption.....	0.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.3	4	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	41
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.9	5	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.8	18
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.1	7	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.9	20
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.6	6	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.1	8
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	7	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	21.1	13
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.1	14	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	17	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.5	16	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	11
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	40	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	6
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	12	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.4	5	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.5	1
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.7	9	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	6.0	4
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	25	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	9
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	12	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	113.3	6
1.15 Organized crime	6.7	5	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	21
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	22	6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.1	3
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.2	10			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.7	19			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	16			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.9	27			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	16	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	10
2.02 Quality of roads	5.9	12	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	110
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.1	16	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	56.0	131
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	34	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	108
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.8	30	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	52	89
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	21.9	117	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	51
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	21	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	26
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.7	10	7.08 Brain drain	5.0	16
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	143.3	16	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	60
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.7	38	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	2
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.1	41	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	6
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	27
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.7	6	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.4	9
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	16.6	19	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.1	11
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.5	7	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	23
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	6
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.7	7			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	9.2	27			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	14			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.5	1			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.1	19			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.7	30			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.7	44			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.0	44			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.0	109			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.5	35			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.4	47			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	58			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.8	22			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.1	25			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.3	7			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	41			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.8	18			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	20			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	5.1	8			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	21.1	13			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	11			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	6			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.5	1			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	6.0	4			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.5	9			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	113.3	6			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	21			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.1	3			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.5	10			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	110			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	56.0	131			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	108			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	52	89			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	51			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	26			
7.08 Brain drain	5.0	16			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	60			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	2			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	6			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	27			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.4	9			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.1	11			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	23			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	6			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	19			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	24			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	13			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	90.6	4			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	32.8	8			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	78.8	12			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	111			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	58			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	83			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.4	20			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.7	22			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.7	13			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.0	20			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	60			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.7	12			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.3	20			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	27			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.5	16			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	29			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.6	16			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	18			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.7	7			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	81			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	62.0	21			

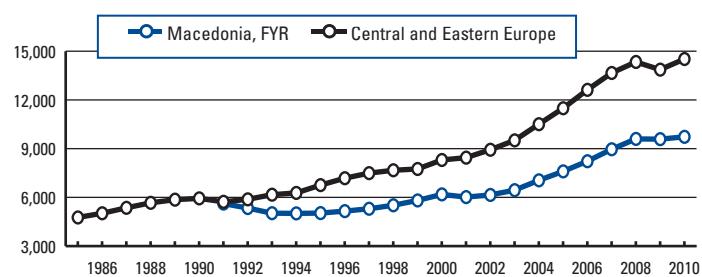
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,431
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

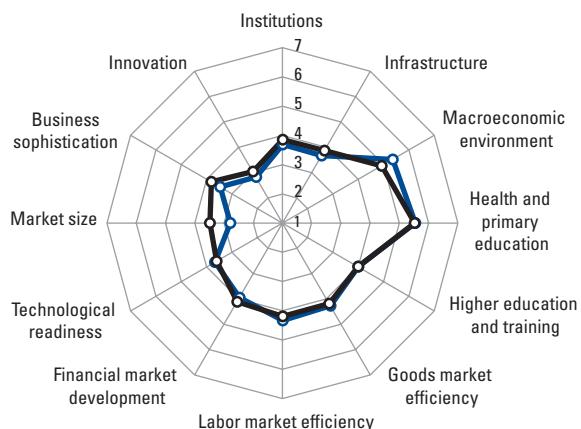
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

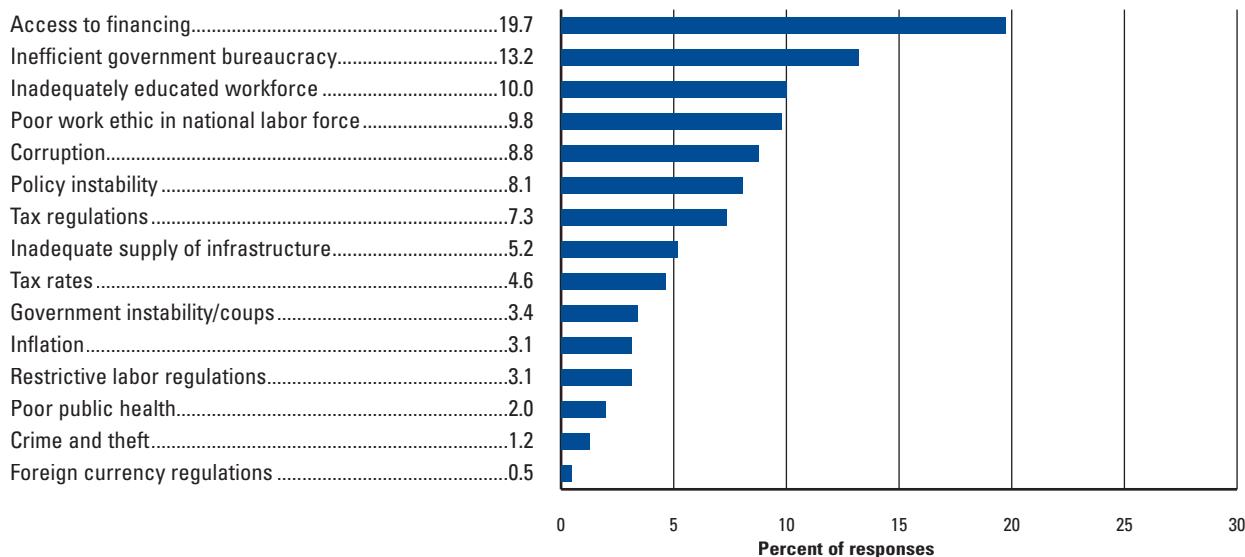
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	79	4.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	79.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	84.....	3.9.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	69	4.6
Institutions.....	81.....	3.7.....
Infrastructure.....	86.....	3.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	37.....	5.3.....
Health and primary education.....	80.....	5.5.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	87	3.8
Higher education and training.....	80.....	4.0.....
Goods market efficiency.....	63.....	4.3.....
Labor market efficiency.....	72.....	4.3.....
Financial market development.....	82.....	3.9.....
Technological readiness.....	67.....	3.7.....
Market size.....	107.....	2.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	104	3.1
Business sophistication	105.....	3.5.....
Innovation.....	105.....	2.8.....

Stage of development



— Macedonia, FYR — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Macedonia, FYR

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	101	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	110
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	89	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	92
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.6	57	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	96
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.8	66	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	51
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	58	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	10.6	3
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	105	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	73	6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.1	74	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	52
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	77	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	85
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	99	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.3	66
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	102	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.6	127
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	92	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.7	119
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.5	72	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	61
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	67	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	68.6	30
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	96	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	70
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.2	74	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	123
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	95			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	81			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	113			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	109			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	88			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.1	102			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.1	87			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	70			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.1	133			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	8.5	133			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.0	61			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.0	64			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.5	65			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	49			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.1	57			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.4	13			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	24.8	33			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	43.3	79			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	72			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	23.0	49			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	52			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.8	53			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.4	59			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	81			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	85.8	115			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	83.7	78			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	40.4	58			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.6	75			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	75			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	100			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.8	46			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	108			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.2	124			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.2	110			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	92			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	96			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.7	51			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	10.6	3			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	52			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	85			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.3	66			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.6	127			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	119			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	61			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	68.6	30			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	70			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	123			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	93			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	9			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	14.0	35			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	41			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	54			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	126			
7.08 Brain drain	2.1	133			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.69	96			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.5	127			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.4	118			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	83			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	96			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	65			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	83			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	60			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	89			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	121			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	113			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	51.9	46			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	12.5	44			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	8.7	53			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	107			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	102			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	90			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	91			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	101			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	125			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.4	81			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	86			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	99			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	105			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	109			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	86			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	86			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	109			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	92			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	110			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	114			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

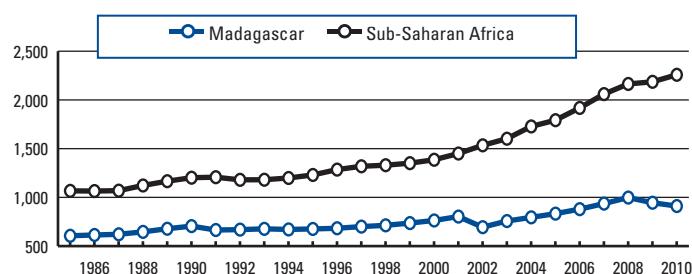
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Madagascar

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	20.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	392
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

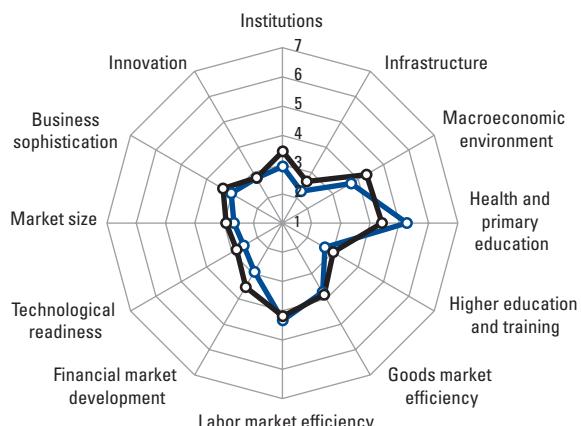


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	130	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	124.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	121.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	128	3.5
Institutions.....	133.....	2.9
Infrastructure.....	133.....	2.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	134.....	3.7
Health and primary education.....	102.....	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	131	3.1
Higher education and training.....	133.....	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	122.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	74.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	134.....	2.9
Technological readiness.....	136.....	2.5
Market size.....	113.....	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	123	2.9
Business sophistication.....	132.....	3.0
Innovation.....	109.....	2.8

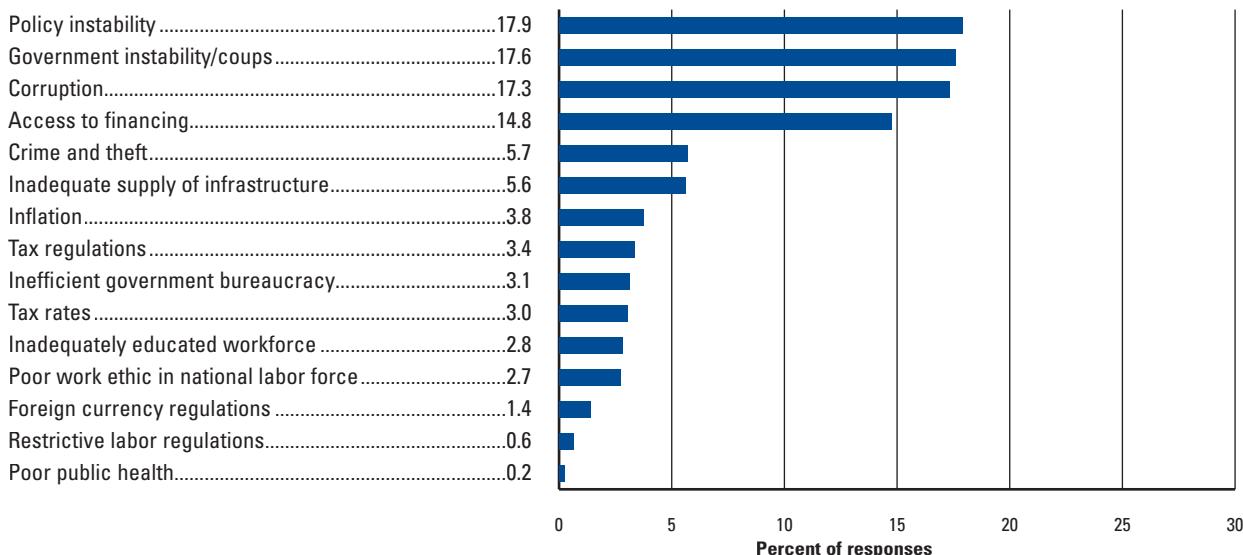
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Stage of development



— Madagascar — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Madagascar

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.8	131	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	112
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.1	137	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	106
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	114	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	128
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.6	139	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	98
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	125	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.7	64
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.3	131	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	93	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.2	127	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	123
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	99	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	94
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	127	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.0	90
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.8	115	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	124
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.2	136	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	116
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	103	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	115
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	124	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.6	59
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	114	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	101
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.5	136	6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	140
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	133			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.2	137			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	87			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.3	129			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	126			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	122			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.6	105			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	119			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.4	120			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	41.7	101			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.3	124			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.8	131			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	39.8	131			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.1	33			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.4	118			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.0	123			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	38.5	138			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	35.0	50			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	18.1	136			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.4	128			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	3,355.9	114			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	105			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	261.0	117			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	81			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	40.5	108			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	60.8	117			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	120			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.5	18			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	31.5	127			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.6	131			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	118			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.5	92			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	103			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.4	132			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.0	123			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	115			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	112			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	106			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	128			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	98			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.7	64			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	123			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	94			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.0	90			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	124			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.7	116			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	115			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	49.6	59			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	101			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	1.8	140			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	83			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	72			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	56.0	131			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	27			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30	62			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	110			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	114			
7.08 Brain drain	2.8	104			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	6			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.5	129			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.0	133			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.0	133			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	66			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	72			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	97			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.4	137			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	130			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	131			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	119			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	1.7	137			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	131			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	121			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	104			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	122			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	101			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	122			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.3	136			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	114			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	130			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	136			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.4	134			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	133			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	122			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	113			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	116			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	111			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	100			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	101			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.4	46			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

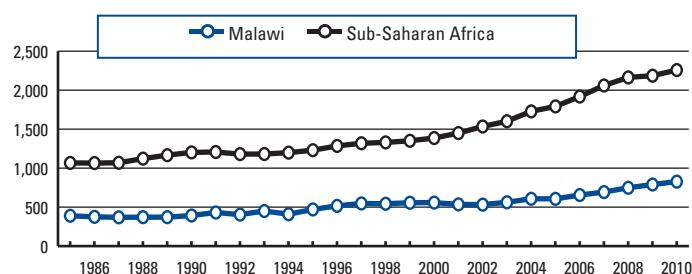
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malawi

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	15.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	322
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

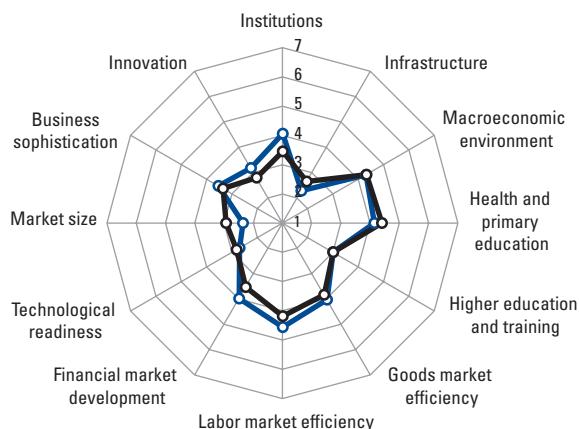
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

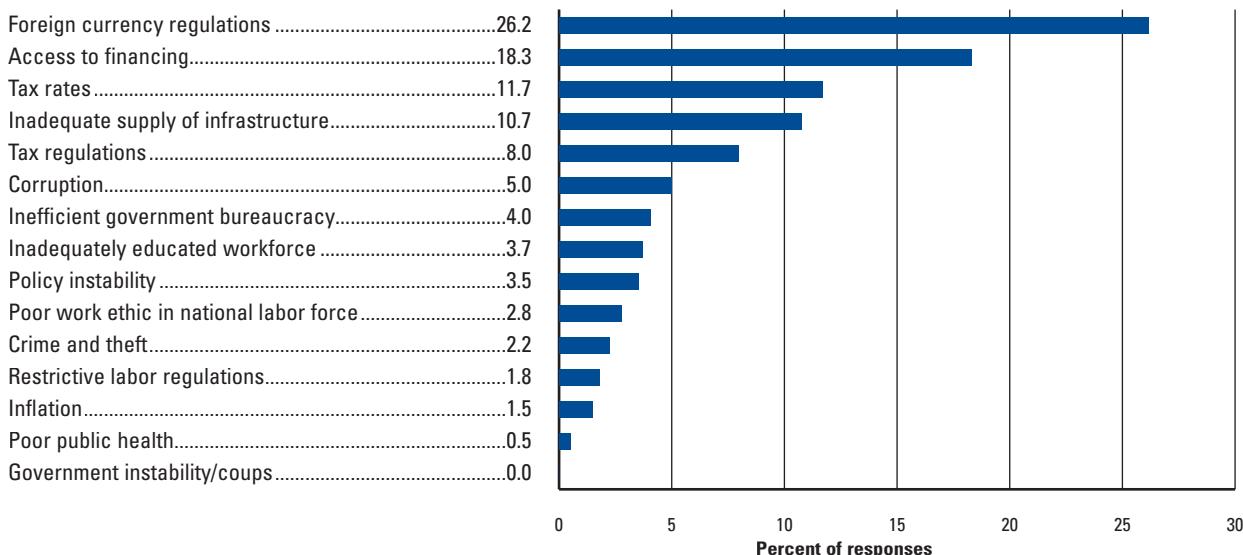
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	117	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	125.....	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	119.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	120	3.7
Institutions.....	56.....	4.1
Infrastructure.....	131.....	2.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	108.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	128.....	4.1
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	116	3.4
Higher education and training.....	123.....	3.0
Goods market efficiency.....	91.....	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	51.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	77.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	124.....	2.7
Market size.....	125.....	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	85	3.4
Business sophistication.....	97.....	3.5
Innovation.....	65.....	3.2

Stage of development



— Malawi — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.0	81	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	101
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.8	53	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	109
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	62	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	65
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	59	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	97
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	84	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.1	22
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.3	52	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	63	6.07 No. days to start a business*	39	114
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	54	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	68
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	63	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	102
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.1	50	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	101
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	45	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	65
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	71	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	84
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	65	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	90
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	86	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	37.6	94
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	64	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	49
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.2	70	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	120
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	59			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	55			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	54			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	55			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	111			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.7	80			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.4	77			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.6	102			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.3	123			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	7.1	136			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.9	130			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.1	128			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	20.4	140			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.1	32			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	28.8	30			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	112			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	21.0	133			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	42.9	83			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.8	129			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.2	139			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	33,363.4	128			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	2.8	139			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	304.0	125			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.3	141			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	11.0	134			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	68.8	126			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	53.8	127			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	115			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.8	88			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	29.5	131			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	0.5	140			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.1	47			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	73			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	81			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	123			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	94			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	71			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	101			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	109			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	65			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	97			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.1	22			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	39	114			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	68			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	102			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	101			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	65			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	84			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	90			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	37.6	94			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	49			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	120			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	72			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	27			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	35			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	84	108			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	77			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.6	47			
7.08 Brain drain	3.3	71			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.96	8			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	99			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	92			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	58			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	117			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	131			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	52			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	90			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	111			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	104			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	95			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	2.3	135			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	129			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	139			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	125			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	129			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	102			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	95			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	66			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	122			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	104			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	72			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.8	123			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.9	126			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	46			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	81			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	66			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	65			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	64			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	73			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	73			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

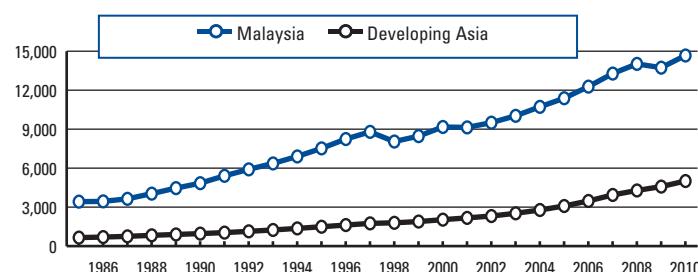
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malaysia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	27.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	238.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,423
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.56

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	21	5.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	26.....	4.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	24.....	4.9.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	25	5.5
Institutions.....	30.....	4.9.....
Infrastructure.....	26.....	5.2.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	29.....	5.5.....
Health and primary education.....	33.....	6.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	20	4.9
Higher education and training.....	38.....	4.8.....
Goods market efficiency.....	15.....	5.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	20.....	4.9.....
Financial market development.....	3.....	5.5.....
Technological readiness.....	44.....	4.3.....
Market size.....	29.....	4.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	22	4.7
Business sophistication	20.....	5.0.....
Innovation.....	24.....	4.3.....

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Stage of development



— Malaysia — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.9
Access to financing.....	10.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	10.4
Corruption.....	9.6
Inadequately educated workforce	8.7
Policy instability	8.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	7.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.4
Inflation.....	5.8
Foreign currency regulations	5.5
Crime and theft.....	4.1
Tax rates	4.0
Government instability/coups.....	2.9
Tax regulations	2.9
Poor public health.....	0.9



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.3	28	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	26
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.9	31	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	14
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.4	40	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.8	25
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.3	25	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.5	16
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	43	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.7	49
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.7	43	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	24	6.07 No. days to start a business*	17	70
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.6	12	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.2	4
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.4	8	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	44
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	17	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	78
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.9	14	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	46
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	26	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	12
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	64	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	25
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	63	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	82.7	13
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	54	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	13
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.0	39	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	19
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	34			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	25			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	9			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.3	14			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.7	4			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	23			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	18			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.0	18			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.7	15			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.0	20			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,475.8	23			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.9	38			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.1	78			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	121.3	40			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.1	96			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.1	23			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.7	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.5	15			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	54.2	98			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	73.6	34			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.3	95			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	55.9	89			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	82			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	83.0	85			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	82			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.7	37			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.6	55			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.0	21			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.1	61			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	68.7	101			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	36.5	66			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.1	14			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.0	23			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.0	27			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.2	36			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.3	18			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.2	9			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	26			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.9	14			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	25			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.5	16			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.7	49			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	17	70			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.2	4			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	44			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	78			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	46			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	12			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	25			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	82.7	13			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	13			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	19			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	15			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	28			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	30			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	75	104			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.3	4			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	20			
7.08 Brain drain	4.8	19			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	114			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.8	20			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.5	11			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.9	10			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.5	8			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.1	10			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	28			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	17			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.8	35			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	28			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	12			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	55.3	40			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	7.3	62			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	6.4	60			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	32			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	18			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	15			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	24			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.9	12			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.3	29			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.8	23			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.0	12			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.9	27			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.1	29			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.9	14			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.3	19			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.9	24			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.7	13			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.9	21			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.9	4			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	22			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	7.2	32			

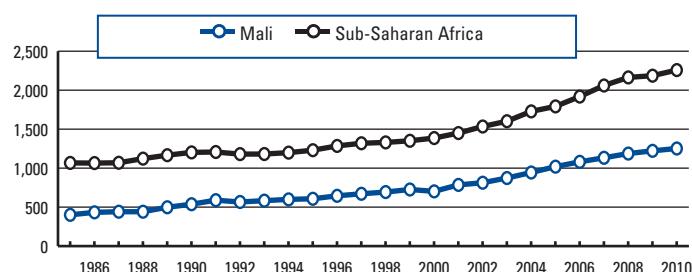
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mali

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	13.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	692
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

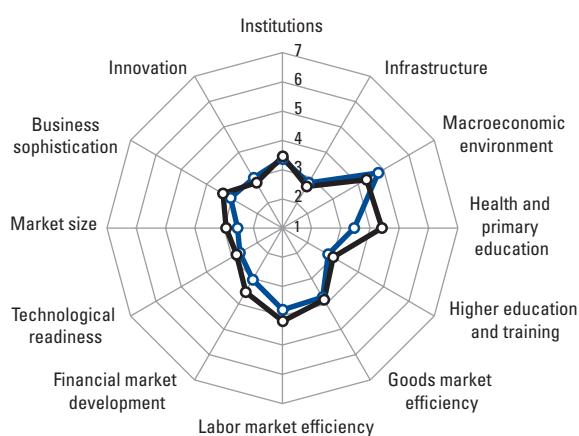


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	128	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	132.....	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	130.....	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	126	3.6
Institutions.....	108.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	113.....	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	66.....	4.8
Health and primary education.....	137.....	3.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	134	3.1
Higher education and training.....	128.....	2.8
Goods market efficiency.....	120.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	121.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	133.....	3.0
Technological readiness.....	127.....	2.7
Market size.....	117.....	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	116	3.0
Business sophistication.....	131.....	3.1
Innovation.....	87.....	3.0

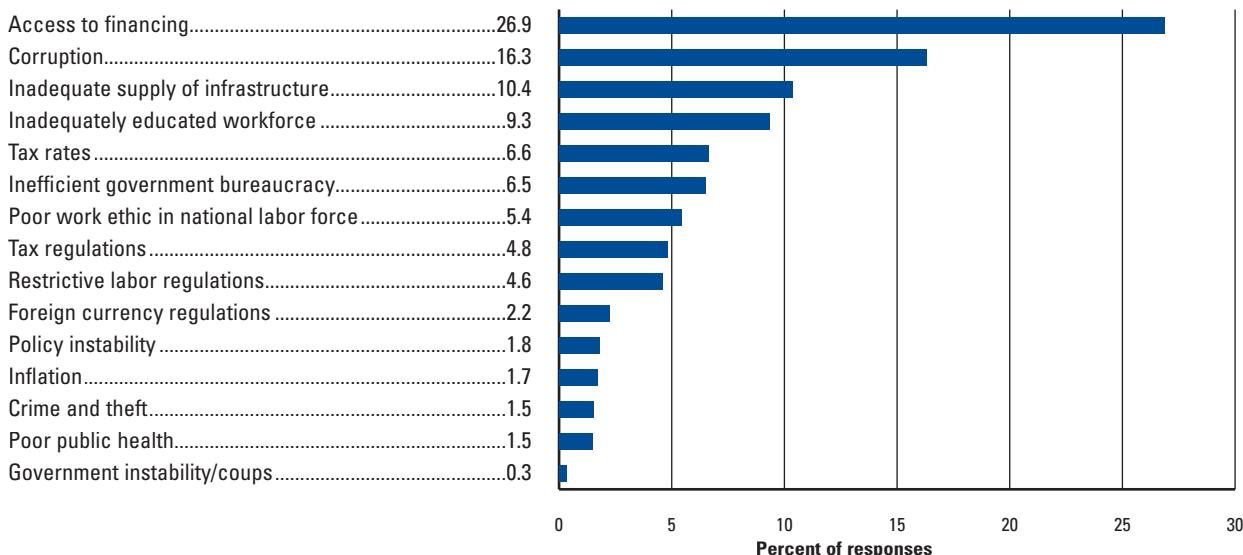
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Stage of development



— Mali — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.5	112	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	95
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.8	103	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	81
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	105	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	103
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	75	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	112
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.5	139	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	52.2	111
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	112	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	88	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.1	71	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	60
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	57	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	107
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	76	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	113
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.6	70	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.8	121
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	90	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	104
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	110	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	73
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	71	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.1	85
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	80	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	123
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.4	107	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.4	132
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	111			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	129			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	107			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	106			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	121			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	99			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	95			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.3	79			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	95			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.7	112			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	28.8	110			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.4	106			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	132			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	47.7	124			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	42			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	10.7	124			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.2	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.7	73			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	28.3	40			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	27.6	120			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.2	141			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	36,074.1	132			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	103			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	324.0	127			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	117			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	106			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	100.5	140			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	48.8	135			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	126			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	72.9	132			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.3	122			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	6.0	120			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.9	119			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.7	128			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	118			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	109			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	104			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	122			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.5	95			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	81			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.5	103			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.0	112			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	52.2	111			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	60			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	107			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	113			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.8	121			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.1	104			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	73			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.1	85			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	123			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.4	132			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	113			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	100			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	31.0	82			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	75			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31	65			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	121			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	132			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	113			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	116			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	114			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.4	117			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	106			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	116			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	119			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	128			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.9	129			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.1	118			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	112			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	104			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	2.7	133			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	135			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	128			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	117			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	119			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	82			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	127			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	110			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	127			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	114			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.2	131			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.3	137			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.4	138			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.8	130			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	105			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	64			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	90			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.3	91			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	65			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	85			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

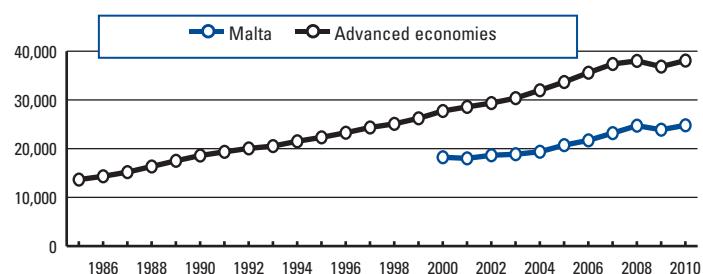
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Malta

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	19,746
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	51.....	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	50.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	52.....	4.3
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	40.....	5.1
Institutions.....	38.....	4.7
Infrastructure.....	47.....	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	51.....	5.0
Health and primary education.....	29.....	6.2
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	47.....	4.3
Higher education and training.....	37.....	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	34.....	4.6
Labor market efficiency.....	103.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	15.....	5.1
Technological readiness.....	26.....	5.1
Market size.....	127.....	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	49.....	3.8
Business sophistication	42.....	4.3
Innovation.....	51.....	3.4

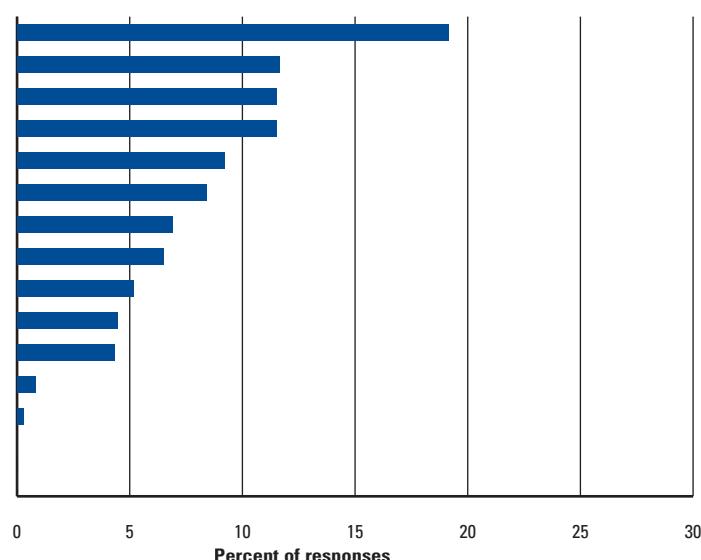
Stage of development



— Malta — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	19.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	11.7
Access to financing.....	11.5
Inflation.....	11.5
Tax rates.....	9.2
Inadequately educated workforce	8.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	6.5
Tax regulations.....	5.2
Corruption.....	4.5
Policy instability.....	4.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.8
Crime and theft.....	0.3
Foreign currency regulations	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.3	32	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.8	11
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.6	36	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	47
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.2	43	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.5	37
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.5	41	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	46
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.8	44	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	n/a	n/a
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.1	31	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	n/a	n/a
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	56	6.07 No. days to start a business*	n/a	n/a
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.7	41	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	22
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	106	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	18
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	46	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	55	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	64
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	56	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	11
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	38	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	29
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	14	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.9	20
1.15 Organized crime	6.6	9	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	69
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.2	37	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	50
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.6	40			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	10			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	74			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.1	20			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	n/a	n/a			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.9	45			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	105			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	16			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.1	19			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	61.0	92			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.9	90			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	59.4	4			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	109.3	55			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.8	74			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	15.7	100			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.0	45			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	67.0	115			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	77.6	26			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	46			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	11.0	29			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	40			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.1	39			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.9	23			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.2	16			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.3	86			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	26			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	32.2	72			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.9	18			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.0	22			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.8	32			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.0	16			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	52			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	57			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.8	11			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	47			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.5	37			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	46			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	n/a	n/a			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	n/a	n/a			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	n/a	n/a			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	22			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	18			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	64			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	11			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	29			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	74.9	20			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	69			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.7	50			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.7	41			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	96			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	n/a	n/a			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	96			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	n/a	n/a			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	64			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.4	61			
7.08 Brain drain	4.1	40			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.50	125			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.3	33			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	28			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.5	23			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.1	12			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	39			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.4	12			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.3	21			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	n/a	n/a			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.2	21			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	34			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	20			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	63.0	35			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	27.5	16			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	12.1	44			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.0	129			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	106			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	27			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	48			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	73			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	33			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	35			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	56			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	36			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	56			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.0	41			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.1	63			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	73			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	66			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	54			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	19			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	80			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	7.5	31			

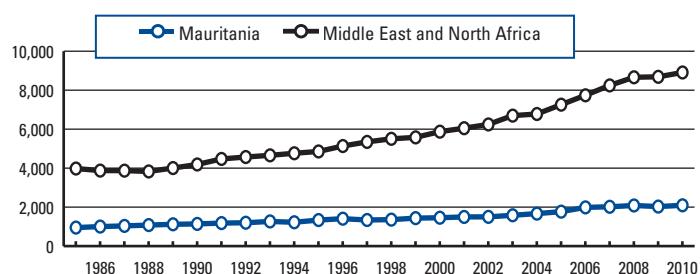
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mauritania

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,195
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

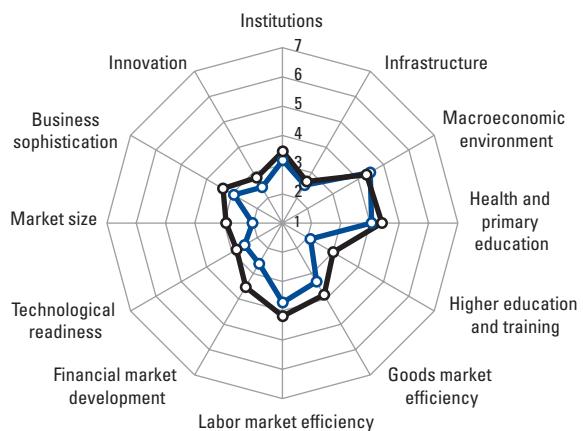


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	137	3.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	135.....	3.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	127.....	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	129	3.5
Institutions.....	122.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	126.....	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	95.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	129.....	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	141	2.7
Higher education and training.....	139.....	2.1
Goods market efficiency.....	135.....	3.3
Labor market efficiency.....	125.....	3.7
Financial market development.....	138.....	2.6
Technological readiness.....	137.....	2.5
Market size.....	131.....	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	135	2.7
Business sophistication.....	137.....	2.9
Innovation.....	129.....	2.4

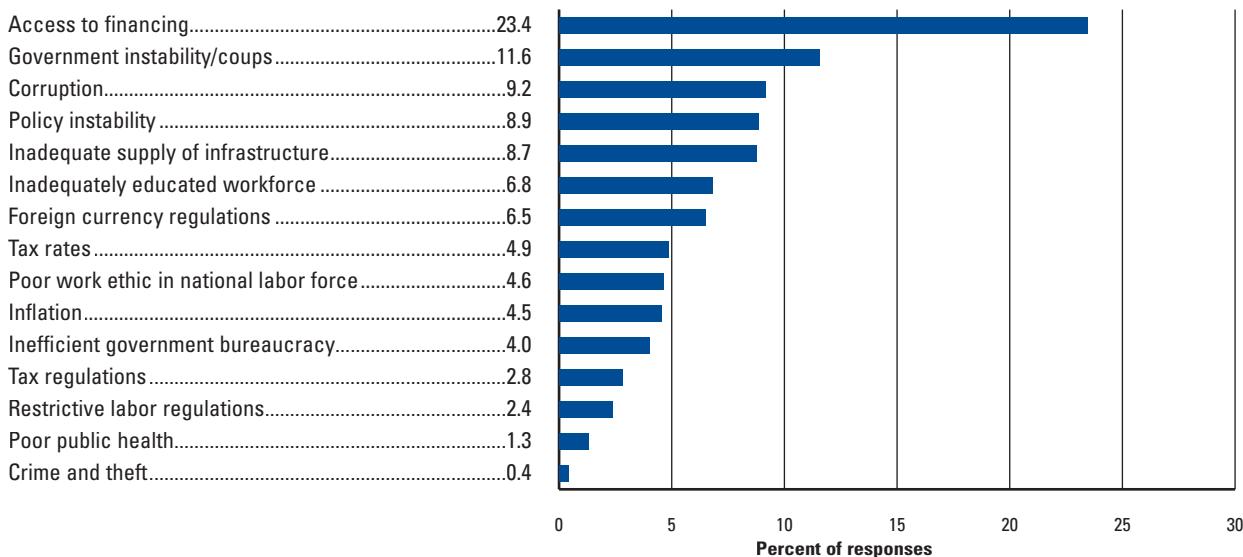
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Stage of development



— Mauritania — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	109	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.4	137
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	109	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.6	135
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	112	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	126
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	116	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	90
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.7	133	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	68.4	131
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	120	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	129	6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	97	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	126
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	23	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	113
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	80	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.3	119
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.6	71	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.6	140
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	111	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	127
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.1	131	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	67
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.7	76	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.3	34
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	75	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.4	137
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.6	131	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.3	135
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	137			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.1	139			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.5	138			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	114			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.7	121			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.6	134			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.3	133			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.8	97			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	118			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.5	139			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	7.8	134			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.0	116			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.1	119			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	79.3	99			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.4	26			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	21.6	60			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	104			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	9.0	107			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	85.6	131			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	21.6	134			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.6	126			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	18,382.1	118			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.9	125			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	330.0	128			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.6	125			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	96			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	74.3	129			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	57.0	119			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.3	132			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	76.3	128			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	24.5	137			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.8	128			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.0	139			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	125			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.5	139			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.1	135			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.6	135			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.4	141			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	3.4	137			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	2.6	135			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.1	126			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.2	90			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	68.4	131			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	19	74			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	126			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	113			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.3	119			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	2.6	140			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.4	127			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	67			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.3	34			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.4	137			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.3	135			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.0	142			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	74			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	39.0	100			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	65			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31	65			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.3	142			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.6	140			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	129			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.74	81			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.9	135			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.9	134			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.3	127			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.7	135			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	135			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.8	132			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.0	139			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.0	124			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.6	140			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.2	140			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	3.0	132			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.2	118			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	122			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.8	131			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	125			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	34			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.1	139			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.5	126			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	111			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.2	97			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	123			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.1	139			
11.08 Extent of marketing	1.9	142			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.5	137			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	118			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	132			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	119			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	134			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	131			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	105			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

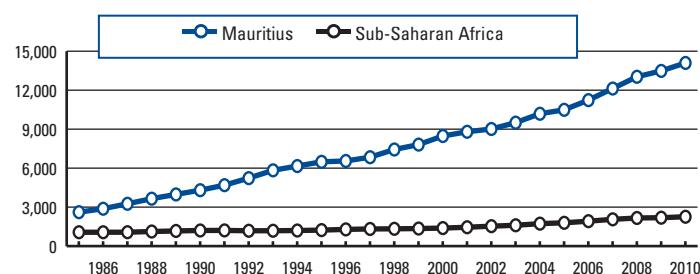
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mauritius

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,593
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

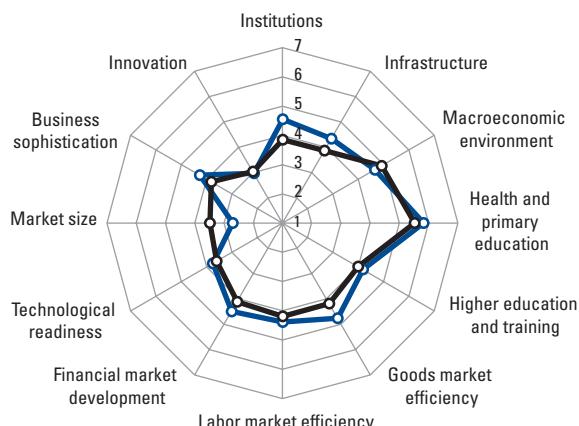
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

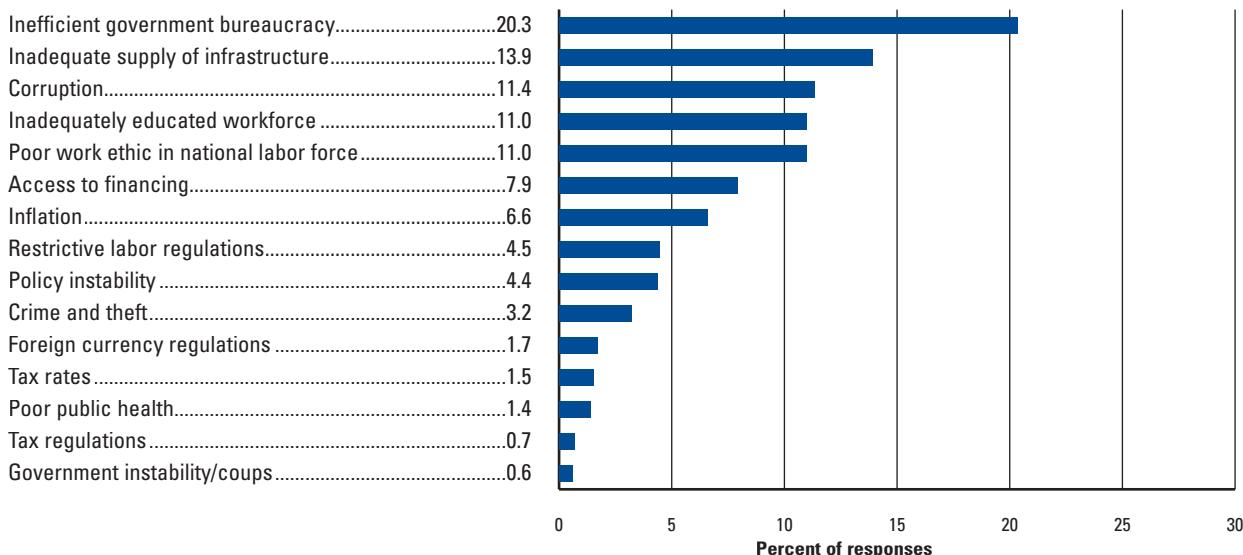
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	54	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	55.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	57.....	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	48	4.8
Institutions.....	40.....	4.5
Infrastructure.....	54.....	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	79.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	55.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	68	4.0
Higher education and training.....	68.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	28.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	67.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	42.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	61.....	3.8
Market size.....	110.....	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%).....	60	3.6
Business sophistication.....	44.....	4.3
Innovation.....	89.....	3.0

Stage of development



— Mauritius — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.2	33	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	57
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.8	55	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	105
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.9	45	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	45
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	60	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.1	9
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.6	47	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	24.1	19
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.9	40	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	59	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.8	36	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	18
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	46	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	39
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	33	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12	31
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	33	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	87
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	37	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	14
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	51	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	41
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	64	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	66.3	32
1.15 Organized crime	6.2	29	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	42
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.3	65	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	57
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	46			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	31			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.7	58			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.1	19			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.7	12			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	59			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.1	62			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	49			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.1	55			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	178.4	67			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.1	59			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	29.8	39			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.7	83			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.2	63			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.2	98			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.9	55			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.9	118			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	50.5	94			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.4	66			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	44			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	22.0	47			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	76			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	106			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.4	70			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.6	78			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	63			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	63			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.2	71			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	25.9	81			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	50			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	63			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	87			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.0	75			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	76			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	40			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	57			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	105			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	45			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.1	9			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	24.1	19			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.5	18			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	39			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12	31			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	87			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	14			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	41			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	66.3	32			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	42			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	57			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.7	43			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	107			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	18.0	44			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	82			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	74			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.4	60			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	77			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.57	115			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	52			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	48			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	45			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	39			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	53			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.1	19			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	25			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	55			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	56			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	63			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	24.9	89			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	6.3	64			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.6	78			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.5	113			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	104			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	72			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	58			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.1	38			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	44			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	26			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.7	24			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.0	49			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	66			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	61			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	89			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	77			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	88			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	98			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	62			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	118			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

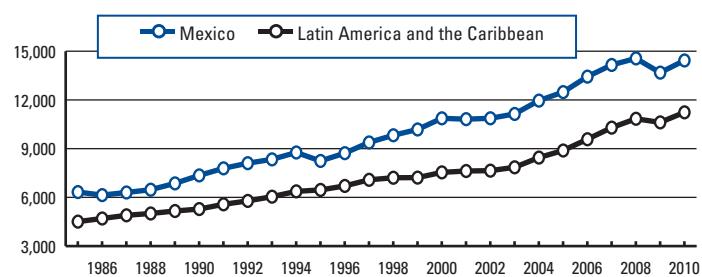
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mexico

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	110.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,039.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,566
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.09

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

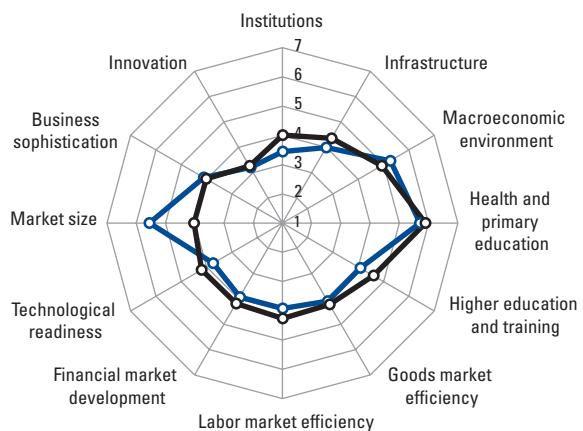


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	58	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	66.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	60.....	4.2
Basic requirements (38.6%).....	67	4.6
Institutions.....	103.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	66.....	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	39.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	69.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	53	4.2
Higher education and training.....	72.....	4.1
Goods market efficiency.....	84.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	114.....	3.9
Financial market development.....	83.....	3.9
Technological readiness.....	63.....	3.7
Market size	12.....	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (11.4%)	55	3.7
Business sophistication	56.....	4.1
Innovation.....	63.....	3.2

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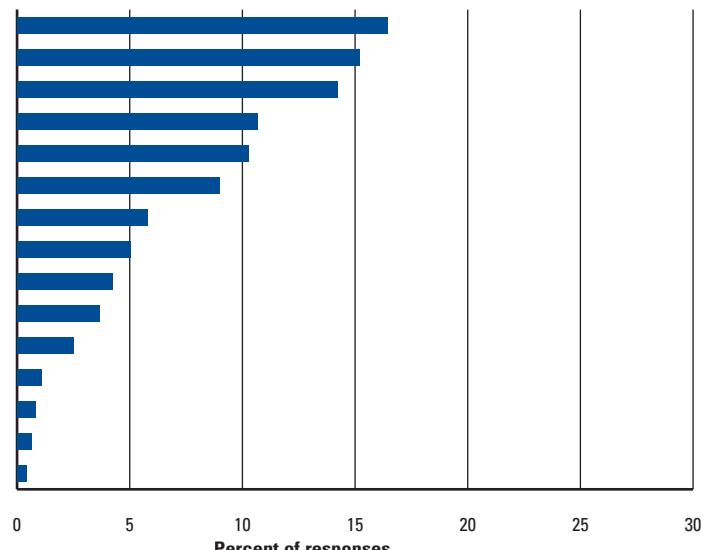
Stage of development



— Mexico — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Crime and theft.....	16.5
Corruption.....	15.2
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	14.2
Access to financing.....	10.7
Tax regulations.....	10.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	5.8
Tax rates.....	5.0
Inadequately educated workforce	4.2
Policy instability	3.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.5
Inflation.....	1.1
Government instability/coups.....	0.8
Foreign currency regulations	0.6
Poor public health.....	0.4



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.0	80	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	84
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.2	85	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	124
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	94	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	120
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.2	100	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	83
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	91	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.5	110
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.2	89	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	79	6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	75	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	113
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	102	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	57
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	101	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.1	91
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.3	80	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.5	23
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	70	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	52
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	121	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	74
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.7	134	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.1	106
1.15 Organized crime	2.7	139	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	55
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.6	133	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	73
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	88			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	63			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	83			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	72			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	73			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.3	55			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	68			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	75			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.8	65			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,506.5	22			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.3	83			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.5	72			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	80.6	96			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	80			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.1	40			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.2	77			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.1	46			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	42.7	82			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	67.6	41			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.3	75			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	9.0	80			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	45			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	17.0	38			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	71			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.7	68			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.3	50			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	121			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.1	22			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.9	64			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	27.2	79			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	107			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	126			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.5	49			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	82			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.5	41			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	80			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	84			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	124			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	120			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	83			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.5	110			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	113			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	57			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.1	91			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.5				
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	52			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	74			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	32.1	106			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	55			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	73			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	63			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	89			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	41.0	108			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.1	123			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	47	85			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	84			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	75			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	61			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.55	120			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	69			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.9	85			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	74			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	92			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	78			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	40			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	99			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.2	61			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	81			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	24			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	31.0	79			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.0	52			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.3	84			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	11			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.9	14			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	63			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	53			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	41			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	72			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	40			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	70			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	46			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	59			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	69			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	76			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	54			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	79			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	45			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.5	75			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	86			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.9	58			

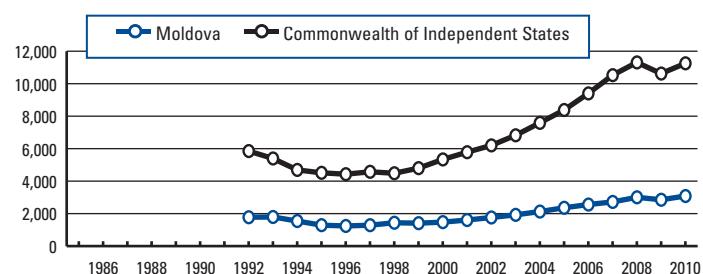
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Moldova

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,630
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

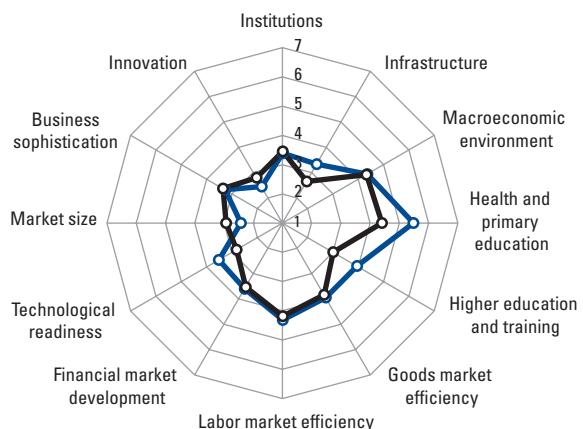
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	93	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	94.....	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	102	4.1
Institutions.....	106.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	96.....	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	103.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	86.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	103	3.6
Higher education and training.....	83.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	98.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	75.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	105.....	3.6
Technological readiness.....	78.....	3.5
Market size	122.....	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	127	2.9
Business sophistication	117.....	3.3
Innovation.....	128.....	2.4

Stage of development



— Moldova — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Policy instability	19.5
Corruption.....	16.8
Access to financing.....	10.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	9.2
Government instability/coups.....	9.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.6
Inadequately educated workforce	6.4
Tax regulations	5.4
Tax rates	4.0
Inflation.....	3.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.4
Foreign currency regulations	2.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.7
Crime and theft.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	0.7



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.3	117	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	104
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	110	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	111
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	101	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	123
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	77	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	56
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.3	102	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.9	37
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.2	132	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	107	6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	82	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	134
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	98	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	84
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	108	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.7	35
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	100	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	118
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.3	66	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	110
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	45	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	106
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	54	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.4	17
1.15 Organized crime	5.1	77	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	124
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.0	121	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	106
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	110			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	97			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	70			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	116			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	116			
2.02 Quality of roads	1.3	142			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	64			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.9	125			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.6	114			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	15.7	125			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.1	87			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	32.5	35			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	88.6	89			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.5	48			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.8	116			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	7.4	116			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	8.7	105			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	29.8	42			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.0	125			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	90			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	178.0	105			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	58			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.6	66			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	68.6	100			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	70			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.5	108			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.1	69			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	38.3	62			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	102			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.0	69			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	124			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	63			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	101			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	118			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	104			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	111			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.2	123			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	56			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.9	37			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	134			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	84			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.7	35			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	118			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.0	110			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	106			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	78.4	17			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	124			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	106			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	107			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	30			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	41.0	108			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	103			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	37	76			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	48			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	98			
7.08 Brain drain	2.0	134			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	11			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	122			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	127			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.2	128			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	109			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	126			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	114			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.4	120			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	112			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	126			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	103			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	40.0	62			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	75.5	61			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	14.0	38			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	123			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	120			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	127			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	117			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	132			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	109			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	92			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	98			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.8	122			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	111			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	114			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	107			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	122			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.1	137			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	124			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	132			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	122			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

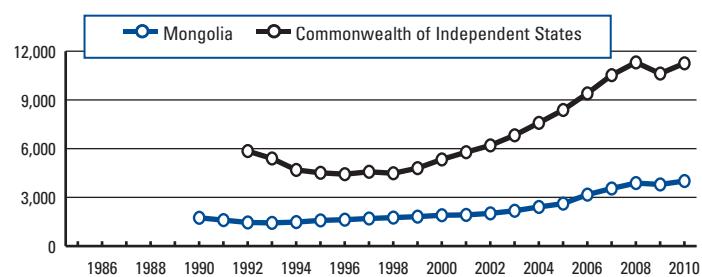
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mongolia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,227
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

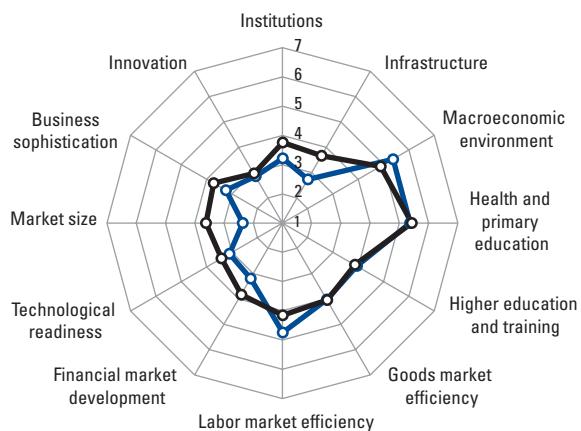


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	96	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	99.....	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	117.....	3.4
Basic requirements (55.5%).....	101	4.2
Institutions.....	119.....	3.2
Infrastructure.....	118.....	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	34.....	5.4
Health and primary education.....	98.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (38.4%).....	105	3.6
Higher education and training.....	84.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	92.....	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	31.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	129.....	3.2
Technological readiness.....	102.....	3.1
Market size.....	124.....	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.1%).....	112	3.0
Business sophistication.....	119.....	3.2
Innovation.....	102.....	2.8

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

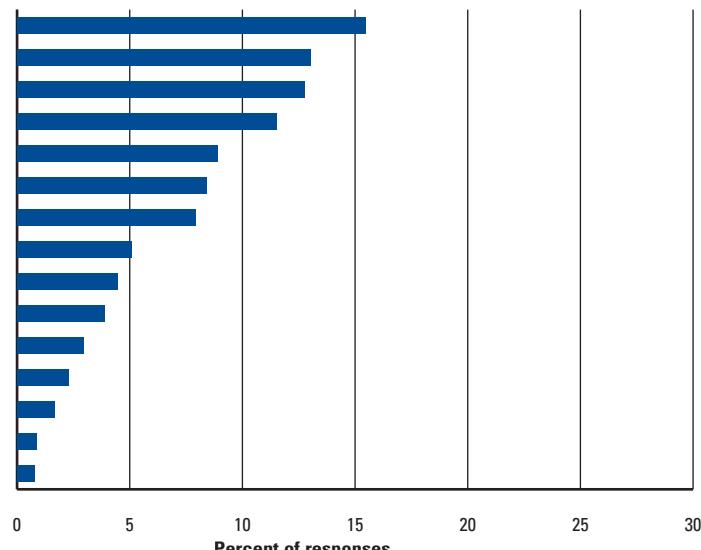
Stage of development



—○— Mongolia —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.5
Inadequately educated workforce	13.0
Corruption.....	12.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	11.5
Policy instability	8.9
Access to financing.....	8.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	7.9
Inflation.....	5.1
Tax regulations.....	4.4
Foreign currency regulations	3.9
Tax rates.....	2.9
Government instability/coups.....	2.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.7
Poor public health.....	0.9
Crime and theft.....	0.8



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Mongolia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.3	118	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	96
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.2	136	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	140
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	125	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	118
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	113	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	48
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	114	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.0	16
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	122	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	130	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.8	139	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	92
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.7	114	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	92
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	106	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	60
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.9	114	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	45
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.7	114	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	100
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	9	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	122
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	66	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.8	33
1.15 Organized crime	5.1	78	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	120
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.7	93	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	98
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	127			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	118			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	135			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.9	137			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	136			
2.02 Quality of roads	1.8	139			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	66			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	127			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	129			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	21.1	119			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.3	108			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.0	104			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.1	86			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	1.2	17			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	36.7	11			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	10.2	128			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	8.2	103			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	20.3	25			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	36.3	92			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	94			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	224.0	113			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.6	47			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	24.3	89			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	66.9	106			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	96			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.5	91			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.2	53			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	52.7	43			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.4	132			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.0	67			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.8	135			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.1	69			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.2	141			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	68			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	96			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	140			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	118			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	48			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	23.0	16			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	92			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	92			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	60			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	45			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	100			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	122			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	65.8	33			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	120			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	98			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	89			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	15			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	17.0	39			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.6	25			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9	16			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	30			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	119			
7.08 Brain drain	2.5	118			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	27			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	124			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.3	122			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	97			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.7	136			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	137			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.8	134			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.7	131			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.1	120			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	90			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.5	85			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	10.2	113			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.3	88			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	6.2	61			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	126			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	113			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	121			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	133			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.7	121			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	84			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	122			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.1	133			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	103			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	77			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.7	135			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	72			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	110			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	92			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	97			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	89			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	76			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

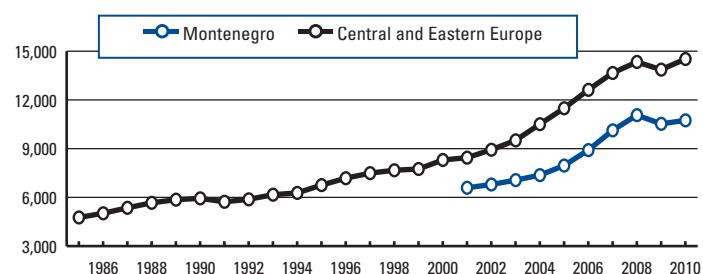
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Montenegro

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,589
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

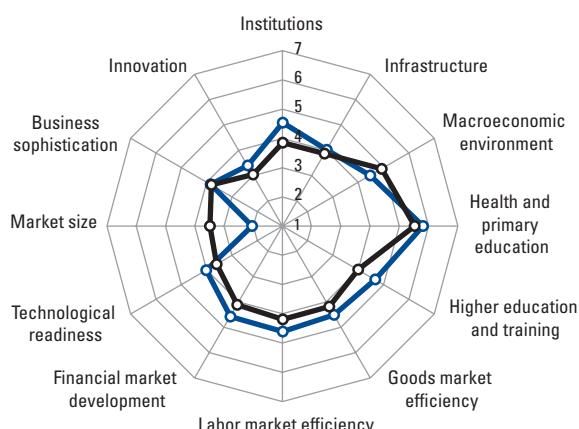
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	60	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	49.....	4.4.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	62.....	4.2.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	57	4.7
Institutions.....	42.....	4.5.....
Infrastructure.....	63.....	4.0.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	94.....	4.5.....
Health and primary education.....	59.....	5.8.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	63	4.1
Higher education and training.....	48.....	4.6.....
Goods market efficiency.....	39.....	4.5.....
Labor market efficiency.....	45.....	4.6.....
Financial market development.....	35.....	4.6.....
Technological readiness.....	53.....	4.0.....
Market size.....	130.....	2.0.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%).....	59	3.6
Business sophistication.....	70.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	50.....	3.4.....

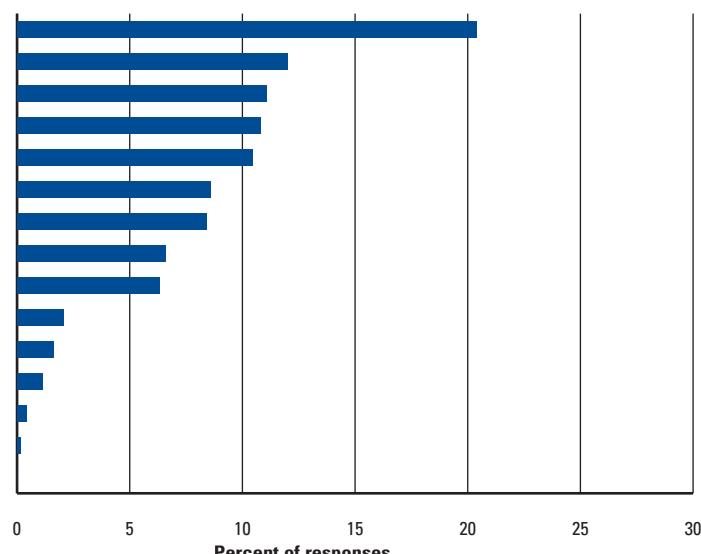
Stage of development



— Montenegro — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	20.4
Tax rates.....	12.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	11.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	10.5
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	8.6
Inadequately educated workforce	8.4
Corruption.....	6.6
Tax regulations.....	6.3
Crime and theft.....	2.1
Poor public health.....	1.6
Inflation.....	1.1
Government instability/coups.....	0.4
Policy instability.....	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.7	50	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	121
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.7	57	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	46
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.4	41	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.9	79
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.8	33	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.3	19
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.4	55	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.6	25
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.2	56	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	32	6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.2	23	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	16
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.0	18	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	42
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	45	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	49
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.3	36	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	66
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.1	21	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	31
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.5	6	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	46
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.9	19	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	64.7	36
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	47	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	78
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.9	43	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	52
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	47			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	82			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	82			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.2	71			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	107			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.1	99			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.9	58			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	100			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.2	86			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	17.4	124			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.4	79			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	26.8	44			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	185.3	3			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.8	75			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	-3.6	139			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.8	75			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	44.1	87			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.8	85			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.2	32			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	21.0	43			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	25			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	78	45			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.3	60			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	50			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.5	107			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	98.4	33			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	52.1	45			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.4	39			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	39			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	45			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.5	55			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	87			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	66			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	121			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.0	46			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.9	79			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.3	19			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.6	25			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	16			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	42			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	49			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	66			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	31			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	46			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	64.7	36			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	78			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	52			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	102			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	91			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	57			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	28	59			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	60			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.0	82			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	46			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	69			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	80			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	64			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	67			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.3	37			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.3	29			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.6	107			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	47			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	90			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	99			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	56			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	52.0	44			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.3	58			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	11.1	46			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.9	130			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	133			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	97			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.3	81			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	117			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	47			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	73			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	48			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.4	82			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	52			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	50			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	53			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	45			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	44			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	63			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.1	33			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	70			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

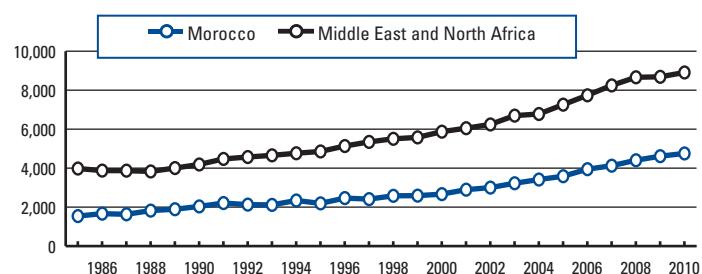
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Morocco

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	32.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	103.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,249
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.21

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

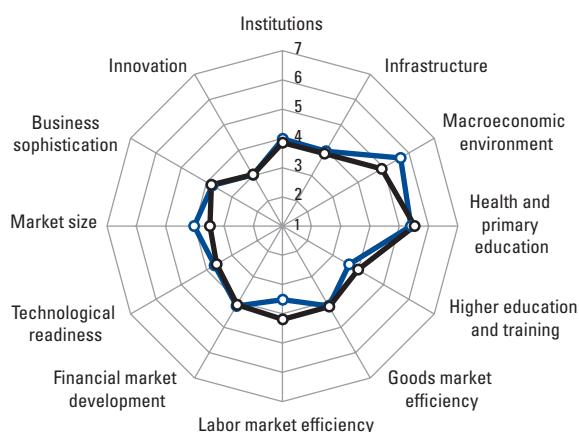


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	73	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	75.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	73.....	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	54	4.7
Institutions.....	59.....	4.0
Infrastructure.....	69.....	3.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	25.....	5.6
Health and primary education.....	93.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	83	3.9
Higher education and training.....	98.....	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	76.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	132.....	3.5
Financial market development.....	62.....	4.2
Technological readiness.....	66.....	3.7
Market size	57.....	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	79	3.4
Business sophistication	80.....	3.8
Innovation.....	80.....	3.0

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Stage of development



— Morocco — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	18.6
Corruption.....	17.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	11.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	10.0
Tax rates.....	9.4
Tax regulations.....	9.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	4.7
Inflation.....	3.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.5
Crime and theft.....	1.6
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Poor public health.....	1.3
Policy instability	1.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.6



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	62	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	53
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	71	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	64
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	60	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	68
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.3	48	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	100
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	72	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.7	79
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	80	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	46	6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.1	73	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	125
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	64	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	82
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	57	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.3	135
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	53	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	60
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	62	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	63
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	78	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	49
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	60	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.2	79
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	53	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	61
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.2	71	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	80
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	67			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	95			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	53			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	57			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.3	125			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	66			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	90			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.6	39			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	57			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.8	63			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	383.4	47			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.9	67			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	11.7	88			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.1	73			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.8	40			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.6	25			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.6	18			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	49.9	93			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.5	62			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	110			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	92.0	87			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	106			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.2	104			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	71.6	88			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	98			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.7	97			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	55.8	112			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.9	101			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	93			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	65			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.5	51			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	87			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	49			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	74			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	53			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	64			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	68			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	100			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.7	79			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	125			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	82			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.3	135			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	60			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	63			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	49			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.2	79			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	61			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	80			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.7	120			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	81			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	60.0	136			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	61			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	85	110			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	37			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	101			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	62			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	134			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.8	55			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.5	51			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	32			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	38			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.3	30			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	65			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	38			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.1	65			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	74			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	54			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	49.0	49			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.6	95			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.3	82			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	55			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	67			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	41			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.3	79			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	52			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	75			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.4	79			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	105			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	77			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	82			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	104			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	108			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	96			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	104			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	102			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	59			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	36			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	84			

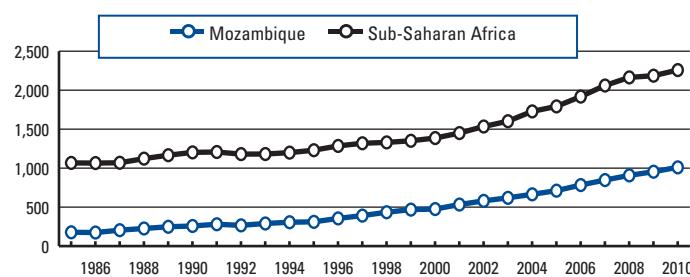
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Mozambique

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	23.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	458
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

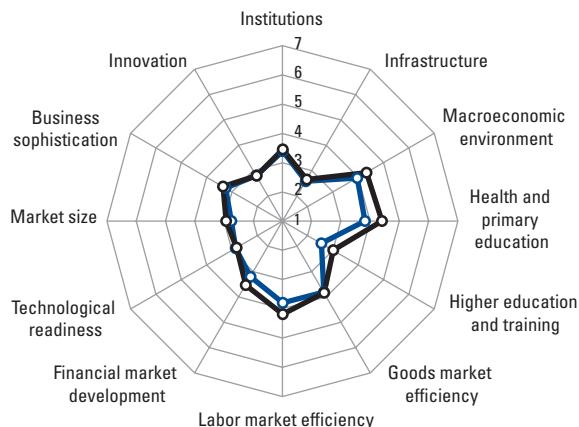


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	133	3.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	131.....	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	129.....	3.2
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	133	3.4
Institutions.....	105.....	3.4
Infrastructure.....	123.....	2.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	122.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	132.....	3.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	129	3.2
Higher education and training.....	136.....	2.5
Goods market efficiency.....	116.....	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	120.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	128.....	3.2
Technological readiness.....	117.....	2.9
Market size.....	108.....	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	115	3.0
Business sophistication	118.....	3.3
Innovation.....	107.....	2.8

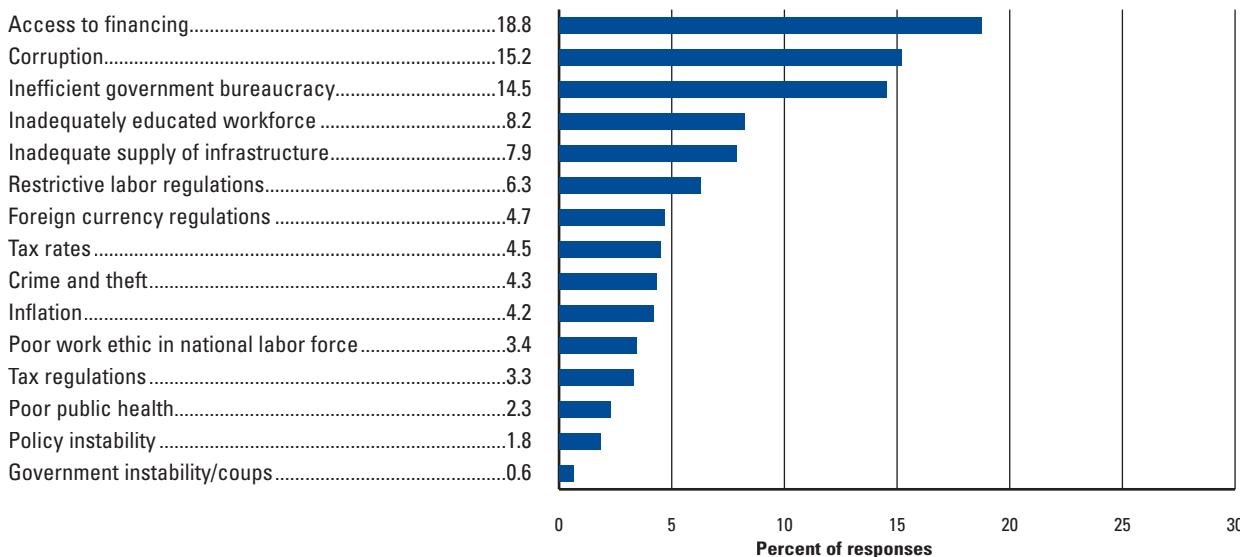
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Stage of development



— Mozambique — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.5	111	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.9	129
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	125	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	126
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.4	122	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.3	112
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.8	67	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	77
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	78	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.3	51
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	114	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	64	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	85	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	110
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	38	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	117
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	90	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	87
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.1	94	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	56
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	69	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	65
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.6	119	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	95
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	104	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.4	62
1.15 Organized crime	3.9	125	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	112
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	100	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	124
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	113			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	116			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	127			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	103			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	121			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.3	132			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.2	86			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	110			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	92			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	29.5	109			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.3	107			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	140			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.9	137			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.6	70			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	9.3	127			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	12.7	138			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.6	88			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	32.0	48			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	30.2	112			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.9	132			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35,441.2	130			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	136			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	409.0	133			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.9	134			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	11.5	135			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	95.9	138			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	48.1	137			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	130			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.3	73			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	25.5	136			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	1.5	138			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	99			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	123			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	121			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	122			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	121			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	119			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	3.9	129			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.0	126			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.3	112			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.4	77			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.3	51			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	110			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	117			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	87			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	56			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	65			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	95			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	47.4	62			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	112			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	124			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	126			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.0	124			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	110			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	134	133			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	131			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.5	123			
7.08 Brain drain	3.3	70			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	4			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.9	105			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	110			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	109			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.0	129			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	122			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	79			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	117			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	113			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	98			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	50			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	4.2	127			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	125			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	127			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	103			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	116			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	126			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.5	131			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	96			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	99			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	128			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	117			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.9	119			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	109			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	119			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	127			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.1	101			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.7	105			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	52			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.7	60			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	128			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

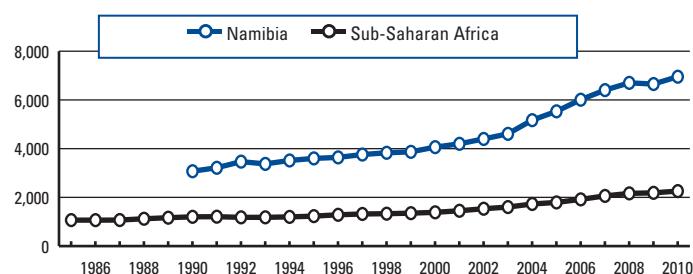
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Namibia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,652
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

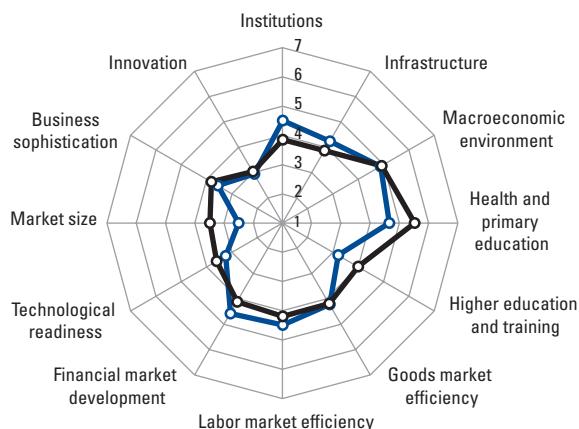
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	83	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	74.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	74.....	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	68	4.6
Institutions.....	43.....	4.5
Infrastructure.....	58.....	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	63.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	114.....	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	97	3.7
Higher education and training.....	113.....	3.2
Goods market efficiency.....	71.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	57.....	4.5
Financial market development.....	36.....	4.6
Technological readiness.....	99.....	3.3
Market size.....	120.....	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%).....	95	3.2
Business sophistication.....	95.....	3.6
Innovation.....	92.....	2.9

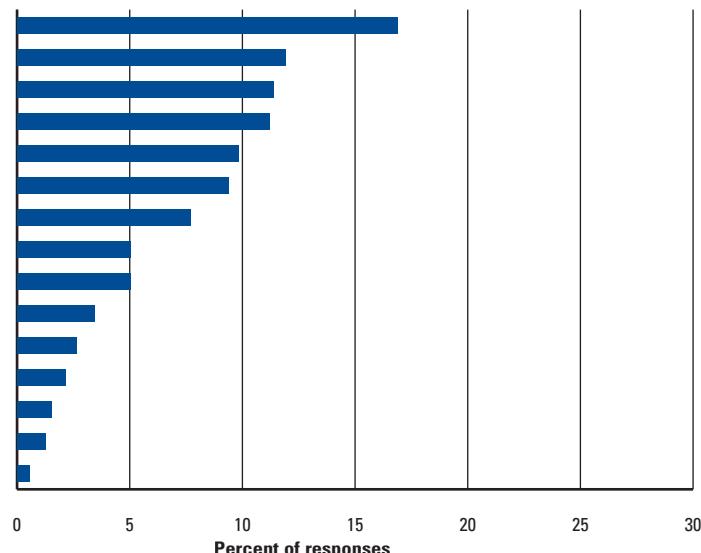
Stage of development



—○— Namibia —●— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inadequately educated workforce	16.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	11.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.4
Corruption.....	11.2
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.8
Access to financing.....	9.4
Crime and theft.....	7.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	5.1
Tax rates.....	5.1
Foreign currency regulations	3.4
Poor public health.....	2.6
Inflation.....	2.2
Tax regulations.....	1.5
Policy instability	1.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.4	26	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	87
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.6	37	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	80
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.7	53	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	51
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.7	34	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	33
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.5	51	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	9.6	2
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.9	39	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	62	6.07 No. days to start a business*	66	130
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	32	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	30
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	60	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	67
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	29	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	76
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.6	27	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	38
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	57	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	64
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	27	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	71
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	108	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.5	56
1.15 Organized crime	5.3	66	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	121
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.6	54	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	70
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	49			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	28			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	50			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.0	23			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	35			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.4	31			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.0	30			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	22			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.0	59			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	30.5	108			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.6	44			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.7	106			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.2	109			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.0	119			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.6	34			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.5	83			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.7	53			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	18.5	23			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.5	65			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.0	120			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1,698.5	111			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.6	130			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	727.0	139			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.1	131			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	13.1	136			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	33.6	105			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	61.6	113			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	111			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.1	103			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	65.8	105			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	8.9	112			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.8	122			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.8	121			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.1	129			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.2	111			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.9	128			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	50			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.6	87			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	80			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	51			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	33			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	9.6	2			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	66	130			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	30			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	67			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	76			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	38			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	64			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	71			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.5	56			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	121			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	70			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	99			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	88			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.1	120			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24	46			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	99			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	52			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	66			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	49			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.0	49			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	83			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	61			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	53			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	76			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	21			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.8	42			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	54			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	51			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.6	82			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.5	125			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	108			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.3	109			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	121			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	118			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.0	129			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	72			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	83			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	94			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	125			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	114			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	95			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	93			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	74			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	102			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	83			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	93			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	78			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	67			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.8	134			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

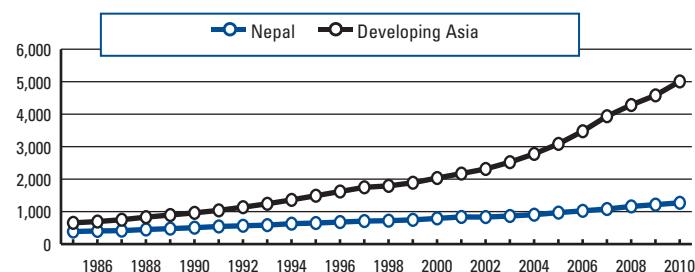
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nepal

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	29.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	562
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

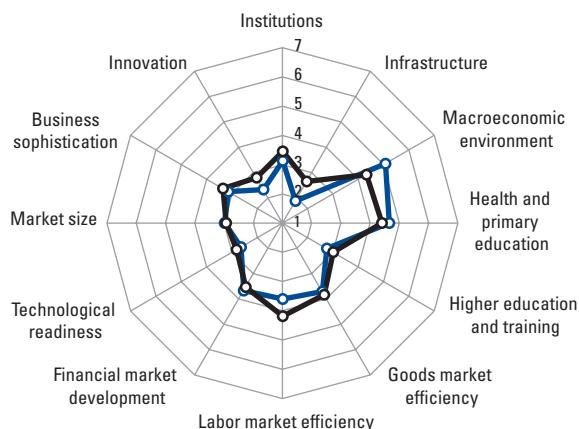
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

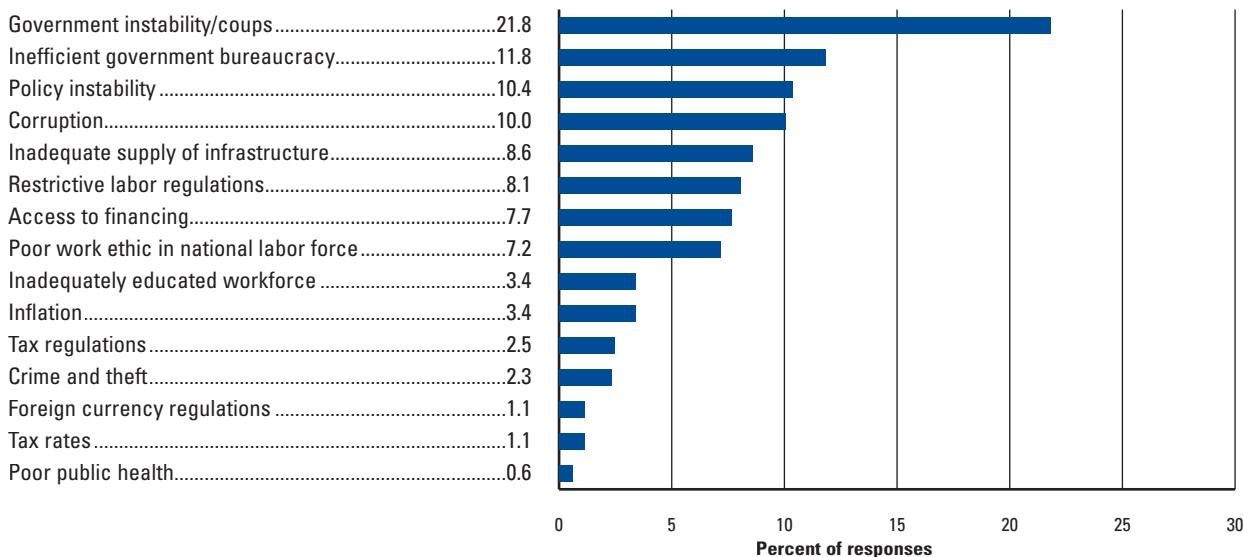
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	125	3.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	130.....	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	125.....	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	121	3.7
Institutions.....	124.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	141.....	1.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	50.....	5.1
Health and primary education.....	115.....	4.6
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	127	3.2
Higher education and training.....	129.....	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	125.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	128.....	3.6
Financial market development.....	100.....	3.7
Technological readiness.....	130.....	2.6
Market size	98.....	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	132	2.7
Business sophistication	125.....	3.1
Innovation.....	134.....	2.3

Stage of development



— Nepal — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.2	124	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	123
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	115	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.7	134
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	116	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	107
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	124	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	53
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	128	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.2	65
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.2	92	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.1	61	6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	90	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	98
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.9	103	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	114
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	117	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.2	134
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.1	96	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.0	136
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	106	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.9	111
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.6	139	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	116
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.2	129	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.0	80
1.15 Organized crime	3.6	130	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	104
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.9	125	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	113
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	124			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	115			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.8	130			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	122			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.7	132			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.5	128			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.1	119			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	135			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.4	121			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	80.3	85			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.3	142			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.8	115			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	30.7	138			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.9	41			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.1	19			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.3	125			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.4	49			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	35.5	53			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.0	127			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.8	105			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	112.1	94			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.3	114			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	163.0	102			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	109			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	38.6	106			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.1	104			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.0	114			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	71.2	134			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	43.5	118			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	5.6	122			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	100			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	108			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	126			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.1	115			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.9	130			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	136			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	123			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.7	134			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	107			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	53			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	38.2	65			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	98			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	114			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.2	134			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.0	136			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.9	111			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	116			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.0	80			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	104			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	113			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	139			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	118			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	46.0	118			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	99			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	90	115			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	124			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	118			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	130			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	59			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	117			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	102			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	31			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	86			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	99			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.2	123			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.4	119			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.2	114			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	116			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.7	128			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.8	123			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.4	109			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	116			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	90			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	121			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	113			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	125			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	87			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	105			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.6	133			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	101			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.4	136			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	135			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.7	133			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.3	129			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.1	137			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.4	127			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	129			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	133			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.1	130			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

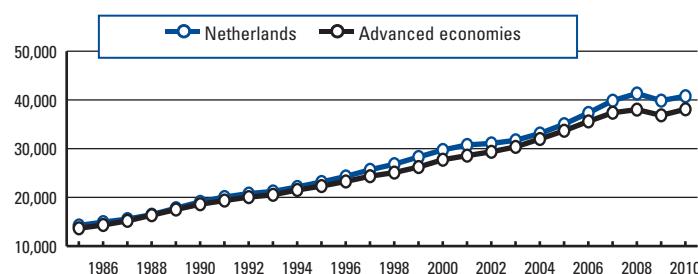
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Netherlands

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	16.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	783.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	47,172
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.91

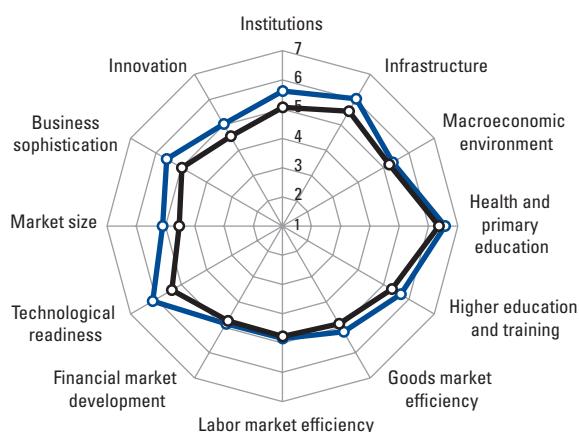
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	7	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	8.....	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	10.....	5.3
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	7	5.9
Institutions.....	10.....	5.6
Infrastructure.....	7.....	6.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	36.....	5.3
Health and primary education.....	7.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	8	5.3
Higher education and training.....	8.....	5.7
Goods market efficiency.....	9.....	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	23.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	23.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	5.....	6.1
Market size.....	18.....	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	9	5.3
Business sophistication	5.....	5.6
Innovation.....	12.....	5.0

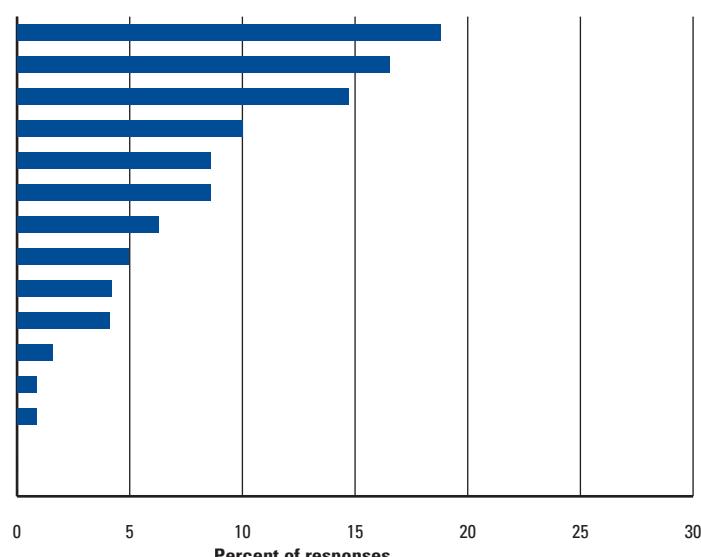
Stage of development



— Netherlands — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	18.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	16.5
Access to financing.....	14.7
Tax rates.....	10.0
Inadequately educated workforce	8.6
Tax regulations.....	8.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force	5.0
Inflation.....	4.2
Policy instability	4.1
Foreign currency regulations	1.6
Crime and theft.....	0.9
Government instability/coups.....	0.9
Corruption.....	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Netherlands

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.8	16	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	6
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.8	9	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.4	8
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.0	8	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.8	2
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.1	12	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	45
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.2	13	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.5	72
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.3	6	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	7	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.6	14	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	24
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	51	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	21
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	9	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.3	7	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.5	24
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.2	16	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	24
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	52	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	14
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.2	48	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	79.9	16
1.15 Organized crime	6.1	31	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	22
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.1	13	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	15
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.4	8			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	16			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	14			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.2	16			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	14			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.6	24			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.7	6			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.6	2			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.5	5			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,701.4	19			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	8			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	43.2	22			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	116.2	46			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.2	97			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.4	38			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.9	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.4	37			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	63.7	113			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.0	11			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	14			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	7.5	20			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	24			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.7	22			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.5	15			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.5	14			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	12			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	120.7	2			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	60.6	30			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.2	10			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.4	9			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.5	10			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.3	5			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.0	2			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.1	10			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	6			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.4	8			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.8	2			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.8	45			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.5	72			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	24			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.4	21			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.5	24			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	24			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	14			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	79.9	16			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	22			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	15			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	5			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	132			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	42.0	112			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.1	121			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	66			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	8			
7.08 Brain drain	5.1	11			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	38			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.1	10			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	14			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	37			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.9	18			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.9	14			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.3	68			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	24			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.5	6			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	21			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	31			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	90.7	3			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.0	2			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	140.0	4			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	21			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	12			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.6	9			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	7			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.7	20			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	10			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.6	6			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.9	14			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.0	6			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.9	4			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.7	5			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.0	10			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.7	8			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.7	14			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	8			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.3	22			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.0	17			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	96.6	13			

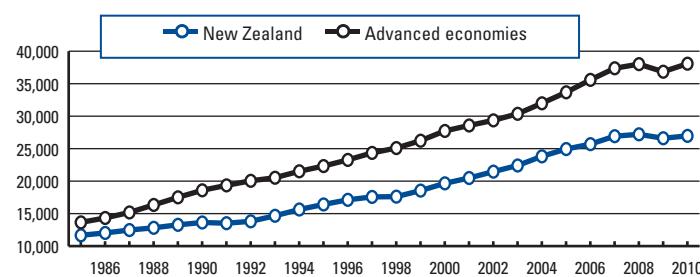
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

New Zealand

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	140.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	32,145
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.16

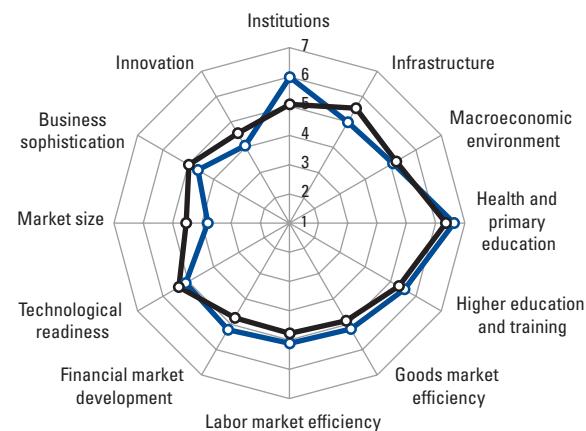
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	25	4.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	23.....	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	20.....	5.0
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	17	5.7
Institutions.....	3.....	6.0
Infrastructure.....	34.....	5.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	48.....	5.1
Health and primary education.....	4.....	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	18	5.0
Higher education and training.....	14.....	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	8.....	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	11.....	5.1
Financial market development.....	12.....	5.2
Technological readiness.....	23.....	5.1
Market size	65.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	28	4.3
Business sophistication	30.....	4.6
Innovation.....	27.....	4.1

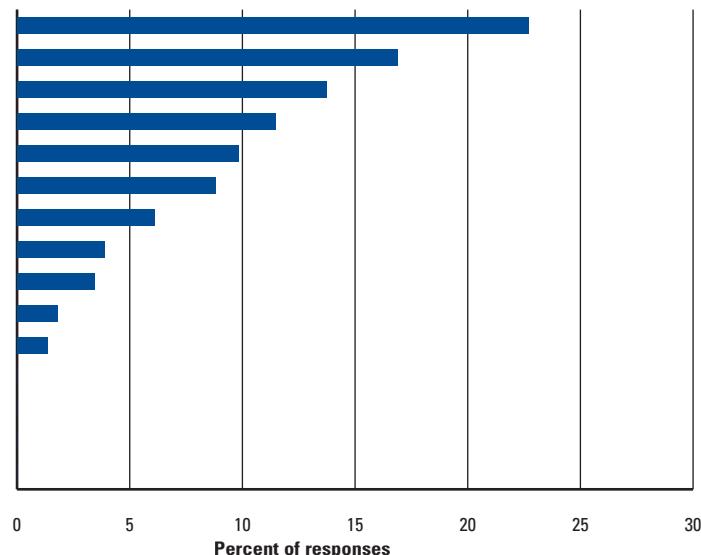
Stage of development



— New Zealand — Advanced economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	22.7
Access to financing.....	16.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.7
Inadequately educated workforce	11.5
Tax rates.....	9.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	8.8
Policy instability	6.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force	3.9
Tax regulations.....	3.4
Inflation.....	1.8
Foreign currency regulations	1.3
Corruption.....	0.0
Crime and theft.....	0.0
Government instability/coups.....	0.0
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.8	15	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	45
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.8	8	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.5	32
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.6	1	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.4	6
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.4	10	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.0	31
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.7	1	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.3	51
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.7	1	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	1	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.6	2	6.07 No. days to start a business*	1	1
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.2	24	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.8	1
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.0	20	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.4	1
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.8	4	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.6	33
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.3	6	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.0	6
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.8	4	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	56
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.9	50	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.8	5
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	29	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.2	123
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	18	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	7
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.2	11	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	25
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.7	2			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.1	5			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	7			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.5	8			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.7	1			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	50	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	13
2.02 Quality of roads	4.7	45	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	26
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.3	47	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	24	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	86
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.2	12	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	699.0	32	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	34
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.5	47	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.3	2
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.8	23	7.08 Brain drain	3.2	82
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.9	48	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.3	112	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	26
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.7	86	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	30
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	38
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.6	72	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.8	20
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	31.6	47	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	26
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	87.2	16	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	7
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	44
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	10			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	7.8	21			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	9			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.8	31			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.3	16			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.7	7			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.5	7			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	118.5	5			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	78.5	9			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.3	9			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.5	7			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.1	24			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.8	23			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.8	30			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	23			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	45			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	32			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.4	6			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.0	31			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.3	51			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	1	1			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	1	1			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.8	1			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.4	1			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.6	33			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	6			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.8	56			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.8	5			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.2	123			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	7			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.2	25			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	13			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	26			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	86			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	34			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.3	2			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	82			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	43			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	26			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	30			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.1	38			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.8	20			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	26			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	7			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	44			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.0	29			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	17			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	47			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	83.0	11			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.9	20			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	16.0	36			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	60			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	72			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	58			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	15			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	60			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	48			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	59			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	33			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.7	30			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.1	27			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.2	8			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	29			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	17			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.5	38			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	24			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	71			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	69			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	39.1	24			

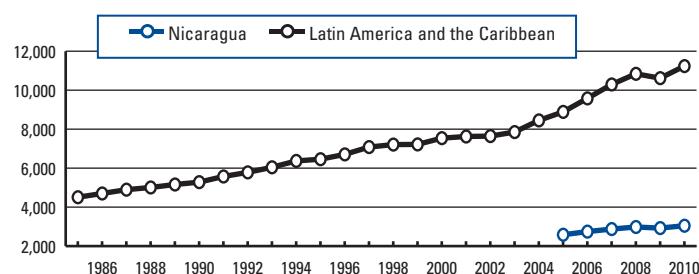
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nicaragua

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	5.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,127
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

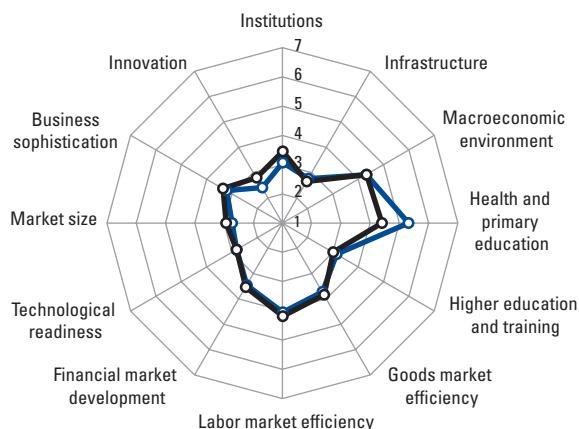
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	115	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	112.....	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	115.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	111	3.9
Institutions.....	130.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	116.....	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	106.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	99.....	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	123	3.3
Higher education and training.....	117.....	3.1
Goods market efficiency.....	123.....	3.7
Labor market efficiency.....	96.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	114.....	3.5
Technological readiness.....	121.....	2.8
Market size.....	109.....	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	129	2.8
Business sophistication.....	123.....	3.2
Innovation.....	130.....	2.4

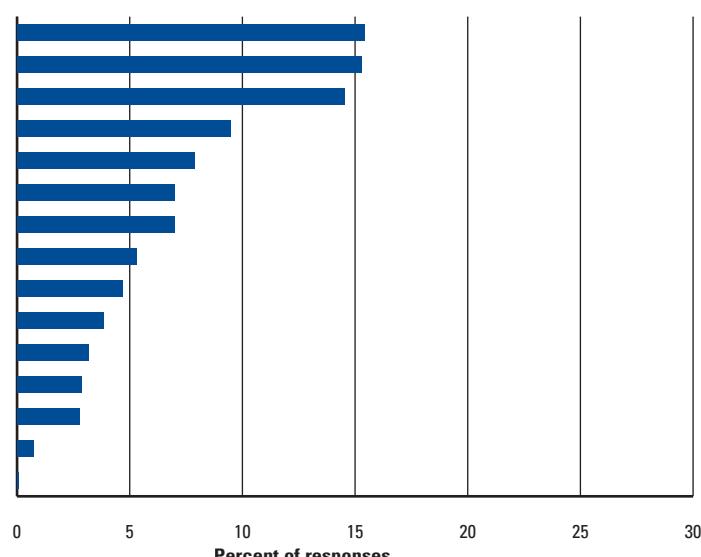
Stage of development



—●— Nicaragua —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.4
Policy instability.....	15.3
Corruption.....	14.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	9.5
Access to financing.....	7.9
Inadequately educated workforce	7.0
Tax regulations.....	7.0
Poor work ethic in national labor force	5.3
Tax rates.....	4.7
Government instability/coups.....	3.8
Inflation.....	3.2
Crime and theft.....	2.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	2.8
Poor public health.....	0.7
Foreign currency regulations	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.2	121	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	118
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	119	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.6	136
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.2	128	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	127
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	121	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	101
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	109	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.2	123
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.8	136	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	134	6.07 No. days to start a business*	39	114
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.6	112	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	73
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	71	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	111
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	134	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	46
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.2	139	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	93
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.5	126	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	97
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.1	99	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	127
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.0	105	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	73.6	22
1.15 Organized crime	4.4	106	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	126
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.5	104	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	104
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	120			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	89			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	99			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.5	123			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	118			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	91			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.6	103			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	129			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.3	82			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	17.5	123			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.2	111			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	4.5	109			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	65.1	112			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	22			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.4	114			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.5	99			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.3	115			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	82.3	127			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	23.7	130			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.8	104			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	105.2	93			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	93			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	44.0	65			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	92			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	21.8	86			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.5	66			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.2	134			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	79			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	67.9	102			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	18.0	93			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.3	134			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.2	136			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	111			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.6	124			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	120			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	104			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	118			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.6	136			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.1	127			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	101			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	63.2	123			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	39	114			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.8	73			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	111			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.9	46			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	93			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.2	97			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	127			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	73.6	22			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.8	126			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	104			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.4	60			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	92			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	27.0	71			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.2	48			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22	42			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	107			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.5	122			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	112			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.61	106			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	96			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	107			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.6	115			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	113			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	111			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	76			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	80			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	127			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	118			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	94			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	10.0	114			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.8	102			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.9	92			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.6	106			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	112			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	134			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	107			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	107			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	121			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	109			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	122			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.8	120			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.1	124			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	112			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	111			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.3	131			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	123			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	121			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.6	134			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.0	131			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

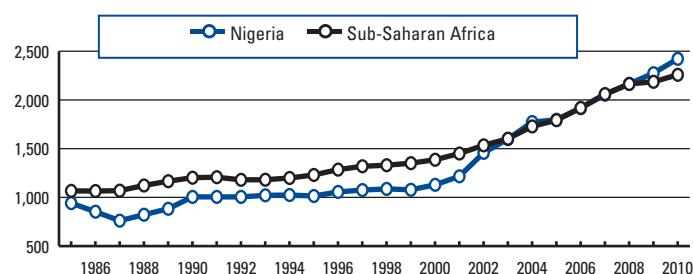
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Nigeria

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	158.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	216.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,389
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.51

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

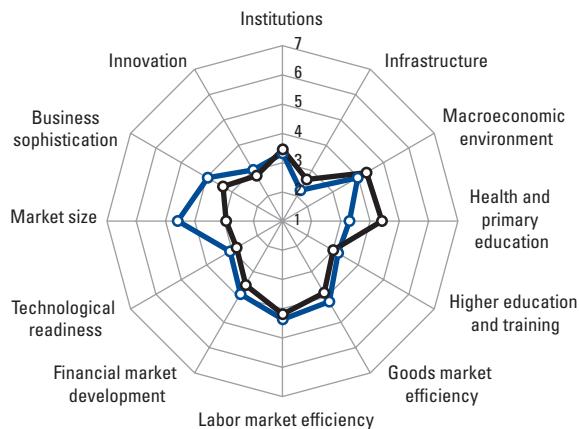


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	127	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	127.....	3.4.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	99.....	3.6.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	139	3.2
Institutions.....	111.....	3.3.....
Infrastructure.....	135.....	2.2.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	121.....	4.0.....
Health and primary education.....	140.....	3.3.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	80	3.9
Higher education and training.....	114.....	3.2.....
Goods market efficiency.....	73.....	4.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	70.....	4.4.....
Financial market development.....	86.....	3.9.....
Technological readiness.....	106.....	3.1.....
Market size	34.....	4.6.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	69	3.5
Business sophistication	64.....	4.0.....
Innovation.....	82.....	3.0.....

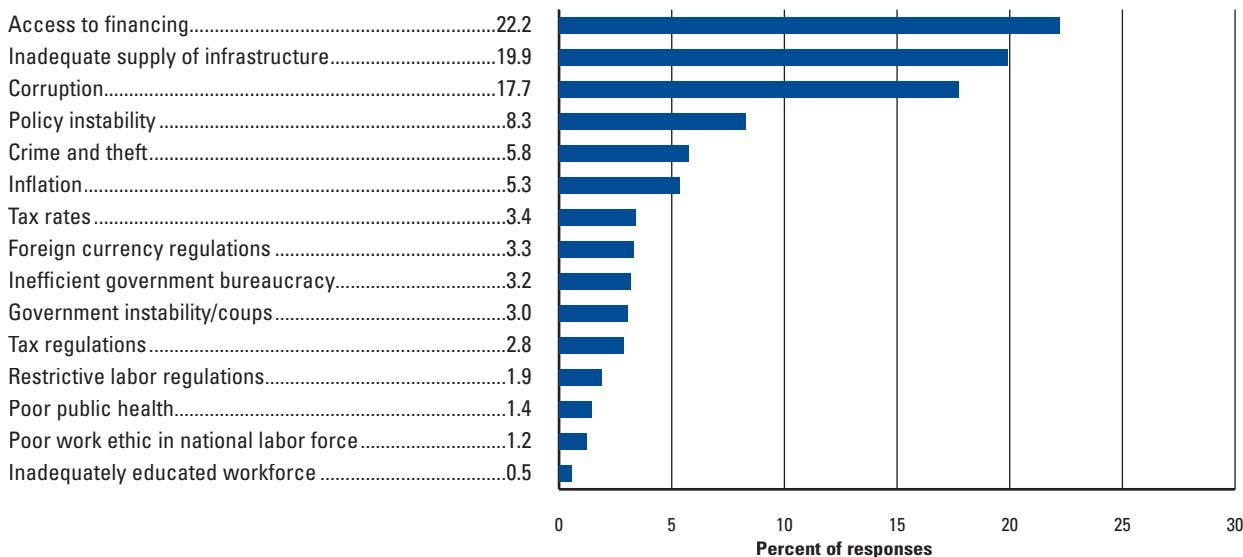
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Stage of development



—○— Nigeria —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.2	122	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	73
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.8	104	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.1	45
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.2	129	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	54
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	120	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.0	30
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	123	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.2	43
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.7	73	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	106	6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	122	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	104
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	36	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	126
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	55	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	117
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	58	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	71
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	88	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	77
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.3	128	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	109
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	123	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.6	114
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	121	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	76
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.0	122	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	76
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	96			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	126			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	89			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	108			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	125			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.7	120			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.6	104			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	117			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.9	104			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	282.8	51			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.5	139			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	134			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	55.1	122			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.2	121			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	31.1	27			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	13.7	140			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	11.1	120			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	16.4	18			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	38.2	82			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.7	134			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	39,736.4	135			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.0	123			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	295.0	123			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.8	121			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	3.6	129			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	85.8	134			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	48.1	136			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	105			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	61.4	138			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	30.5	128			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.1	108			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	65			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	102			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	80			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.3	104			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	64			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	58			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.8	73			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.1	45			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	54			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.0	30			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	32.2	43			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	31	100			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	104			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	126			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	117			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	71			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	77			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.5	109			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	29.6	114			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	76			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.4	76			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	95			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	42			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.2	7			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	50	88			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	78			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	66			
7.08 Brain drain	3.5	55			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.53	123			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	93			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	75			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.9	49			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.1	125			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.2	104			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.7	136			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	81			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	107			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	79			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	91			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	28.4	83			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	124			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	135			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	30			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	39			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	54			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	88			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.3	30			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	65			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	57			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	65			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.4	80			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	96			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	47			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	54			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	92			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	46			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.1	108			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	105			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	71			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

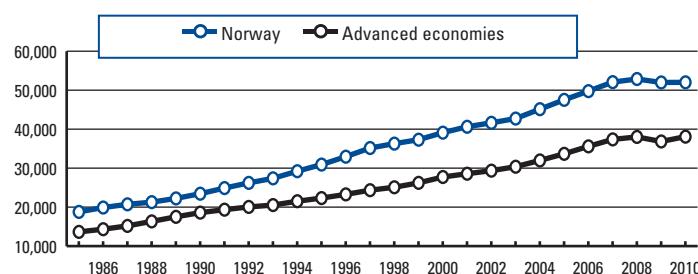
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Norway

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	414.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	84,444
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

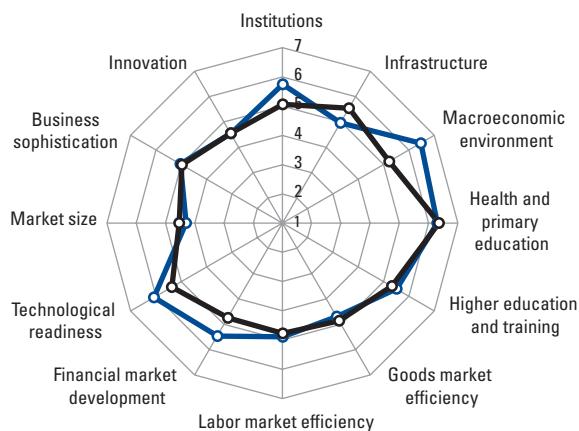
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	16	5.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	14.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	14.....	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	9.....	5.9
Institutions.....	7.....	5.7
Infrastructure.....	35.....	4.9
Macroeconomic environment.....	4.....	6.4
Health and primary education.....	21.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	14.....	5.2
Higher education and training.....	15.....	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	31.....	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	18.....	4.9
Financial market development.....	5.....	5.5
Technological readiness.....	7.....	6.1
Market size.....	50.....	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	19.....	4.8
Business sophistication	18.....	5.0
Innovation.....	20.....	4.5

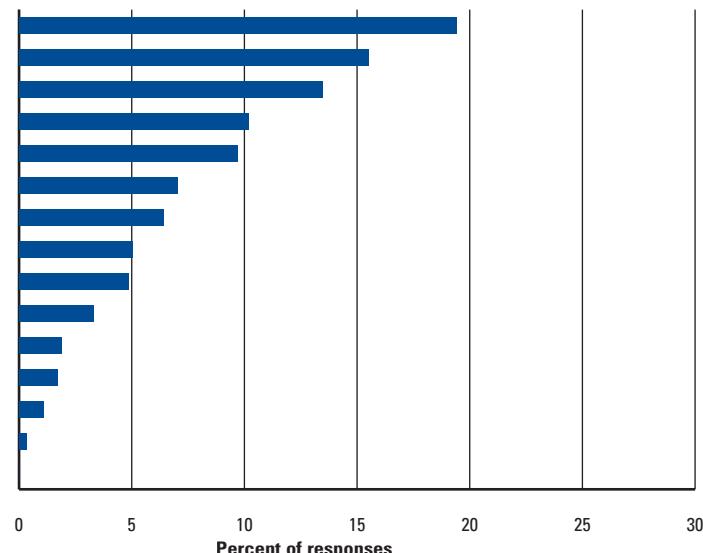
Stage of development



—○— Norway —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	19.4
Tax rates.....	15.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.2
Tax regulations.....	9.7
Inadequately educated workforce	7.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.4
Policy instability	5.0
Access to financing.....	4.9
Government instability/coups.....	3.3
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Inflation.....	1.7
Poor public health.....	1.1
Corruption.....	0.3
Crime and theft.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.9	13	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	32
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.6	12	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.7	21
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.9	9	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.0	16
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.7	5	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	66
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.4	6	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.6	78
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.3	9	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.0	8	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.3	22	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	116
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.3	70	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	108
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.6	6	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	52
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.2	10	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	25
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.2	17	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	81
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	31	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	18
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	16	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.4	120
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	20	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	31
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.0	16	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	22
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.3	9			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	9			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.5	8			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.7	4			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	42	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.8	4
2.02 Quality of roads	3.5	84	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	130
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.0	54	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	44.0	117
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	21	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.8	134
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.3	9	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	441.1	41	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	70
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.5	16	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.2	4
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	34.8	34	7.08 Brain drain	5.1	12
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.1	53	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	10
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	10.9	5	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.0	12
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.2	18	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	15
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.4	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.1	7
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.0	9	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.6	4
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	54.3	99	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	3
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	95.2	1	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.3	13
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	5
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	2			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	5.9	13			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.7	2			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.8	9			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.8	13			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	44			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	15			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	111.6	8			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	73.2	16			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.8	22			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	76			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.0	28			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.9	17			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.4	15			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.4	5			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	32			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.7	21			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	16			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.5	66			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.6	78			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	116			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	108			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.3	52			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	25			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	81			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	18			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.4	120			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.2	31			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.3	22			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.8	4			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.5	130			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	44.0	117			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.8	134			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.9	70			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.2	4			
7.08 Brain drain	5.1	12			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	10			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.0	12			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	15			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.1	7			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.6	4			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	3			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.3	13			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	5			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.6	3			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.1	5			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	57			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	93.4	2			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.6	6			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	102.4	9			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	49			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	42			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	61			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	23			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.7	19			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.4	28			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	34			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.6	25			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.7	11			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	22			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.8	3			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.5	17			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	28			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.2	22			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.8	22			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	43			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.7	28			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	81.4	15			

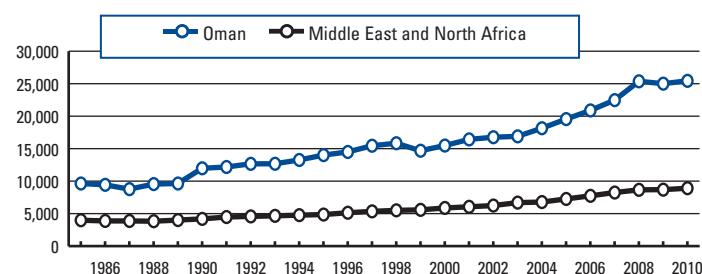
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Oman

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	55.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,657
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.11

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

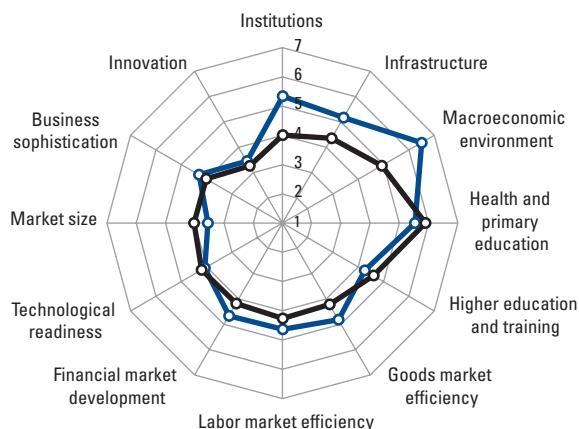


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	32	4.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	34.....	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	41.....	4.5
Basic requirements (31.9%).....	20.....	5.6
Institutions.....	16.....	5.3
Infrastructure.....	28.....	5.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	3.....	6.5
Health and primary education.....	81.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (45.5%).....	45.....	4.3
Higher education and training.....	63.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	23.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	40.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	30.....	4.7
Technological readiness.....	51.....	4.1
Market size.....	73.....	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (22.5%)	44.....	3.9
Business sophistication	40.....	4.3
Innovation.....	47.....	3.4

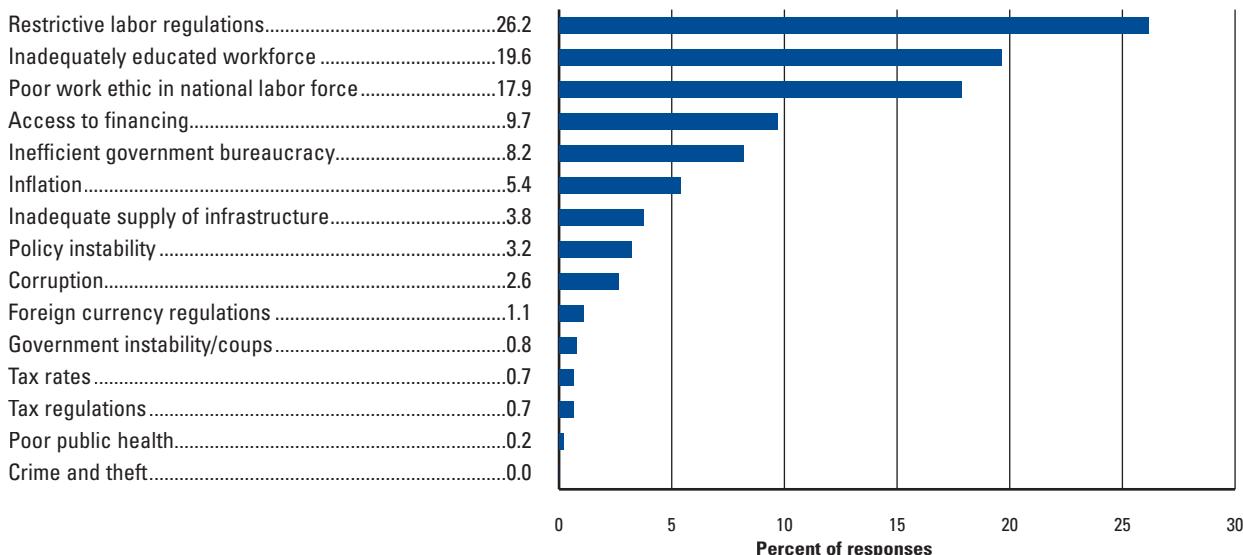
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Stage of development



— Oman — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.5	24	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	54
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.3	21	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	77
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.4	17	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	32
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.2	11	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.5	5
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.0	16	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	21.6	14
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.1	33	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.5	18	6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.6	4	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	78
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.3	15	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	36
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	15	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	58
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.6	26	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	76
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.9	31	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	44
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.4	12	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	24
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.3	6	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	57
1.15 Organized crime	6.6	10	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	20
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	18	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	45
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	25			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	29			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.0	28			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.3	12			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.9	20	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.0	27
2.02 Quality of roads	6.4	4	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	40
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	27	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	59
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	38	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	159.7	69	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	44
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	22	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	38
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.2	92	7.08 Brain drain	4.8	21
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	165.5	8	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	135
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	7.5	9			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	41.4	8			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	61			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.5	38			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	5.9	4			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	71.8	36			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.4	67			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	13.0	34			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	68			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.1	49			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.1	43			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	48			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	77.5	127			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.3	58			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	26.4	80			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.2	46			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.0	68			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.7	97			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.8	44			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	90			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	42			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	54			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	77			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	32			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.5	5			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	21.6	14			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	78			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	36			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	58			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	76			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	44			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	24			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	50.3	57			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	20			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	45			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.0	27			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.4	40			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.1	59			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	44			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	38			
7.08 Brain drain	4.8	21			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.34	135			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.8	58			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	31			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.5	24			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.0	13			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.9	16			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.0	22			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.4	20			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	45			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	49			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	46			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	62.6	36			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.9	89			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	3.1	73			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	79			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	66			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	59			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	49			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	35			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	46			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	58			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.5	31			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.3	42			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.1	68			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.1	36			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	57			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	62			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	45			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	56			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	12			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	99			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.3	70			

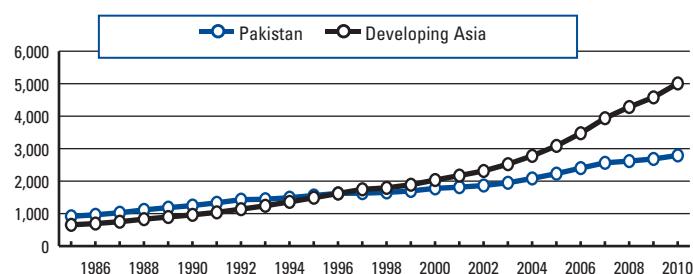
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Pakistan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	184.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	174.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,050
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.63

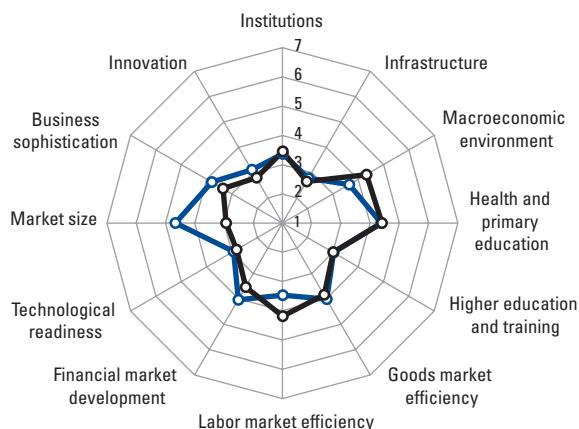
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

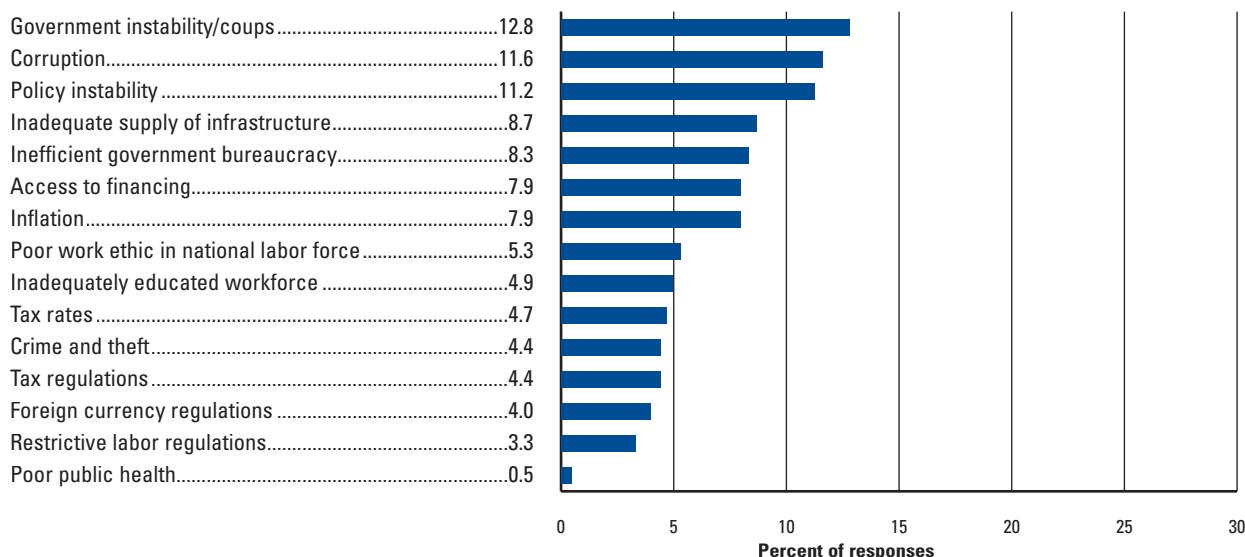
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	118	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	123.....	3.5.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	101.....	3.6.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	130	3.5
Institutions.....	107.....	3.4.....
Infrastructure.....	115.....	2.8.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	138.....	3.6.....
Health and primary education.....	121.....	4.4.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	100	3.7
Higher education and training.....	122.....	3.0.....
Goods market efficiency.....	93.....	4.0.....
Labor market efficiency.....	136.....	3.5.....
Financial market development.....	70.....	4.0.....
Technological readiness.....	115.....	2.9.....
Market size.....	30.....	4.7.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	72	3.4
Business sophistication.....	76.....	3.8.....
Innovation.....	75.....	3.1.....

Stage of development



— Pakistan — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.4	114	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	91
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	93	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.8	56
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	80	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	67
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	90	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	69
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	112	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.6	41
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.9	62	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	97	6.07 No. days to start a business*	21	83
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	60	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	117
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	76	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	115
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	102	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.8	136
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.4	79	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	113
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	119	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.4	88
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.0	141	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	98
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.2	128	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	25.3	127
1.15 Organized crime	3.5	131	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	100
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.2	116	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	64
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	100			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	103			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	101			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	88			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	109			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.7	79			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.8	59			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.1	72			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.3	85			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	379.8	48			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.2	126			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.0	120			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.2	119			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.0	108			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.3	107			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	11.7	134			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.5	96			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	56.8	104			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	26.4	123			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	117			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	931.3	108			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.1	120			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	231.0	115			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	108			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	70.5	128			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	66.9	107			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	97			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	66.4	136			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	33.1	126			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	6.4	119			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.5	79			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	87			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	79			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.7	90			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	98			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	109			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	91			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.8	56			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	67			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	69			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.6	41			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	21	83			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	117			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	115			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	16.8	136			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.1	113			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.4	88			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	98			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	25.3	127			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	100			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	64			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	80			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	98			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	43.0	114			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	33			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	90	115			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	86			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	88			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	64			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.26	142			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	100			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	94			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	51			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	41			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	45			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	93			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	70			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	93			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.5	92			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	121			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.8	98			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	112			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	101			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	27			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.6	59			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	79			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	90			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	48			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	76			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	72			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	82			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	74			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	84			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	90			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	51			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	79			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	50			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	69			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	91			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	82			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	89			

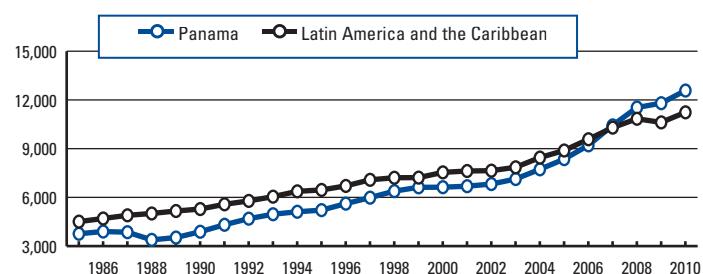
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Panama

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	26.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,593
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

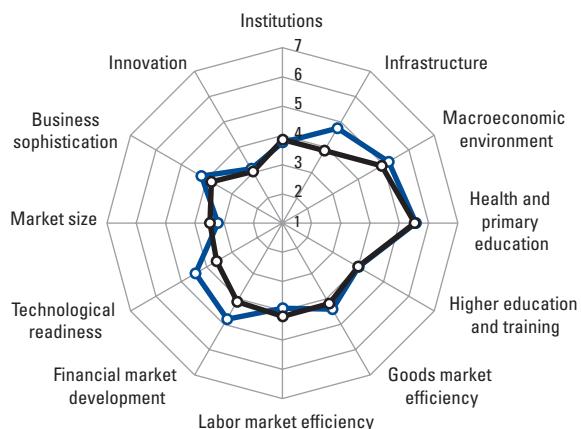


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	49	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	53.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	59.....	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	50	4.8
Institutions.....	75.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	38.....	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	41.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	79.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	57	4.1
Higher education and training.....	78.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	46.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	115.....	3.9
Financial market development.....	27.....	4.8
Technological readiness.....	40.....	4.4
Market size	85.....	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	54	3.7
Business sophistication	46.....	4.2
Innovation.....	72.....	3.1

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Stage of development



—●— Panama —○— Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	19.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	17.9
Inadequately educated workforce	13.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	11.9
Crime and theft.....	7.3
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.5
Access to financing.....	5.2
Tax regulations	4.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.6
Inflation.....	2.6
Tax rates	2.5
Policy instability	2.4
Poor public health.....	1.4
Government instability/coups.....	0.2
Foreign currency regulations	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.8	49	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	43
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.2	39	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.1	44
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	77	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	30
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	109	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	44
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	81	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.1	108
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.1	133	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	120	6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	57	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	91
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	3.4	55	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	45
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.8	61	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	81
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.1	95	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.8	11
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.6	47	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	9
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	5.4	86	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	63
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	116	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.1	67
1.15 Organized crime	4.5	100	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	80
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.4	62	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	65
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	55			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.0	50			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	86			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.6	47			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	55			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	60			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.4	45			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.4	5			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.2	15			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	234.7	54			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.3	55			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	15.7	80			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	184.7	4			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.0	43			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.3	97			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.5	65			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.7	52			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	40.9	78			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	59.6	54			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.0	79			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	161.7	96			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	58			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	48.0	70			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.5	99			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.9	103			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.9	72			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.8	47			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	129			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	34			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	72.7	99			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	45.1	53			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.4	131			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.4	134			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	105			
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	4.5	56			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	48			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.3	43			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	43			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.1	44			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	30			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.8	44			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	50.1	108			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	9	35			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	91			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.8	45			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.8	81			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.8	11			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	9			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	63			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.1	67			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	80			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	65			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.5	52			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.0	80			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	66.0	137			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.1	122			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	44	82			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	129			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	109			
7.08 Brain drain	4.2	38			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.62	105			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.2	7			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.9	3			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	36			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.8	19			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.2	33			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	3			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	105			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.0	28			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	32			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.8	4			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	42.8	58			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	78	60			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	9.1	51			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	84			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	94			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	51			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	41			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	53			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	52			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	39			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	58			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	58			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.8	34			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	43			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	98			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	70			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	69			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	66			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	46			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	112			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.9	61			

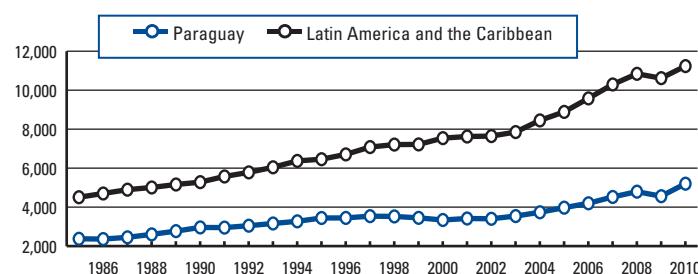
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Paraguay

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	6.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	18.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,886
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

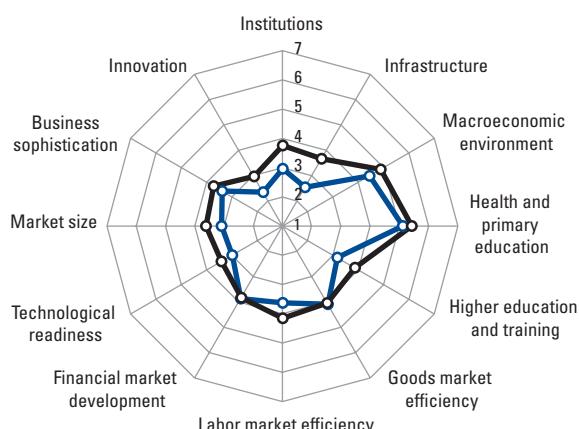


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	122	3.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	120.....	3.5.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	124.....	3.4.....
Basic requirements (42.3%).....	117	3.8
Institutions.....	132.....	3.0.....
Infrastructure.....	125.....	2.5.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	100.....	4.4.....
Health and primary education.....	107.....	5.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (48.3%).....	114	3.5
Higher education and training.....	116.....	3.2.....
Goods market efficiency.....	83.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	127.....	3.6.....
Financial market development.....	88.....	3.9.....
Technological readiness.....	112.....	3.0.....
Market size.....	92.....	3.1.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.4%)	125	2.9
Business sophistication	111.....	3.4.....
Innovation.....	133.....	2.3.....

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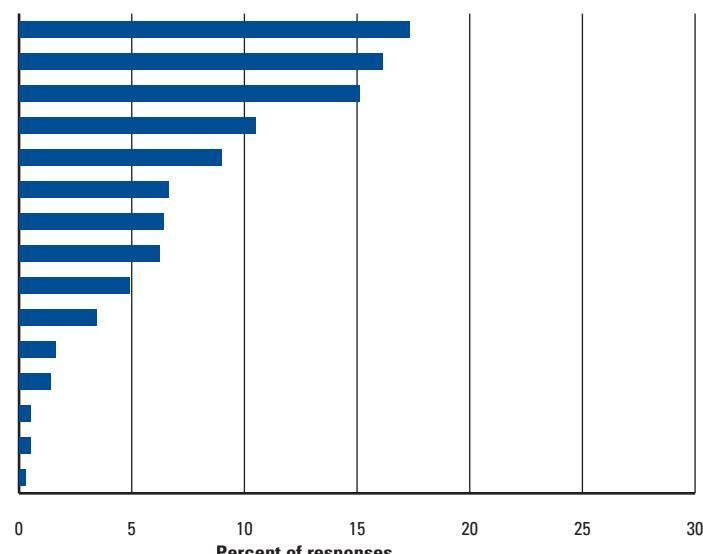
Stage of development



— Paraguay — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	17.3
Inadequately educated workforce	16.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.5
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.0
Access to financing.....	6.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.4
Policy instability.....	6.2
Crime and theft.....	4.9
Poor public health.....	3.4
Inflation.....	1.6
Tax regulations.....	1.4
Government instability/coups.....	0.5
Tax rates.....	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.3



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.0	128	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	100
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.3	133	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	96
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.1	131	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	130
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.6	137	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.5	17
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	121	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.8	138	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	126	6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	126	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	54
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.5	50	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	62
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	125	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.9	82
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	124	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	97
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	100	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	108
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.8	111	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	84
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.5	120	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.8	43
1.15 Organized crime	3.9	123	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	95
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.5	135	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	95
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	132			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	107			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	111			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	96			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	137			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.4	129			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.0	121			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	108			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2.5	140			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	14.8	127			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.9	117			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	6.3	107			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	91.6	84			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.9	18			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.7	111			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.7	86			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	24.8	134			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	15.0	16			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.4	96			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.4	93			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	32.8	87			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	73			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	47.0	69			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.0	83			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.4	80			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.1	83			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.0	137			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.4	109			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	66.5	104			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.6	76			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.2	138			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.2	137			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.1	130			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.3	133			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	118			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	101			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	100			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	96			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.0	130			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.5	17			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.0	53			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	54			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	62			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.9	82			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	97			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	108			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	84			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.8	43			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	95			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.1	95			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	91			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	75			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	56.0	131			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	107			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	99	128			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.3	108			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.4	125			
7.08 Brain drain	2.7	108			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.67	98			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	74			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.6	47			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	82			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.2	43			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	69			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	49			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	87			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.3	109			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	110			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	125			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	23.6	91			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	106			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.8	95			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	92			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	97			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	93			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	89			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	111			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.5	133			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	99			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	84			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	109			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	103			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	118			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	116			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.1	138			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	110			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.8	123			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	128			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.7	137			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	75			

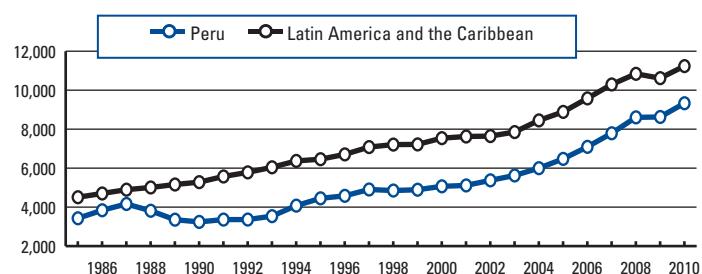
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Peru

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	29.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	152.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,172
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.37

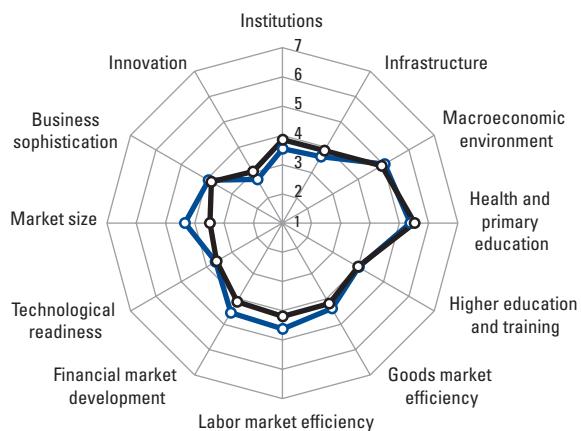
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	67	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	73.....	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	78.....	4.0
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	78	4.4
Institutions.....	95.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	88.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	52.....	5.0
Health and primary education.....	97.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	50	4.3
Higher education and training.....	77.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	50.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	43.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	38.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	69.....	3.6
Market size	48.....	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	89	3.3
Business sophistication	65.....	3.9
Innovation.....	113.....	2.7

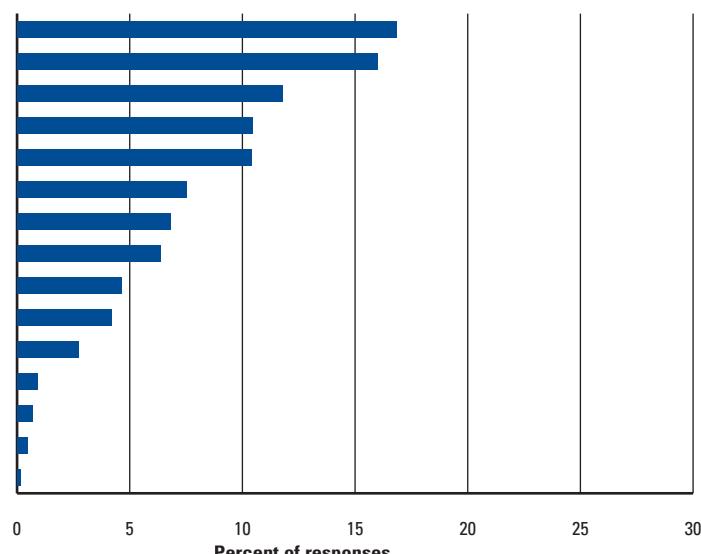
Stage of development



— Peru — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	16.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	16.0
Tax regulations.....	11.8
Restrictive labor regulations.....	10.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.4
Inadequately educated workforce	7.5
Tax rates.....	6.8
Crime and theft.....	6.4
Policy instability	4.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	4.2
Access to financing.....	2.7
Poor public health.....	0.9
Government instability/coups.....	0.7
Inflation.....	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.9	89	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	55
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	122	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.4	89
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	84	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	63
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	126	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	68
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.3	59	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.2	70
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	119	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	74	6.07 No. days to start a business*	27	91
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.8	37	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	44
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	119	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	28
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.0	107	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.1	40
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	90	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	28
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	55	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	16
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.8	113	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	53
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.4	121	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.4	129
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	115	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	37
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.2	114	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	61
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	81			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	45			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	51			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.4	63			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	105			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.2	98			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.9	93			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.5	106			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.6	70			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	408.2	44			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.9	68			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.9	89			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.1	72			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.6	29			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	23.5	51			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	174	131			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	24.3	32			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	61.7	50			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.6	87			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	804.0	105			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	76			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	113.0	95			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	60			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.4	80			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.5	67			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.2	135			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.4	56			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	89.1	65			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	34.5	67			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.6	128			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.4	135			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.7	43			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.9	76			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	73			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	75			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	55			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	89			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	63			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.5	68			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.2	70			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	27	91			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	44			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	28			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.1	40			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	28			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	16			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	53			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.4	129			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	37			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	61			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.6	45			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	25			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	39.0	100			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	94			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	82			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.6	48			
7.08 Brain drain	4.1	39			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	62			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.3	36			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	38			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.8	52			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	25			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	38			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.2	15			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	118			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.1	64			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.9	62			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	35			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	34.3	75			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.1	81			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.9	75			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	43			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	56			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	42			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	61			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.6	63			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	108			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	91			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.1	59			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.6	71			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	63			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	67			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	99			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.9	109			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	118			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	103			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	98			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	102			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	83			

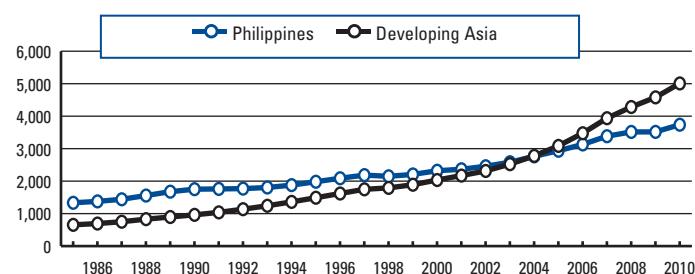
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Philippines

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	93.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	188.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,007
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.47

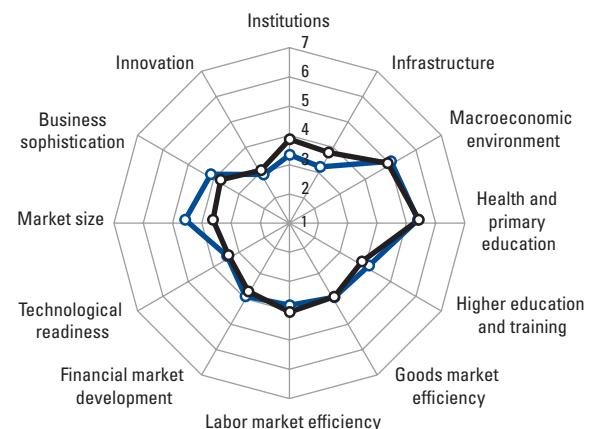
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

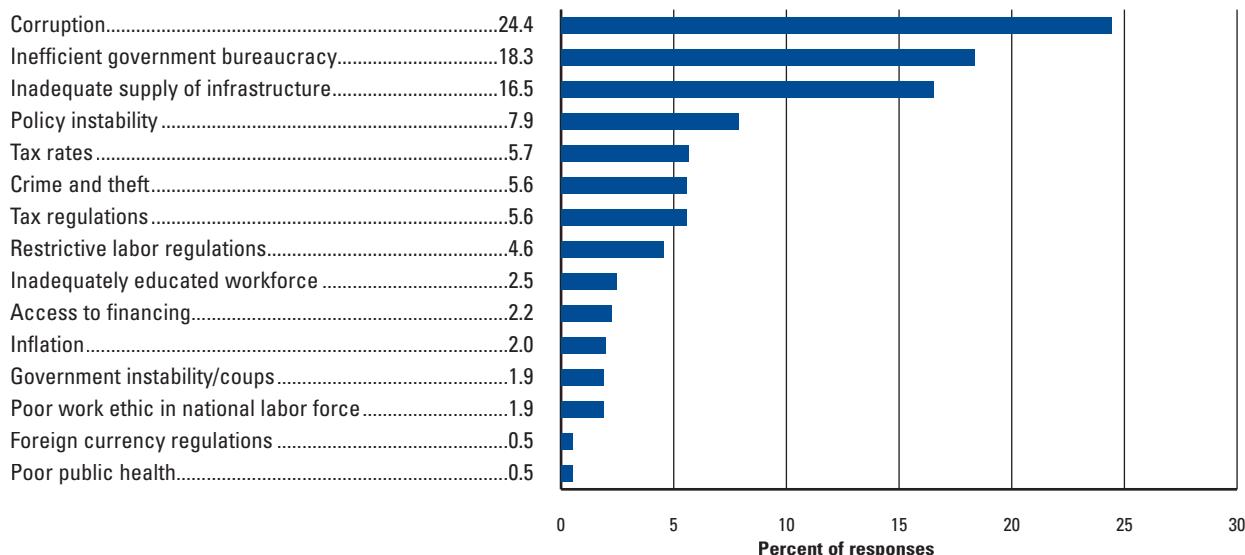
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	75	4.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	85.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	87.....	3.9.....
Basic requirements (59.9%).....	100	4.2
Institutions.....	117.....	3.2.....
Infrastructure.....	105.....	3.1.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	54.....	5.0.....
Health and primary education.....	92.....	5.4.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.1%).....	70	4.0
Higher education and training.....	71.....	4.1.....
Goods market efficiency.....	88.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	113.....	3.9.....
Financial market development.....	71.....	4.0.....
Technological readiness.....	83.....	3.5.....
Market size	36.....	4.6.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	74	3.4
Business sophistication	57.....	4.1.....
Innovation.....	108.....	2.8.....

Stage of development



— Philippines — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	105	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	47
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.8	102	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	117
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	127	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	98
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.8	128	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	52
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	119	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	45.8	93
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.9	102	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.4	118	6.07 No. days to start a business*	38	112
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.6	109	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	89
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	126	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	89
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	115	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.0	47
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.8	118	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	72
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	120	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	89
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.3	130	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	128
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.8	112	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.5	96
1.15 Organized crime	4.5	102	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	46
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.3	112	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	56
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	118			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.8	62			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	52			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	84			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.4	113			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.1	100			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.7	101			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.0	123			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.6	115			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	867.0	28			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.4	104			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	7.3	103			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	85.7	92			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.7	71			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.1	70			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.8	69			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.5	50			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	47.3	89			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	54.0	63			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.1	101			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	143.9	95			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	107			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	280.0	119			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	80			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	26.2	95			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.1	82			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	110			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.7	81			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.5	81			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	28.7	75			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	61			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.1	115			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.4	55			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.0	73			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.2	62			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.4	34			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	47			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	117			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	98			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.7	52			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	45.8	93			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	15	134			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	38	112			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	89			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	89			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.0	47			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	72			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.4	89			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	128			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.5	96			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	46			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	56			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.5	55			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.5	102			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	29.0	79			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	113			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	91	118			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	76			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.6	50			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	91			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.63	103			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	50			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.7	42			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	44			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	52			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	71			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	46			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	64			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.2	62			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	52			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	66			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	25.0	88			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.8	90			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.7	76			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	31			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	40			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	52			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	71			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.8	54			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	74			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	67			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	47			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.6	72			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.6	40			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	33			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	95			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	106			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	85			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	83			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	126			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	97			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.4	68			

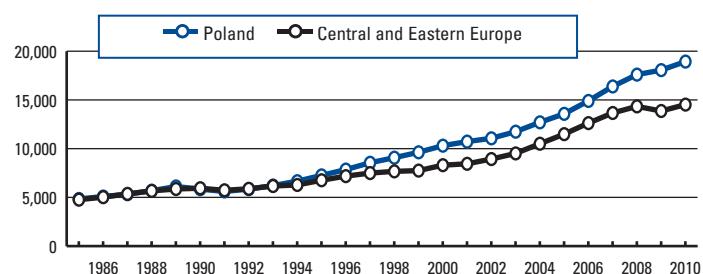
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Poland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	38.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	468.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,300
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.97

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

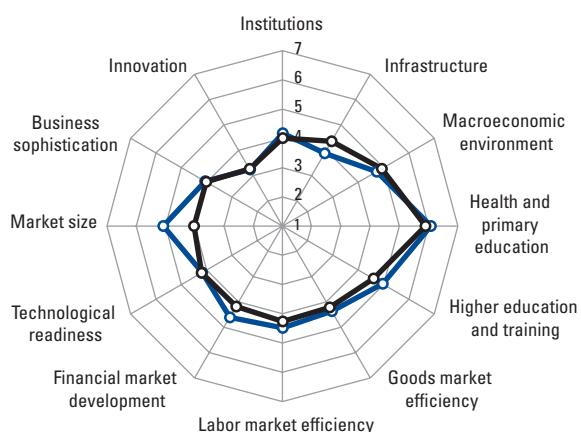


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	41	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	39.....	4.5.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	46.....	4.3.....
Basic requirements (31.7%).....	56	4.7
Institutions.....	52.....	4.2.....
Infrastructure.....	74.....	3.9.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	74.....	4.7.....
Health and primary education.....	40.....	6.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	30	4.6
Higher education and training.....	31.....	4.9.....
Goods market efficiency.....	52.....	4.4.....
Labor market efficiency.....	58.....	4.5.....
Financial market development.....	34.....	4.6.....
Technological readiness.....	48.....	4.2.....
Market size	20.....	5.1.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (18.3%)	57	3.6
Business sophistication	60.....	4.1.....
Innovation.....	58.....	3.2.....

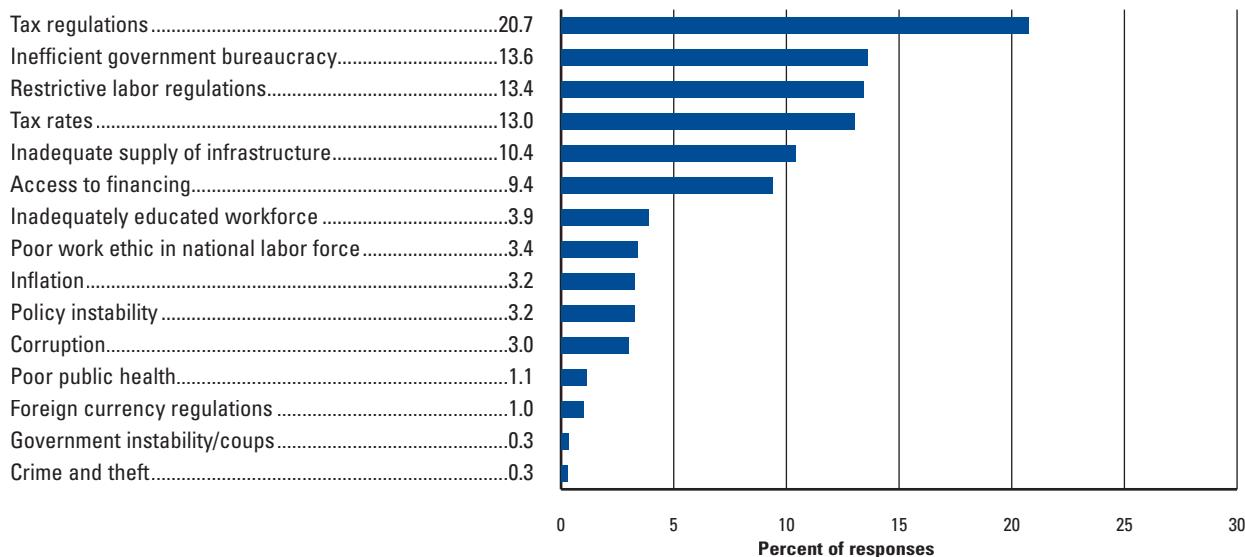
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Stage of development



— Poland — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.5	54	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	38
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.7	61	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	36
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.1	44	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	49
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	76	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	107
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	39	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.3	82
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.3	53	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	52	6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	76	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	85
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	124	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	60
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.2	97	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.3	83	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	85
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	93	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	102
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.0	43	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	48
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.5	37	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.9	72
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	40	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	53
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.4	63	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	68
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	53			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	41			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	79			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	79			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	87			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.3	134			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	74			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	107			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.7	111			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	274.0	52			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.3	56			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	24.7	48			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	120.2	42			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.9	128			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.3	88			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.6	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.7	22			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	55.7	102			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	71.7	37			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	39			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	28			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.6	36			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	75.7	48			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	47			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.2	46			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.6	28			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	69.4	19			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.7	71			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	52			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	78			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.7	48			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.0	27			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	55			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.3	38			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	36			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	49			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	107			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.3	82			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	85			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	60			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	85			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	102			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	48			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.9	72			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	53			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	68			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	100			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	47			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	25.0	68			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	114			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	45			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	65			
7.08 Brain drain	3.0	96			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	58			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.8	54			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	57			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	55			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	71			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	79			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	60			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	30			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	88			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.3	100			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	37			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	62.3	37			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	13.2	43			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	23.5	30			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	20			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	22			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	16			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	44			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	106			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.4	70			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	54			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	77			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.0	51			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	65			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	52			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	49			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	44			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	80			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	65			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	100			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	67			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.0	56			

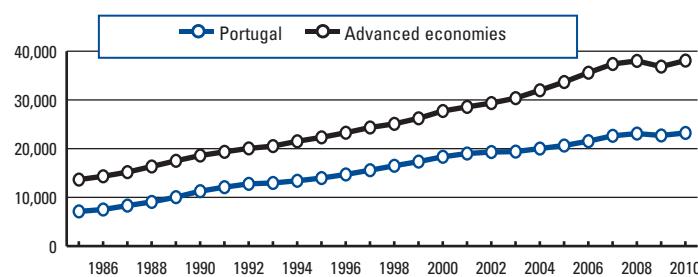
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Portugal

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	229.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	21,559
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.33

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

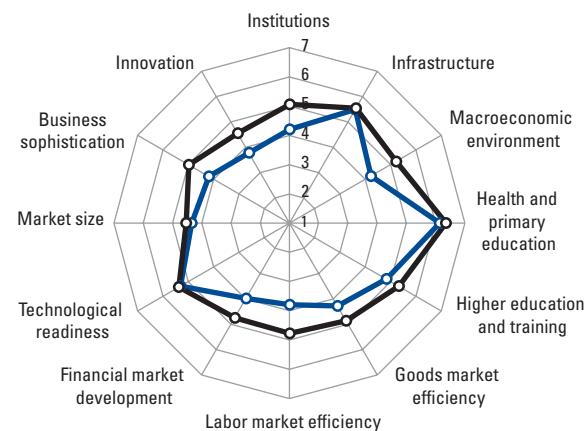


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	45	4.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	46.....	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	43.....	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	44	5.0
Institutions.....	51.....	4.2
Infrastructure.....	23.....	5.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	111.....	4.2
Health and primary education.....	34.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	39	4.4
Higher education and training.....	35.....	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	62.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	122.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	78.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	19.....	5.3
Market size.....	45.....	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	38	4.0
Business sophistication	50.....	4.2
Innovation.....	32.....	3.8

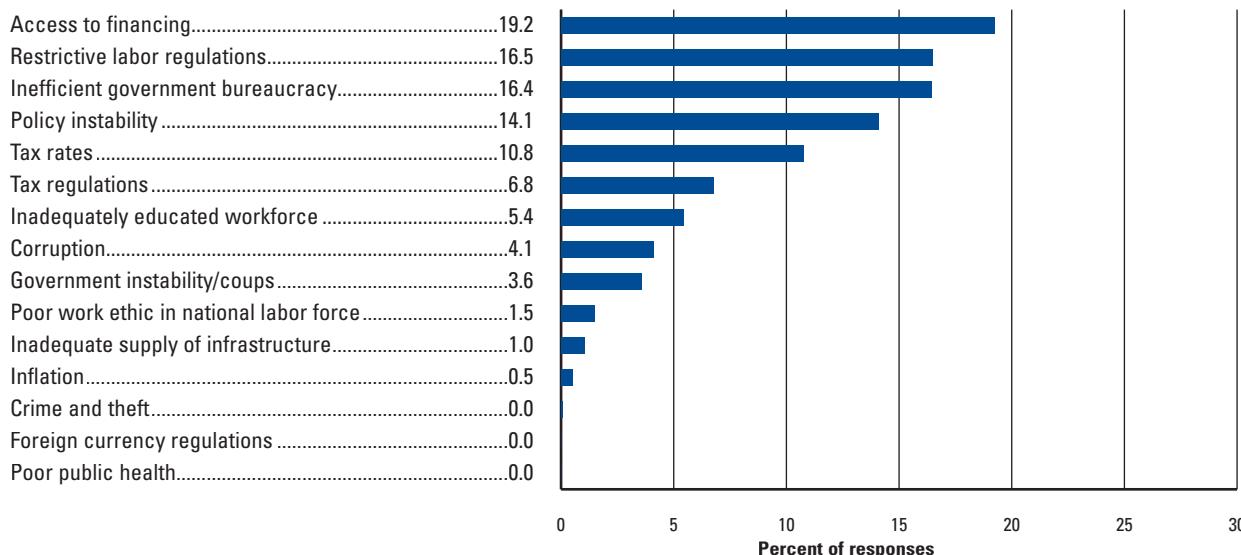
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Stage of development



—○— Portugal —○— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.8	48	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	56
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.2	42	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	115
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.9	47	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	58
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.7	70	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	134
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.1	36	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	43.3	85
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.9	61	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	72	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.9	137	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	127
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.5	128	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	12
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	131	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.8	116	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	88
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	77	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	62
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	24	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	35
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.8	23	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.0	86
1.15 Organized crime	6.2	27	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	54
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.0	40	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	55
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	50			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	52			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	112			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	58			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.1	12			
2.02 Quality of roads	6.3	5			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.4	26			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	42			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	39			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	707.7	31			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.2	28			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.0	25			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	142.3	17			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.3	122			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	8.9	128			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.4	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.5	51			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	83.3	128			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	65.4	44			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	43			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	30.0	56			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	41			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	93			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.0	12			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.7	30			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	61			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.7	13			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.7	13			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	60.2	31			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.6	76			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	105			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.1	25			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	26			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.5	43			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	72			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	56			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.1	115			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	58			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.5	134			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	43.3	85			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	127			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	12			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	88			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	62			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	35			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.0	86			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	54			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	55			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	110			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	111			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	43.0	114			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.4	140			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	97	127			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	112			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	76			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	80			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.87	36			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.4	32			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	34			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	79			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	70			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	73			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	98			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.9	35			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	16			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	27			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	16			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	51.1	47			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	19.4	34			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	74.9	13			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	44			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	52			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	56			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	52			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	58			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.9	42			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	44			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	69			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	39			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.6	39			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	88			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	37			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.9	23			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	41			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	27			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	28			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	39			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.6	40			

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

Puerto Rico

Key indicators, 2010

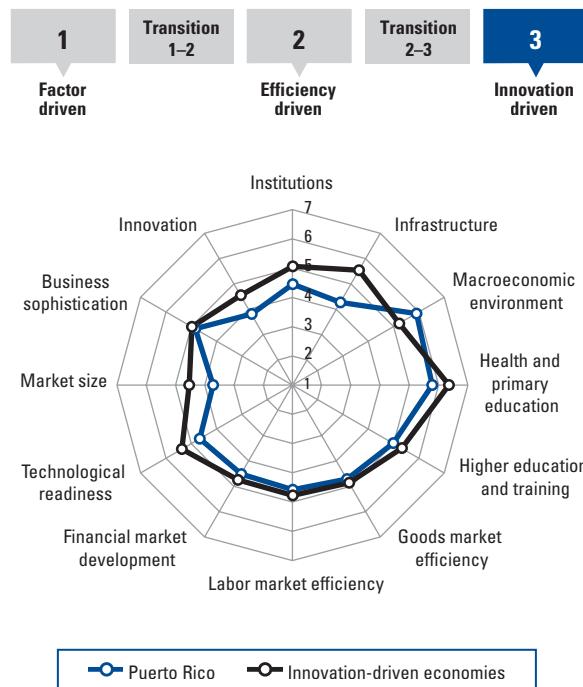
Population (millions).....	4.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	96.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	24,229
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	n/a

Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2011–2012	35	4.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	41.....	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	42.....	4.5
Basic requirements (20.0%)	41	5.1
Institutions.....	44.....	4.4
Infrastructure.....	55.....	4.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	17.....	5.9
Health and primary education.....	63.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	35	4.5
Higher education and training.....	29.....	5.0
Goods market efficiency.....	30.....	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	48.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	40.....	4.5
Technological readiness.....	35.....	4.7
Market size	68.....	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	29	4.3
Business sophistication	27.....	4.8
Innovation.....	31.....	3.8

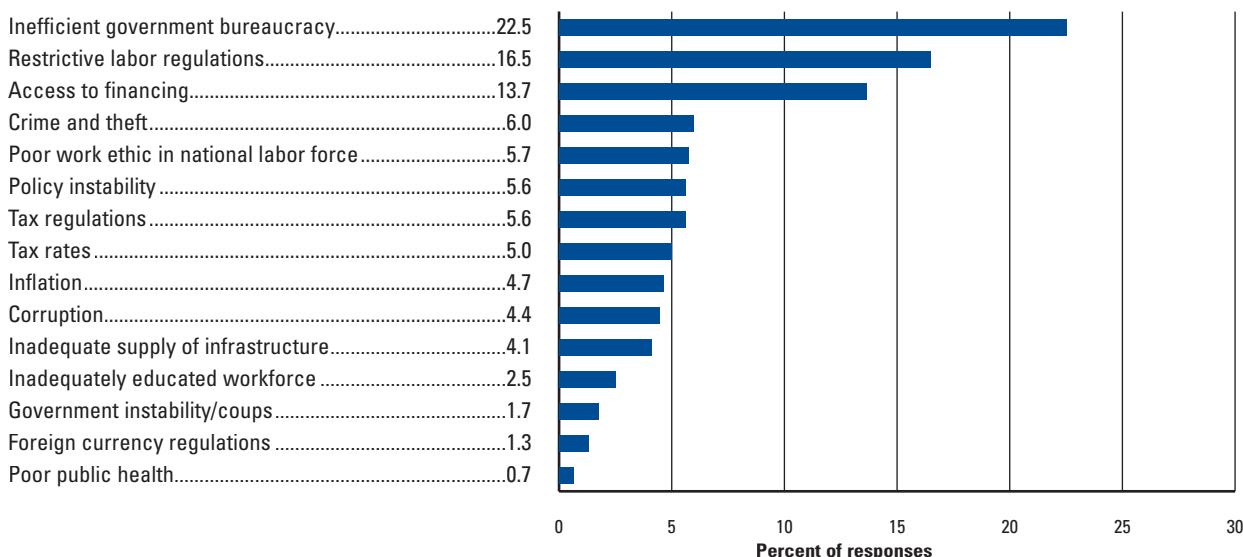
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Stage of development



— Puerto Rico — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.6	21	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	20
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.5	17	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	16
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.8	50	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.1	14
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	89	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	104
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	46	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	67.7	130
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.5	45	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	80	6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	101	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	96
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.1	139	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	54
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	38	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	n/a	n/a
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.2	42	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	27
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.7	112	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	36
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.6	70	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	39
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	115	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	140.4	4
1.15 Organized crime	5.0	81	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	36
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.7	48	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	34
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.8	38			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.8	17			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	13			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.6	5			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	16			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.1	39			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.0	35			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.3	80			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.3	29			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.9	26			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	225.1	55			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.0	64			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	23.8	50			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	78.3	100			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.6	51			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	n/a	n/a			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.5	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	27			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	59.0	106			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	n/a	n/a			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	20			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	1.8	2			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.2	75			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	78			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	8.8	48			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.6	33			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.4	87			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.3	74			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	81.6	86			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.8	11			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.9	57			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	91			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.5	52			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.4	59			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.4	16			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.8	19			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	20			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	16			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.1	14			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	104			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	67.7	130			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	7	21			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	96			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	54			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	n/a	n/a			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	27			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	36			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.6	39			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	140.4	4			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	36			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	34			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.5	54			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	55			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	14.0	35			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	104			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	50			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	16			
7.08 Brain drain	3.3	74			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.64	102			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.7	22			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.2	20			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	81			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	65			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	56			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.7	95			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.2	23			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	26			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	33			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	58			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	45.3	52			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	39			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	61.3	14			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	73			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	53			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	38			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.4	19			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	44			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	19			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	28			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	83			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.5	19			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.4	15			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	24			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	45			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.5	35			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	43			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.4	32			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	69			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	9			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	6.0	34			

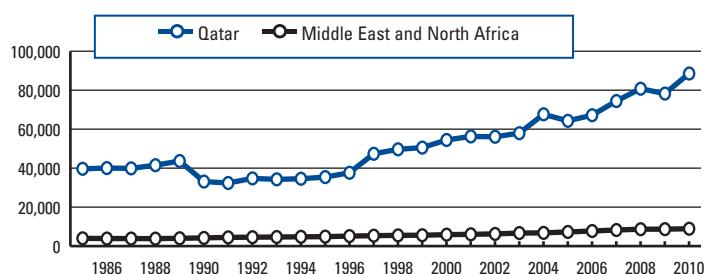
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Qatar

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	129.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	76,168
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.20

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

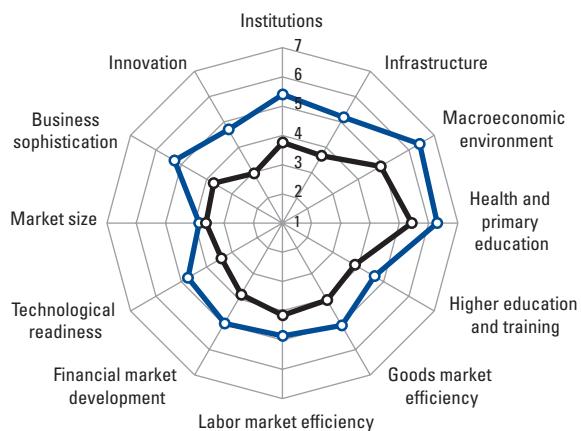


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	14	5.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	17.....	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	22.....	4.9
Basic requirements (46.3%).....	12	5.8
Institutions.....	14.....	5.4
Infrastructure.....	27.....	5.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	5.....	6.4
Health and primary education.....	22.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (40.2%).....	27	4.7
Higher education and training.....	50.....	4.6
Goods market efficiency.....	17.....	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	22.....	4.9
Financial market development.....	19.....	5.0
Technological readiness.....	33.....	4.7
Market size.....	59.....	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.6%)	16	5.0
Business sophistication	12.....	5.3
Innovation.....	18.....	4.7

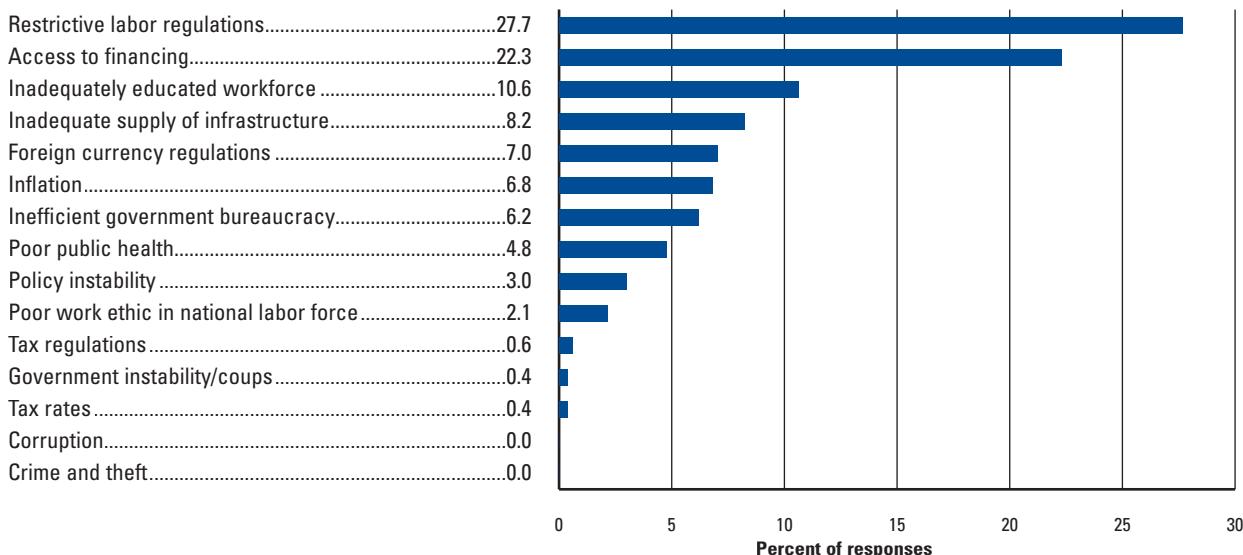
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Stage of development



—●— Qatar —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.8	47	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	5
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.5	15	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.5	31
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.3	20	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.7	27
1.04 Public trust of politicians	6.0	2	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.8	11
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	17	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	11.3	4
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.0	16	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.2	5	6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.2	6	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	35
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.9	4	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	7
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	11	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	61
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	40	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	49
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	33	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.1	32
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	61	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.8	32
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	10	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.0	139
1.15 Organized crime	5.8	39	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	14
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	8	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	18
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	22			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.0	8			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	21			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.7	42			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	26	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	28
2.02 Quality of roads	5.0	38	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	10
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	26	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	46
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.9	27	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	69	102
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	784.6	29	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	20
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.5	15	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	19
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.9	74	7.08 Brain drain	5.6	5
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	132.4	25	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.55	121
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	11.4	4	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	28
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	49.4	5	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	8
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	-2.4	102	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.1	6
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.4	48	8.04 Ease of access to loans	5.3	1
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	17.8	21	8.05 Venture capital availability	5.4	1
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	79.0	24	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	80
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	7
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	108			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	49.0	71			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.0	133			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	9.7	52			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.1	44			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.6	12			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	93.4	69			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	85.2	73			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.2	106			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.6	4			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.2	13			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.7	7			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.3	7			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	67			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	24			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	5			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	31			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.7	27			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.8	11			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	11.3	4			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	35			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.0	7			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.6	61			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.0	49			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.1	32			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.8	32			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.0	139			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.5	14			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	18			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	28			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	10			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	46			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	69	102			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	20			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	19			
7.08 Brain drain	5.6	5			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.55	121			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	28			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	8			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.1	6			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	5.3	1			
8.05 Venture capital availability	5.4	1			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	80			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.8	7			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.0	31			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	7			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	6.1	2			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	69.0	29			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.2	56			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	13.9	39			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	65			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	55			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.9	2			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	22			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	10			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.7	23			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	27			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	7			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.4	20			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.7	6			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.7	4			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.0	11			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	6			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.3	20			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.3	10			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	6.2	1			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	24			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

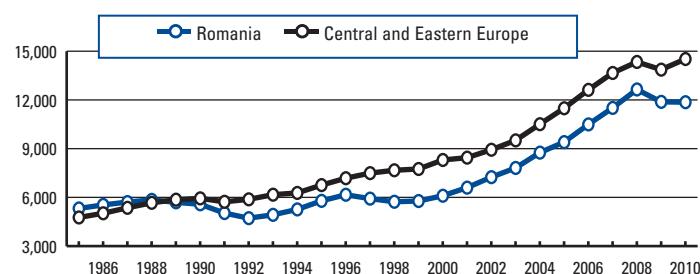
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Romania

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	21.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	161.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,542
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.34

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

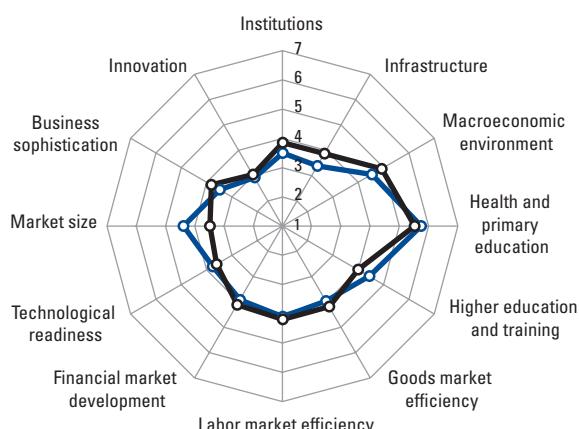


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	77	4.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	67.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	64.....	4.1
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	89	4.3
Institutions.....	99.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	95.....	3.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	87.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	66.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	62	4.1
Higher education and training.....	55.....	4.4
Goods market efficiency.....	96.....	4.0
Labor market efficiency.....	92.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	84.....	3.9
Technological readiness.....	60.....	3.8
Market size	44.....	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	99	3.2
Business sophistication	102.....	3.5
Innovation.....	95.....	2.9

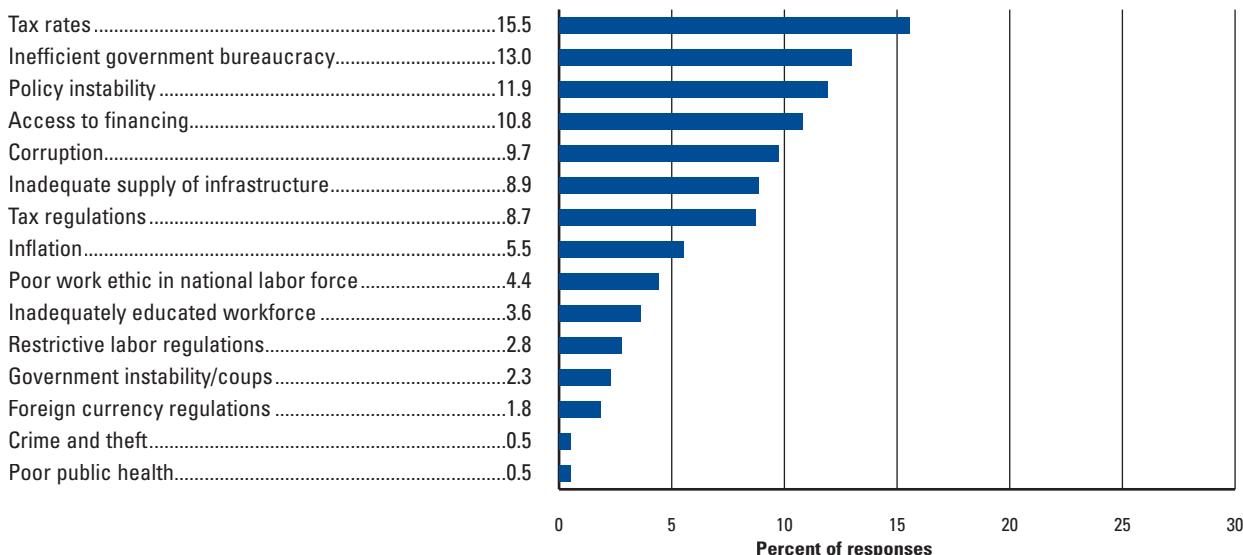
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Stage of development



— Romania — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.9	85	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	97
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.0	98	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	74
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	96	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	93
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.9	119	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	135
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	67	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	90
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.1	94	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	115	6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	107	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	122
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	105	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	69
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	122	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.9	113	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	84
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	2.9	140	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	105
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	66	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	121
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	62	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.0	68
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	87	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	106
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.7	90	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	83
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	103			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.3	91			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	98			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	98			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	36			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.3	139			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.1	137			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.4	78			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.8	128			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.6	113			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	174.6	68			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.5	77			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.9	60			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	114.7	49			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.5	114			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.2	55			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.1	105			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.8	90			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	35.2	52			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	49.3	73			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.0	80			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	125.0	96			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	67			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	10.0	55			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.3	71			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	62			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.3	92			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.6	56			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	65.6	23			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	90			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	45			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.8	92			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.4	58			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.3	112			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	79			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	97			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	74			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	93			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	135			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	90			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	10	40			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	122			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	69			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	84			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	105			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.3	121			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.0	68			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	106			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	83			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.3	137			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.8	90			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	46.0	118			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	91			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	8	15			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.1	55			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	84			
7.08 Brain drain	2.2	131			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.79	65			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.9	104			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	106			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.2	89			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	82			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	77			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	110			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	106			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.2	115			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	117			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.5	83			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	39.9	63			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.0	42			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	20.5	33			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	42			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	46			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	100			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	104			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.8	116			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	103			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	103			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	116			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	91			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	86			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.3	96			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	78			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	91			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	87			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	115			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	111			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	59			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.8	62			

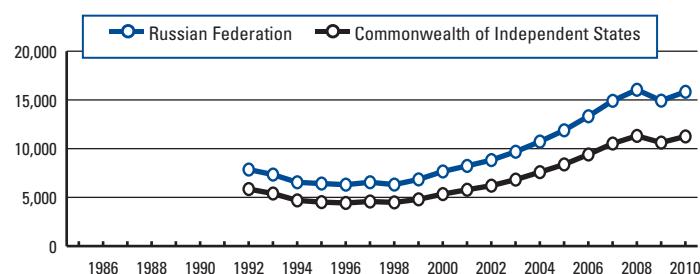
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Russian Federation

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	140.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,465.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,437
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	3.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

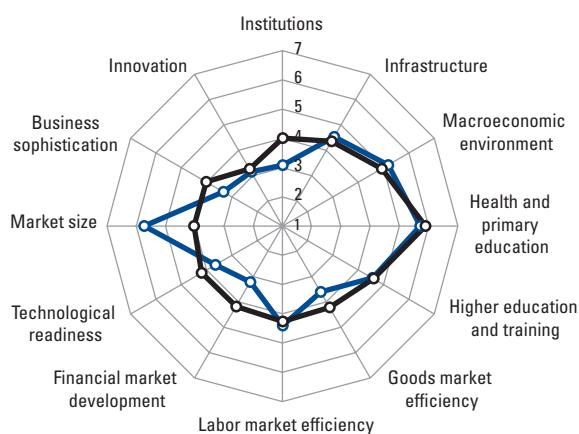


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	66	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	63.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	63.....	4.2
Basic requirements (36.4%).....	63	4.6
Institutions.....	128.....	3.1
Infrastructure.....	48.....	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	44.....	5.2
Health and primary education.....	68.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	55	4.2
Higher education and training.....	52.....	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	128.....	3.6
Labor market efficiency.....	65.....	4.4
Financial market development.....	127.....	3.2
Technological readiness.....	68.....	3.7
Market size	8.....	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.6%)	97	3.2
Business sophistication	114.....	3.3
Innovation.....	71.....	3.1

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Stage of development



—●— Russian Federation —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	22.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.3
Crime and theft.....	10.1
Tax rates.....	9.1
Access to financing.....	7.6
Inflation.....	6.7
Tax regulations.....	6.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force	6.1
Inadequately educated workforce	5.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.9
Restrictive labor regulations.....	2.6
Policy instability.....	1.5
Foreign currency regulations	1.4
Government instability/coups.....	1.2
Poor public health.....	1.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Russian Federation

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.8	130	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	124
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	126	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	101
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.4	120	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	111
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.7	72	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	106
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.1	115	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	46.5	95
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	123	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	117	6.07 No. days to start a business*	30	98
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.8	94	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	130
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.4	132	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	134
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.8	123	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	109
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.7	123	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.5	129
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.7	115	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	123
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.7	116	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	137
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.2	100	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.7	132
1.15 Organized crime	4.0	119	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	136
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.6	132	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	54
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.2	117			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	120			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	123			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.1	135			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	100			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.4	130			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.2	29			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	97			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.8	105			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,106.2	13			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.3	84			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	31.4	38			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	166.3	7			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.6	67			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.7	44			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	111			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.8	58			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	9.9	7			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	65.2	45			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.5	65			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	106.0	91			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.3	63			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	106			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.1	56			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	68.9	99			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	58			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.8	80			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.8	75			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	77.2	13			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	82			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	50			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	107			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	62			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.0	77			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	82			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	124			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.3	101			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.4	111			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.1	106			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	46.5	95			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	30	98			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	130			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.5	134			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	109			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.5	129			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.6	123			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	137			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	21.7	132			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	136			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	54			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.6	125			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	83			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	85			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	61			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.7	112			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	98			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.91	18			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	119			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	112			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	98			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	91			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	88			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.0	129			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	116			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.1	121			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	130			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.7	129			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	43.0	57			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.0	47			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	13.2	41			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.6	9			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.1	8			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	116			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	121			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	92			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	115			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.8	124			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	110			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	107			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	101			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	117			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	38			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	60			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	61			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	75			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	99			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	72			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.9	47			

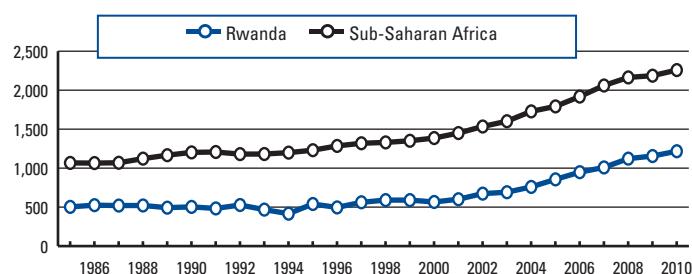
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Rwanda

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	562
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

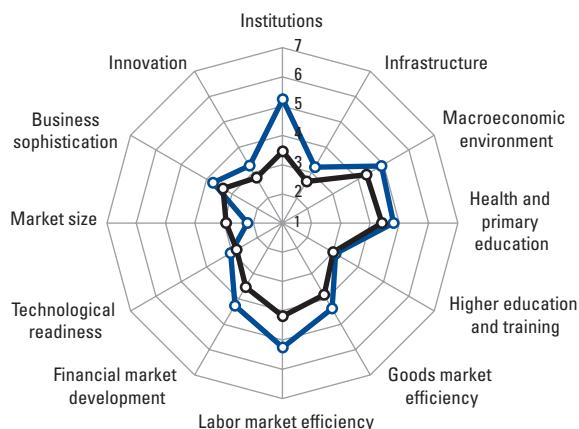
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

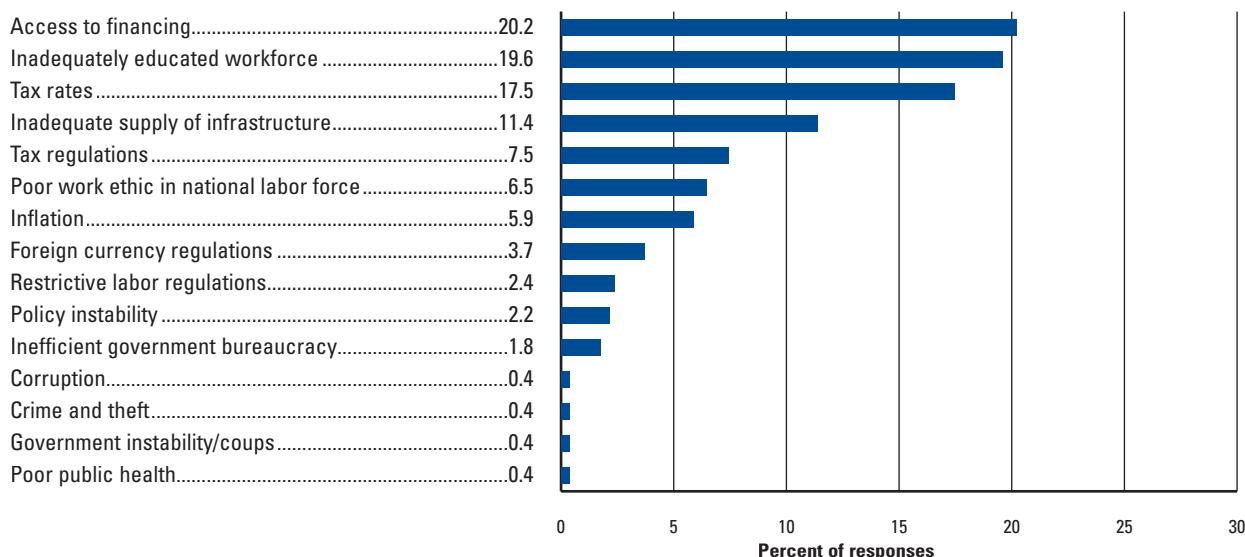
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	70	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	80.....	4.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	72	4.5
Institutions.....	21.....	5.2.....
Infrastructure.....	101.....	3.2.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	61.....	4.9.....
Health and primary education.....	112.....	4.8.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	95	3.7
Higher education and training.....	119.....	3.1.....
Goods market efficiency.....	49.....	4.4.....
Labor market efficiency.....	8.....	5.3.....
Financial market development.....	54.....	4.3.....
Technological readiness.....	109.....	3.1.....
Market size.....	129.....	2.2.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	68	3.5
Business sophistication.....	84.....	3.7.....
Innovation.....	56.....	3.3.....

Stage of development



—●— Rwanda —○— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.1	37	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	102
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.6	34	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	69
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.0	30	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.4	42
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.5	7	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.1	27
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.7	25	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.3	40
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.2	30	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.1	6	6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.6	2	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.3	2
1.09 Burden of government regulation	5.2	2	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	99
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.8	25	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.6	92
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.5	28	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	73
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.3	13	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	17
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	39	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.3	12
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.9	18	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.2	104
1.15 Organized crime	6.3	25	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	97
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.9	20	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	112
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.0	32			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	78			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.2	18			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	36			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.6	52	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	30
2.02 Quality of roads	4.6	48	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	38
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.2	120	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	43
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	90	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	6.2	138	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	46
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.2	85	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	37
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	141	7.08 Brain drain	4.6	25
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	33.4	135	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.03	2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.5	27	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	71
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.6	95	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	79
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.3	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	76
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	9.8	110	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	56
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	23.9	30	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	40
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.5	116	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	88
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	3.9	122	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	65
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	34,352.0	129	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.4	111			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	376.0	131			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.9	119			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	2.9	125			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	70.4	127			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	50.6	133			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.0	59			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.9	42			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	26.7	134			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.8	123			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	52			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	64			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	84			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.9	77			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	109			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	54			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.4	102			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.6	69			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.4	42			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.1	27			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	31.3	40			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.3	2			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	99			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.6	92			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.6	73			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	17			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.3	12			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.2	104			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	97			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	112			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.9	30			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	38			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	43			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	46			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	37			
7.08 Brain drain	4.6	25			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	1.03	2			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	71			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	79			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	76			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	56			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.0	40			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	88			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	65			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	76			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	69			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	53			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	7.7	121			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	130			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.2	115			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.2	124			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.1	138			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.9	131			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	101			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.6	61			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.6	55			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.3	85			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	81			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	88			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.5	102			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	44			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.9	80			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.4	80			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	70			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	60			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	13			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	98			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

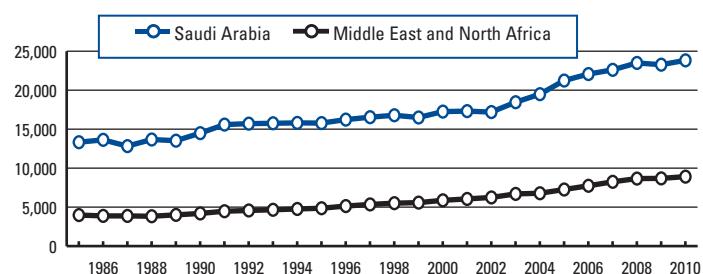
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	26.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	443.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	16,996
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.84

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

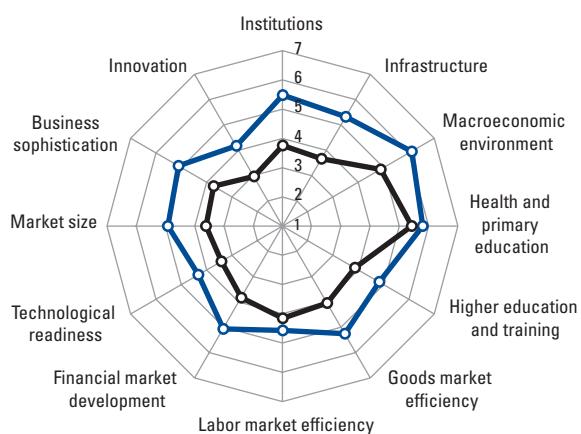


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	17	5.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	21.....	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	28.....	4.7
Basic requirements (44.4%).....	16	5.7
Institutions.....	12.....	5.5
Infrastructure.....	25.....	5.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	12.....	6.1
Health and primary education.....	61.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (40.9%).....	24	4.8
Higher education and training.....	36.....	4.8
Goods market efficiency.....	4.....	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	50.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	16.....	5.1
Technological readiness.....	43.....	4.3
Market size	23.....	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (14.7%)	24	4.6
Business sophistication	17.....	5.1
Innovation.....	26.....	4.2

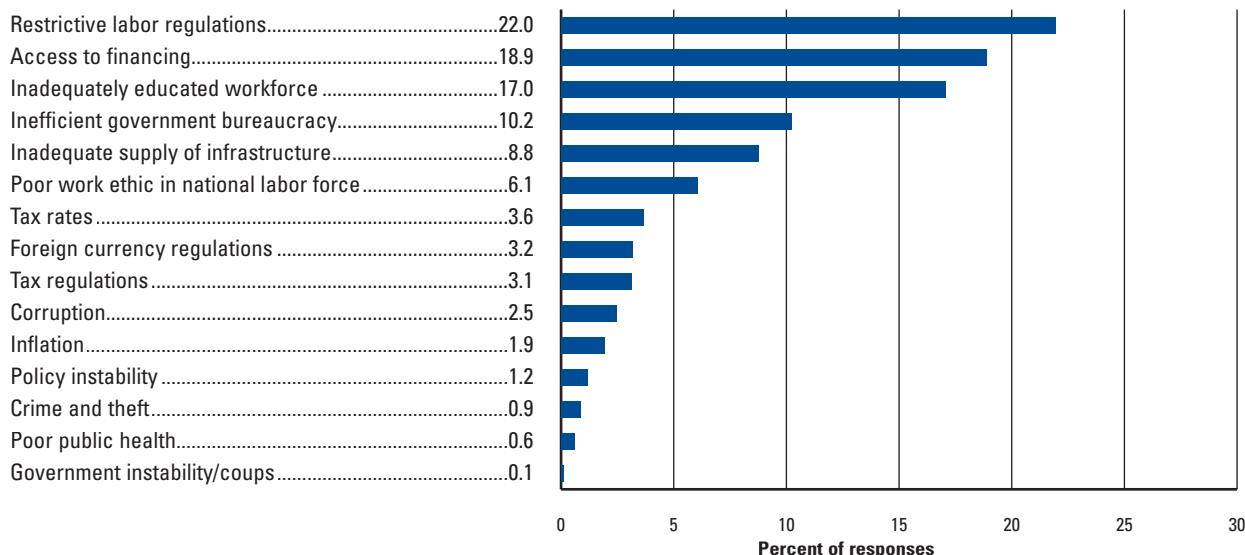
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Stage of development



—●— Saudi Arabia —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Saudi Arabia

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.6	22	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	17
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	5.1	25	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	15
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	5.3	19	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.1	15
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	5.8	3	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.3	7
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	5.9	19	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*.....	14.5	6
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.6	21	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*.....	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	4.8	12	6.07 No. days to start a business*.....	5	9
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.6	3	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	5.1	6
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	4.4	10	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	5.4	19
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	4.8	30	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*.....	4.4	55
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.6	22	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	58
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	27	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	10
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	6.4	8	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	5.0	22
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	6.5	2	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*.....	37.9	93
1.15 Organized crime.....	6.8	4	6.15 Degree of customer orientation.....	5.3	28
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.7	26	6.16 Buyer sophistication.....	4.5	14
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	5.3	26			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	5.6	22			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	5.3	15			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.5	9			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*.....	7.0	16			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	5.6	27	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.0	24
2.02 Quality of roads.....	5.8	13	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	5.8	14
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.0	31	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*.....	13.0	29
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	5.4	28	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	5.1	9
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.6	33	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*.....	80	106
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*.....	1,089.1	25	7.06 Pay and productivity.....	5.1	6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.3	24	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	5.1	31
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*.....	15.2	81	7.08 Brain drain.....	5.2	9
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*.....	187.9	2	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*.....	0.27	140
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*.....	7.7	8			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*.....	35.2	14			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*.....	5.4	97			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*.....	6.0	79			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*.....	10.8	10			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*.....	75.0	32			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	6.5	72	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	5.5	30
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*.....	6.1	77	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	5.4	17
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	6.5	18	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	5.1	5
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*.....	18.0	40	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	4.6	5
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	6.2	19	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	4.2	7
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*.....	<0.2	45	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	6.0	20
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*.....	18.2	77	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	5.5	16
4.08 Life expectancy, years*.....	73.4	68	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*.....	5.0	76
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	4.7	32			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*.....	86.3	114			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*.....	96.8	40			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*.....	32.8	71			
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	4.7	25			
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	4.9	27			
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	4.7	42			
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	4.9	40			
5.07 Availability of research and training services.....	4.9	29			
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	4.6	28			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	17			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	15			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.1	15			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.3	7			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*.....	14.5	6			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*.....	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*.....	5	9			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	5.1	6			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	5.4	19			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*.....	4.4	55			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	58			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	10			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	5.0	22			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*.....	37.9	93			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation.....	5.3	28			
6.16 Buyer sophistication.....	4.5	14			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.0	24			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	5.8	14			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*.....	13.0	29			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	5.1	9			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*.....	80	106			
7.06 Pay and productivity.....	5.1	6			
7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	5.1	31			
7.08 Brain drain.....	5.2	9			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*.....	0.27	140			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services.....	5.5	30			
8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	5.4	17			
8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	5.1	5			
8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	4.6	5			
8.05 Venture capital availability.....	4.2	7			
8.06 Soundness of banks.....	6.0	20			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	5.5	16			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*.....	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	5.8	36			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	5.7	23			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	5.5	8			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*.....	41.0	59			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*.....	5.5	67			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*.....	11.6	45			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*.....	4.7	26			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*.....	5.7	21			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	5.9	4			
11.02 Local supplier quality.....	5.4	18			
11.03 State of cluster development.....	4.7	21			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	4.5	27			
11.05 Value chain breadth.....	4.9	22			
11.06 Control of international distribution.....	5.3	2			
11.07 Production process sophistication.....	5.3	22			
11.08 Extent of marketing.....	5.3	18			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	4.7	18			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	4.3	21			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	4.5	36			
12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	4.4	18			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	4.6	28			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	4.9	3			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	4.9	26			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*.....	2.2	44			

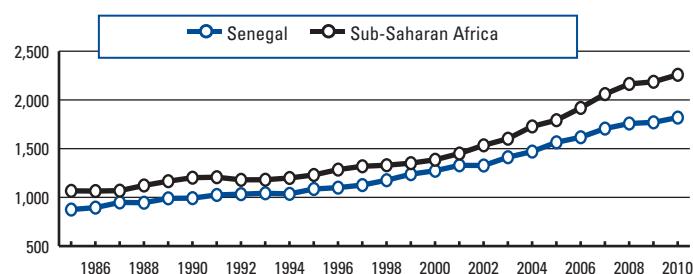
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Senegal

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	12.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	981
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

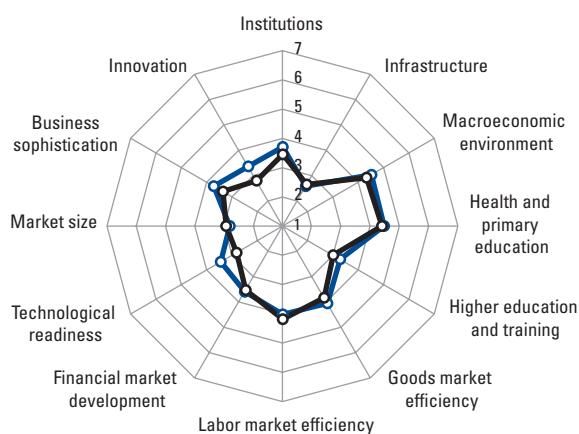
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

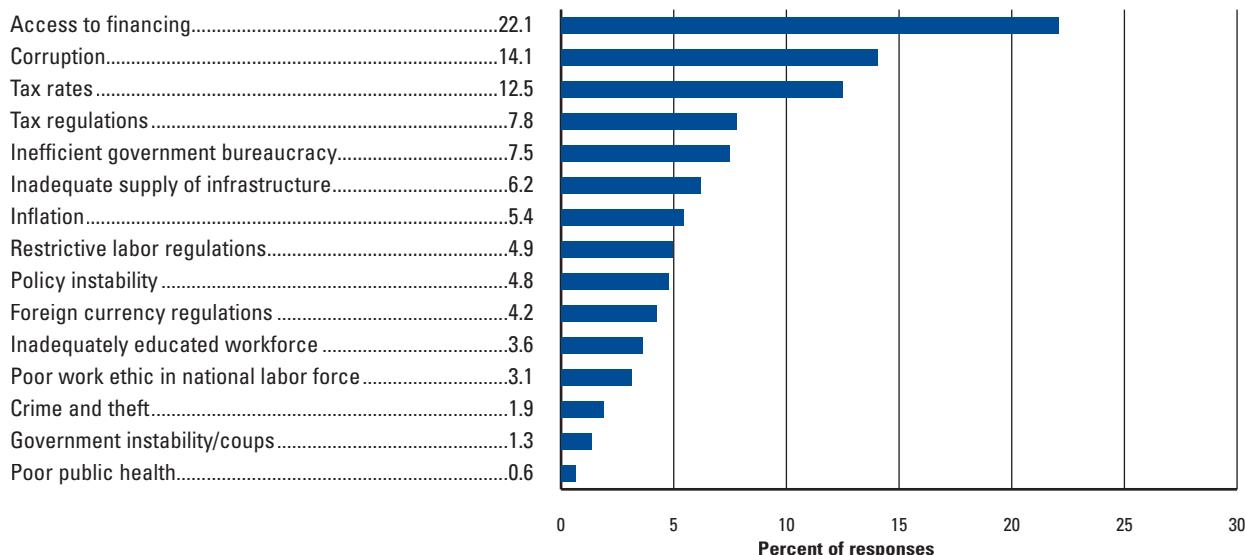
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	111	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	104.....	3.7.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	92.....	3.8.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	113	3.8
Institutions.....	78.....	3.7.....
Infrastructure.....	122.....	2.6.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	89.....	4.5.....
Health and primary education.....	119.....	4.5.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	108	3.5
Higher education and training.....	110.....	3.3.....
Goods market efficiency.....	89.....	4.1.....
Labor market efficiency.....	99.....	4.0.....
Financial market development.....	106.....	3.6.....
Technological readiness.....	86.....	3.4.....
Market size.....	105.....	2.8.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	62	3.5
Business sophistication.....	86.....	3.7.....
Innovation.....	53.....	3.4.....

Stage of development



— Senegal — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142																																																																																																																																																																								
1st pillar: Institutions																																																																																																																																																																													
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	77	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	61																																																																																																																																																																								
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	82	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	75																																																																																																																																																																								
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.6	107	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.9	78																																																																																																																																																																								
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	114	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	115																																																																																																																																																																								
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	93	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	46.0	94																																																																																																																																																																								
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.8	110	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15																																																																																																																																																																								
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	90	6.07 No. days to start a business*	8	28																																																																																																																																																																								
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	118	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	114																																																																																																																																																																								
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.2	72	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	98																																																																																																																																																																								
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.3	92	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.1	115																																																																																																																																																																								
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.2	88	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	55																																																																																																																																																																								
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	103	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	80																																																																																																																																																																								
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	30	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.7	38																																																																																																																																																																								
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.9	21	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	46.6	64																																																																																																																																																																								
1.15 Organized crime	5.8	36	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.9	50																																																																																																																																																																								
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.1	78	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.3	134																																																																																																																																																																								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure																																																																																																																																																																													
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	97	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency																																																																																																																																																																										
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	93	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	92	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.9	94	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	105	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	55	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	59.0	135	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	91	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	91.6	82	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	38	78	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	133	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	87	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.7	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	92	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.9	94	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	105	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	55	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	59.0	135	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	91	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	91.6	82	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	38	78	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	133	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	87	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.7	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	105	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	55	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	59.0	135	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	91	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	91.6	82	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	38	78	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	133	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	87	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.7	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90									
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	59.0	135	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	91	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	91.6	82	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	38	78	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	133	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	87	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.7	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90															
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	71	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	91.6	82	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	38	78	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	133	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	87	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	2.7	116	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																					
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7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	92	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	67.1	110	7.08 Brain drain	3.3	72	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	86	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	84	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	50	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	3.1	95	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	31	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	100	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	55	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	90	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	16.0	99	8.06 Soundness of banks.....	5.3	67	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.6	105	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3.8	97	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	106	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	100	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.2	115	11th pillar: Business sophistication						11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	70	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	63	11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	113	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	53	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																							
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11.06 Control of international distribution	3.9	88	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.3	83	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	72	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	128	12th pillar: Innovation						12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	74	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.1	43	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	48	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																							
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12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	61	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.2	30	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	56	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																																																		
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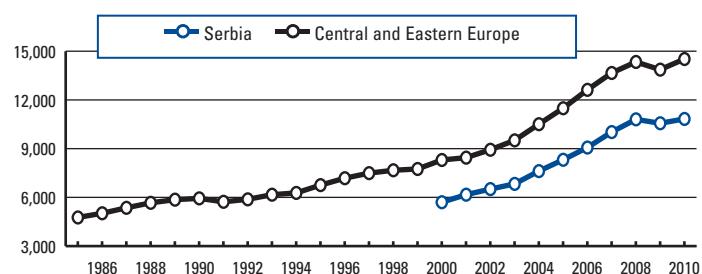
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Serbia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	9.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	38.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,233
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.11

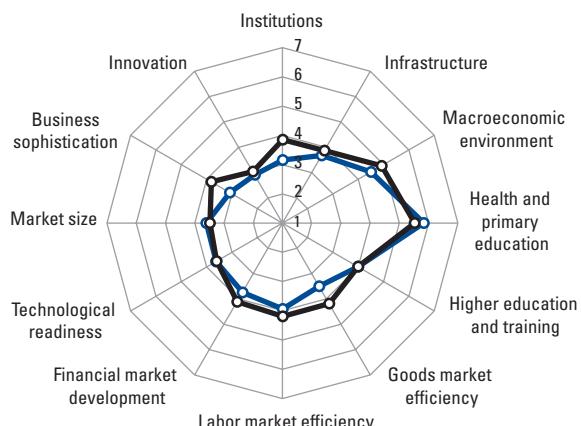
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

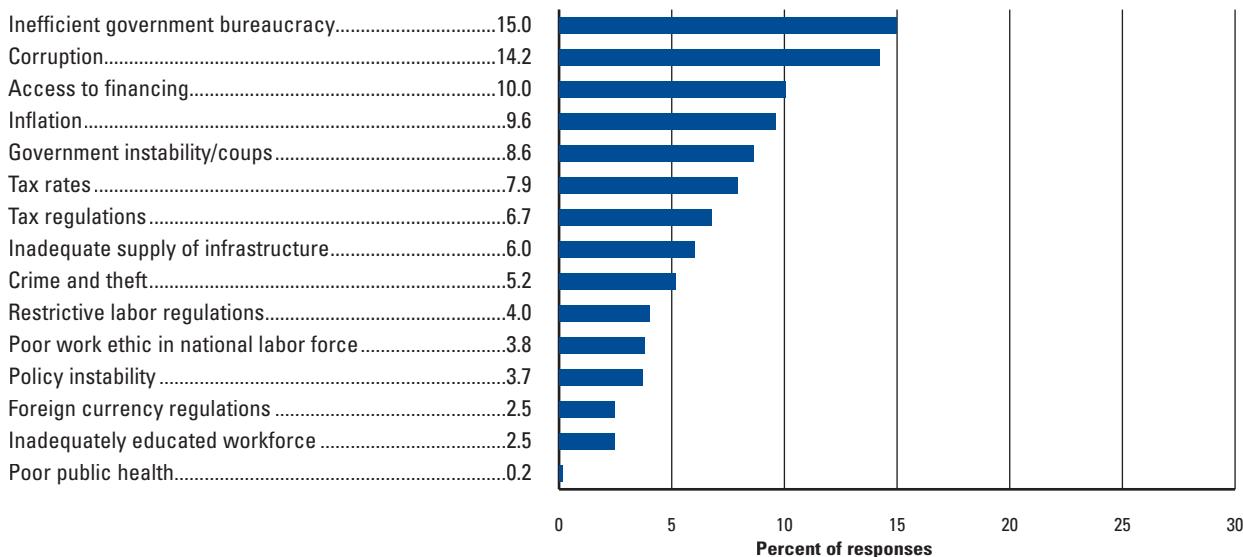
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	95	3.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	96.....	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	93.....	3.8
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	88	4.3
Institutions.....	121.....	3.2
Infrastructure.....	84.....	3.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	91.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	52.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	90	3.7
Higher education and training.....	81.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	132.....	3.5
Labor market efficiency.....	112.....	3.9
Financial market development.....	96.....	3.7
Technological readiness.....	71.....	3.6
Market size	70.....	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	118	3.0
Business sophistication	130.....	3.1
Innovation.....	97.....	2.9

Stage of development



— Serbia — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.1	126	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.6	136
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	107	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	139
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	100	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	137
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	106	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	118
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	90	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.0	50
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.4	128	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	124	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.2	130	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	112
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.3	134	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	90
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	137	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.5	68
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.6	127	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	116
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.9	102	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.5	125
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.5	74	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	93
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	84	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.6	69
1.15 Organized crime	4.3	107	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	131
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.9	84	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.2	136
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	130			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	114			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.7	136			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.8	140			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	120			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.4	131			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.6	102			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.7	133			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.1	132			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	53.7	96			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.5	76			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	40.5	26			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	129.2	28			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.5	66			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.8	103			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.2	106			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.9	91			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	44.0	85			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	39.8	81			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	34			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	21.0	43			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	17			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.2	40			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.7	65			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	74			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.2	58			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	91.5	57			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	49.8	50			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	111			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	58			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.5	114			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.8	83			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.2	113			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	132			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.6	136			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	139			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	137			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	118			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	34.0	50			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	112			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	90			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.5	68			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	116			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.5	125			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	93			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.6	69			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	131			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.2	136			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	136			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	64			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	35.0	90			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	89			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	25	50			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	103			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	133			
7.08 Brain drain	1.8	139			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.78	69			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	103			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.8	93			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.7	112			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	97			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.0	121			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	116			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.3	121			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.0	123			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.7	136			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	110			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	40.9	60			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.5	57			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	19.2	34			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	70			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	77			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.5	84			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	94			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.5	128			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	136			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	113			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	126			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.6	129			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.8	128			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.6	136			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	110			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.8	61			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.4	130			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	81			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	92			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	83			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.4	67			

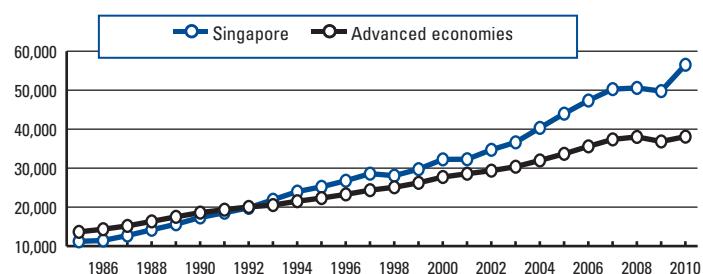
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Singapore

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	222.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	43,117
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.39

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

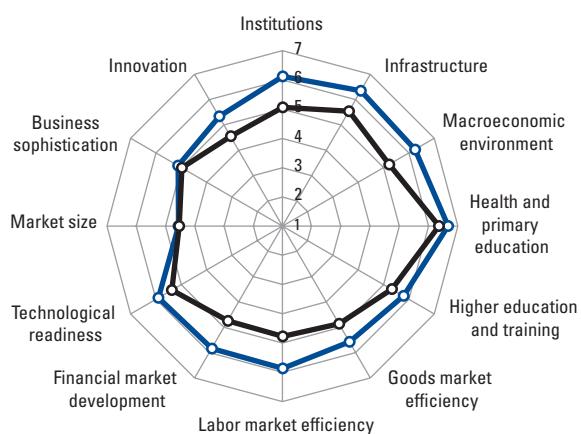


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	2	5.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	3.....	5.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	3.....	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	1	6.3
Institutions.....	1.....	6.1
Infrastructure.....	3.....	6.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	9.....	6.2
Health and primary education.....	3.....	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	1	5.6
Higher education and training.....	4.....	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	1.....	5.6
Labor market efficiency.....	2.....	5.9
Financial market development.....	1.....	5.8
Technological readiness.....	10.....	5.9
Market size.....	37.....	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	11	5.2
Business sophistication	15.....	5.1
Innovation.....	8.....	5.3

316

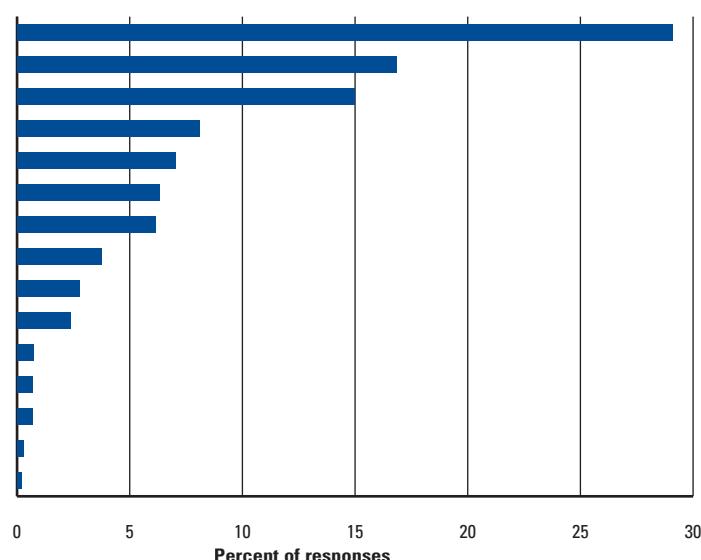
Stage of development



—○— Singapore —●— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inflation.....	29.1
Restrictive labor regulations.....	16.8
Inadequately educated workforce	15.0
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	8.1
Tax rates.....	7.0
Access to financing.....	6.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	6.1
Tax regulations.....	3.7
Foreign currency regulations	2.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	2.4
Policy instability.....	0.7
Government instability/coups.....	0.7
Poor public health.....	0.7
Corruption.....	0.3
Crime and theft.....	0.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.4	3	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	33
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.1	2	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.9	12
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.5	3	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.2	11
1.04 Public trust of politicians	6.4	1	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.4	6
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.7	3	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.4	23
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.6	20	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.4	3	6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	6.1	1	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.2	3
1.09 Burden of government regulation	5.6	1	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	3
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.3	1	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	2
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	5.3	8	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.2	2
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	6.3	1	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	6.4	1
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	102	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.2	1
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	17	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	182.7	2
1.15 Organized crime	6.7	6	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	19
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.4	2	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	8
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.6	4			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.2	3			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.6	5			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.6	6			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	9.3	2			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.6	2	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	2
2.02 Quality of roads	6.5	2	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	7
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.7	7	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.8	1	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.8	2
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.9	1	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	2,069.1	17	7.06 Pay and productivity	5.5	1
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.8	4	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.9	11
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	39.0	27	7.08 Brain drain	5.8	2
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	143.7	15	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.74	82
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	5.3	10	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.9	14
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	46.0	7	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	5
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.8	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.0	8
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.2	68	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.6	3
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	97.2	136	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	4
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.7	5	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	5
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	2
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	59			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	36.0	62			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	61			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	4			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.3	10			
4.09 Quality of primary education	6.1	3			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.8	38			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.0	17			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	63.6	27			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.9	2			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	6.4	1			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.6	8			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.3	6			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.2	19			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.4	4			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	33			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.9	12			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.2	11			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	5.4	6			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	25.4	23			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	3	3			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.2	3			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	3			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.0	2			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.2	2			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	6.4	1			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6.2	1			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	182.7	2			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	19			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	8			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	2			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	7			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.8	2			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	4	6			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.5	1			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.9	11			
7.08 Brain drain	5.8	2			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.74	82			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.9	14			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.8	5			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.0	8			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.6	3			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.4	4			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.5	5			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	6.0	2			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	10.0	1			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	17			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.0	10			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	6.0	3			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	70.0	25			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.7	21			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	122.2	7			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	50			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	10			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	60			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	37			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.2	5			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.5	15			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.3	10			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	55			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.6	13			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.3	17			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.6	21			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.3	22			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.5	12			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.9	10			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.5	6			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	5.4	2			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.3	12			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	125.6	11			

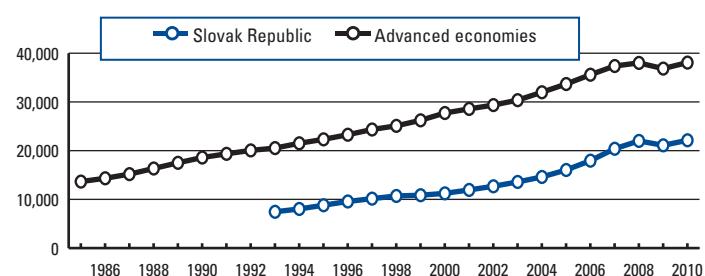
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	5.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	87.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	16,104
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.16

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

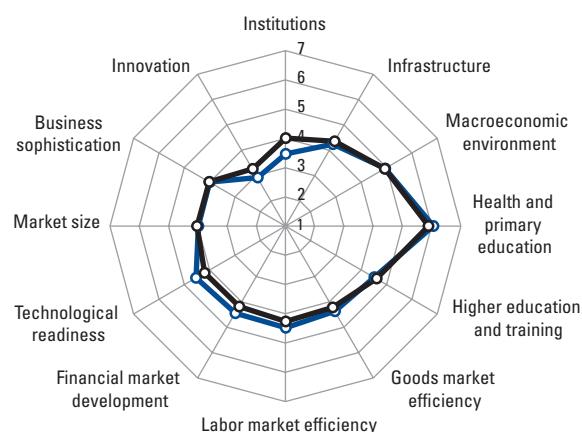


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	69	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	60.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	.47.....	4.3
Basic requirements (22.2%).....	60	4.7
Institutions.....	101.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	57.....	4.2
Macroeconomic environment.....	56.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	43.....	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	44	4.4
Higher education and training.....	53.....	4.5
Goods market efficiency.....	51.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	59.....	4.5
Financial market development.....	47.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	37.....	4.5
Market size	58.....	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (27.8%)	71	3.5
Business sophistication	63.....	4.0
Innovation.....	96.....	2.9

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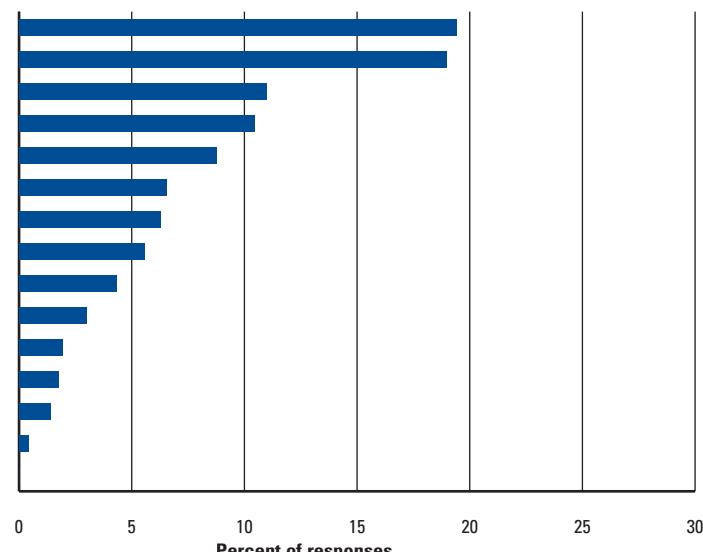
Stage of development



—●— Slovak Republic —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	19.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	19.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	11.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.5
Policy instability	8.8
Access to financing.....	6.6
Tax regulations	6.3
Tax rates	5.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	4.3
Inadequately educated workforce	3.0
Inflation.....	2.0
Government instability/coups.....	1.8
Crime and theft.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	0.4
Foreign currency regulations	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Slovak Republic

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	79	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	37
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.8	54	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	50
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.5	113	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	66
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.7	132	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	49
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	80	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.7	103
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.7	116	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.1	135	6.07 No. days to start a business*	16	68
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.6	111	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	120
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.7	115	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	24
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.2	139	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	138	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.1	4
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	86	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	18
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	6.3	20	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	60
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	59	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	83.5	12
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	92	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	85
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.8	85	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	122
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.4	104			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.6	74			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	64			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	95			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	74			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.6	82			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.5	23			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	83			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	128			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	19.5	121			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.2	27			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	20.1	63			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.5	58			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.2	130			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.2	68			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.7	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.3	12			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	42.0	81			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	74.8	33			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	27			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	9.1	26			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	21			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	5.8	38			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.9	53			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.1	55			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.4	27			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	92.1	54			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	53.6	41			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.0	117			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.0	72			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	106			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.3	35			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.7	38			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	87			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	37			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.9	50			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	66			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	49			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	48.7	103			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	16	68			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	120			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	24			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.1	4			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	18			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	60			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	83.5	12			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	85			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.7	122			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	98			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	77			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	22.0	61			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.2	116			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	14			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.4	59			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	111			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.80	61			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.2	39			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	66			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	118			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	55			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	68			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.8	31			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	85			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	49			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.0	58			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.5	6			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	79.4	16			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	16.1	38			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	9.2	50			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	59			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	45			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	48			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.8	51			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.6	62			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	113			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.6	63			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	120			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	37			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.6	42			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	80			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	84			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	97			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	89			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	104			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.8	129			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.0	74			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	3.1	38			

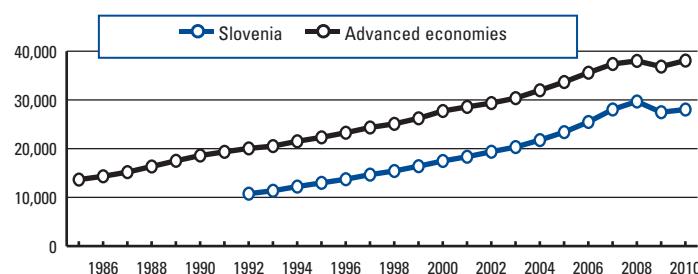
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Slovenia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	47.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	23,706
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

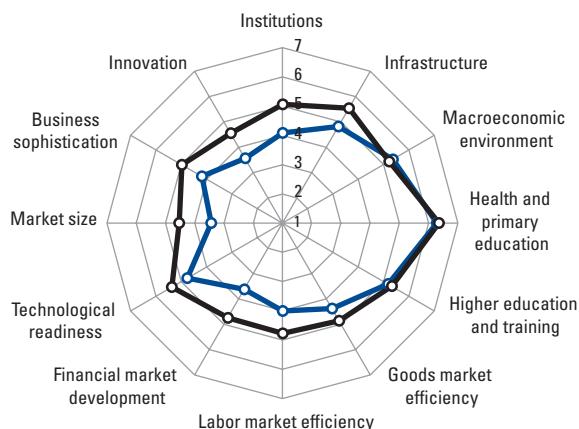
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	57	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	45.....	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	37.....	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	39	5.1
Institutions.....	55.....	4.1
Infrastructure.....	37.....	4.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	35.....	5.3
Health and primary education.....	24.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	51	4.2
Higher education and training.....	21.....	5.2
Goods market efficiency.....	48.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	102.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	102.....	3.6
Technological readiness.....	32.....	4.8
Market size	80.....	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	45	3.9
Business sophistication	49.....	4.2
Innovation.....	40.....	3.6

Stage of development



— Slovenia — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	17.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.6
Restrictive labor regulations.....	14.5
Tax rates.....	13.6
Tax regulations.....	13.0
Corruption.....	6.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	5.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.4
Inadequately educated workforce	4.2
Policy instability.....	2.1
Government instability/coups.....	1.6
Inflation.....	1.2
Crime and theft.....	0.5
Foreign currency regulations	0.3
Poor public health.....	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	60	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	51
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.2	41	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	63
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	61	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	52
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.3	96	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.7	129
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	41	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.4	57
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.8	68	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.7	92	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.6	110	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	90
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	94	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	31
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	111	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.0	101	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	126
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.0	30	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	126
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.8	1	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	23
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	11	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	71.5	25
1.15 Organized crime	5.8	38	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	59
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.4	61	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	99
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	54			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	57			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	126			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.4	127			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	33			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.7	44			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.9	57			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	31			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.6	69			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	14.7	128			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.0	31			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	45.0	18			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	104.5	64			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.2	98			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.2	56			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.8	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	24			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	37.2	60			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	80.6	21			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.4	25			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	12.0	32			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.4	12			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	4			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.0	29			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.7	33			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.0	35			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.8	39			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	86.7	4			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	63			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.1	17			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.4	54			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.8	25			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.6	40			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.8	83			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	51			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	63			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	52			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.7	129			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.4	57			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	2	3			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	90			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.0	31			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.7	126			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	126			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.0	23			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	71.5	25			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.8	59			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	99			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.8	116			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.8	126			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	54.0	129			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.3	141			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	37	76			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.5	97			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	81			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	58			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	25			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	83			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	73			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	108			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	107			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	84			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	127			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	73			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.5	46			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	84			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.9	122			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	70.0	25			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	24.4	22			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	49.3	19			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.1	82			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	68			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.8	73			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	33			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	69			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	34			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	50			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	40			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	48			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	60			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.9	51			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.9	28			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.6	33			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	39			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.0	46			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	84			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	89			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	12.0	26			

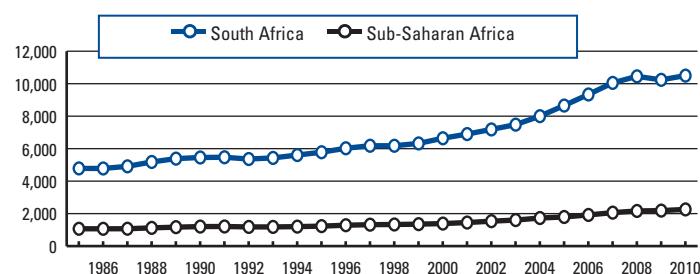
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

South Africa

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	50.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	357.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,158
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.71

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

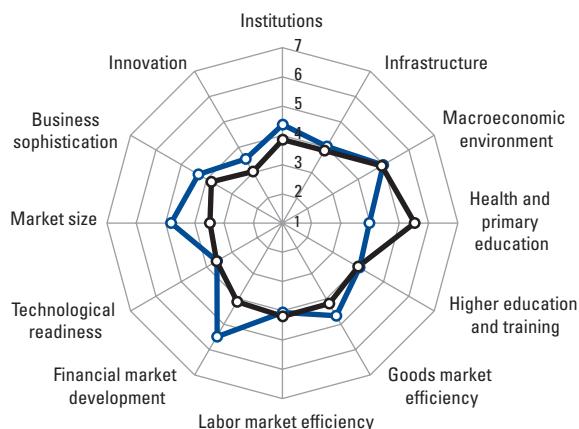


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	50.....	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	54.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	45.....	4.3
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	85.....	4.3
Institutions.....	46.....	4.4
Infrastructure.....	62.....	4.0
Macroeconomic environment.....	55.....	5.0
Health and primary education.....	131.....	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	38.....	4.4
Higher education and training.....	73.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	32.....	4.7
Labor market efficiency.....	95.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	4.....	5.5
Technological readiness.....	76.....	3.6
Market size.....	25.....	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	39.....	3.9
Business sophistication	38.....	4.3
Innovation.....	41.....	3.5

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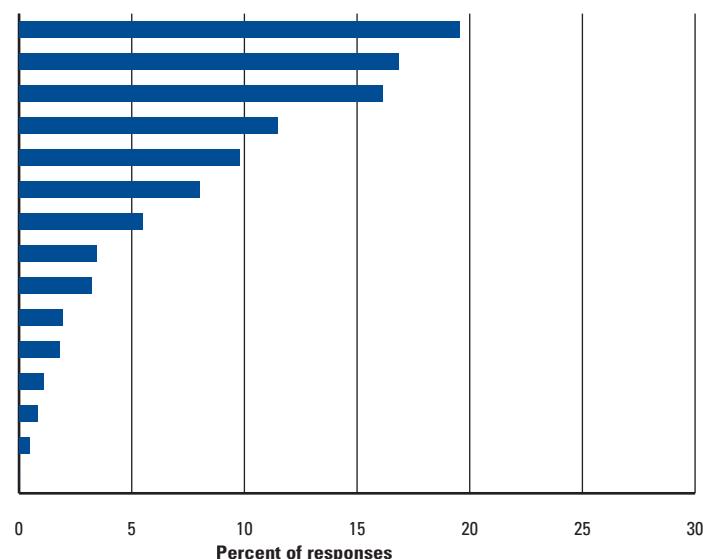
Stage of development



— South Africa — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	19.6
Inadequately educated workforce	16.8
Restrictive labor regulations.....	16.1
Corruption.....	11.5
Crime and theft.....	9.8
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.0
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	5.5
Access to financing.....	3.5
Policy instability	3.2
Foreign currency regulations	1.9
Poor public health.....	1.8
Inflation.....	1.1
Tax regulations.....	0.8
Tax rates.....	0.5
Government instability/coups.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

South Africa

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.3	30	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	49
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.0	30	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	37
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	81	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.3	7
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	88	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.1	28
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.6	48	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.5	36
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.0	35	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	114	6.07 No. days to start a business*	22	84
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.2	69	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	37
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.7	112	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	51
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.0	16	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.9	72
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.7	19	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	34
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.8	34	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	55
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	33	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	62
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.5	136	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.4	108
1.15 Organized crime	4.2	112	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	67
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	95	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	31
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.4	51			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.5	1			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.8	2			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.8	3			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	10			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.5	60			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.8	43			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.4	46			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	50			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.1	17			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,152.6	24			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.7	97			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	8.4	100			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.5	71			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.7	104			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.0	72			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.3	78			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.4	36			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	35.7	54			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	63.3	48			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.0	103			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	67.4	90			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.4	135			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	971.0	141			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.0	132			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	17.8	139			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	43.1	111			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	51.6	130			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.4	127			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	84.7	118			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	93.9	51			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	15.4	97			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.3	133			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.1	138			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.4	13			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	100			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.4	47			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	27			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.2	49			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.3	37			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.3	7			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.1	28			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.5	36			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	22	84			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	37			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	51			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.9	72			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	34			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.9	55			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	62			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.4	108			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	67			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.1	31			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.3	138			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.0	138			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	35.0	90			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.5	139			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	24	46			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	130			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	18			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	48			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	76			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	3			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	39			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.1	4			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.3	36			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	44			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.6	2			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	6.4	1			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.7	39			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.5	30			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	41			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	12.3	105			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.5	96			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.2	112			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	24			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	38			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	47			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	31			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.9	46			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	97			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	100			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.6	26			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.3	41			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.9	31			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.3	32			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	46			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.7	30			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.6	36			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.6	26			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	103			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	111			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	2.3	42			

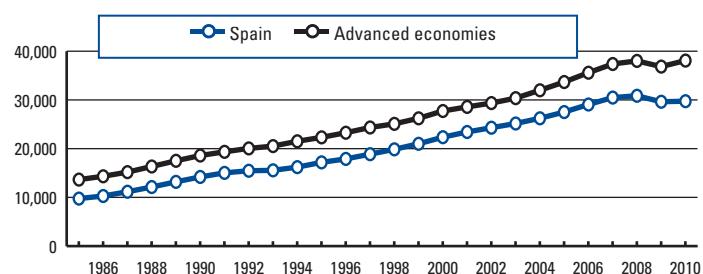
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Spain

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	45.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,409.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	30,639
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.84

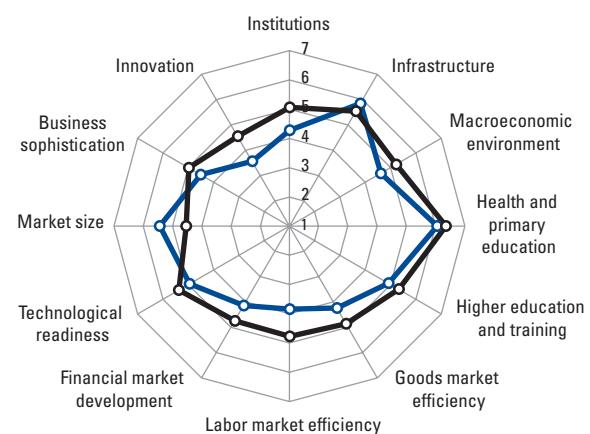
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

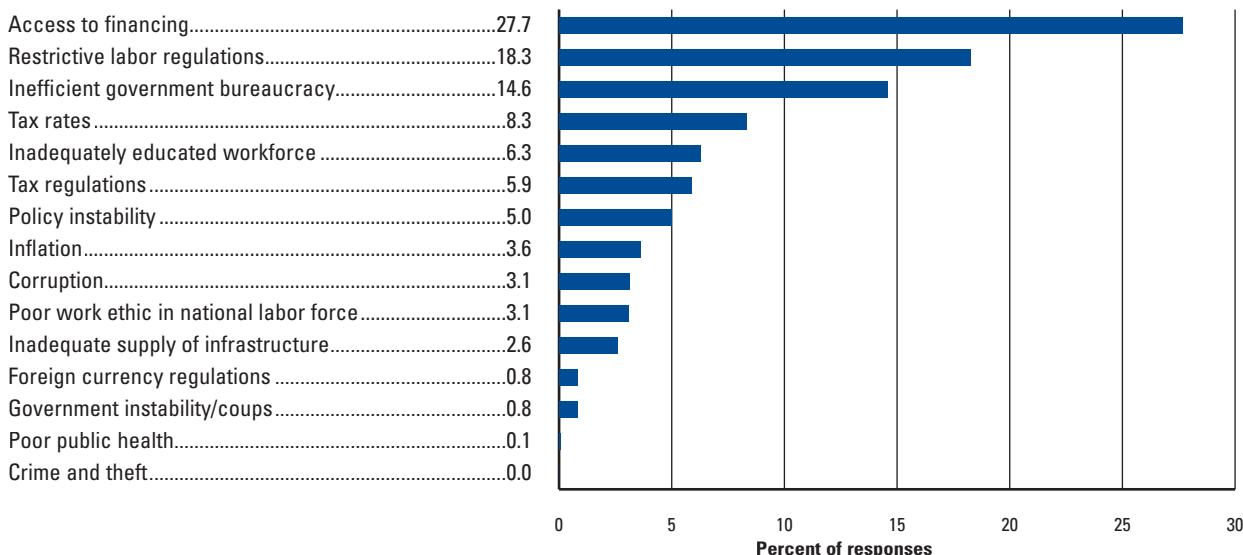
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	36	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	42.....	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	33.....	4.6
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	38	5.2
Institutions.....	49.....	4.3
Infrastructure.....	12.....	5.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	84.....	4.6
Health and primary education.....	44.....	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	32	4.6
Higher education and training.....	32.....	4.9
Goods market efficiency.....	66.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	119.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	64.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	28.....	4.9
Market size	13.....	5.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	33	4.0
Business sophistication	34.....	4.5
Innovation.....	39.....	3.6

Stage of development



— Spain — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.9	44	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.5	23
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.1	43	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.5	29
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.9	46	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.5	36
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.6	73	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	110
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.0	38	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	56.5	119
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.9	65	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	55	6.07 No. days to start a business*	47	121
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.6	108	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	106
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	110	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	26
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.5	73	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	60	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.2	31
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	74	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	83
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.1	97	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	44
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	38	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.2	122
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	46	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	68
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.8	24	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	44
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.7	39			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	54			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	97			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.3	67			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.8	22	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	111
2.02 Quality of roads	5.9	11	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.6	128
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.6	9	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	49.0	123
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.8	13	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.6	137
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.0	21	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	56	93
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,690.7	7	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	126
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.0	34	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	45
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	43.2	21	7.08 Brain drain	3.5	54
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	111.8	54	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	74
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-9.2	134			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.5	83			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	2.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.0	61			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	60.1	108			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	72.0	35			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	29
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	27
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	21	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	85
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	17.0	38	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	99
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	23	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	59
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	73
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	3.5	19	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	107
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.5	6	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	93			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.8	2			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	119.9	3			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	70.6	18			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	98			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	111			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.7	6			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.6	50			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.0	26			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	90			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.5	23			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	29			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.5	36			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.0	110			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	56.5	119			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	47	121			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	106			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.1	26			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.2	31			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.5	83			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.5	44			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	28.2	122			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.6	68			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	44			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.9	111			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.6	128			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	49.0	123			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.6	137			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	56	93			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	126			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.7	45			
7.08 Brain drain	3.5	54			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	74			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.6	29			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.0	27			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.3	85			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	99			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	59			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	73			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.7	107			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.9	33			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	46			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	52			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	66.5	33			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.0	26			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	36.9	23			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	13			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	20			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	17			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	25			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	40			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.2	31			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.5	24			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	44			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.5	35			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.7	38			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	65			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.5	36			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.3	39			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.3	47			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.1	42			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.4	85			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	31			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	9.1	28			

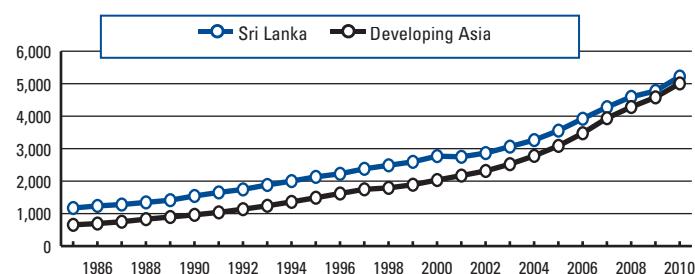
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	20.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	49.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,435
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.14

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

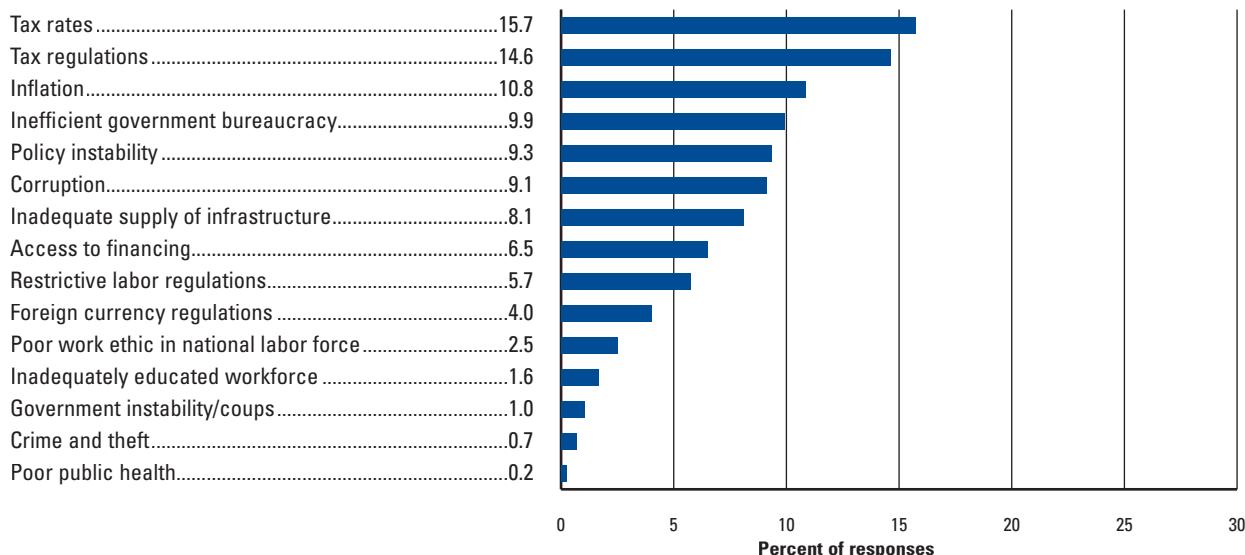
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	52.....	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	62.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	79.....	4.0
Basic requirements (51.3%).....	65.....	4.6
Institutions.....	50.....	4.2
Infrastructure.....	60.....	4.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	116.....	4.1
Health and primary education.....	45.....	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (41.5%).....	69.....	4.0
Higher education and training.....	66.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	41.....	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	117.....	3.9
Financial market development.....	45.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	85.....	3.5
Market size.....	67.....	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.2%)	34.....	4.0
Business sophistication	32.....	4.5
Innovation.....	42.....	3.5

Stage of development



—○— Sri Lanka —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.5	55	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.4	35
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.1	44	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.5	28
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.6	55	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.2	56
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	78	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	34
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	66	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	64.7	126
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.3	54	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	44	6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.8	38	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	34
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.7	32	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	105
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	35	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.8	125
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.3	37	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.8	61
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	84	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	39
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.6	71	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	54
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	40	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.2	111
1.15 Organized crime	5.5	57	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	41
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.1	79	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	20
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.1	56			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.1	44			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	32			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	33			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	48	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	58
2.02 Quality of roads	4.5	49	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	78
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.8	37	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	20.0	50
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.9	45	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	111
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.9	60	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	217	137
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	210.6	59	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	35
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.0	62	7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	32
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	17.2	73	7.08 Brain drain	3.8	49
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	83.2	95	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.47	126
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-8.2	131	8.01 Availability of financial services	5.2	40
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	22.3	54	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	35
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.9	103	8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.2	3
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.3	34	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	57
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	81.9	126	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	51
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	33.9	101	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	41
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.0	77	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	27
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	16.9	84	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	42			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	66.0	78			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	20			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.7	61			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.3	61			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.4	45			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	95.0	49			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.0	72			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	17.1	96			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.3	40			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	55			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.7	40			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	97			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.5	45			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	49			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.4	35			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.5	28			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.2	56			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.9	34			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	64.7	126			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	4	15			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	35	108			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	34			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.0	105			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.8	125			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.8	61			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	39			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	54			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	30.2	111			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	41			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.4	20			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.4	58			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.1	78			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	20.0	50			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	111			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	217	137			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.4	35			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.0	32			
7.08 Brain drain	3.8	49			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.47	126			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.2	40			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	35			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.2	3			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	57			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	51			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	41			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	27			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.1	63			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	42			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	45			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	12.0	106			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	1.0	98			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.4	104			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	61			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	76			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	29			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	40			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.3	29			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.1	32			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.3	31			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.5	32			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.1	45			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.7	36			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.4	25			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.3	50			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	50			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.5	37			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	73			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	15			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.6	34			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.1	77			

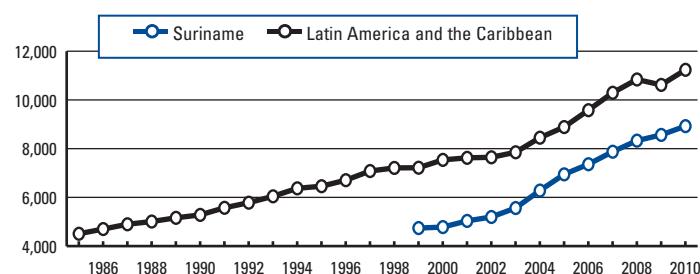
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Suriname

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,975
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

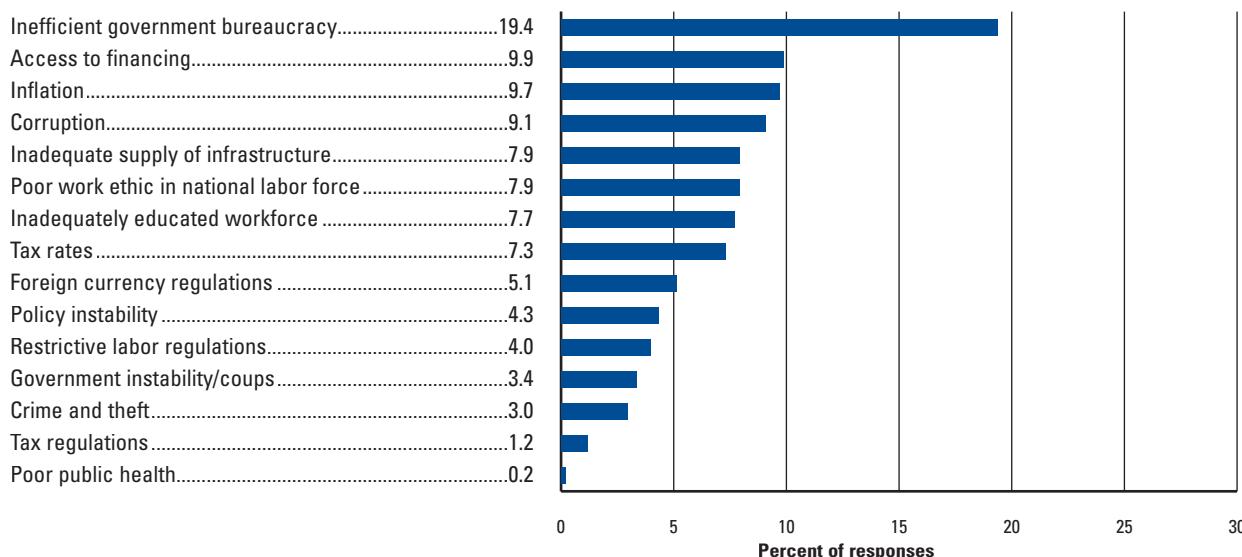
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	112	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	102.....	3.6.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	79.....	4.4.....
Institutions.....	89.....	3.6.....
Infrastructure.....	78.....	3.7.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	72.....	4.7.....
Health and primary education.....	88.....	5.4.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	124.....	3.3.....
Higher education and training.....	104.....	3.5.....
Goods market efficiency.....	130.....	3.6.....
Labor market efficiency.....	101.....	4.0.....
Financial market development.....	101.....	3.7.....
Technological readiness.....	96.....	3.3.....
Market size.....	138.....	1.6.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	122.....	2.9.....
Business sophistication	121.....	3.2.....
Innovation.....	121.....	2.6.....

Stage of development



— Suriname — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	103	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	70
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.2	134	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	84
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.6	56	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	133
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.1	101	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	85
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.7	83	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	27.9	27
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.4	50	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	108	6.07 No. days to start a business*	694	140
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	103	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	101
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.8	108	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	35
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.7	128	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	100
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.6	128	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.0	114
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.6	117	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.8	114
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	35	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	118
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.4	91	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	90
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	50	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	132
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.7	47	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	105
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	77			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	106			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	100			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.6	118			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	140			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	68			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.2	56			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.0	123			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.5	54			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	97			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	23.4	115			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.8	94			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	16.2	76			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	169.6	6			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.6	68			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	20.4	67			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.9	113			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.4	70			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	21.6	28			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	35.9	95			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.6	88			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	n/a	n/a			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	70			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	135.0	97			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.3	110			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.0	106			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	23.6	88			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	69.2	96			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.8	69			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.1	93			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	75.4	97			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	12.3	102			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	81			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.6	89			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	75			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.5	126			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.9	129			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.0	61			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	70			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	84			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.9	133			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	85			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	27.9	27			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	13	125			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	694	140			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.5	101			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	35			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.5	100			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.0	114			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.8	114			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	118			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	38.6	90			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.6	132			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	105			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.1	90			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	67			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.9	129			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.8	135			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	91			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	60			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.59	112			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8	109			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.2	128			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.1	96			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	105			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.9	128			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	50			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.8	96			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	101			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	124			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.6	131			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	31.6	78			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.0	83			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.0	91			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.3	140			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.7	131			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	110			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	99			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.3	138			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	100			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	117			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	124			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	112			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.2	120			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	125			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.6	100			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	120			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	116			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	117			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.9	120			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.5	103			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

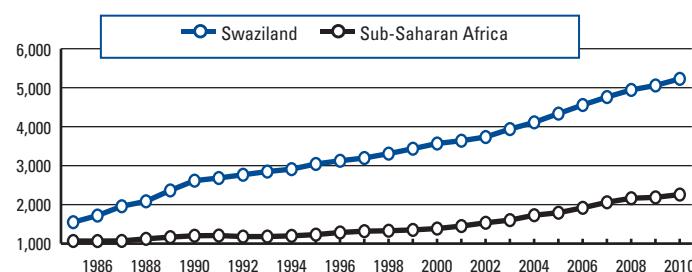
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Swaziland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,061
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

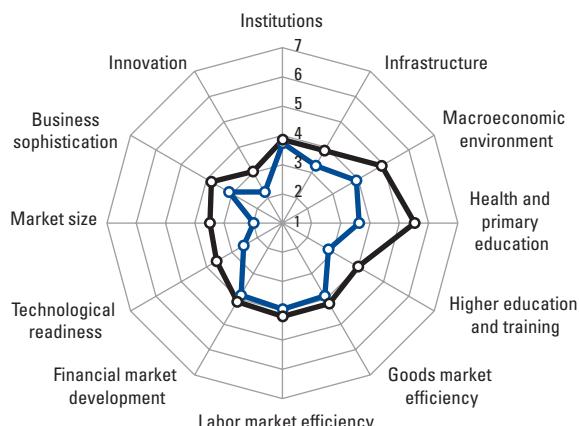


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	134	3.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	126.....	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	124	3.6
Institutions.....	76.....	3.7
Infrastructure.....	98.....	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	124.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	134.....	3.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	128	3.2
Higher education and training.....	127.....	2.8
Goods market efficiency.....	109.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	111.....	3.9
Financial market development.....	90.....	3.8
Technological readiness.....	135.....	2.5
Market size.....	132.....	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	134	2.7
Business sophistication.....	128.....	3.1
Innovation.....	137.....	2.2

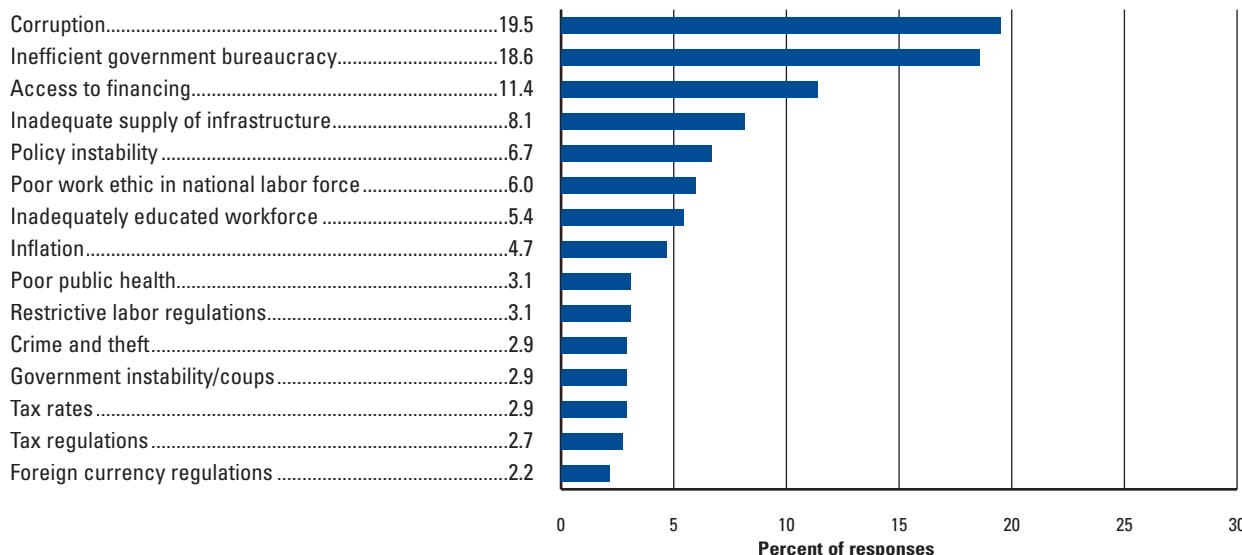
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Stage of development



— Swaziland — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.4	63	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	119
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	76	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	110
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	104	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	106
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.5	79	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	93
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	70	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	36.8	59
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	79	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	102	6.07 No. days to start a business*	56	125
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	121	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	63
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	78	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	120
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	68	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	73
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.4	77	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	54
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.8	110	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	91
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	57	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	114
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	93	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	72.2	23
1.15 Organized crime	5.4	65	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	102
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.2	69	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	102
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	97			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	43			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	91			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	73			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	70			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.0	39			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.4	44			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	67			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	126			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	0.3	141			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.8	95			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.7	111			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	61.8	115			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	11.5	141			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	-5.3	141			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.5	82			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.9	78			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	18.5	24			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	29.0	115			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.5	109			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17.5	85			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	2.2	142			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	1,257.0	142			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	1.9	142			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	25.9	142			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	52.0	118			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	46.3	140			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.6	76			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82.8	121			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	53.3	113			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.4	125			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	110			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	110			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.6	138			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.5	127			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.5	138			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	92			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	119			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	110			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.5	106			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	93			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	36.8	59			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	56	125			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	63			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	120			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.1	73			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.0	54			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.3	91			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	114			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	72.2	23			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	102			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	102			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	85			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.4	106			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	112			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	53	91			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.0	132			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	74			
7.08 Brain drain	2.1	132			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	85			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.1	94			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	109			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.8	105			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	87			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	118			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	44			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	94			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.6	137			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	128			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.4	137			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	8.0	120			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	119			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	130			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	133			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	126			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.8	137			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	116			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	109			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	120			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.5	136			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	125			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.6	126			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.9	127			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.1	111			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.1	135			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.2	135			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	132			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.5	131			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	135			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.5	139			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

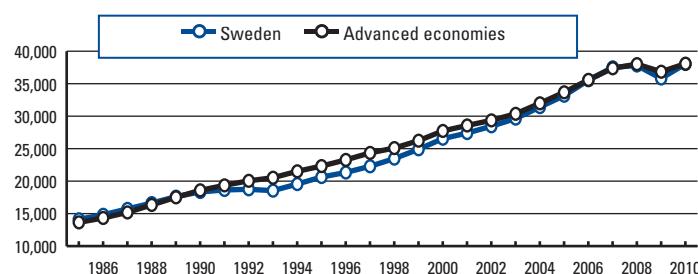
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Sweden

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	9.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	455.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	48,875
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.48

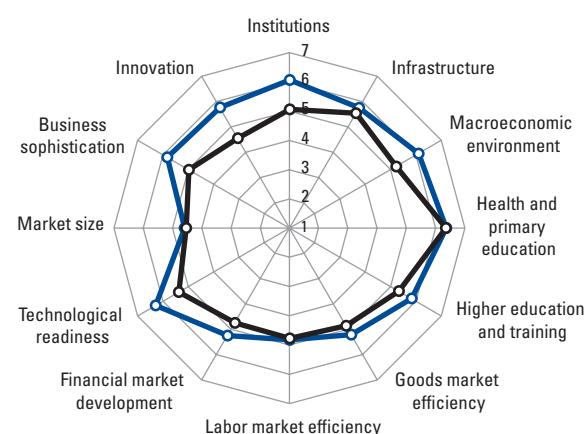
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

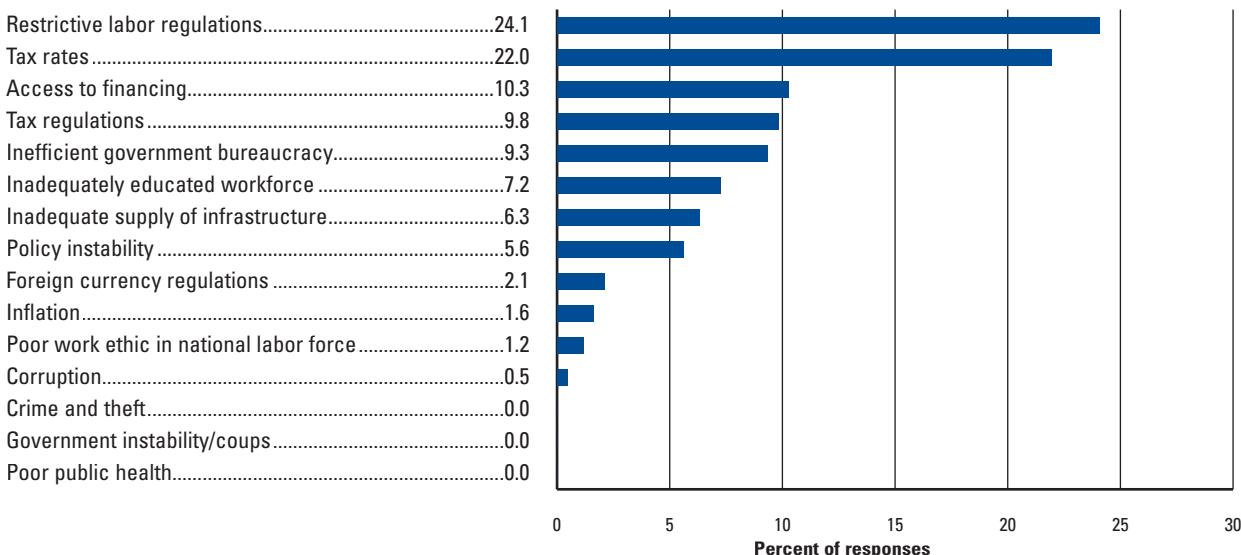
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	3	5.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	2.....	5.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	4.....	5.5
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	4	6.1
Institutions.....	2.....	6.1
Infrastructure.....	13.....	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	13.....	6.1
Health and primary education.....	18.....	6.3
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	7	5.3
Higher education and training.....	2.....	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	7.....	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	25.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	11.....	5.2
Technological readiness.....	2.....	6.3
Market size.....	31.....	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%).....	2	5.8
Business sophistication.....	2.....	5.8
Innovation.....	2.....	5.8

Stage of development



— Sweden — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.2	5	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.8	10
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.0	4	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.8	17
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.4	4	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.8	1
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.8	4	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	113
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.6	4	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	54.6	115
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.5	3	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	5.8	1	6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.0	10	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	14
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	26	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	2
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	6.0	2	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.7	2	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.0	5
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.8	7	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.5	13
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.3	18	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.8	4
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	15	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.0	70
1.15 Organized crime	6.6	12	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.0	2
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	4	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.9	4
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.6	3			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6.3	2			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.9	1			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	6.0	1			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.3	28			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.1	11	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	5.7	7
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	23	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.0	137
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.0	17	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.0	11	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.5	138
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.3	11	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	452.0	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	79
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	12	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.4	1
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.5	11	7.08 Brain drain	5.4	6
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.5	50	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-0.2	23	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	6
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	24.5	45	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	10
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.9	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.9	12
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.4	14	8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.5	6
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.6	70	8.05 Venture capital availability	4.3	6
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	92.6	6	8.06 Soundness of banks	6.2	17
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	3
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.9	3			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	6.2	15			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.7	4			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.1	21			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.3	4			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.4	9			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.1	18			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.6	54			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	103.5	14			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	71.1	17			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.3	8			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	28			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.5	9			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.4	2			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.0	4			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.5	2			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.8	10			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.8	17			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.8	1			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.0	113			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	54.6	115			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	8			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.6	14			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6.1	2			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.0	5			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.5	13			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.8	4			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	43.0	70			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.0	2			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.9	4			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.7	7			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.0	137			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	38.0	94			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.5	138			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	26	51			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	79			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.4	1			
7.08 Brain drain	5.4	6			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.94	9			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	6			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.6	10			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.9	12			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.5	6			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.3	6			
8.06 Soundness of banks	6.2	17			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.9	3			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.9	1			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.5	1			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.3	19			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	90.0	5			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.6	10			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	213.2	3			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	33			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	33			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	18			
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.0	5			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	7			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.8	11			
11.05 Value chain breadth	6.2	2			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	8			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.3	4			
11.08 Extent of marketing	6.1	1			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	6.3	1			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.7	4			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	6.0	4			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.8	2			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.5	5			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	10			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.6	3			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	154.2	8			

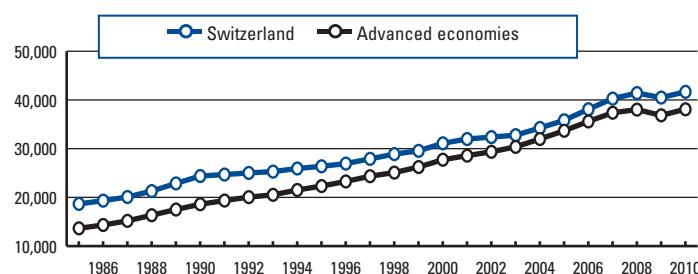
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Switzerland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	523.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	67,246
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.44

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

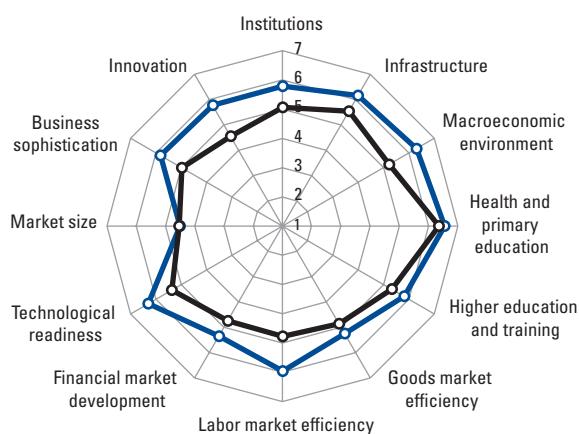


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	1	5.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	1.....	5.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	1.....	5.6
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	3	6.2
Institutions.....	6.....	5.8
Infrastructure.....	5.....	6.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	7.....	6.3
Health and primary education.....	8.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	2	5.5
Higher education and training.....	3.....	5.8
Goods market efficiency.....	5.....	5.2
Labor market efficiency.....	1.....	6.0
Financial market development.....	7.....	5.3
Technological readiness.....	1.....	6.3
Market size	39.....	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	1	5.8
Business sophistication	3.....	5.8
Innovation.....	1.....	5.8

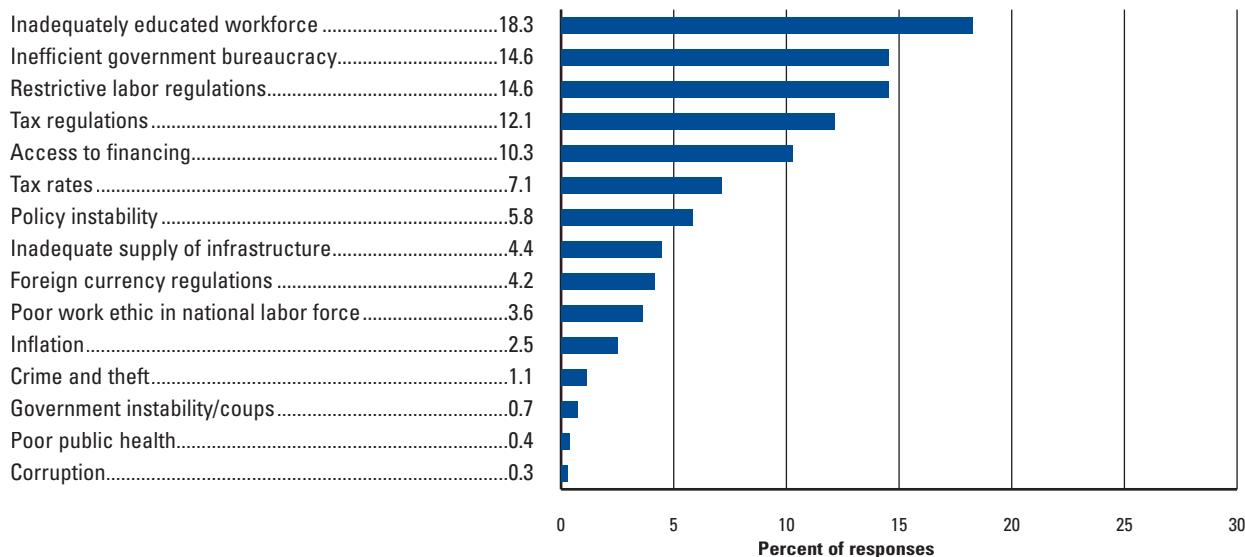
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Stage of development



— Switzerland — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.4	2	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.5	24
1.02 Intellectual property protection	6.1	3	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.9	1
1.03 Diversion of public funds	6.1	6	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.9	21
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.1	13	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.1	10
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	10	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.1	34
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.4	5	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.9	11	6.07 No. days to start a business*	20	81
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.0	8	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	118
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.1	17	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	87
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.5	7	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	48
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	5.5	4	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	16
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.9	3	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.3	21
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	32	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.1	19
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.1	9	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.0	78
1.15 Organized crime	6.4	19	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.0	3
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	6.3	5	6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.2	2
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	6.5	6			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.6	24			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	10			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.9	28			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	131			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.7	1	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	1
2.02 Quality of roads	6.4	3	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	18
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	6.8	1	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	36	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.8	3
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.5	3	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	881.4	26	7.06 Pay and productivity	5.3	5
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.8	2	7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	9
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	58.6	6	7.08 Brain drain	6.3	1
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	123.6	37	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	32
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	0.2	20	8.01 Availability of financial services	6.6	1
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.3	22	8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.9	2
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.7	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	17
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.7	19	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	21
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	55.0	100	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.7	18
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	94.1	2	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	26
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	12
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	12			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.9	8			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.3	18			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.0	24			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	82.0	3			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.9	4			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.2	59			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	96.1	43			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	49.4	51			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.9	1			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.8	4			
5.05 Quality of management schools	6.0	3			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.2	9			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	6.4	1			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.6	1			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.5	24			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.9	1			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.9	21			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	5.1	10			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	30.1	34			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	20	81			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.3	118			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.2	87			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.1	48			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.7	16			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	21			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.1	19			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	41.0	78			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6.0	3			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	5.2	2			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6.1	1			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	18			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.8	3			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.3	5			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	9			
7.08 Brain drain	6.3	1			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	32			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.6	1			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.9	2			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	17			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	21			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.7	18			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.9	26			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.6	12			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.7	2			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.2	4			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.1	27			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	83.9	9			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.2	1			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	130.5	5			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	40			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	34			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.7	6			
11.02 Local supplier quality	6.2	1			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	8			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.4	2			
11.05 Value chain breadth	6.1	3			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	6			
11.07 Production process sophistication	6.4	2			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.8	5			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.3	6			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.8	2			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	6.3	2			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.8	3			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	1			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	14			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.1	15			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	211.6	7			

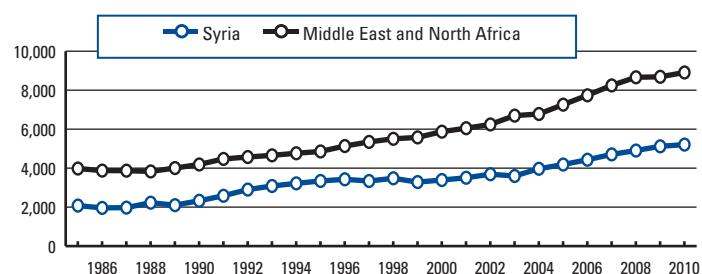
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Syria

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	22.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	59.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,877
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.14

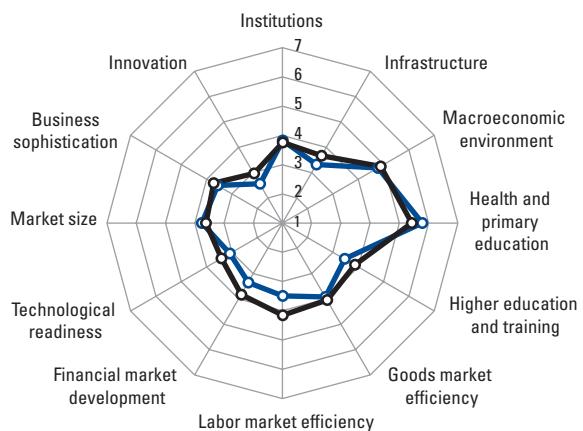
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	98	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	97	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	94	3.8
Basic requirements (42.5%).....	77	4.4
Institutions.....	70	3.8
Infrastructure.....	97	3.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	68	4.8
Health and primary education.....	62	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (48.2%).....	109	3.5
Higher education and training.....	106	3.4
Goods market efficiency.....	102	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	134	3.5
Financial market development.....	117	3.3
Technological readiness.....	105	3.1
Market size.....	66	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (9.4%)	111	3.1
Business sophistication	94	3.6
Innovation.....	125	2.5

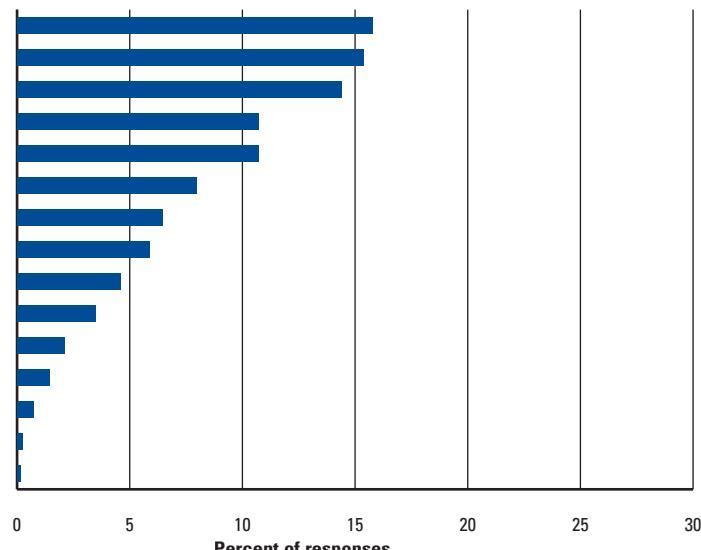
Stage of development



—●— Syria —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption.....	15.8
Inadequately educated workforce	15.4
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	14.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	10.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	10.7
Access to financing.....	8.0
Tax rates.....	6.4
Tax regulations.....	5.9
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	4.6
Foreign currency regulations	3.5
Inflation.....	2.1
Policy instability	1.4
Crime and theft.....	0.7
Government instability/coups.....	0.2
Poor public health.....	0.2



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.7	51	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	44
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	72	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	118
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.7	103	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	90
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.4	43	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	54
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	111	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.9	84
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.8	109	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	83	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	64	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	36
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.5	129	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	127
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	103	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	122
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.8	117	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.8	137
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.4	129	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.9	112
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.6	3	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	133
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.6	1	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.5	103
1.15 Organized crime	6.7	7	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	96
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	97	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	118
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	82			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	132			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.9	129			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.7	43			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.1	75			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	68			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.9	56			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	112			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.2	125			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	100.8	79			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.9	92			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.9	66			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	57.3	121			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.8	88			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.9	73			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.4	80			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.7	42			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	27.5	38			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.8	105			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.8	50			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	21.0	43			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.7	43			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	14.2	65			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.4	58			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.5	82			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.5	55			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	74.7	98			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	27.4	78			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.2	96			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.1	62			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	108			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	120			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	110			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.6	140			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	44			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.1	118			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	90			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	54			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.9	84			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	36			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	127			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.4	122			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.8	137			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.9	112			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	133			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	33.5	103			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.3	96			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	118			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	71			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	48			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	20.0	50			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.6	92			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	80	106			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	89			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	130			
7.08 Brain drain	2.6	110			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.27	141			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.6	121			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	114			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.4	78			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	101			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	107			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	59			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.0	76			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	1.0	138			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.1	119			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	70			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	106			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	20.7	95			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	111			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.3	110			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	62			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.2	73			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	50			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	124			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.1	97			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	104			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	106			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	52			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	79			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.2	117			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	75			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.1	134			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.6	125			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.1	136			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.4	133			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.0	116			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	63			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

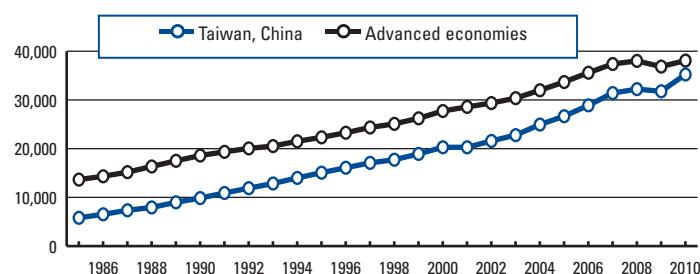
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	23.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	430.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,458
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.09

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

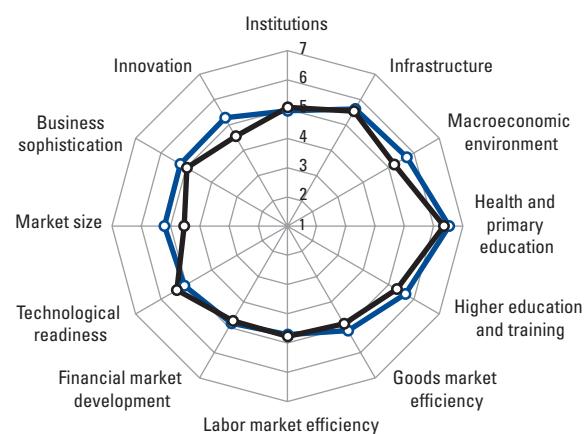


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	13	5.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	13.....	5.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	12.....	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	15	5.7
Institutions.....	31.....	4.9
Infrastructure.....	20.....	5.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	22.....	5.7
Health and primary education.....	11.....	6.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	16	5.1
Higher education and training.....	10.....	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	11.....	5.1
Labor market efficiency.....	33.....	4.7
Financial market development.....	24.....	4.8
Technological readiness.....	24.....	5.1
Market size.....	16.....	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	10	5.3
Business sophistication	13.....	5.2
Innovation.....	9.....	5.3

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

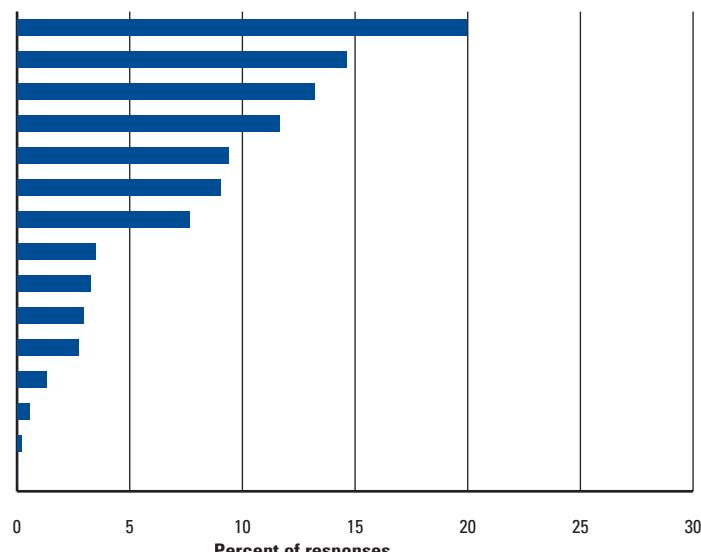
Stage of development



—○— Taiwan, China —●— Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Policy instability	20.0
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	14.6
Inflation.....	13.2
Tax rates.....	11.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	9.4
Tax regulations.....	9.1
Foreign currency regulations	7.6
Government instability/coups.....	3.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.3
Access to financing.....	2.9
Inadequately educated workforce	2.7
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.3
Corruption.....	0.5
Crime and theft.....	0.2
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.8	14	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	6.1	1
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.0	29	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.5	5
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.7	34	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.8	24
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.2	27	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.2	22
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	34	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.9	80
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.7	44	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	28	6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	35	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	28
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.8	30	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	55
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	44	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.6	69
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.3	34	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.4	26
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.8	5	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.3	20
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	34	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.3	11
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.7	28	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.0	31
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	45	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	9
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.4	32	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	7
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.9	35			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.5	30			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	34			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.0	25			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.3	60			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	25			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.6	25			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5.4	12			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.2	35			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.2	51			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	877.1	27			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.3	25			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	70.8	1			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119.9	43			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	91			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	32.3	24			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.0	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.0	10			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.7	71			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	81.3	20			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	0.0	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.7	57			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	81.0	83			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	34			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	54			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.1	25			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	79.0	28			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.7	8			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.0	23			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	100.3	25			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	83.8	5			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.9	19			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.8	5			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.1	23			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	13			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.2	21			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.6	30			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	6.1	1			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.5	5			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.8	24			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.2	22			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	41.9	80			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	28			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	55			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.6	69			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.4	26			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.3	20			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.3	11			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	67.0	31			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	9			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	7			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.2	17			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.6	24			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	46.0	118			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	80			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	91	118			
7.06 Pay and productivity	5.4	3			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.2	28			
7.08 Brain drain	4.7	22			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	79			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.7	24			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	6.0	1			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	5.2	2			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.6	26			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.9	15			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	51			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.5	15			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.7	37			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	13			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	39			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	71.5	23			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	22.7	28			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	21.2	32			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.9	19			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	11			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.8	5			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.7	12			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.6	1			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	18			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.0	17			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.7	22			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.6	16			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.3	19			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.2	34			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.7	15			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.2	19			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.0	9			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.2	12			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.5	11			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.5	5			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	355.7	1			

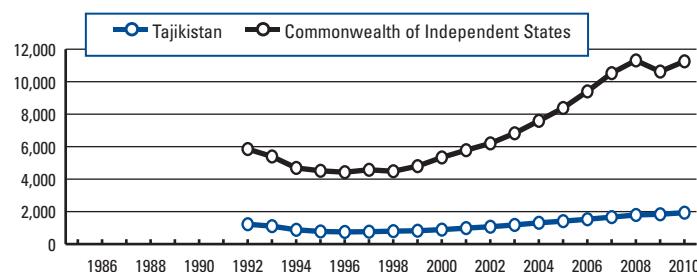
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tajikistan

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	7.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	741
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

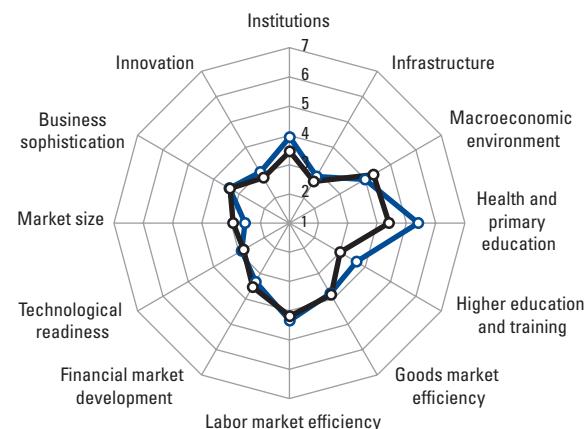
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	105	3.8
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	116.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	122.....	3.4
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	106	4.0
Institutions.....	63.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	111.....	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	120.....	4.0
Health and primary education.....	91.....	5.4
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	118	3.4
Higher education and training.....	96.....	3.6
Goods market efficiency.....	117.....	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	71.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	119.....	3.3
Technological readiness.....	116.....	2.9
Market size	119.....	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	100	3.2
Business sophistication	112.....	3.4
Innovation.....	83.....	3.0

Stage of development



— Tajikistan — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Tax rates.....	15.4
Access to financing.....	15.3
Tax regulations.....	13.7
Corruption.....	12.6
Inflation.....	8.6
Foreign currency regulations	5.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	5.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	3.8
Policy instability	3.3
Restrictive labor regulations.....	2.8
Crime and theft.....	2.6
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.4
Government instability/coups.....	1.9
Poor public health.....	1.5



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Tajikistan

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1st pillar: Institutions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1.01 Property rights.....	3.8	93	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.1	116																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.4	74	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	72																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	65	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	95																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.9	31	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.6	55																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	87	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	86.0	137																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.7	72	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.5	45	6.07 No. days to start a business*	27	91																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.9	29	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	59																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	25	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	122																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	56	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.0	64																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.0	46	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.5	130																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	83	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	109																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.4	87	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	99																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.1	56	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	57.4	44																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	72	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	116																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.1	76	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.3	79																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.7	125	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	124	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	77	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	51	1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	83	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	49.0	123	1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	42	2nd pillar: Infrastructure						2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	83	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30	62	2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	88	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	24	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.5	41	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	129	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.8	140	7.08 Brain drain	3.1	85	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	98	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	80	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	50.0	97							2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.7	121	8th pillar: Financial market development						2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.3	108	8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	118	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	108	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	86.4	91	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	100	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	64	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	57	3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	60	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	118	3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.3	78	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	125	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.5	109	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	18.0	132							3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.7	57	9th pillar: Technological readiness						3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.9	131	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	102	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	119	4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	107	4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	115	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.6	107	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35.7	88	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	123	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	117	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	133	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	202.0	111							4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	101	10th pillar: Market size						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	115	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	124	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	51.8	117							4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.0	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	102	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	104	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	111	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	28	11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	131	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91	5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100	5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.4	76	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	97	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	115	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.8	88	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	89	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	84							5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation						5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	128	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	99	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	94	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	86	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	51	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.2	77	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	51																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.0	83	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	49.0	123																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	42																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2nd pillar: Infrastructure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.8	83	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	30	62																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.02 Quality of roads	3.4	88	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.5	41	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	129																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1.8	140	7.08 Brain drain	3.1	85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	98	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.75	80																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	50.0	97																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.7	121	8th pillar: Financial market development																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	5.3	108	8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	118	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	108	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	86.4	91	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	100	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	64	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	57	3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	60	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	118	3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.3	78	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	125	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.5	109	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	18.0	132							3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.7	57	9th pillar: Technological readiness						3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.9	131	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	102	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	119	4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	107	4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	115	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.6	107	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35.7	88	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	123	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	117	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	133	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	202.0	111							4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	101	10th pillar: Market size						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	115	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	124	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	51.8	117							4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.0	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	102	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	104	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	111	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	28	11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	131	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91	5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100	5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.4	76	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	97	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	115	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.8	88	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	89	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	84							5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation						5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	128	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	99	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	94	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	86	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	51	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																											
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	118	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	108																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	86.4	91	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	100	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	64	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	57	3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.0	60	8.06 Soundness of banks	4.4	118	3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.3	78	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.2	125	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.5	109	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	18.0	132							3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	36.7	57	9th pillar: Technological readiness						3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.9	131	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	102	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	119	4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	107	4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	115	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.6	107	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35.7	88	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	123	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	117	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	133	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	202.0	111							4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	101	10th pillar: Market size						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	115	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	124	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	51.8	117							4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.0	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	102	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	104	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	111	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	28	11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	131	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91	5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100	5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.4	76	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	97	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	115	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.8	88	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	89	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	84							5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation						5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	128	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	99	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	94	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	86	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	51	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																				
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	100	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	64																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	22.9	131	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	102	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	119	4th pillar: Health and primary education			9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.1	107	4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	115	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.6	107	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35.7	88	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	123	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	117	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	133	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	202.0	111							4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	101	10th pillar: Market size						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	115	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	124	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	51.8	117							4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.0	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	102	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	104	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	111	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	28	11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	131	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91	5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100	5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.4	76	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	97	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	115	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.8	88	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	89	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	84							5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation						5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	128	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	99	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	94	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	86	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	51	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																							
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4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	115	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.8	124	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	51.8	117							4.08 Life expectancy, years*	67.0	105	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	102	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.3	104	11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	111	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.3	28	11.03 State of cluster development	2.4	131	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	91	5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	100	5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	84.4	76	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	97	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.3	115	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	19.8	88	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	89	5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	84							5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.2	114	12th pillar: Innovation						5.05 Quality of management schools	3.2	128	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	99	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.5	94	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.9	86	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	99	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.6	95	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	51	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	93	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																																																																										
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5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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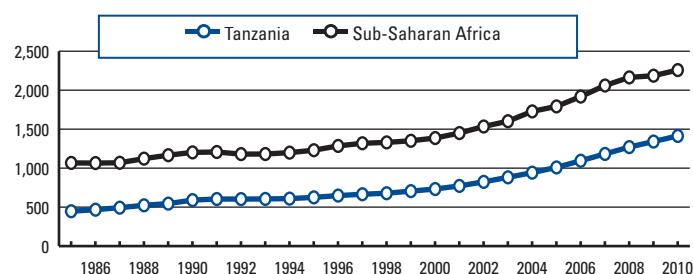
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tanzania

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	45.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	548
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

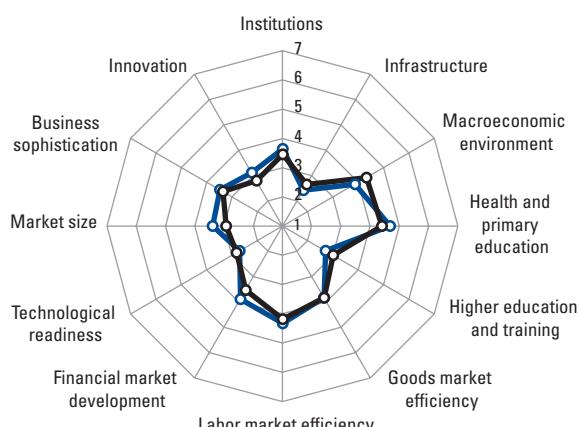


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	120	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	113.....	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	100.....	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	123	3.6
Institutions.....	85.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	130.....	2.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	129.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	113.....	4.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	113	3.5
Higher education and training.....	131.....	2.7
Goods market efficiency.....	112.....	3.8
Labor market efficiency.....	73.....	4.3
Financial market development.....	85.....	3.9
Technological readiness.....	126.....	2.7
Market size.....	82.....	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	92	3.3
Business sophistication.....	104.....	3.5
Innovation.....	73.....	3.1

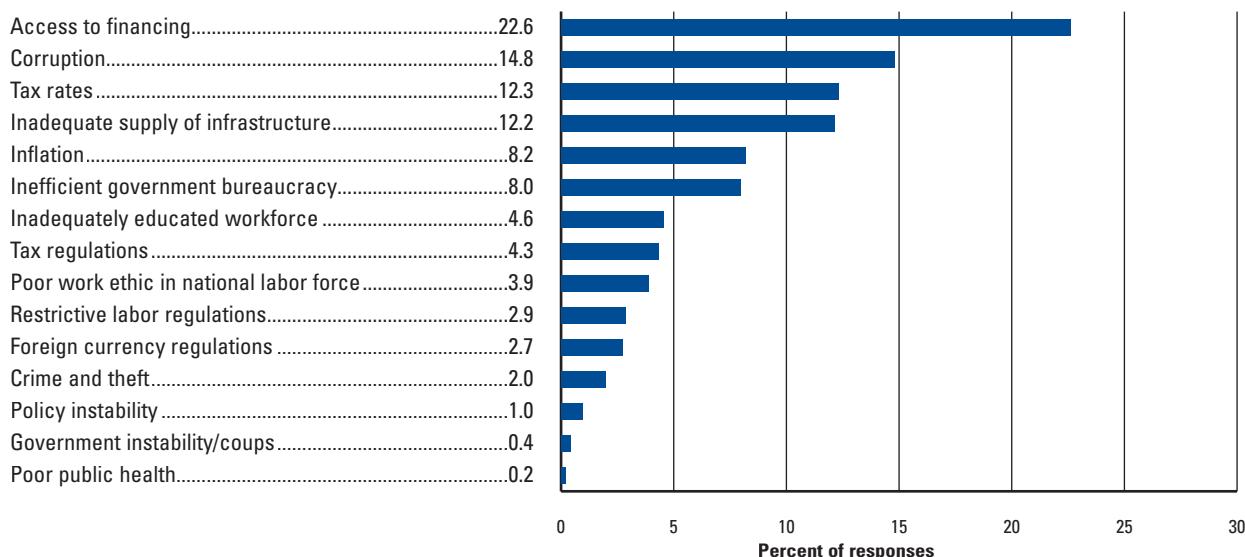
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Stage of development



— Tanzania — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.5	110	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	111
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	79	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	76
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	79	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	71
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	53	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	74
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	106	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	45.2	92
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	75	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.4	49	6.07 No. days to start a business*	29	96
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	61	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	88
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	61	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	103
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.9	59	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	98
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.7	64	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	105
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.1	85	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	73
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.6	118	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	101
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	97	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.6	75
1.15 Organized crime	4.8	89	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	105
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.8	87	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	111
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	108			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.1	108			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.1	108			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.8	99			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	119			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.2	97			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.4	76			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	116			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.5	118			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	69.6	88			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.2	125			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.4	138			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.8	125			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.9	117			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.7	75			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	10.5	130			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	8.0	102			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	43.8	84			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.3	109			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.8	133			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	29,245.4	124			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.6	131			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	183.0	107			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.4	127			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	5.6	131			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	68.4	125			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	56.3	121			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.1	104			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.4	40			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	27.4	132			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	1.4	139			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	92			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.9	119			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	117			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.7	119			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	106			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	91			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.2	111			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	76			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.0	71			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	74			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	45.2	92			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	12	119			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	29	96			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	88			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.1	103			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.4	98			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	105			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	73			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.6	101			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	42.6	75			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	105			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	111			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.0	96			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.1	122			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	54.0	129			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	81			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	18	40			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	117			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	79			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	75			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.97	5			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8	111			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	100			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	66			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	90			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	74			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.3	121			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	111			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	128			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.9	125			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.3	96			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.0	110			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	137			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	123			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	77			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.7	92			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.2	109			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	119			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.2	89			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	82			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	98			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	99			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.9	116			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.1	121			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	73			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	55			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.7	67			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	73			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	62			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	68			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.4	107			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

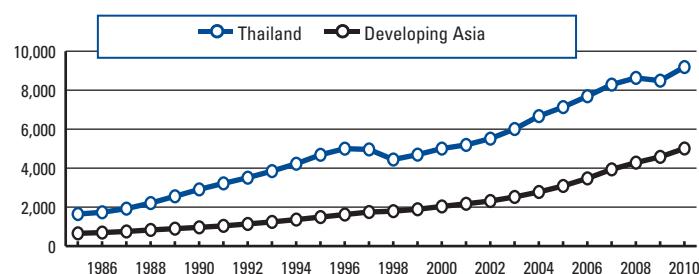
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Thailand

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	68.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	318.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,992
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.79

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

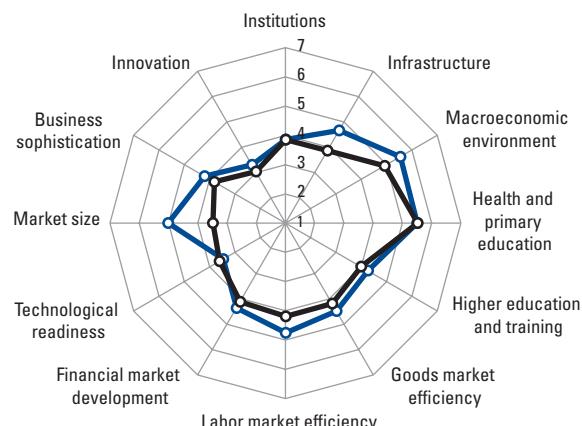


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	39	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	38.....	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	36.....	4.6
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	46	4.9
Institutions.....	67.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	42.....	4.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	28.....	5.5
Health and primary education.....	83.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	43	4.4
Higher education and training.....	62.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	42.....	4.5
Labor market efficiency.....	30.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	50.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	84.....	3.5
Market size	22.....	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	51	3.7
Business sophistication	47.....	4.2
Innovation.....	54.....	3.3

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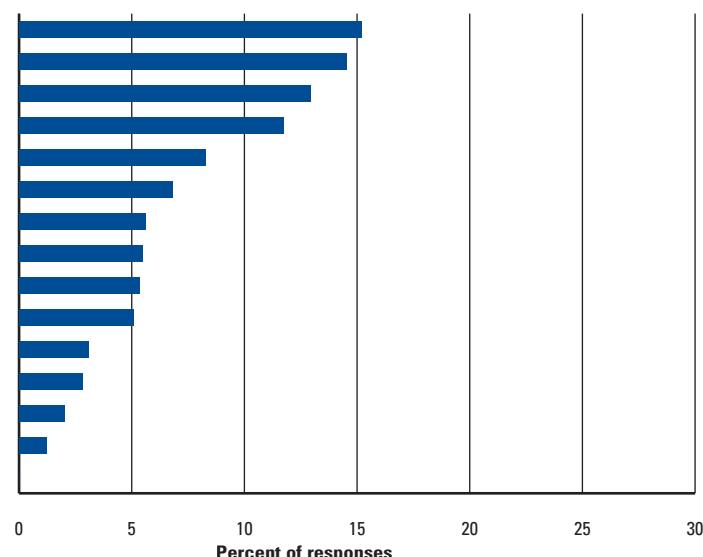
Stage of development



— Thailand — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Government instability/coups.....	15.2
Corruption.....	14.5
Policy instability	12.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	11.7
Inadequately educated workforce	8.3
Foreign currency regulations	6.8
Tax rates.....	5.6
Poor work ethic in national labor force	5.5
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	5.3
Inflation.....	5.1
Access to financing.....	3.1
Tax regulations	2.8
Crime and theft.....	2.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	1.2
Poor public health.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Thailand

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

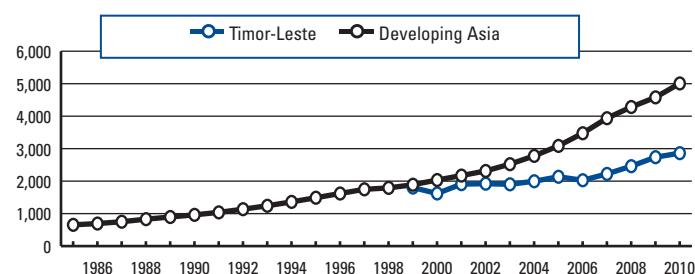
INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.6	108	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.1	52
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	92	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	83
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.3	67	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.9	77
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	91	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.7	50
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	79	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.4	63
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.2	55	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	68	6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.6	45	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	108
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.6	45	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	86
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	53	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	77
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.9	54	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.7	70
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	75	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.0	38
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.7	117	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	82
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	79	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	71.5	26
1.15 Organized crime	5.2	73	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	17
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.7	91	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	41
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.7	75			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	56			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	68			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	50			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	7.7	12			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.7	47			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.0	37			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.6	63			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.7	47			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	32			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	2,179.5	16			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.5	50			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.1	94			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	100.8	70			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.7	53			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	30.7	28			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	62			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	4.9	60			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	44.1	86			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	64.3	47			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.7	85			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	405.1	100			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.2	75			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	137.0	98			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.4	104			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.3	115			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	12.0	59			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	69.1	98			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.5	85			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.1	95			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	77.0	94			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	45.0	54			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.6	77			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	60			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	73			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.5	54			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	74			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	56			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	52			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.5	83			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.9	77			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.7	50			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.4	63			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	7	65			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	32	103			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	108			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	86			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	6.4	77			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.7	70			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.0	38			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.9	82			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	71.5	26			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.4	17			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	41			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	35			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	95			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	11.0	27			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	40			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	54	92			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.5	29			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.3	62			
7.08 Brain drain	4.1	41			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.83	53			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	46			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.9	36			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	29			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.5	31			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.9	50			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.6	43			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.7	43			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.8	82			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	75			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.0	32			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	212	93			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	3.9	77			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.3	83			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	23			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.8	16			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.3	24			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.9	47			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.1	36			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	78			
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	36			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.3	42			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	61			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.4	48			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	77			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	56			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	59			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	68			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	39			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	72			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	49			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.7	63			

Timor-Leste

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	1.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	0.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	588
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

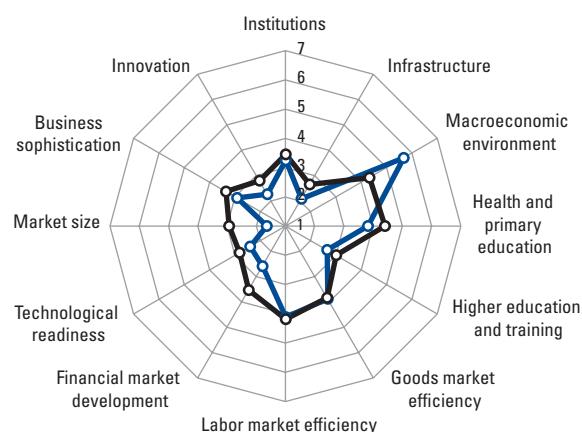


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	131	3.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	133.....	3.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	126.....	3.3
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	119	3.7
Institutions.....	116.....	3.2
Infrastructure.....	138.....	2.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	24.....	5.7
Health and primary education.....	133.....	3.8
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	138	2.9
Higher education and training.....	134.....	2.6
Goods market efficiency.....	110.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	90.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	139.....	2.6
Technological readiness.....	140.....	2.4
Market size.....	137.....	1.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	137	2.6
Business sophistication.....	138.....	2.9
Innovation.....	136.....	2.3

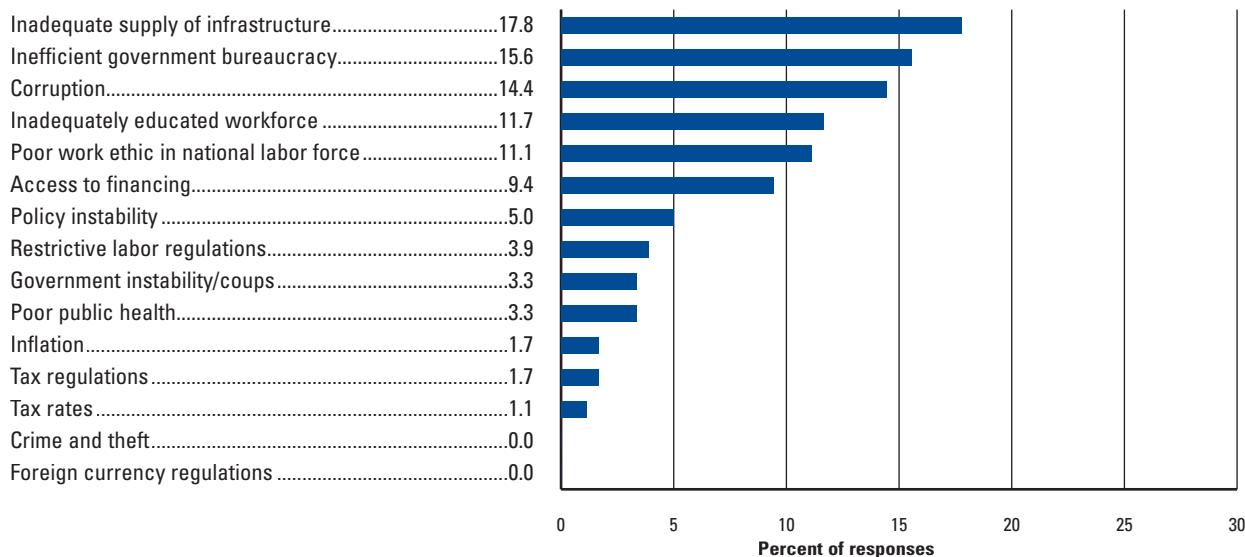
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Stage of development



— Timor-Leste — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.8	132	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.4	138
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	120	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.0	127
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	89	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.6	100
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	57	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.7	13
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	110	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	0.2	1
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.3	86	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	76	6.07 No. days to start a business*	83	133
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.3	63	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	95
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	79	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	77
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.9	112	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	n/a	n/a
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.1	93	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.3	101
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.3	133	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.8	115
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.5	73	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	113
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.3	94	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	152.4	3
1.15 Organized crime	4.6	99	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	134
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.6	99	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	119
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.9	135			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.2	138			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	3.4	139			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.0	136			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.5	138			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.1	135			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.6	134			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.1	131			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	11.5	130			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.8	132			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.2	142			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	53.4	123			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	238.6	1			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	276.0	1			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	4.9	90			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	10.2	113			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	0.0	1			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.0	119			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.2	140			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	47,481.5	138			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	2.6	140			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	498.0	136			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.0	118			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	48.1	113			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	61.6	114			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.0	139			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82.0	125			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	51.2	114			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	15.2	98			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.5	130			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	1.8	140			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.1	141			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.5	130			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.7	131			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.1	127			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	3.4	138			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.0	127			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.6	100			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	4.7	13			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	0.2	1			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	83	133			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.6	95			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.3	77			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	n/a	n/a			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.3	101			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.8	115			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	113			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	152.4	3			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	134			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.8	119			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	117			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	109			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	32.0	85			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.4	105			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	91			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.1	135			
7.08 Brain drain	3.0	93			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.70	94			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.6	142			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.6	139			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.0	134			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	94			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	86			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	124			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.6	133			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	1.0	138			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.7	134			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	3.6	137			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.4	138			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	0.2	142			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.0	134			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	137			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	132			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.4	141			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.9	132			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.0	140			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.0	105			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	96			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.9	119			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.2	130			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.1	142			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.3	139			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	129			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.2	132			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.1	136			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.2	135			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.6	130			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	106			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.3	142			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

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

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators, 2010

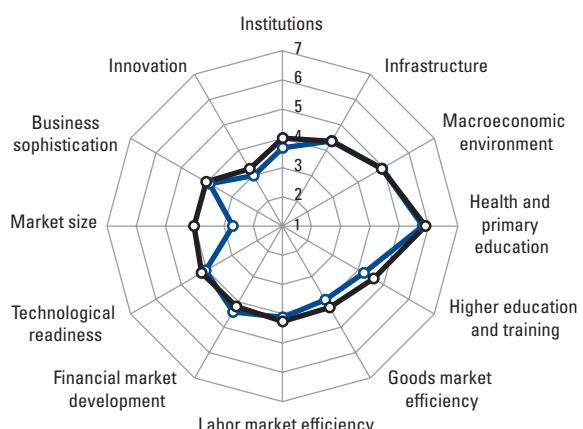
Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	20.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,626
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	81	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	84.....	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	86.....	3.9
Basic requirements (27.8%)	58	4.7
Institutions.....	82.....	3.7
Infrastructure.....	53.....	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	57.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	60.....	5.8
Efficiency enhancers (48.2%)	79	3.9
Higher education and training.....	64.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	104.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	87.....	4.1
Financial market development.....	49.....	4.4
Technological readiness.....	52.....	4.0
Market size	111.....	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors (24.0%)	76	3.4
Business sophistication	67.....	3.9
Innovation.....	86.....	3.0

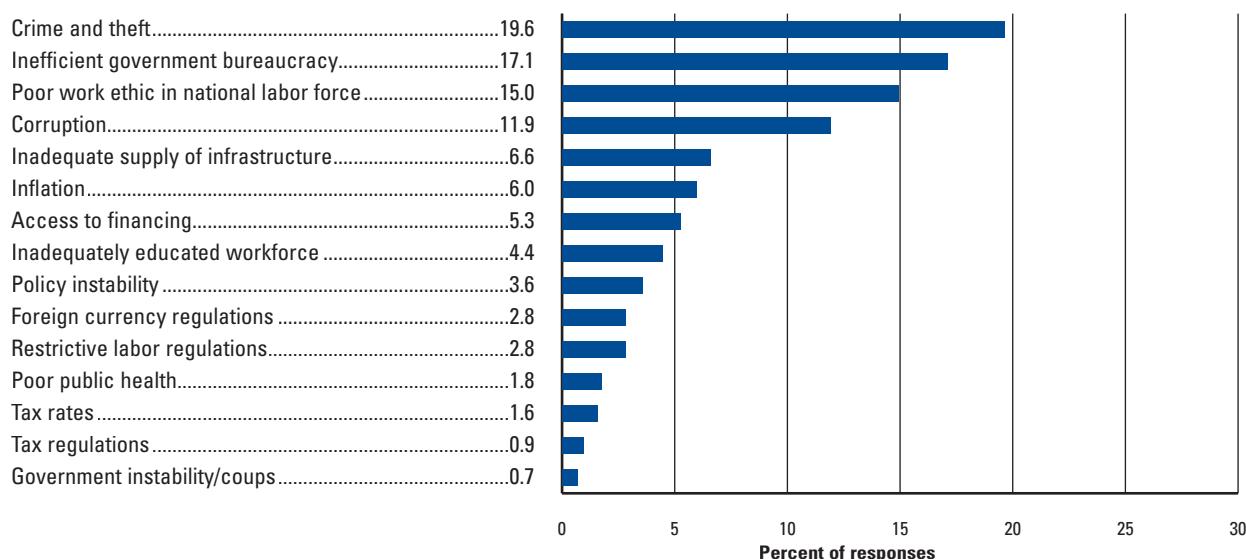
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Stage of development



—○— Trinidad and Tobago —○— Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.0	83	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	69
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.5	67	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	86
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.9	85	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	91
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.2	98	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	38
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.8	77	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.1	46
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.4	47	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	103	6.07 No. days to start a business*	43	118
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.1	70	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	128
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	56	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	56
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.6	71	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	106
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.5	75	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	75
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	94	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	50
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	91	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	126
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.5	135	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.3	97
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	117	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	135
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.1	119	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	59
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	72			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	58			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	90			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.7	107			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.7	20			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.4	63			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.9	73			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.9	84			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.0	58			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	57.1	94			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.5	48			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	21.9	56			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	141.2	21			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.1	81			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	33.4	20			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	10.7	131			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	7.8	99			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	39.8	72			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	66.7	43			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	89			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	23.0	49			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.7	123			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.5	117			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	31.1	101			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	69.6	95			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.6	38			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.8	72			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.8	66			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	11.6	103			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.4	37			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	33			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.8	33			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	61			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	65			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.1	53			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.9	69			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.5	86			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	91			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.9	38			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.1	46			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	43	118			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.2	128			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	56			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	10.8	106			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.6	75			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.9	50			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.0	126			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	36.3	97			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.5	135			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.6	59			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.5	132			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	120			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.8	83			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	67	101			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.1	119			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.4	58			
7.08 Brain drain	3.4	59			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.73	83			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	64			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	81			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	70			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.9	63			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.7	58			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.8	30			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	74			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.2	60			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.8	71			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	72			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	48.5	50			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.8	48			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	8.7	54			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.3	120			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	81			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.9	55			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.5	70			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	79			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	124			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	71			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.2	45			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.9	54			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.3	55			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	86			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	120			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	84			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	94			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	68			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	108			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.2	61			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	3.1	39			

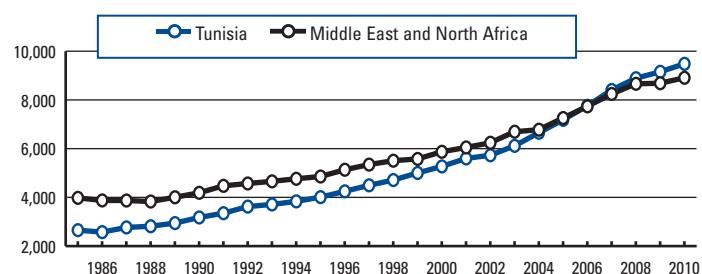
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Tunisia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	10.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	44.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,200
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.14

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	40	4.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	32.....	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	40.....	4.5
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	42	5.1
Institutions.....	41.....	4.5
Infrastructure.....	52.....	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	38.....	5.3
Health and primary education.....	38.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	58	4.1
Higher education and training.....	44.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	44.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	106.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	76.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	58.....	3.8
Market size.....	63.....	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	43	3.9
Business sophistication	52.....	4.2
Innovation.....	37.....	3.6

Rank
(out of 142)
Score
(1–7)

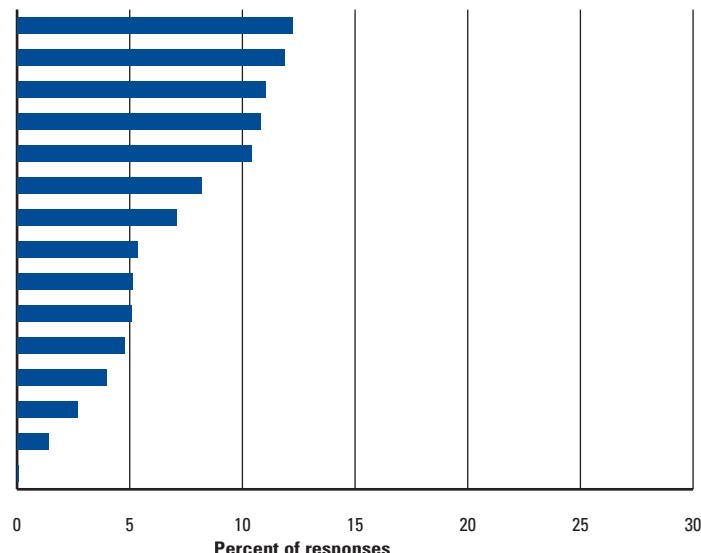
Stage of development



— Tunisia — Efficiency-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.2
Access to financing.....	11.9
Government instability/coups.....	11.0
Policy instability	10.8
Restrictive labor regulations.....	10.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.2
Corruption.....	7.1
Poor work ethic in national labor force	5.3
Inadequately educated workforce	5.1
Tax regulations	5.1
Foreign currency regulations	4.8
Tax rates	4.0
Inflation.....	2.7
Crime and theft.....	1.4
Poor public health.....	0.1



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1st pillar: Institutions																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1.01 Property rights.....	4.9	45	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.2	42																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.8	56	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.3	35																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.0	29	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4.0	32																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.7	45	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	62.8	122																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.1	58	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.9	35	6.07 No. days to start a business*	11	44																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4.3	21	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.2	43																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.8	28	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	70																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.7	39	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.6	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.4	39	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	56.6	45																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.15 Organized crime	5.6	49	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	43																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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2nd pillar: Infrastructure																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.0	43	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
2.02 Quality of roads	4.6	46	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	67	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.7	38	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	119	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	53	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	68	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	122.9	76	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	81	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.3	86	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	54	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.0	61	7.08 Brain drain	3.7	51	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.38	132	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	70	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	60	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	57	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4.4	26	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	50	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	51	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	25	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	35	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.8	69	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	84	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	74	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.9	66	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	10th pillar: Market size						4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	63	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	49	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	65	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	28	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	76	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	55	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	57	11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	78	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	40	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	50	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	24	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	25	12th pillar: Innovation						11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	44	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	59	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	67	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	3.7	38	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	119	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	53	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	68	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	122.9	76	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	81	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.3	86	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	54	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.0	61	7.08 Brain drain	3.7	51	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.38	132	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	70	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	60	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	57	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4.4	26	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	50	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	51	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	25	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	35	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.8	69	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	84	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	74	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.9	66	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	10th pillar: Market size						4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	63	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	49	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	65	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	28	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	76	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	55	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	57	11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	78	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	40	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	50	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	24	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	25	12th pillar: Innovation						11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	44	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	59	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.2	119	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.6	53	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	68	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	122.9	76	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	81	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.3	86	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	54	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.0	61	7.08 Brain drain	3.7	51	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.38	132	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	70	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	60	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	57	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4.4	26	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	50	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	51	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	25	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	35	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.8	69	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	84	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	74	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.9	66	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	10th pillar: Market size						4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	63	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	49	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	65	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	28	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	76	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	55	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	57	11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	78	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	40	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	50	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	24	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	25	12th pillar: Innovation						11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	44	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	59	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73									
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	40.0	104	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.3	47	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.9	68	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	122.9	76	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	5.7	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.7	81	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	12.3	86	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	54	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	106.0	61	7.08 Brain drain	3.7	51	8th pillar: Financial market development						7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.38	132	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	70	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	60	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	57	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4.4	26	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	50	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	51	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	25	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	35	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.8	69	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	84	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	74	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.9	66	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	10th pillar: Market size						4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	63	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	49	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	65	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	28	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	76	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	55	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	57	11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	78	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	40	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	50	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	24	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	25	12th pillar: Innovation						11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	44	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	59	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73															
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7.08 Brain drain	3.7	51	8th pillar: Financial market development																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.38	132	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	70	9th pillar: Technological readiness						8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	60	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.3	57	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4.4	26	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.1	50	8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	51	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	25	8.05 Venture capital availability	3.1	35	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	36.8	69	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.0	84	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.6	74	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	51	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	4.9	66	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3.0	105	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1	10th pillar: Market size						4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.6	63	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.9	49	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.5	65	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	24.0	51	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication						4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1	11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	28	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	17.9	76	11.02 Local supplier quality	4.7	55	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.5	57	11.03 State of cluster development	3.3	78	4.09 Quality of primary education	4.5	40	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.7	50	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.9	24	11.05 Value chain breadth	4.4	25	12th pillar: Innovation						11.06 Control of international distribution	4.4	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	44	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.8	59	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73																																																						
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12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.0	52	11.08 Extent of marketing	4.2	64	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.4	42	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	82	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	58	351						12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	42	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	8	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.2	73																																																																																																																																																																																													
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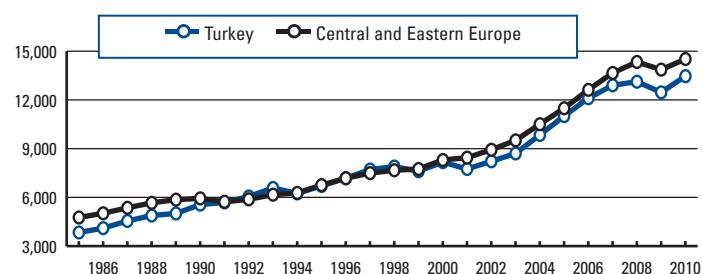
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Turkey

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	75.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	741.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	10,399
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.29

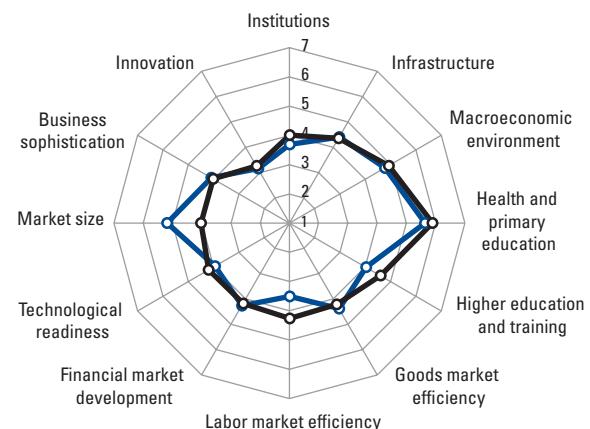
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

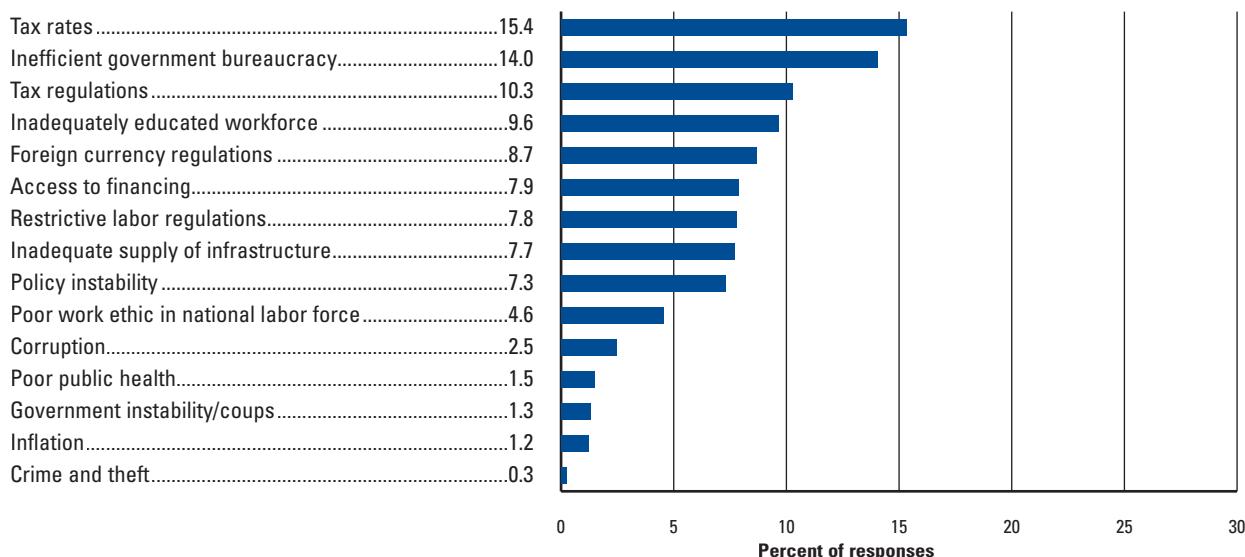
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	59	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	61.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	61.....	4.2
Basic requirements (36.5%).....	64	4.6
Institutions.....	80.....	3.7
Infrastructure.....	51.....	4.4
Macroeconomic environment.....	69.....	4.8
Health and primary education.....	75.....	5.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	52	4.2
Higher education and training.....	74.....	4.0
Goods market efficiency.....	47.....	4.4
Labor market efficiency.....	133.....	3.5
Financial market development.....	55.....	4.3
Technological readiness.....	55.....	3.9
Market size.....	17.....	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (13.5%)	58	3.6
Business sophistication	58.....	4.1
Innovation.....	69.....	3.1

Stage of development



— Turkey — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.2	72	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.7	13
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.7	108	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.2	41
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.3	68	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	33
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.8	68	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.9	122
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.0	68	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.5	88
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.3	88	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.8	86	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.1	72	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	62
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	93	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	71
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	66	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.4	67
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.6	68	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.4	98
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.6	44	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.6	76
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.0	134	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	94
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	80	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.5	125
1.15 Organized crime	4.5	101	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	27
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.5	103	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	97
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.9	65			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.4	86			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	104			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	92			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.7	47			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.3	34			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.8	42			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.7	60			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.2	69			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.5	40			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	1,527.4	21			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.7	73			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	22.3	53			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	84.9	94			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.6	52			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.8	110			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.6	122			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.7	43			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	41.7	80			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	56.8	57			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	6.6	71			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	1.7	74			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.0	37			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	29.0	55			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.0	30			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.1	1			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	18.5	79			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.1	85			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.2	100			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.7	52			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.0	85			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	38.4	60			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.3	94			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	103			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.6	110			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.3	64			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	69			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	86			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.7	13			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.2	41			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	33			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2.9	122			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	44.5	88			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	62			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	71			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.4	67			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	98			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.6	76			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	94			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	27.5	125			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	27			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.0	97			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.6	123			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	54			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	35.0	90			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.0	63			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	95	124			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.8	75			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.1	80			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	97			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.35	133			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.1	43			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.8	40			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	42			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	73			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.4	82			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.8	33			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	32			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.4	52			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.2	44			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	71			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	39.8	64			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	9.8	53			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	7.6	58			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.1	15			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	28			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.1	33			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.6	65			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.5	70			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.3	77			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.8	49			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.6	27			
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	38			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.7	37			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2.9	127			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	71			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.3	89			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.1	62			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	74			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	56			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	35			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.4	69			

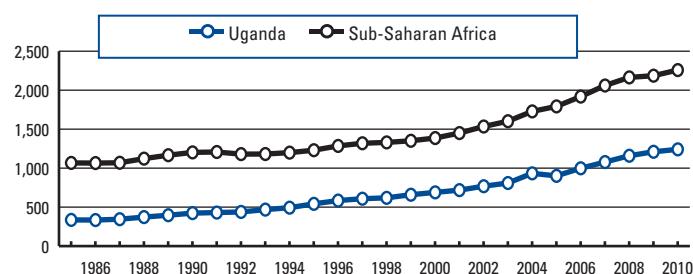
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Uganda

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	33.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	501
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

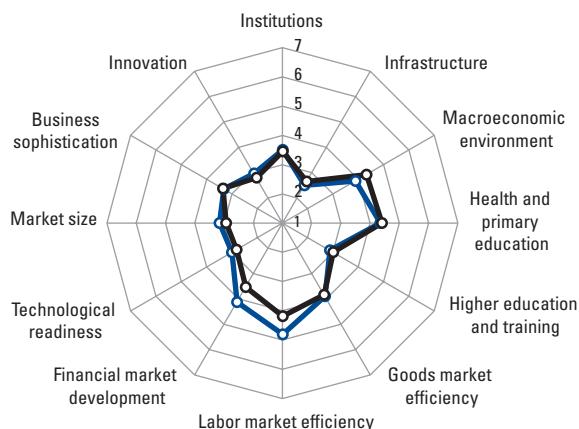
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

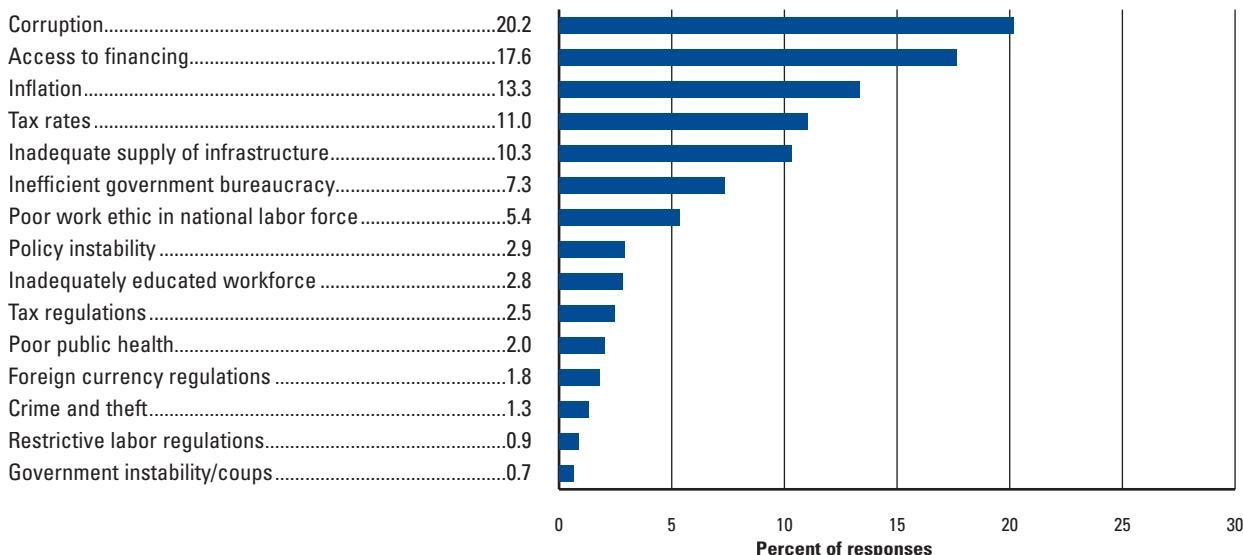
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	121	3.6
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	118.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	108.....	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	127	3.5
Institutions.....	98.....	3.5
Infrastructure.....	128.....	2.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	127.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	122.....	4.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	101	3.6
Higher education and training.....	125.....	2.9
Goods market efficiency.....	105.....	3.9
Labor market efficiency.....	26.....	4.8
Financial market development.....	66.....	4.1
Technological readiness.....	111.....	3.0
Market size.....	89.....	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	105	3.1
Business sophistication.....	115.....	3.3
Innovation.....	90.....	3.0

Stage of development



— Uganda — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	76	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	78
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.3	78	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	107
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	135	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	62
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	85	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	79
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	122	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.7	58
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.7	70	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	18	140
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.3	125	6.07 No. days to start a business*	25	89
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.5	113	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	57
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.9	22	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	73
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	54	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	97
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.8	56	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.3	30
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.4	59	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.3	23
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.7	138	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	51
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	3.7	113	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.4	82
1.15 Organized crime	4.6	98	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	90
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.0	82	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.5	130
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	98			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.0	113			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	48			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.9	91			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.6	103			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.0	107			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.4	110			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	98			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.9	102			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	35.1	105			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	2.7	120			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	1.0	129			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	38.4	132			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.0	95			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	14.4	106			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.4	127			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	12.5	125			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	25.4	34			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	33.7	102			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.5	137			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	35,543.2	131			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.8	128			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	293.0	122			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.8	137			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	6.5	133			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	79.4	132			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	53.4	128			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	91			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.2	75			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	27.4	133			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	4.1	126			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	67			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.4	101			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.9	86			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.0	117			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.5	99			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	100			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	78			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.2	107			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.1	62			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	79			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	35.7	58			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	18	140			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	25	89			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.0	57			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.4	73			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	8.8	97			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.3	30			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.3	23			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.4	51			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	39.4	82			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.4	90			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.5	130			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.3	70			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.1	1			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.0	11			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.2	116			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	90			
7.08 Brain drain	3.0	94			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.88	26			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.4	78			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	78			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.5	75			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	76			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	95			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.2	71			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	66			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7.0	39			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	91			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	97			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	48			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	12.5	103			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	126			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	119			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	87			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	101			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	44			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	100			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.9	112			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.7	117			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	116			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	109			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.5	130			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.7	132			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	102			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.5	112			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	94			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.8	91			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	72			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.6	66			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.8	90			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

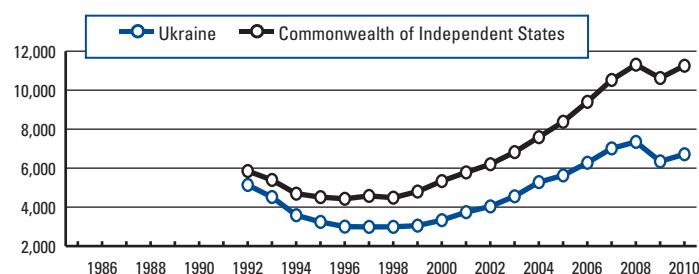
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Ukraine

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	45.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	136.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,000
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.41

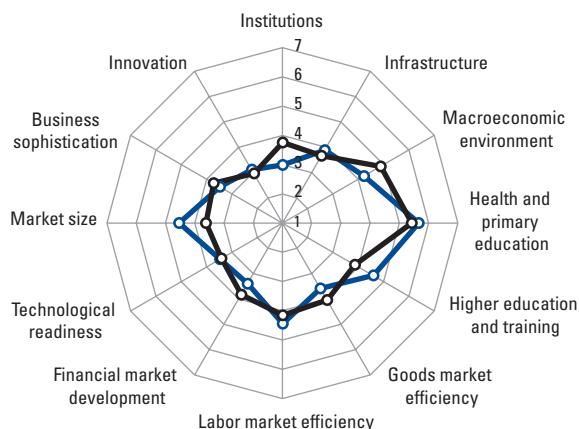
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

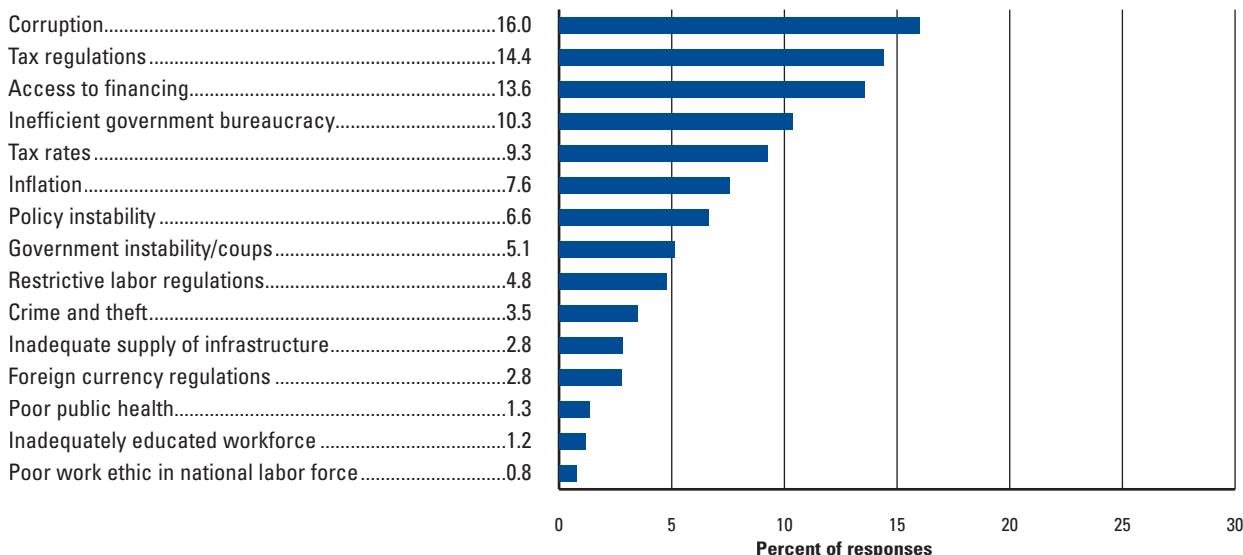
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	82	4.0
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	89.....	3.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	82.....	4.0.....
Basic requirements (40.0%).....	98	4.2
Institutions.....	131.....	3.0.....
Infrastructure.....	71.....	3.9.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	112.....	4.2.....
Health and primary education.....	74.....	5.6.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	74	4.0
Higher education and training.....	51.....	4.6.....
Goods market efficiency.....	129.....	3.6.....
Labor market efficiency.....	61.....	4.4.....
Financial market development.....	116.....	3.4.....
Technological readiness.....	82.....	3.5.....
Market size	38.....	4.5.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%)	93	3.3
Business sophistication	103.....	3.5.....
Innovation.....	74.....	3.1.....

Stage of development



—●— Ukraine —○— Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.7	137	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	120
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.6	117	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.9	129
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	126	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	136
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	115	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	141
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.6	134	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.5	117
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.1	134	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.6	95	6.07 No. days to start a business*	27	91
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.3	125	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	135
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.5	130	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.3	138
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.3	138	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	37
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.4	135	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.8	122
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.7	116	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	130
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.8	58	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	136
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.6	77	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.7	51
1.15 Organized crime	4.1	118	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	103
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	3.0	123	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	87
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.1	126			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.5	133			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	106			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	2.9	138			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.7	93			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.2	71			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.1	138			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.4	27			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.7	96			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.9	101			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	206.8	60			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	4.3	82			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	28.5	43			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	118.7	44			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.8	105			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	17.8	85			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.4	126			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.3	69			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	40.5	76			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	37.0	90			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.5	106			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	101.0	90			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.1	77			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	1.1	110			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.3	63			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	69.2	97			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.2	52			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	88.6	105			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.5	48			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	79.4	7			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.8	62			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.6	36			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.4	116			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.1	70			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.8	88			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	117			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.0	120			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.9	129			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.8	136			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.2	141			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	55.5	117			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	10	107			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	27	91			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	135			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.3	138			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	2.9	37			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.8	122			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	3.4	130			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.8	136			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	52.7	51			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.2	103			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	87			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.9	109			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.2	59			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	31.0	82			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.8	17			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	42			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.3	131			
7.08 Brain drain	2.4	125			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.86	40			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	115			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.3	123			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.4	123			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.0	128			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	114			
8.06 Soundness of banks	2.8	141			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.0	127			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	96			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	82			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.8	124			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	23.0	92			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	8.1	59			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.6	77			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	37			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.2	36			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.4	98			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.9	109			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.7	119			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.9	102			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	76			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.6	107			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.5	78			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	79			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.0	120			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	42			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	72			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.0	75			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.6	70			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.1	112			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.3	51			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.3	71			

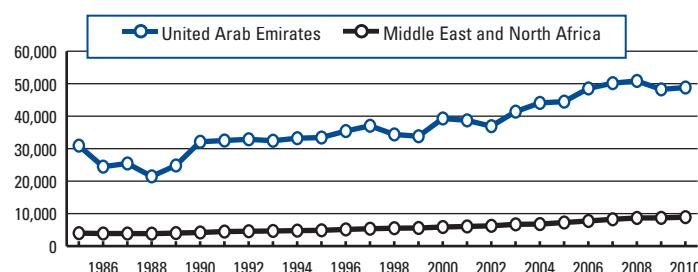
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	4.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	301.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	59,717
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.33

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

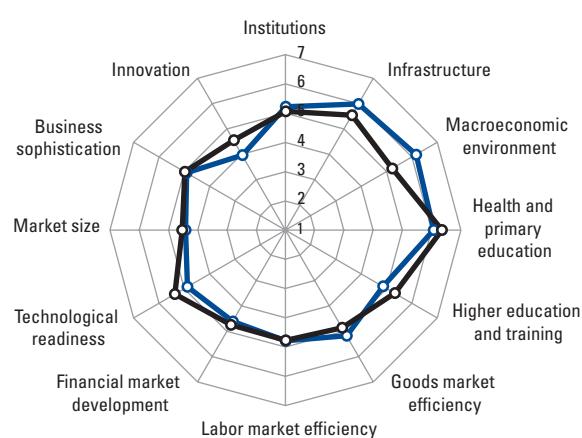


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	27	4.9
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	25.....	4.9.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	23.....	4.9.....
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	10.....	5.8.....
Institutions.....	22.....	5.2.....
Infrastructure.....	8.....	6.0.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	11.....	6.1.....
Health and primary education.....	41.....	6.1.....
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	25.....	4.8.....
Higher education and training.....	33.....	4.8.....
Goods market efficiency.....	10.....	5.2.....
Labor market efficiency.....	28.....	4.8.....
Financial market development.....	33.....	4.6.....
Technological readiness.....	30.....	4.9.....
Market size.....	43.....	4.4.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	27.....	4.4.....
Business sophistication	23.....	4.9.....
Innovation.....	28.....	4.0.....

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Stage of development



— United Arab Emirates — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Access to financing.....	22.8
Restrictive labor regulations.....	13.4
Inadequately educated workforce	12.8
Foreign currency regulations	9.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	8.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	7.4
Inflation.....	7.1
Policy instability.....	4.7
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.7
Poor public health.....	3.3
Tax rates.....	3.0
Corruption.....	1.9
Crime and theft.....	1.0
Tax regulations.....	0.7
Government instability/coups.....	0.3



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Arab Emirates

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	4.8	46	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	19
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.0	27	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.7	19
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.3	23	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.6	29
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5.4	8	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	5.7	3
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.1	15	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	14.1	5
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.1	34	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.6	15	6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	5.3	5	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	12
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.4	13	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	13
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.6	34	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	56
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	43	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.9	59
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.7	40	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	30
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	36	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.6	7
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.4	3	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	69.1	29
1.15 Organized crime	6.7	8	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	39
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.1	12	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	10
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.5	21			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.3	38			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.8	39			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	40			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.3	9			
2.02 Quality of roads	6.3	7			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.2	6			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	6.5	4			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	3,214.3	10			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.4	20			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	19.7	68			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	145.5	13			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	3.3	12			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.4	35			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.9	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.0	29			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	21.0	27			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	75.3	30			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.3	71			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.1	4			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.4	57			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.8	41			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	77.9	36			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.9	24			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	89.7	99			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	95.2	45			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	30.4	74			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.6	29			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.9	26			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.7	38			
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	29			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.9	28			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.7	25			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	19			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.7	19			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	29			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	5.7	3			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	14.1	5			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	8	78			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	15	63			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.7	12			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.6	13			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	4.5	56			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.9	59			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.2	30			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.6	7			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	69.1	29			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.0	39			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	10			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.4	14			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	6.0	5			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	7.0	10			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.0	13			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	84	108			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.7	12			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.9	35			
7.08 Brain drain	5.2	10			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.46	128			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	5.5	31			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.1	24			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	35			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	4.3	10			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.0	13			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.5	54			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.0	31			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	89			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.1	25			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	16			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.5	10			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	78.0	19			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	10.5	49			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	26.6	28			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	48			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.3	32			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.4	20			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.1	34			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.6	23			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.5	25			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.0	18			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.9	17			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.1	26			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.2	24			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.5	22			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.8	32			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	4.2	40			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.1	24			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.2	37			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.8	5			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.9	18			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.5	50			

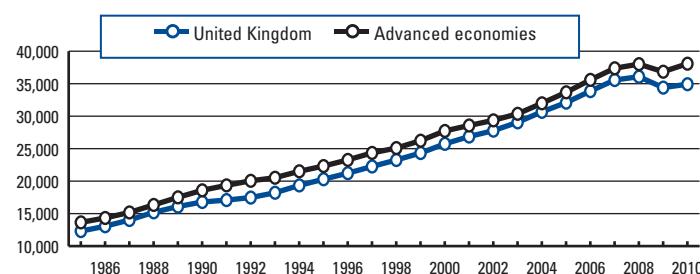
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United Kingdom

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	61.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,247.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	36,120
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.94

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

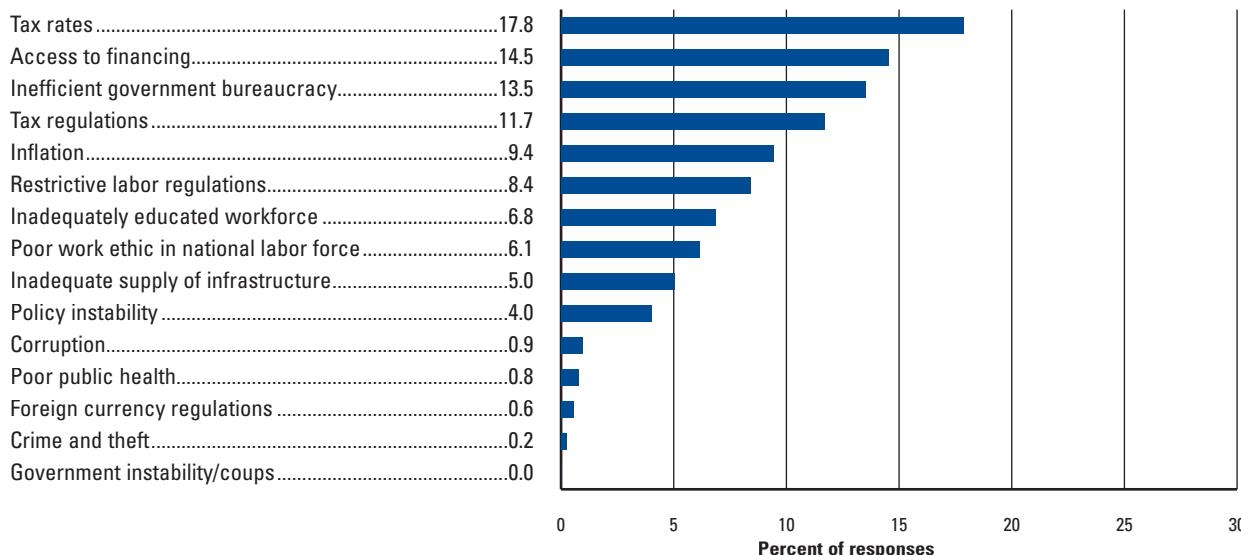
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	10	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	12.....	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	13.....	5.2
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	21	5.6
Institutions.....	15.....	5.3
Infrastructure.....	6.....	6.1
Macroeconomic environment.....	85.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	14.....	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	5	5.4
Higher education and training.....	16.....	5.5
Goods market efficiency.....	19.....	5.0
Labor market efficiency.....	7.....	5.4
Financial market development.....	20.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	8.....	6.1
Market size.....	6.....	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	12	5.2
Business sophistication	8.....	5.4
Innovation.....	13.....	4.9

Stage of development



— United Kingdom — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

United Kingdom

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	6.0	8	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.9	3
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.7	11	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.4	6
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.7	11	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.5	3
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.4	44	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.2	94
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.9	20	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.3	61
1.06 Judicial independence.....	6.2	11	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.3	20	6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.4	53	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	48
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	83	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	17
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5.3	13	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.9	13	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	6.2	3
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.2	18	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.4	15
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.1	100	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	28
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	46	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.8	107
1.15 Organized crime	5.9	34	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	34
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.7	27	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	13
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.9	12			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.9	15			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.3	11			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	5.2	18			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	10			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.6	28			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.5	26			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.9	19			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.6	17			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.9	24			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	6,229.5	3			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.7	9			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	53.7	9			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	130.2	27			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.4	138			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	12.4	119			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.3	64			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	28			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	77.2	120			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	87.8	15			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.3	29			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	12.0	32			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.8	39			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.2	55			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	4.6	30			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.1	21			
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.0	23			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	99.6	4			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	99.0	31			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	57.4	36			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.8	20			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	43			
5.05 Quality of management schools	6.0	2			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.1	12			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.8	7			
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.9	15			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.9	3			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.4	6			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.5	3			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.2	94			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	37.3	61			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	13	51			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	48			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.5	17			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	4			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	6.2	3			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	5.4	15			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.9	28			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	31.8	107			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	34			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.5	13			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.0	25			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	17			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	10.0	19			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	36			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22	42			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.6	21			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	6.0	6			
7.08 Brain drain	5.6	4			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.84	47			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.3	4			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.4	12			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.6	19			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.0	50			
8.05 Venture capital availability	3.4	23			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	111			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	5.1	28			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.5	7			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.7	22			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	23			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	85.0	8			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	31.4	12			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	112.8	8			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.7	6			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.0	9			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	13			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.3	21			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	11			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	6.0	5			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.4	9			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.8	20			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.5	17			
11.08 Extent of marketing	6.0	2			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.8	16			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.8	13			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	6.1	3			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.7	12			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.8	2			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	49			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.1	14			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	69.5	20			

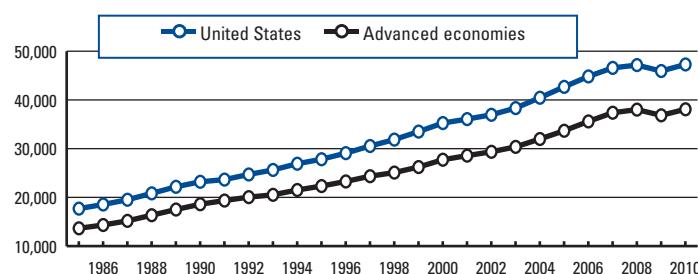
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

United States

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	317.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14,657.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	47,284
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	19.74

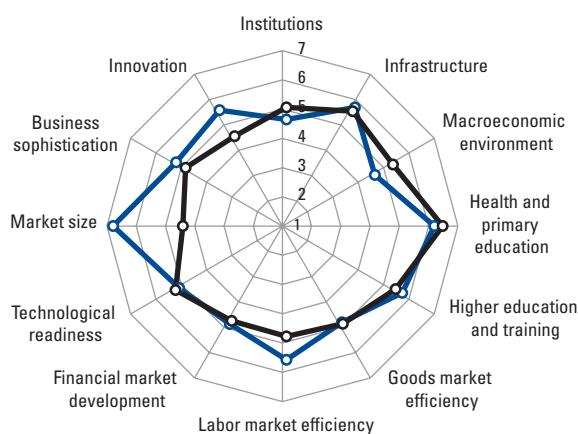
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	5	5.4
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	4.....	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	2.....	5.6
Basic requirements (20.0%).....	36	5.2
Institutions.....	39.....	4.6
Infrastructure.....	16.....	5.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	90.....	4.5
Health and primary education.....	42.....	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	3	5.5
Higher education and training.....	13.....	5.6
Goods market efficiency.....	24.....	4.8
Labor market efficiency.....	4.....	5.6
Financial market development.....	22.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	20.....	5.2
Market size.....	1.....	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	6	5.5
Business sophistication	10.....	5.4
Innovation.....	5.....	5.6

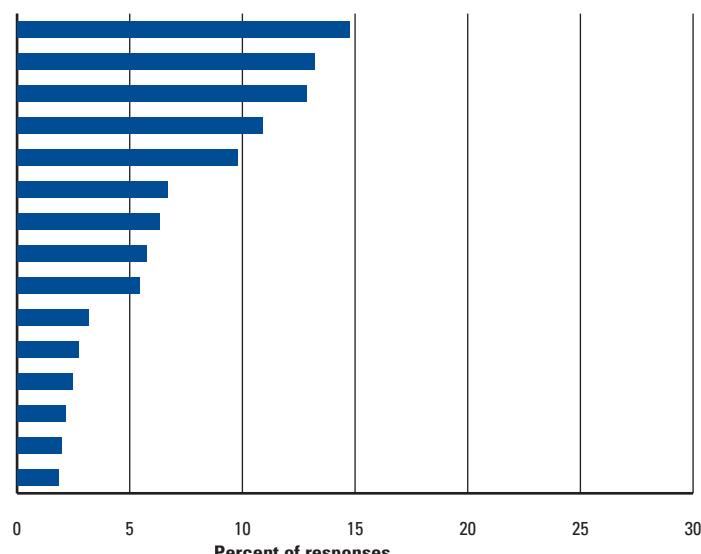
Stage of development



— United States — Innovation-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Tax rates.....	14.8
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	13.2
Access to financing.....	12.9
Tax regulations.....	10.9
Inflation.....	9.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.7
Inadequately educated workforce	6.3
Policy instability.....	5.7
Restrictive labor regulations.....	5.4
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	3.2
Government instability/coups.....	2.7
Corruption.....	2.5
Crime and theft.....	2.1
Poor public health.....	2.0
Foreign currency regulations	1.9



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.1	39	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	18
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.0	28	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.2	11
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.6	36	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.0	17
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	50	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	63
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	42	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	46.8	96
1.06 Judicial independence.....	4.9	36	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	50	6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.2	66	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	69
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	58	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	59
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	36	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.5	32
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	4.2	39	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	43
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	50	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	68
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	122	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	58
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	81	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.9	140
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	86	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	24
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.6	30	6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	12
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.1	29			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	40			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	26			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.8	32			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	8.3	5			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	24			
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	20			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	4.8	20			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	23			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	31			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions* ... 32,085.9	1				
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.0	32			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	48.7	14			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	89.9	87			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.6	139			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.6	121			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	26			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	91.6	132			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.4	9			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	61			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.1	4			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	87			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	93			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.8	41			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.7	32			
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.6	37			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.0	77			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross % *	94.1	50			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross % *	82.9	6			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.7	26			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	51			
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.4	12			
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	5.8	24			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.6	11			
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	12			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.6	18			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	5.2	11			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	5.0	17			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	63			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	46.8	96			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	69			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	59			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.5	32			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.1	43			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.7	68			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	58			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.9	140			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	24			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	12			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.8	36			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	32			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	0.0	1			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.1	8			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.9	8			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	17			
7.08 Brain drain	5.7	3			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	44			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.0	13			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.3	18			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.3	28			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	24			
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.0	12			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	90			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	48			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	18			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	18			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	49			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	79.0	18			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.3	18			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	29.0	26			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	7.0	1			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	6.7	2			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.5	12			
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	13			
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	9			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	20			
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.1	14			
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	9			
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.6	15			
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.9	3			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	10			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.2	7			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	7			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.3	6			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.7	3			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.7	9			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.5	4			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	339.4	3			

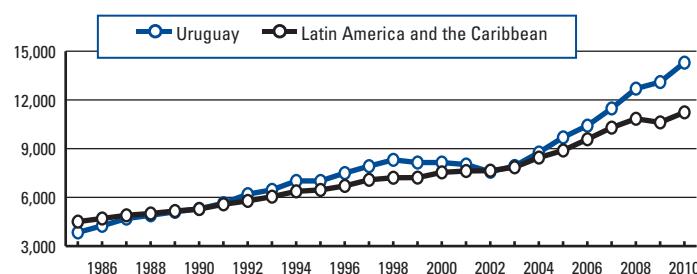
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Uruguay

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	3.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	40.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,998
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

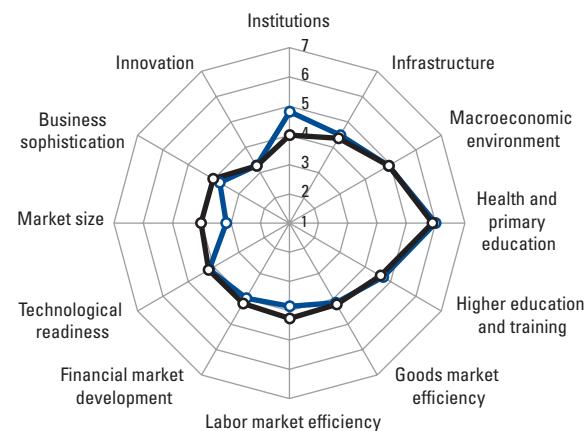
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	63	4.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	64.....	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	65.....	4.1
Basic requirements (32.5%).....	43	5.0
Institutions.....	35.....	4.8
Infrastructure.....	49.....	4.5
Macroeconomic environment.....	59.....	4.9
Health and primary education.....	47.....	6.0
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%).....	75	4.0
Higher education and training.....	42.....	4.7
Goods market efficiency.....	77.....	4.1
Labor market efficiency.....	118.....	3.8
Financial market development.....	79.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	49.....	4.2
Market size	87.....	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (17.5%)	65	3.5
Business sophistication	83.....	3.8
Innovation.....	55.....	3.3

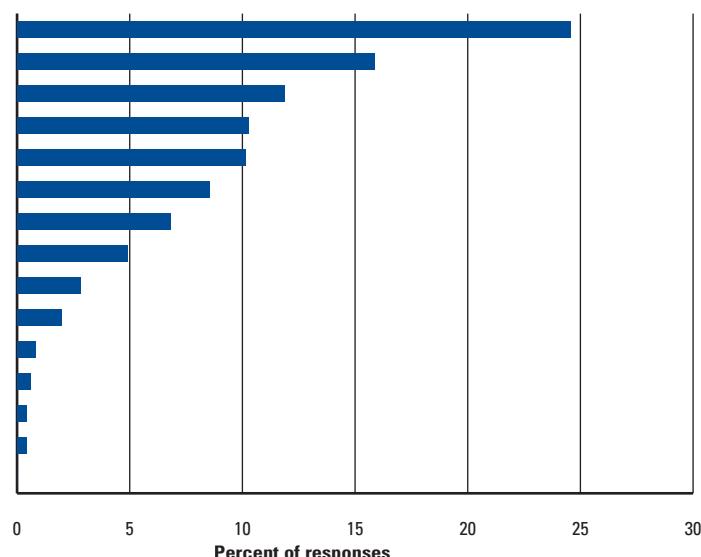
Stage of development



— Uruguay — Economies in transition from 2 to 3

The most problematic factors for doing business

Restrictive labor regulations.....	24.6
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	15.9
Tax rates.....	11.9
Inadequately educated workforce	10.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	10.1
Access to financing.....	8.5
Tax regulations	6.8
Inflation.....	4.9
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	2.8
Crime and theft.....	2.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.8
Poor public health.....	0.6
Corruption.....	0.4
Policy instability	0.4
Government instability/coups.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	5.1	40	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	103
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.0	48	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.2	43
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.1	29	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	92
1.04 Public trust of politicians	4.4	19	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	86
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.6	30	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.0	81
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5.3	28	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.1	26	6.07 No. days to start a business*	65	129
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	81	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.1	5
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	82	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	33
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.0	52	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	79	89
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	4.3	38	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.9	7
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	5.1	20	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.7	6
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.6	5	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	64
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.0	58	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.9	128
1.15 Organized crime	6.3	24	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	62
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.6	52	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	60
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.3	28			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	64			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.4	78			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.5	56			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	77			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	4.3	65			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.0	65			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.4	108			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.1	41			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	5.2	52			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	54.8	95			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6.0	35			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	28.6	42			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	131.7	26			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.2	34			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	18.4	84			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	6.7	110			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	6.2	83			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	55.3	101			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	53.7	64			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Apl.	1			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.6	11			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	22.0	47			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	27			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.5	88			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	11.3	58			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	76.1	45			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.7	71			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.6	16			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	87.9	70			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	64.9	25			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.4	83			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.3	104			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.7	41			
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.2	11			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.3	55			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	73			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.4	103			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4.2	43			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.7	92			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.3	86			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.0	81			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	11	116			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	65	129			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	5.1	5			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.9	33			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	79	89			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.9	7			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.7	6			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.2	64			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	23.9	128			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.7	62			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	60			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	3.5	131			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	2.3	142			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	18.0	44			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	3.0	124			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	31	65			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.7	140			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.9	87			
7.08 Brain drain	3.1	84			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.77	71			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	87			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.3	61			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.2	129			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.7	75			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	75			
8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	38			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.5	54			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	76			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.1	66			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.7	76			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.5	9			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	43.4	56			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	11.4	46			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	11.0	47			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.0	86			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	98			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	122			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	77			
11.03 State of cluster development	3.4	72			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.1	89			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	70			
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	67			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.7	67			
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.0	71			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.5	84			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.0	65			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.9	58			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	56			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.8	53			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	54			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.7	94			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	1.8	48			

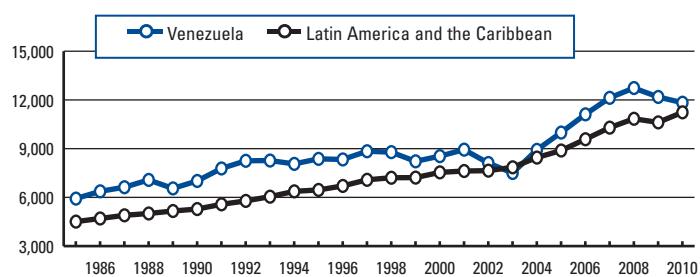
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Venezuela

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	29.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	290.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,960
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.47

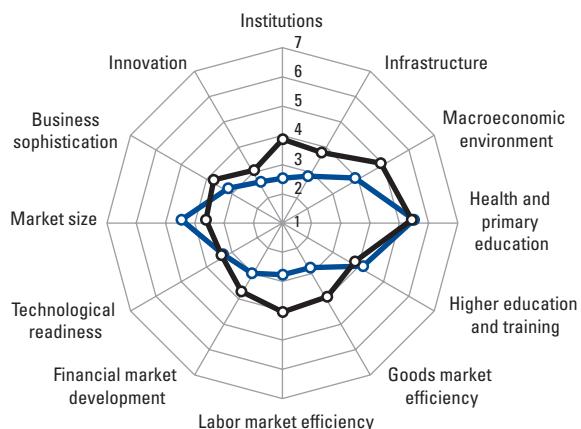
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	124	3.5
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	122.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	113.....	3.5
Basic requirements (54.0%).....	125	3.6
Institutions.....	142.....	2.4
Infrastructure.....	117.....	2.7
Macroeconomic environment.....	128.....	3.9
Health and primary education.....	84.....	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (39.0%).....	112	3.5
Higher education and training.....	67.....	4.2
Goods market efficiency.....	142.....	2.9
Labor market efficiency.....	142.....	2.9
Financial market development.....	132.....	3.1
Technological readiness.....	92.....	3.4
Market size.....	41.....	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (7.0%).....	128	2.8
Business sophistication.....	124.....	3.2
Innovation.....	126.....	2.5

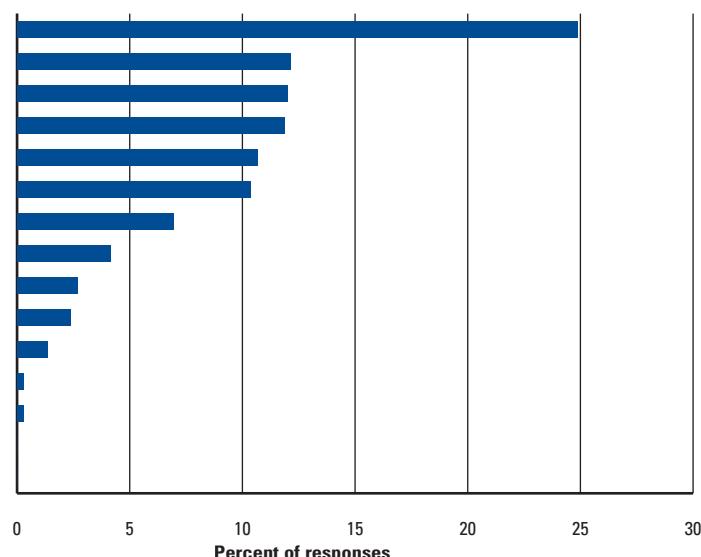
Stage of development



— Venezuela — Economies in transition from 1 to 2

The most problematic factors for doing business

Foreign currency regulations	24.9
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	12.1
Policy instability.....	12.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	11.9
Inflation.....	10.7
Corruption.....	10.4
Crime and theft.....	7.0
Access to financing.....	4.1
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	2.7
Tax regulations.....	2.4
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	1.3
Government instability/coups.....	0.3
Inadequately educated workforce	0.3
Poor public health.....	0.0
Tax rates.....	0.0



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	1.7	142	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.3	140
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1.8	140	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.8	132
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.0	138	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.5	140
1.04 Public trust of politicians	1.5	141	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	109
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.8	131	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	52.6	112
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.6	142	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	17	139
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.0	136	6.07 No. days to start a business*	141	139
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.8	138	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.2	142
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	2.2	138	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.1	140
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	1.9	142	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.1	121
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	1.6	142	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.8	123
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	3.1	139	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	2.1	142
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.9	108	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.3	142
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	2.1	139	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.5	137
1.15 Organized crime	2.5	140	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.3	139
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.2	140	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	90
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.0	131			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.2	104			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	125			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.2	131			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.3	139			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2.9	128			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	113			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	1.3	112			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.5	136			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.6	116			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	222.4	57			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.9	127			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	24.4	49			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	96.2	76			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.0	109			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	25.6	37			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	28.2	142			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.5	39			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	38.7	65			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	34.8	98			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.1	102			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	435.6	101			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.9	87			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	33.0	59			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.8	91			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	96			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	15.3	69			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	73.7	63			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.8	117			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	91.9	78			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	82.1	82			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	78.6	8			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	2.8	121			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	2.9	118			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.3	62			
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.4	99			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	117			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.6	94			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	3.3	140			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.8	132			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.5	140			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.0	109			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	52.6	112			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	17	139			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	141	139			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.2	142			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.1	140			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	12.1	121			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.8	123			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	2.1	142			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.3	142			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	17.5	137			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.3	139			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	90			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.2	141			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	3.7	127			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	69.0	139			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.3	142			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*not possible.....		139			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.5	141			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.0	83			
7.08 Brain drain	2.0	135			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.66	100			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8	110			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	115			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.9	135			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	108			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	112			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.1	126			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.2	67			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.5	97			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	105			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.7	127			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	35.6	74			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	5.4	70			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	2.4	81			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.4	35			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.8	50			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	3.4	140			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	126			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.7	120			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	135			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.2	141			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.4	119			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.2	98			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	81			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.2	106			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	123			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.8	112			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	121			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.5	80			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.4	139			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.3	119			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.4	66			

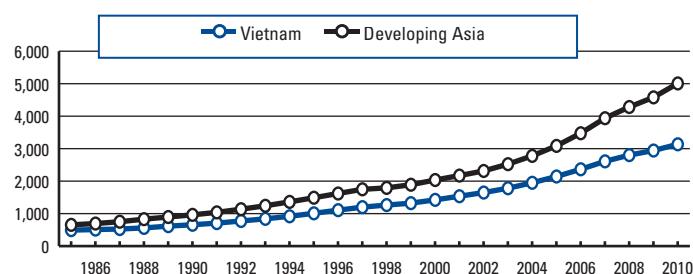
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Vietnam

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	89.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	103.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,174
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.37

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

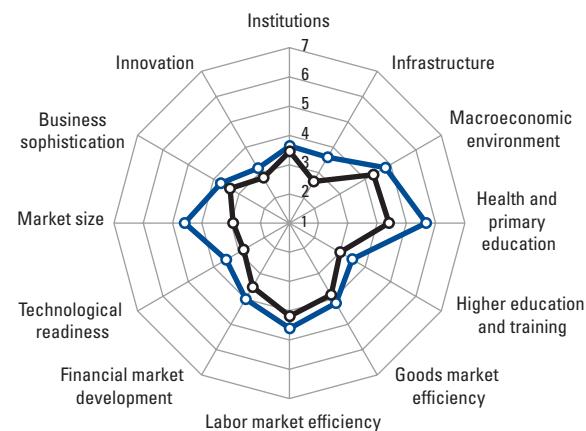


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	65	4.2
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	59.....	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	75.....	4.0
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	76	4.4
Institutions.....	87.....	3.6
Infrastructure.....	90.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	65.....	4.8
Health and primary education.....	73.....	5.7
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	66	4.1
Higher education and training.....	103.....	3.5
Goods market efficiency.....	75.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	46.....	4.6
Financial market development.....	73.....	4.0
Technological readiness.....	79.....	3.5
Market size	33.....	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	75	3.4
Business sophistication	87.....	3.7
Innovation.....	66.....	3.2

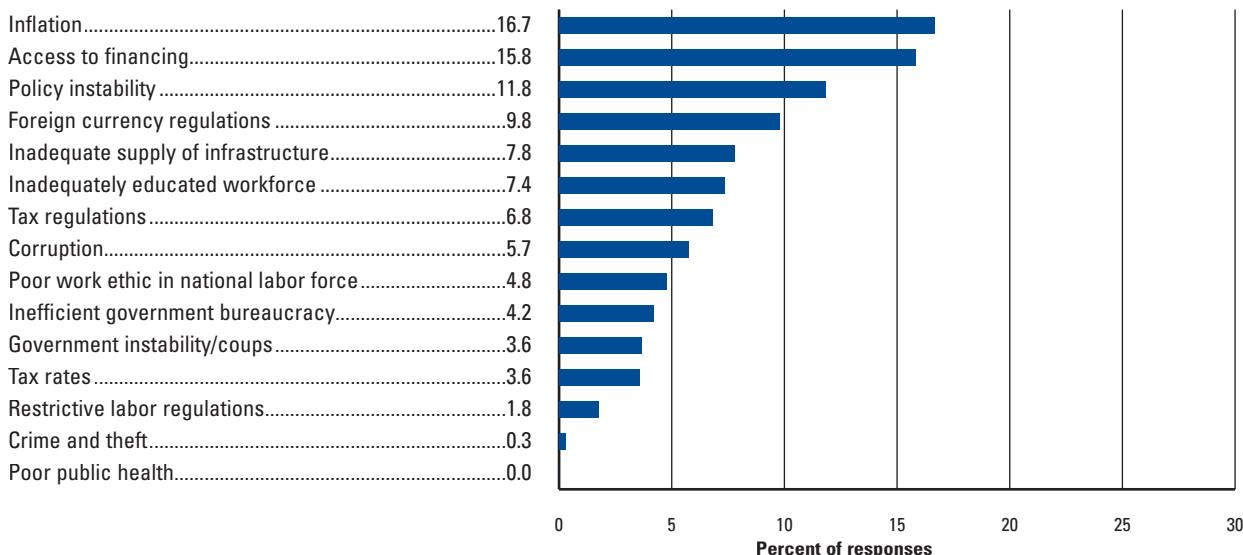
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Stage of development



— Vietnam — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.7	98	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	62
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2.5	127	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	57
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.4	64	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	85
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.7	36	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	61
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.2	104	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.1	46
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.6	78	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.9	71	6.07 No. days to start a business*	44	119
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.7	102	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	29
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.7	113	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	129
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	67	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	86
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.6	73	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	117
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.0	91	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	86
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.0	101	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	112
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	82	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	90.0	9
1.15 Organized crime	4.7	91	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	107
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	5.2	36	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	69
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.6	94			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.6	128			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.2	102			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.1	80			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	2.7	137			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.1	123			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.6	123			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.5	71			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	3.4	111			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.1	95			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	610.8	34			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.3	109			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	18.7	70			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	175.3	5			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.4	113			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	34.3	17			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	9.2	124			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	1.9	8			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	52.8	97			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	46.1	77			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	5.2	97			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	81.6	91			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	4.6	101			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	200.0	109			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.7	94			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.4	79			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	19.5	82			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	74.6	56			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.5	83			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	94.0	64			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	66.9	103			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	9.7	110			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.7	69			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	59			
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	123			
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.9	42			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.1	119			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.5	107			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	5.0	62			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.7	57			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	85			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	61			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	33.1	46			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	44	119			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.4	29			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.7	129			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	7.4	86			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	3.9	117			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.5	86			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.4	112			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	90.0	9			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	107			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	69			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.5	50			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.7	21			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.3	47			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	87	112			
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.8	10			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.8	95			
7.08 Brain drain	3.2	81			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.92	14			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.3	85			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.1	74			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	57			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.5	89			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.3	91			
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.5	109			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.6	113			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.8	133			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	88			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.8	62			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	276	84			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	4.1	76			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	1.5	88			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.3	38			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.4	26			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.2	32			
11.02 Local supplier quality	4.1	92			
11.03 State of cluster development	4.8	14			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.4	134			
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.1	101			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	112			
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.0	108			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.8	83			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	95			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.2	58			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.5	74			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	52			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	82			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.0	41			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.1	66			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	88			

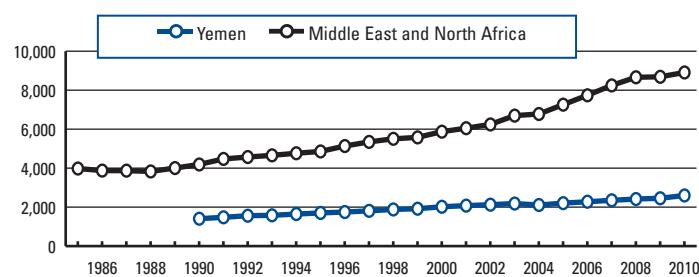
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Yemen

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	24.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	31.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,282
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.09

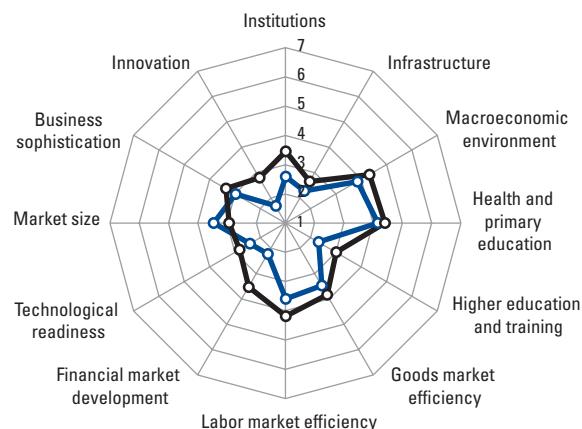
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	138	3.1
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a.....	n/a.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	138	3.2
Institutions.....	140	2.6
Infrastructure.....	132	2.3
Macroeconomic environment.....	130	3.8
Health and primary education.....	127	4.1
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	137	2.9
Higher education and training.....	138	2.3
Goods market efficiency.....	133	3.5
Labor market efficiency.....	129	3.6
Financial market development.....	142	2.2
Technological readiness.....	139	2.4
Market size.....	78	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	141	2.3
Business sophistication.....	134	3.0
Innovation.....	142	1.7

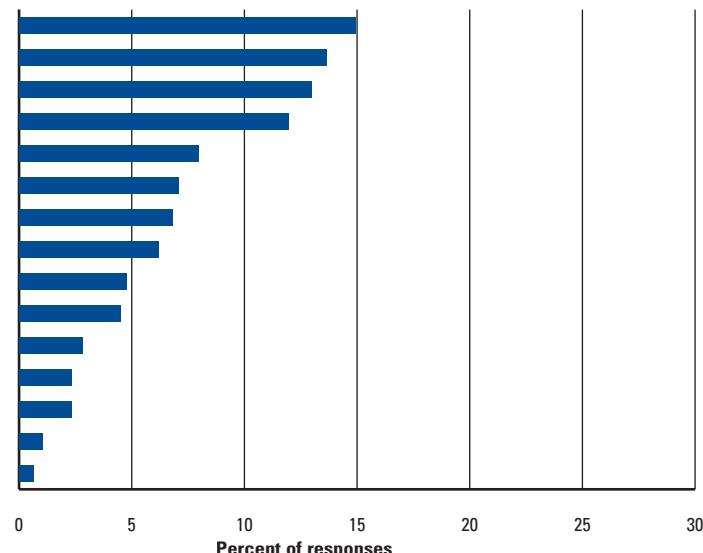
Stage of development



—○— Yemen —●— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business

Inadequately educated workforce	14.9
Corruption.....	13.6
Access to financing.....	13.0
Policy instability.....	12.0
Inadequate supply of infrastructure.....	8.0
Restrictive labor regulations.....	7.1
Inefficient government bureaucracy.....	6.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force.....	6.2
Tax rates.....	4.8
Tax regulations.....	4.5
Inflation.....	2.8
Foreign currency regulations	2.3
Government instability/coups.....	2.3
Poor public health.....	1.0
Crime and theft.....	0.6



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	3.3	116	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	77
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1.7	141	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	138
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1.5	142	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.5	141
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.3	94	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	133
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2.4	141	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.8	98
1.06 Judicial independence.....	1.8	139	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1.7	142	6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1.7	140	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.3	141
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2.6	125	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	50
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.0	141	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.8	71
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.2	140	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.0	142
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	2.2	142	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	106
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	3.6	140	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	131
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	102	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.7	66
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	84	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	119
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.1	141	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.5	131
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2.6	141			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	124			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	2.6	142			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	3.1	133			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.0	111			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.0	127			
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	114			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	n/a			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.9	126			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	99			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	40.8	102			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.5	136			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	4.3	110			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	46.1	128			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.0	76			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	7.2	132			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	12.1	135			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	5.2	67			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	40.6	77			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	25.0	127			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.2	119			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	n/a	n/a			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	79			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	54.0	73			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.5	50			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	<0.2	45			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	50.8	116			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	63.4	111			
4.09 Quality of primary education	1.7	141			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	72.7	133			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	45.7	116			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	10.2	107			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	1.7	142			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	1.7	141			
5.05 Quality of management schools	2.4	140			
5.06 Internet access in schools	1.5	141			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	2.5	137			
5.08 Extent of staff training	2.9	135			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.7	77			
6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	2.5	138			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	2.5	141			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	2.5	133			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	47.8	98			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	12	46			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.3	141			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	50			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	5.8	71			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2.0	142			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4.1	106			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2.9	131			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	44.7	66			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	3.9	119			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.5	131			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	4.0	94			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.8	12			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	24.0	63			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.4	39			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	17	29			
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.6	90			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	2.1	142			
7.08 Brain drain	2.0	138			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.28	139			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	2.6	141			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2.5	141			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	1.1	142			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	1.2	142			
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	67			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.7	137			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	1.4	142			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	2.0	132			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.5	139			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.0	123			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	2.7	142			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	10.9	111			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	110			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.1	117			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	76			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.9	83			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	49			
11.02 Local supplier quality	2.8	141			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.6	124			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	116			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.5	137			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.0	135			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.1	141			
11.08 Extent of marketing	2.3	140			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	4.3	31			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	1.5	142			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	1.7	141			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	1.6	142			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	1.5	142			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	1.9	142			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.5	138			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

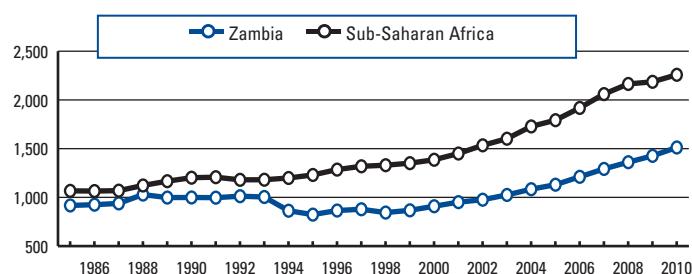
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Zambia

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	13.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	16.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,221
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010

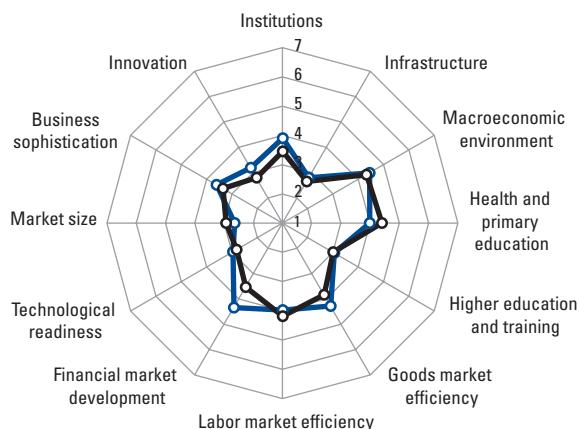


Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	113	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	115.....	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	112.....	3.5
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	115	3.8
Institutions.....	64.....	3.9
Infrastructure.....	112.....	2.8
Macroeconomic environment.....	99.....	4.4
Health and primary education.....	130.....	4.0
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	106	3.5
Higher education and training.....	121.....	3.0
Goods market efficiency.....	61.....	4.3
Labor market efficiency.....	105.....	4.0
Financial market development.....	51.....	4.3
Technological readiness.....	114.....	3.0
Market size.....	114.....	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%).....	80	3.4
Business sophistication.....	91.....	3.6
Innovation.....	64.....	3.2

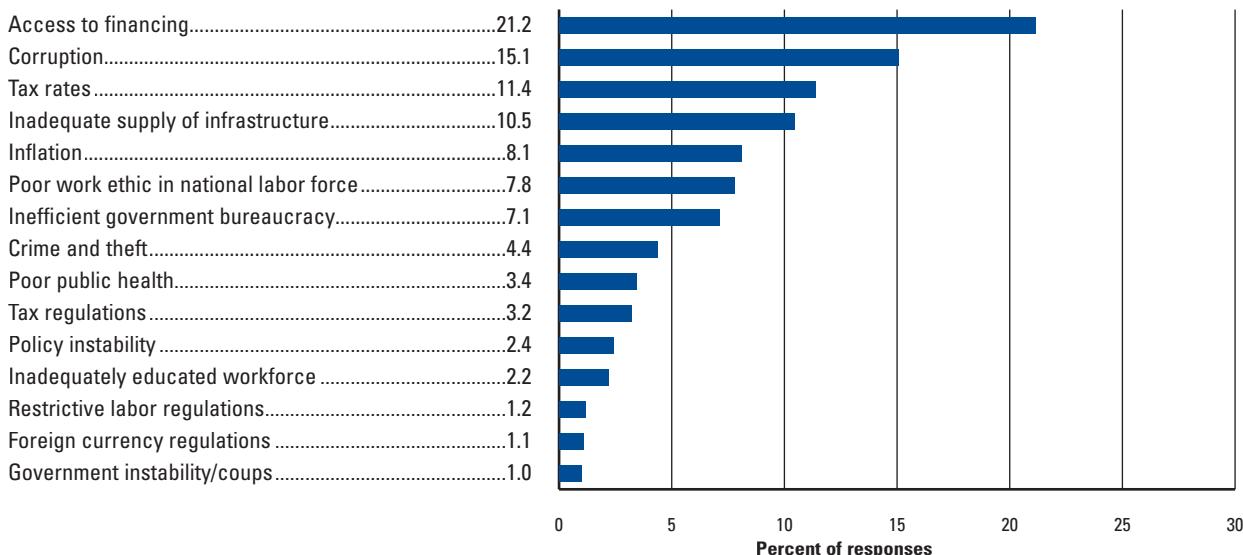
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Stage of development



—○— Zambia —●— Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1st pillar: Institutions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1.01 Property rights.....	4.1	73	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.8	74																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.6	64	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	73																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.8	93	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	4.3	46																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.4	81	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.4	70																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.6	85	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	16.1	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.06 Judicial independence.....	3.5	82	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.0	67	6.07 No. days to start a business*	18	72																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	3.0	84	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	4.1	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.8	29	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.7	48																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.2	47	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	11.0	110																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	3.8	57	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5.7	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.5	51	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	5.2	26																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.1	41	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.1	68																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	85	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	34.9	99																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	42	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.5	81																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	4.0	80	6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	110																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
2nd pillar: Infrastructure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.7	94	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
2.02 Quality of roads	2.9	110	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	74	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	85	2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.2	83	7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	21.0	52	2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.0	77	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	4.5	32	2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	4.0	96	7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	178	135	2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	24.2	112	7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	106	2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	3.5	102	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.5	55	2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.7	133	7.08 Brain drain	3.1	86	2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	37.8	133	7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.76	77	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment						3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-3.1	61	8th pillar: Financial market development						3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.6	32	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	75	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	82	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.5	121	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	56	3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	13.5	126	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	103	3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	26.9	36	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	115	3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.9	104	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	61	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.7	136	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	61	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	31,251.3	126	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.0	138	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	433.0	134	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.6	139	4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	13.5	137	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	86.3	135	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	46.3	139	4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	94	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.7	89	5th pillar: Higher education and training						5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	30.4	129	9th pillar: Technological readiness						5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.4	136	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	86	5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	53	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	86	5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	77	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	68	5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	76	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.7	124	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.0	116	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	122	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	81	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	132	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	85	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	114	11th pillar: Business sophistication						10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	108	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	74	12th pillar: Innovation						11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	103	12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	94	11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	57	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	71	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	110	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	55	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	111	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	59	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	113	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	53	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	106	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	79	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	62
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	74	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.9	85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	27.6	32	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.5	75	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.0	82	3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	8.5	121	8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.7	56	3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	13.5	126	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.3	103	3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	26.9	36	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	115	3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.9	104	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.4	61	4th pillar: Health and primary education						4.01 Business impact of malaria	2.7	136	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.3	61	4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	31,251.3	126	8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	9.0	8	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.0	138	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	433.0	134	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.6	139	4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	13.5	137	4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	86.3	135	4.08 Life expectancy, years*	46.3	139	4.09 Quality of primary education	3.3	94	4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.7	89	5th pillar: Higher education and training						5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	30.4	129	9th pillar: Technological readiness						5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	2.4	136	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.6	86	5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.0	53	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.6	86	5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.8	77	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	68	5.05 Quality of management schools	4.0	76	9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	6.7	124	5.06 Internet access in schools	3.0	116	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	122	5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.9	81	9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	132	5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	85	10th pillar: Market size						10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	114	11th pillar: Business sophistication						10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.3	108	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.7	74	12th pillar: Innovation						11.02 Local supplier quality	4.0	103	12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.7	94	11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	57	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	71	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.8	110	12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.2	55	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	111	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	59	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	113	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	53	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	106	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	79	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	62																																																																		
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11.05 Value chain breadth	3.0	111	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.7	59																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	113	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.9	53																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	106	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.9	79																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.4	108	12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	62																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

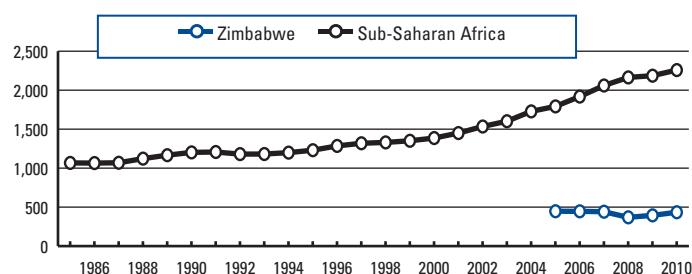
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 89.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions).....	12.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	7.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	594
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

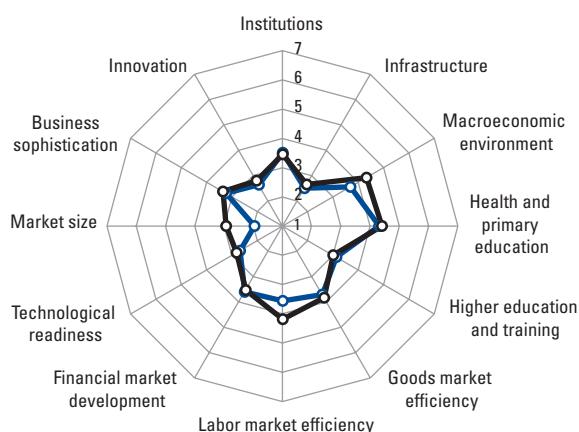
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985–2010



Global Competitiveness Index

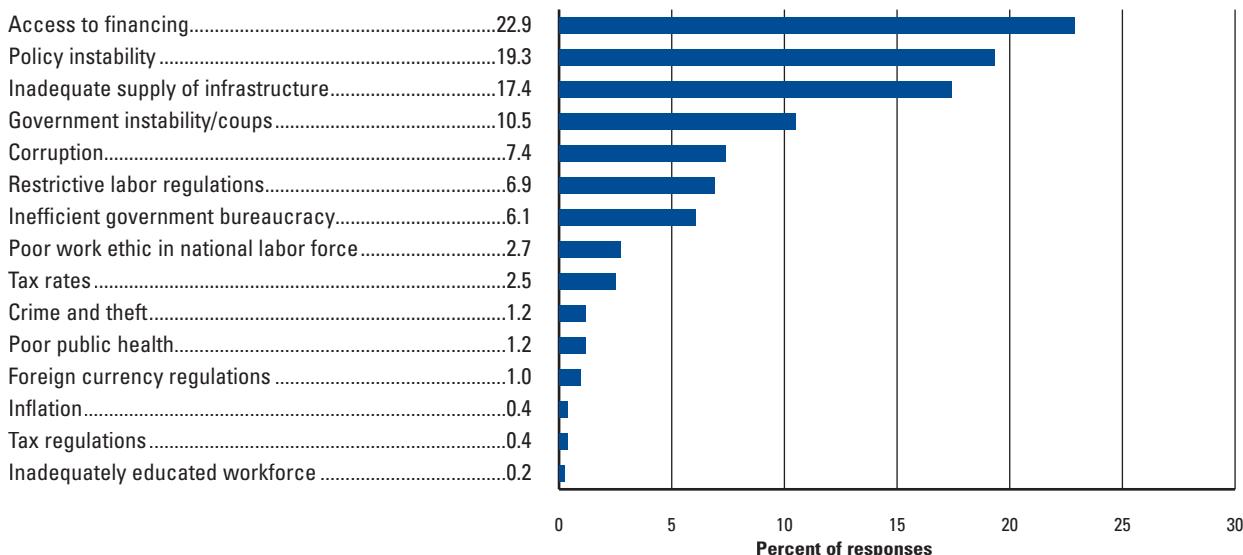
	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2011–2012	132	3.3
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139).....	136.....	3.0.....
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	132.....	2.8.....
Basic requirements (60.0%).....	132	3.5
Institutions.....	97.....	3.5.....
Infrastructure.....	127.....	2.5.....
Macroeconomic environment.....	136.....	3.7.....
Health and primary education.....	123.....	4.3.....
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%).....	133	3.1
Higher education and training.....	118.....	3.1.....
Goods market efficiency.....	124.....	3.7.....
Labor market efficiency.....	130.....	3.6.....
Financial market development.....	104.....	3.6.....
Technological readiness.....	128.....	2.7.....
Market size.....	133.....	2.0.....
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	119	2.9
Business sophistication.....	120.....	3.2.....
Innovation.....	117.....	2.6.....

Stage of development



— Zimbabwe — Factor-driven economies

The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions					
1.01 Property rights.....	2.3	140	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	4.5	94
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	90	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	3.6	70
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3.0	74	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3.8	84
1.04 Public trust of politicians	2.0	108	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3.5	67
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.9	71	6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.3	71
1.06 Judicial independence.....	2.6	118	6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.5	113	6.07 No. days to start a business*	90	135
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	2.9	93	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.8	137
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.1	81	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	65
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.4	79	6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	20.5	139
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.....	2.5	130	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	4.5	89
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4.2	73	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	2.5	141
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.2	28	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	88
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.8	73	6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	86.8	11
1.15 Organized crime	5.9	35	6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	109
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2.8	127	6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	86
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.8	69			
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.4	34			
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	36			
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	4.7	45			
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	4.3	100			
2nd pillar: Infrastructure					
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	115			
2.02 Quality of roads	3.3	94			
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	2.7	62			
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	4.4	59			
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3.7	110			
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	21.0	120			
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	1.7	134			
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	3.0	112			
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	59.7	118			
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-2.3	46			
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	13.0	115			
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	3.0	60			
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	29.0	136			
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	56.3	103			
3.06 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	5.8	140			
4th pillar: Health and primary education					
4.01 Business impact of malaria	4.3	113			
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	20,367.9	119			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3.5	133			
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	742.0	140			
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	2.9	136			
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	14.3	138			
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	56.3	120			
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	45.4	141			
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.8	68			
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	90.0	96			
5th pillar: Higher education and training					
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	38.0	123			
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.0	133			
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.5	33			
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.2	57			
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.1	70			
5.06 Internet access in schools	2.5	129			
5.07 Availability of research and training services	3.4	105			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.9	78			
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency					
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.5	94			
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.6	70			
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	84			
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.5	67			
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	40.3	71			
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	9	94			
6.07 No. days to start a business*	90	135			
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.8	137			
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.5	65			
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	20.5	139			
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.5	89			
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	2.5	141			
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.8	88			
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	86.8	11			
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.0	109			
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.2	86			
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency					
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	86			
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	2.5	141			
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0–100 (worst)*	33.0	86			
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	2.9	130			
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	446	138			
7.06 Pay and productivity	2.9	134			
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.3	23			
7.08 Brain drain	2.9	99			
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.81	56			
8th pillar: Financial market development					
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.7	116			
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.6	104			
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.6	65			
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.2	110			
8.05 Venture capital availability	1.8	132			
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.9	130			
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.1	72			
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	60			
9th pillar: Technological readiness					
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3.9	129			
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.2	111			
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	3.6	132			
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	11.5	108			
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.3	115			
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	0.0	134			
10th pillar: Market size					
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	1.7	136			
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.9	123			
11th pillar: Business sophistication					
11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.1	117			
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.8	118			
11.03 State of cluster development	2.6	122			
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.3	140			
11.05 Value chain breadth	2.3	140			
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.5	115			
11.07 Production process sophistication	2.6	128			
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.2	119			
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.7	63			
12th pillar: Innovation					
12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.4	122			
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.0	105			
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.6	112			
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.2	101			
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.7	130			
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3.2	124			
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	0.0	90			

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

2.2

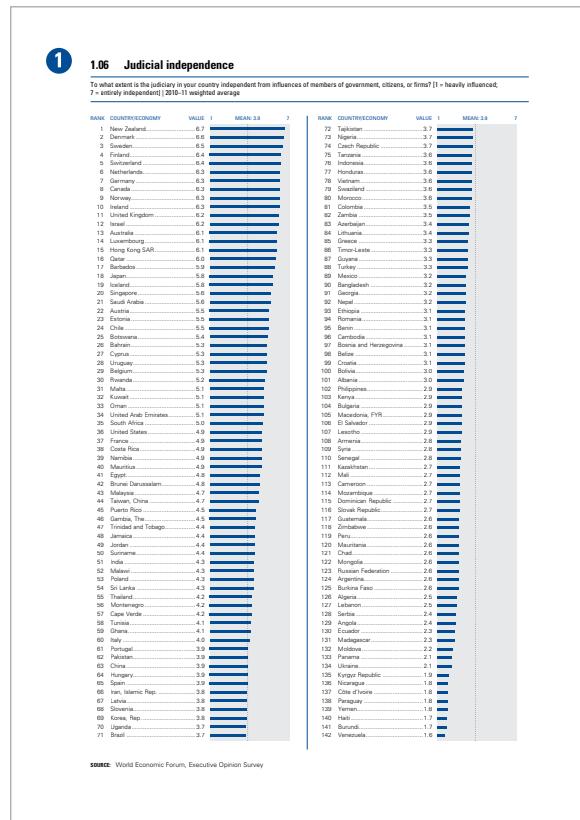
Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 142 economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012*. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

Basic indicators

- I. Institutions
- II. Infrastructure
- III. Macroeconomic environment
- IV. Health and primary education
- V. Higher education and training
- VI. Goods market efficiency
- VII. Labor market efficiency
- VIII. Financial market development
- IX. Technological readiness
- X. Market size
- XI. Business sophistication
- XII. Innovation

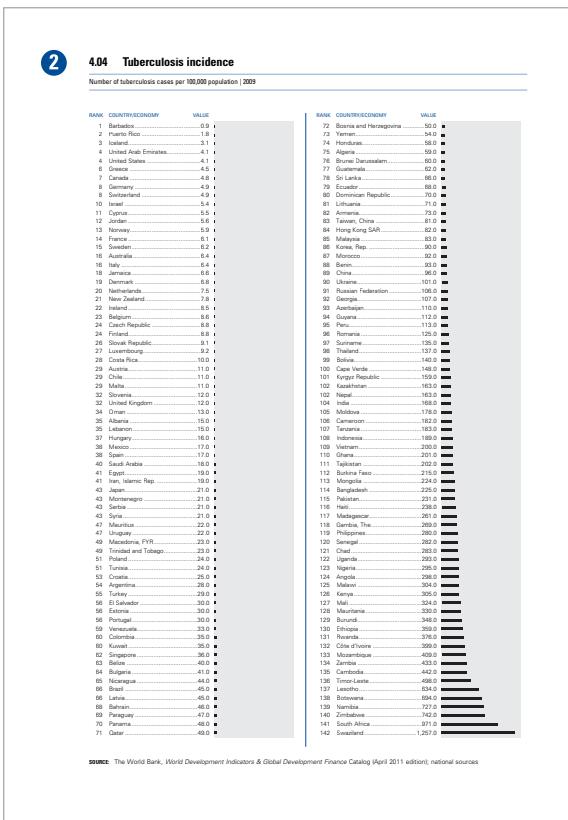


The 12 numbered sections correspond to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).

Executive Opinion Survey indicators

1 In the tables, indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) have country scores represented by blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 and 7 always corresponds to the worst and best possible outcome, respectively. In the tables, the Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown above the rankings. Country scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. The sample mean is represented by a dotted line running across the bar graphs. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.3 of the *Report*.

Note that in Table 4.01, which shows the results of the Survey question about the business impact of malaria, "N/apl." is used when malaria is not endemic or when no case was reported in the economy. Malaria incidence is shown in Table 4.02, where "(NE)" stands for *non-endemic*, indicating that malaria is not present in the country because of geographical characteristics.



Other indicators

Indicators not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The base period (i.e., the period when a majority of the data was collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular economy, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each indicator can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the Report. When data are not available or are too outdated, "n/a" is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

Due to the nature of data, ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, Burundi, Cape Verde, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Venezuela obtain the same value (2.0 out of 10) on indicator 8.08, *Legal rights index*. As a result, in Table 8.08 the five countries are all ranked 132nd and listed alphabetically.

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2.06 Available airline seat kilometers	417	5.06 Internet access in schools.....	447
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Basic indicators

0.01 Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2010

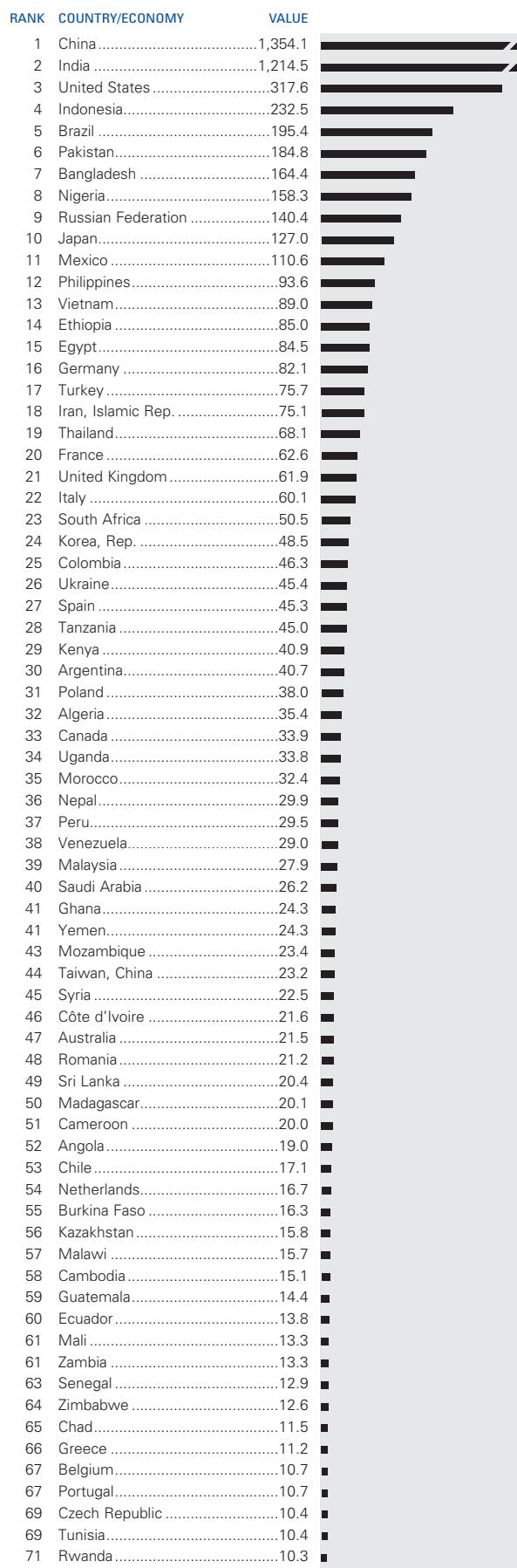
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	14,657.8
2	China	5,878.3
3	Japan	5,458.9
4	Germany	3,315.6
5	France	2,582.5
6	United Kingdom	2,247.5
7	Brazil	2,090.3
8	Italy	2,055.1
9	Canada	1,574.1
10	India	1,538.0
11	Russian Federation	1,465.1
12	Spain	1,409.9
13	Australia	1,235.5
14	Mexico	1,039.1
15	Korea, Rep.	1,007.1
16	Netherlands	783.3
17	Turkey	741.9
18	Indonesia	706.7
19	Switzerland	523.8
20	Poland	468.5
21	Belgium	465.7
22	Sweden	455.8
23	Saudi Arabia	443.7
24	Taiwan, China	430.6
25	Norway	414.5
26	Austria	376.8
27	Argentina	370.3
28	South Africa	357.3
29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	357.2
30	Thailand	318.9
31	Denmark	310.8
32	Greece	305.4
33	United Arab Emirates	301.9
34	Venezuela	290.7
35	Colombia	285.5
36	Finland	239.2
37	Malaysia	238.0
38	Portugal	229.3
39	Hong Kong SAR	225.0
40	Singapore	222.7
41	Egypt	218.5
42	Nigeria	216.8
43	Israel	213.1
44	Ireland	204.3
45	Chile	203.3
46	Czech Republic	192.2
47	Philippines	188.7
48	Pakistan	174.9
49	Romania	161.6
50	Algeria	160.3
51	Peru	152.8
52	New Zealand	140.4
53	Kazakhstan	138.4
54	Ukraine	136.4
55	Kuwait	131.3
56	Qatar	129.5
57	Hungary	129.0
58	Bangladesh	104.9
59	Vietnam	103.6
60	Morocco	103.5
61	Puerto Rico	96.3
62	Slovak Republic	87.5
63	Angola	85.3
64	Croatia	60.6
65	Syria	59.3
66	Ecuador	58.9
67	Oman	55.6
68	Luxembourg	55.0
69	Azerbaijan	54.4
70	Dominican Republic	51.6
71	Sri Lanka	49.7

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Slovenia	47.8
73	Bulgaria	47.7
74	Tunisia	44.3
75	Guatemala	41.5
76	Uruguay	40.3
77	Lebanon	39.2
78	Serbia	38.7
79	Lithuania	36.4
80	Costa Rica	35.8
81	Kenya	32.2
82	Yemen	31.3
83	Ghana	31.1
84	Ethiopia	29.7
85	Jordan	27.5
86	Panama	26.8
87	Latvia	24.0
88	Cyprus	23.2
89	Côte d'Ivoire	22.8
90	Tanzania	22.7
91	Bahrain	22.7
92	Cameroon	22.5
93	El Salvador	21.7
94	Trinidad and Tobago	20.6
95	Estonia	19.8
96	Bolivia	19.4
97	Paraguay	18.5
98	Uganda	17.0
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.8
100	Zambia	16.2
101	Nepal	15.8
102	Honduras	15.3
103	Botswana	14.0
104	Jamaica	13.7
105	Brunei Darussalam	13.0
106	Senegal	12.9
107	Iceland	12.6
108	Namibia	11.9
109	Albania	11.8
110	Georgia	11.7
111	Cambodia	11.6
112	Mozambique	9.9
113	Mauritius	9.7
114	Armenia	9.4
115	Mali	9.3
116	Macedonia, FYR	9.1
117	Burkina Faso	8.8
118	Madagascar	8.3
119	Malta	8.3
120	Chad	7.8
121	Zimbabwe	7.5
122	Benin	6.6
123	Haiti	6.6
124	Nicaragua	6.6
125	Mongolia	6.1
126	Moldova	5.8
127	Tajikistan	5.6
128	Rwanda	5.6
129	Malawi	5.1
130	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
131	Montenegro	4.0
132	Barbados	4.0
133	Mauritania	3.8
134	Suriname	3.7
135	Swaziland	3.6
136	Guyana	2.2
137	Lesotho	2.1
138	Cape Verde	1.7
139	Burundi	1.5
140	Belize	1.4
141	Gambia, The	1.1
142	Timor-Leste	0.6

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

0.02 Population

Total population in millions | 2010

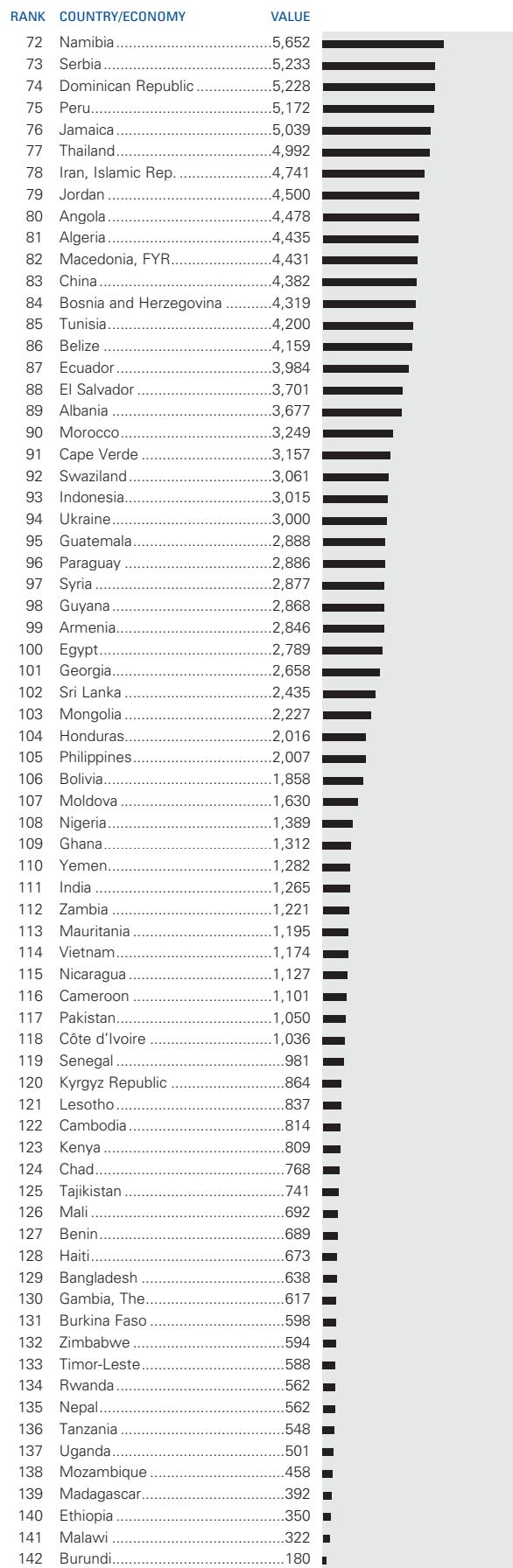
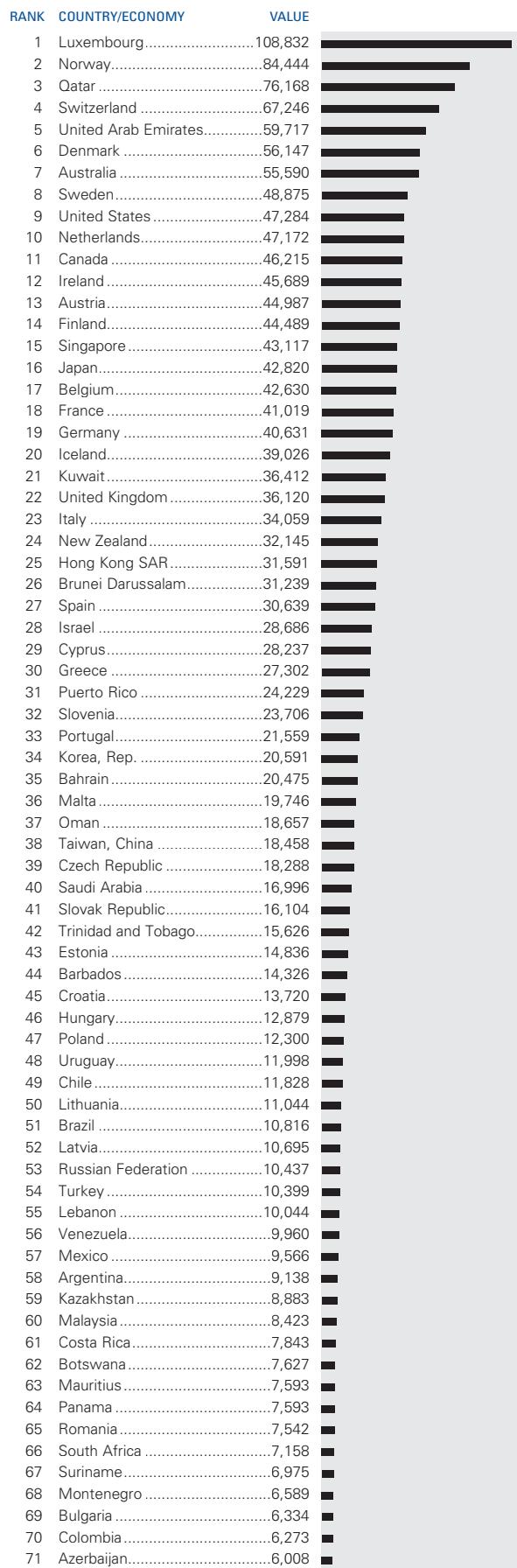


RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Dominican Republic	10.2
72	Haiti	10.2
74	Bolivia	10.0
74	Hungary	10.0
76	Serbia	9.9
77	Sweden	9.3
78	Benin	9.2
79	Azerbaijan	8.9
80	Burundi	8.5
81	Austria	8.4
82	Honduras	7.6
82	Switzerland	7.6
84	Bulgaria	7.5
85	Israel	7.3
86	Hong Kong SAR	7.1
86	Tajikistan	7.1
88	Jordan	6.5
88	Paraguay	6.5
91	El Salvador	6.2
92	Nicaragua	5.8
93	Kyrgyz Republic	5.6
94	Denmark	5.5
95	Slovak Republic	5.4
96	Finland	5.3
97	Norway	4.9
98	Singapore	4.8
99	United Arab Emirates	4.7
100	Costa Rica	4.6
100	Ireland	4.6
102	Croatia	4.4
103	Lebanon	4.3
103	New Zealand	4.3
105	Georgia	4.2
106	Puerto Rico	4.0
107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
108	Moldova	3.6
109	Panama	3.5
110	Mauritania	3.4
110	Uruguay	3.4
112	Lithuania	3.3
113	Albania	3.2
114	Armenia	3.1
114	Kuwait	3.1
116	Oman	2.9
117	Jamaica	2.7
117	Mongolia	2.7
119	Latvia	2.2
119	Namibia	2.2
121	Lesotho	2.1
122	Botswana	2.0
122	Macedonia, FYR	2.0
122	Slovenia	2.0
125	Gambia, The	1.8
126	Qatar	1.5
127	Estonia	1.3
127	Mauritius	1.3
127	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3
130	Swaziland	1.2
130	Timor-Leste	1.2
132	Cyprus	0.9
133	Bahrain	0.8
133	Guyana	0.8
135	Montenegro	0.6
136	Cape Verde	0.5
136	Luxembourg	0.5
136	Suriname	0.5
139	Brunei Darussalam	0.4
139	Malta	0.4
141	Barbados	0.3
141	Belize	0.3
141	Iceland	0.3

SOURCE: United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2010*; national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2010



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	19.74
2	China	13.61
3	Japan	5.82
4	India	5.40
5	Germany	3.96
6	Russian Federation	3.00
7	Brazil	2.94
7	United Kingdom	2.94
9	France	2.90
10	Italy	2.39
11	Mexico	2.09
12	Korea, Rep.	1.97
13	Spain	1.84
14	Canada	1.80
15	Indonesia	1.39
16	Turkey	1.29
17	Australia	1.19
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.12
19	Taiwan, China	1.09
20	Poland	0.97
21	Netherlands	0.91
22	Argentina	0.85
23	Saudi Arabia	0.84
24	Thailand	0.79
25	South Africa	0.71
26	Egypt	0.67
27	Pakistan	0.63
28	Colombia	0.58
29	Malaysia	0.56
30	Belgium	0.53
31	Nigeria	0.51
32	Sweden	0.48
33	Philippines	0.47
34	Venezuela	0.47
35	Austria	0.45
36	Switzerland	0.44
37	Greece	0.44
38	Hong Kong SAR	0.44
39	Ukraine	0.41
40	Singapore	0.39
41	Vietnam	0.37
42	Peru	0.37
43	Czech Republic	0.35
44	Bangladesh	0.35
44	Chile	0.35
46	Norway	0.35
47	Algeria	0.34
48	Romania	0.34
49	Portugal	0.33
49	United Arab Emirates	0.33
51	Israel	0.30
52	Denmark	0.27
53	Kazakhstan	0.26
54	Hungary	0.25
55	Finland	0.25
56	Ireland	0.23
57	Morocco	0.21
58	Qatar	0.20
59	Kuwait	0.19
60	Slovak Republic	0.16
61	New Zealand	0.16
62	Ecuador	0.15
63	Angola	0.15
64	Syria	0.14
65	Sri Lanka	0.14
66	Tunisia	0.14
67	Azerbaijan	0.12
67	Bulgaria	0.12
69	Ethiopia	0.12
70	Dominican Republic	0.12
71	Serbia	0.11

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Croatia	0.11
72	Oman	0.11
74	Guatemala	0.09
75	Kenya	0.09
76	Yemen	0.09
77	Ghana	0.08
78	Lebanon	0.08
79	Tanzania	0.08
80	Lithuania	0.08
80	Slovenia	0.08
82	Costa Rica	0.07
83	Bolivia	0.07
83	Uruguay	0.07
85	Cameroon	0.06
86	El Salvador	0.06
86	Panama	0.06
88	Uganda	0.06
89	Luxembourg	0.05
90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.05
91	Nepal	0.05
92	Jordan	0.05
93	Honduras	0.05
94	Latvia	0.04
95	Paraguay	0.04
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.04
97	Bahrain	0.04
97	Cambodia	0.04
99	Botswana	0.04
100	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
101	Estonia	0.03
102	Albania	0.03
102	Jamaica	0.03
102	Senegal	0.03
105	Cyprus	0.03
106	Georgia	0.03
107	Mozambique	0.03
108	Brunei Darussalam	0.03
108	Burkina Faso	0.03
108	Zambia	0.03
111	Macedonia, FYR	0.03
111	Madagascar	0.03
113	Armenia	0.02
113	Chad	0.02
113	Mali	0.02
113	Mauritius	0.02
113	Nicaragua	0.02
118	Namibia	0.02
118	Tajikistan	0.02
120	Benin	0.02
121	Malawi	0.02
122	Iceland	0.02
122	Kyrgyz Republic	0.02
122	Rwanda	0.02
125	Haiti	0.02
126	Malta	0.01
126	Moldova	0.01
126	Mongolia	0.01
129	Mauritania	0.01
129	Montenegro	0.01
131	Barbados	0.01
131	Swaziland	0.01
133	Guyana	0.01
133	Zimbabwe	0.01
135	Suriname	0.01
136	Burundi	0.01
136	Gambia, The	0.01
138	Belize	0.00
138	Lesotho	0.00
138	Timor-Leste	0.00
141	Cape Verde	0.00
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

Section I

Institutions

1.01 Property rights

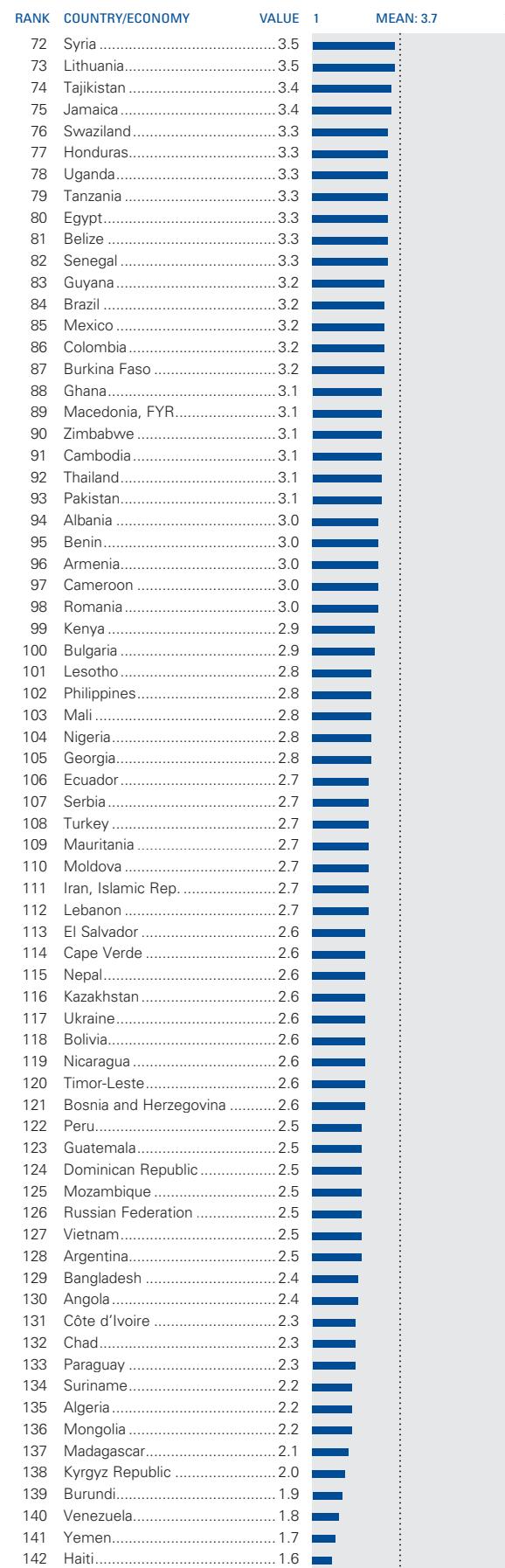
How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.02 Intellectual property protection

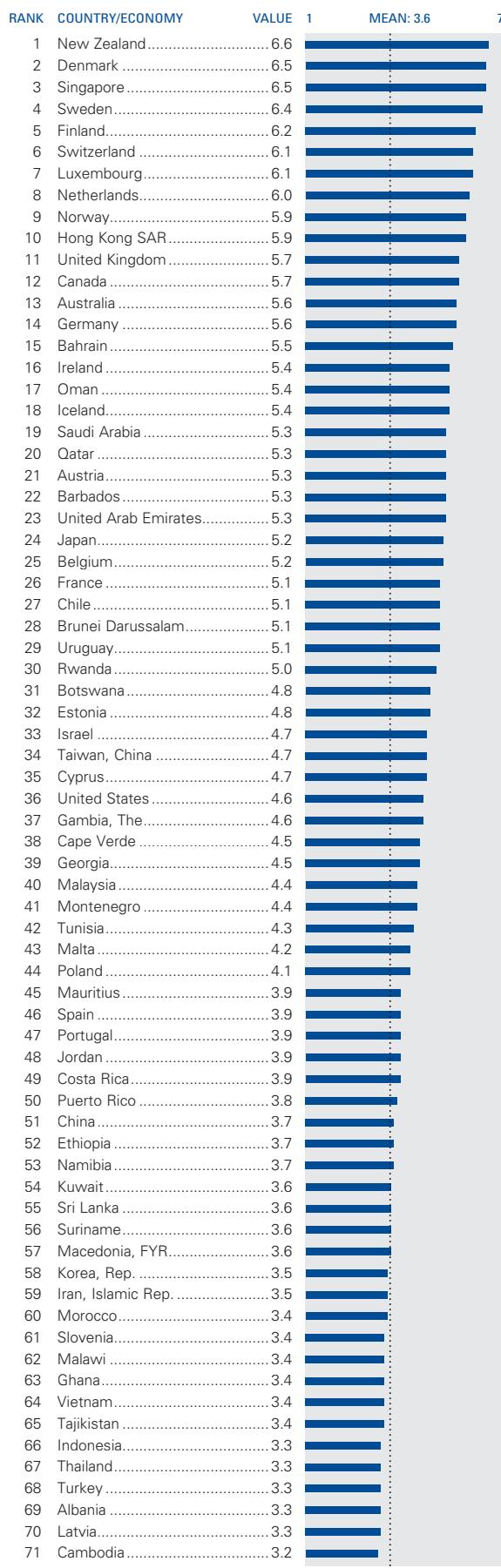
How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.03 Diversion of public funds

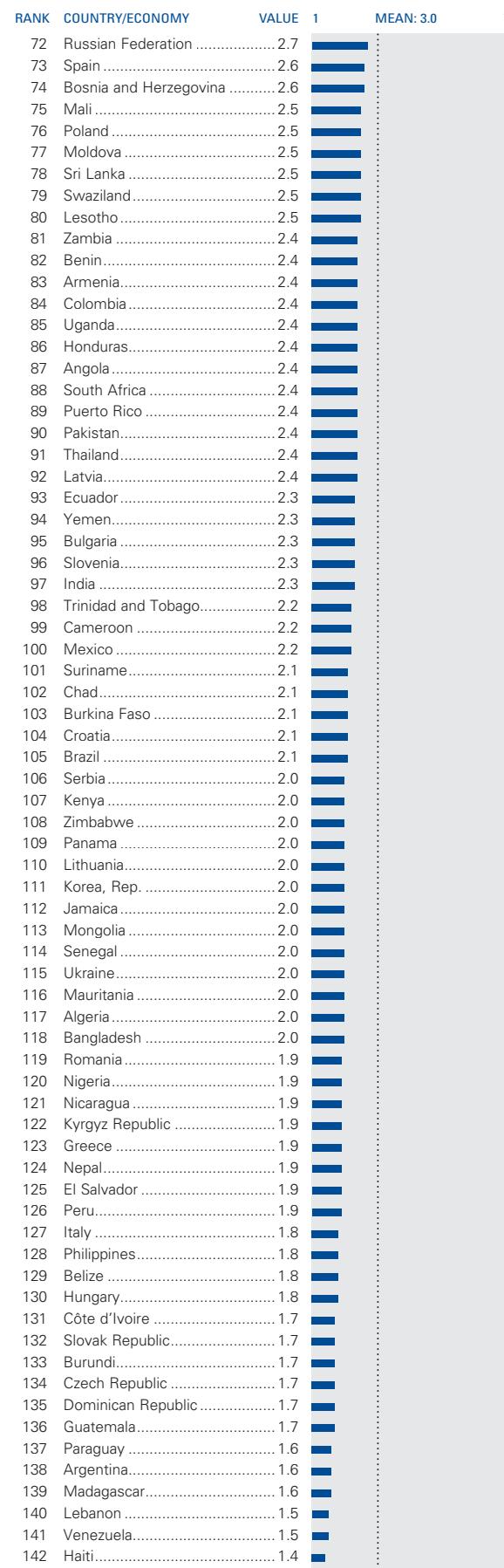
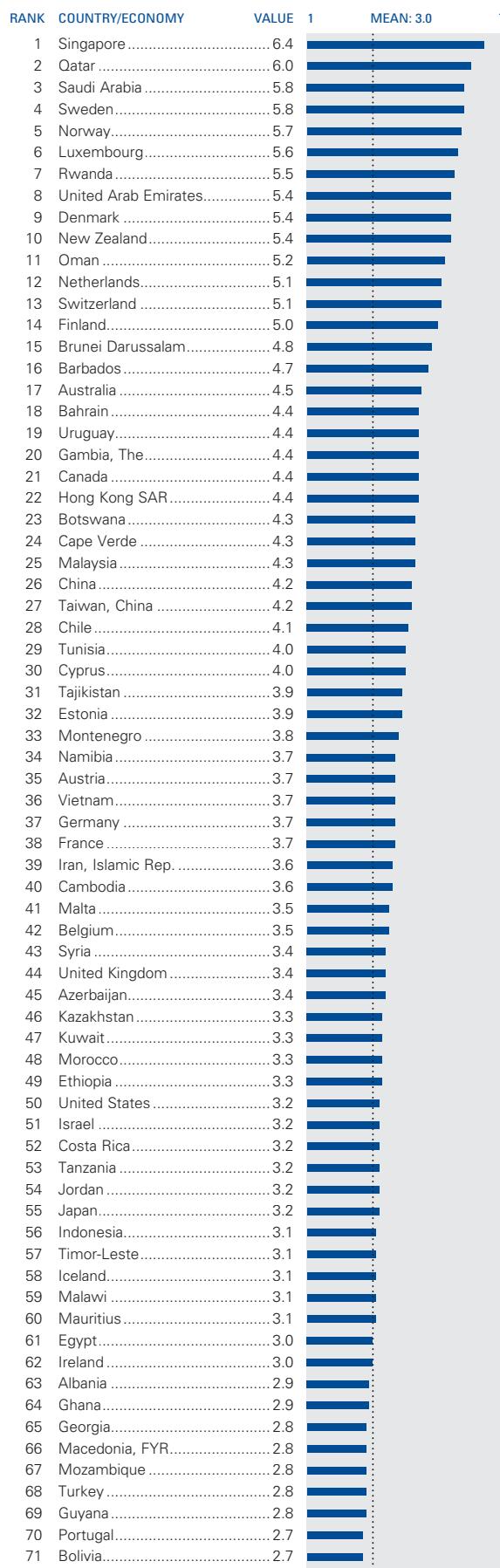
In your country, how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? [1 = very common; 7 = never occurs] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.04 Public trust of politicians

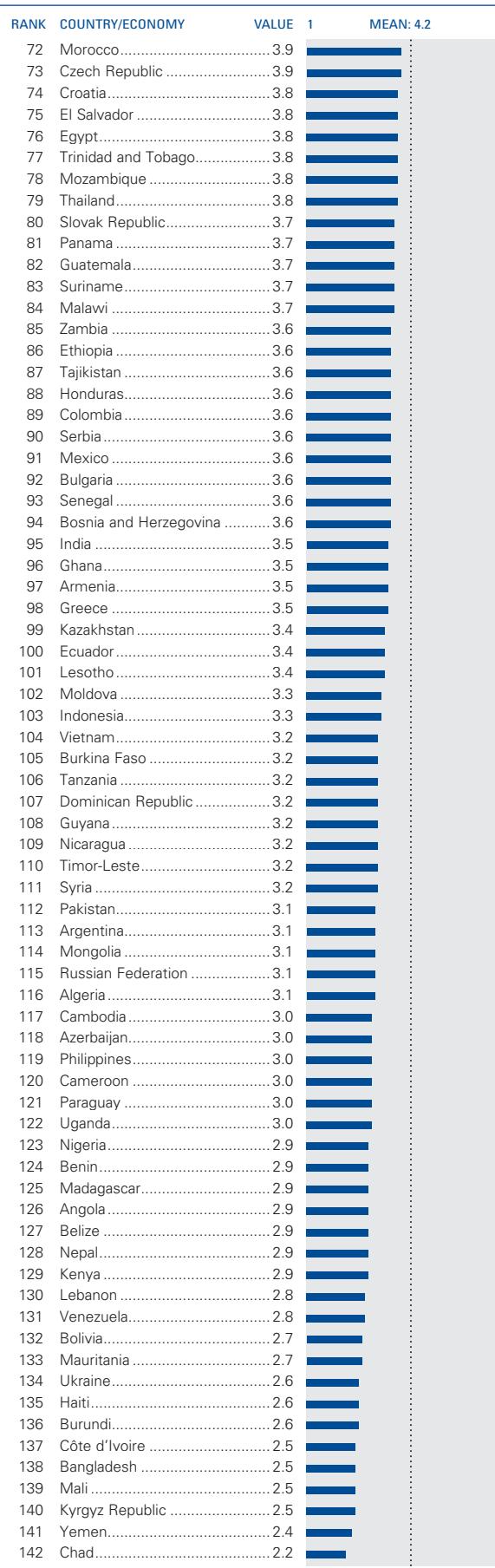
How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country? [1 = very low; 7 = very high] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions. In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs). | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.06 Judicial independence

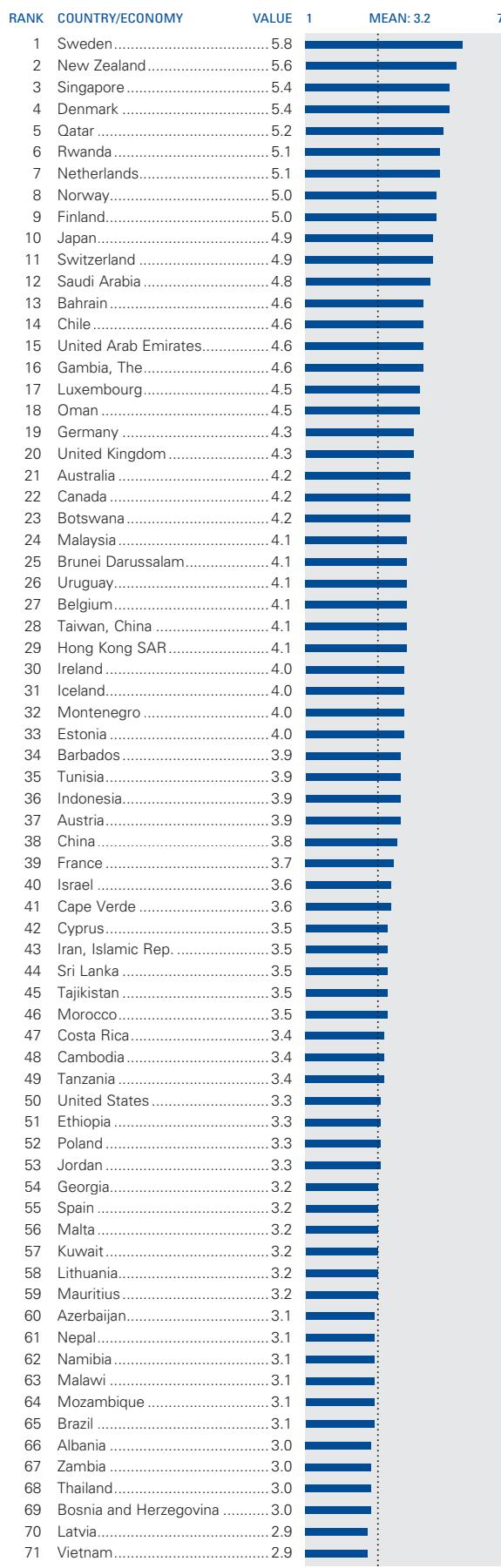
To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

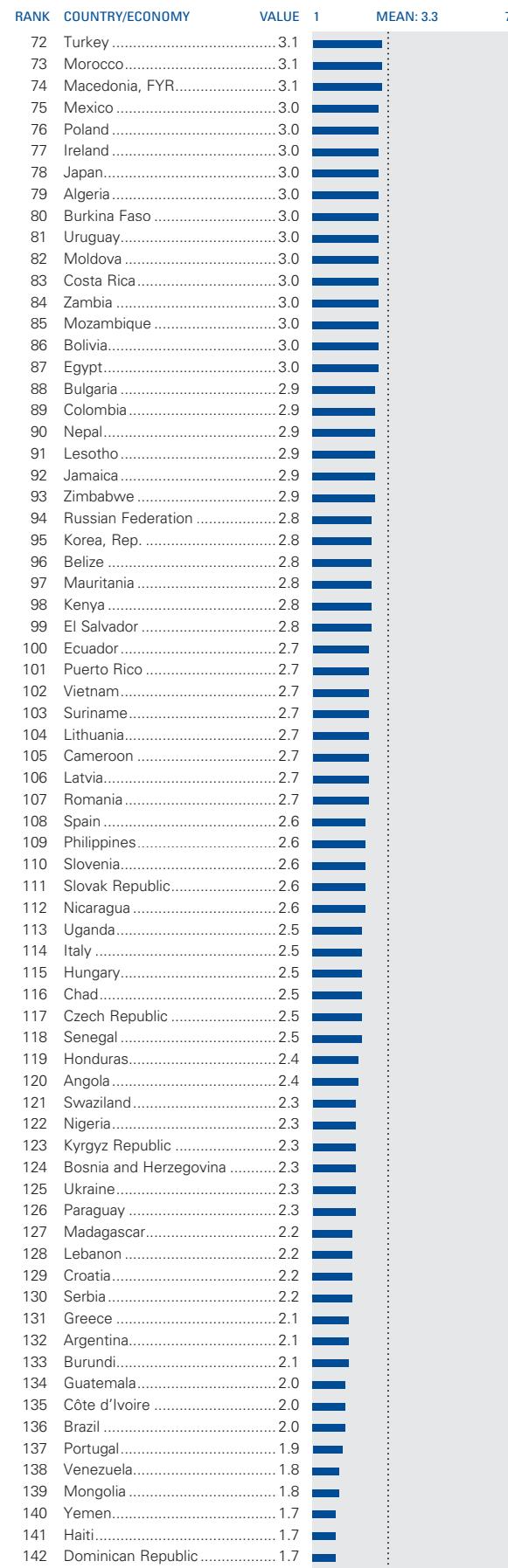
To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? [1 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending

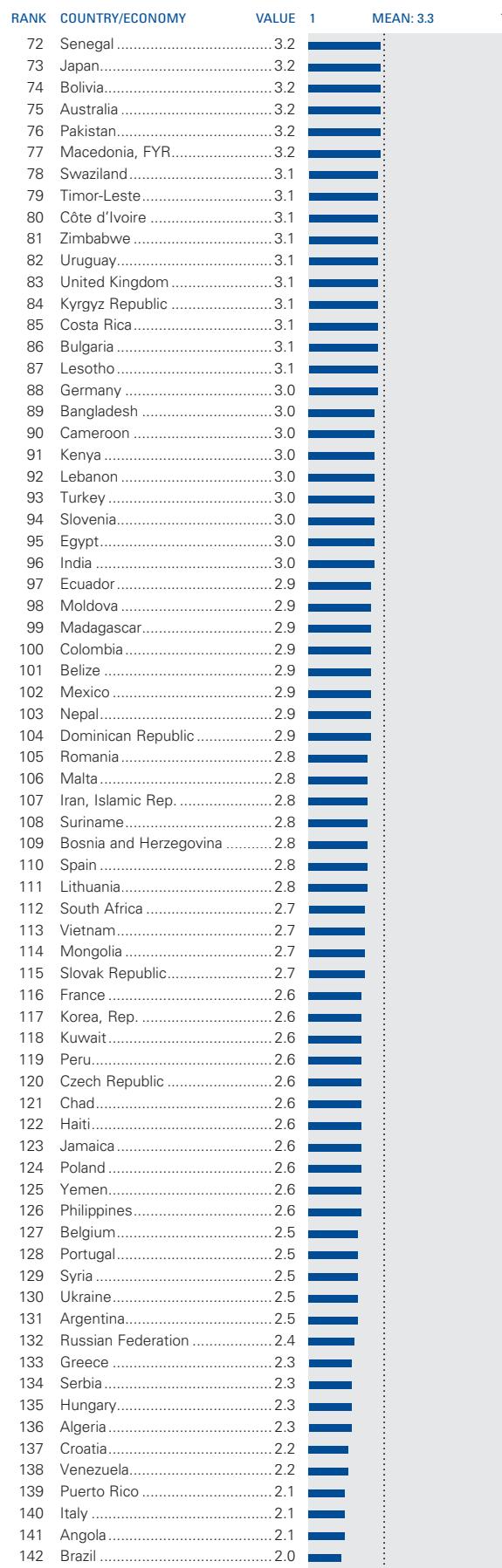
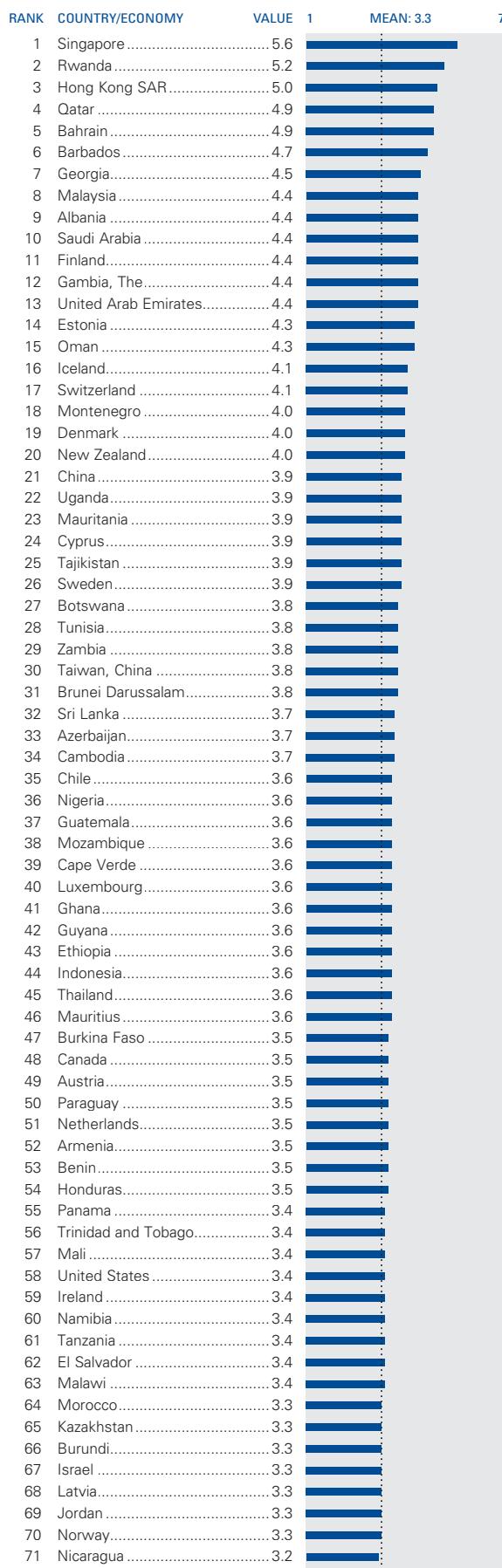
How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country? [1 = extremely wasteful; 7 = highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.09 Burden of government regulation

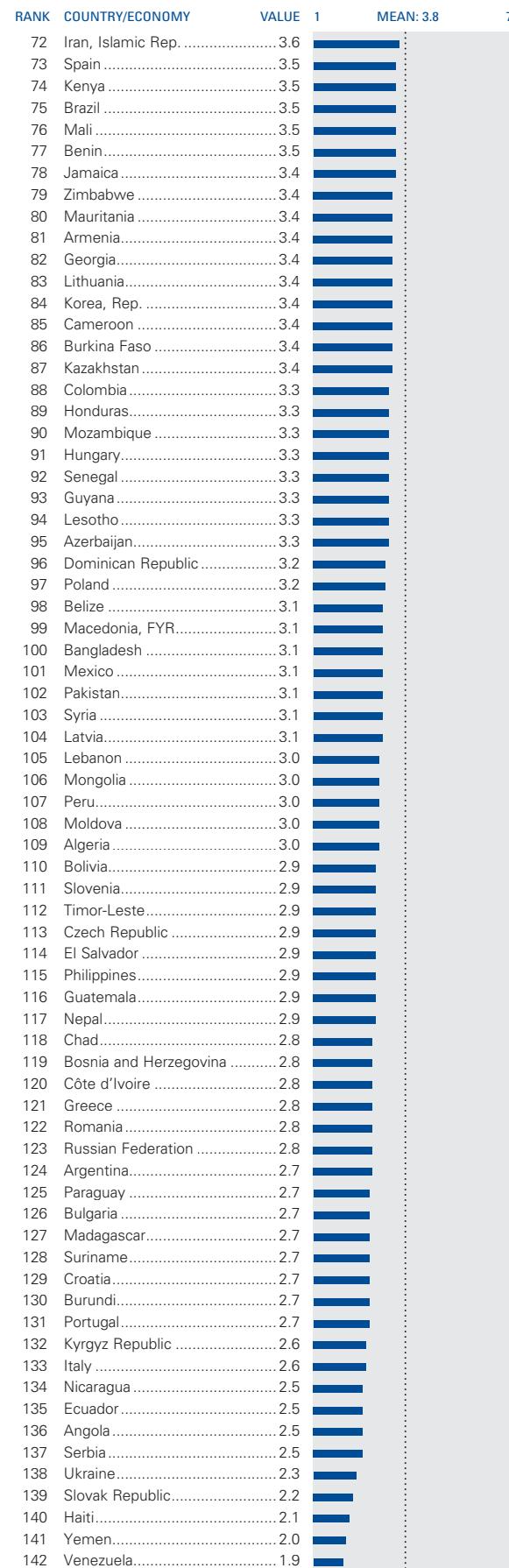
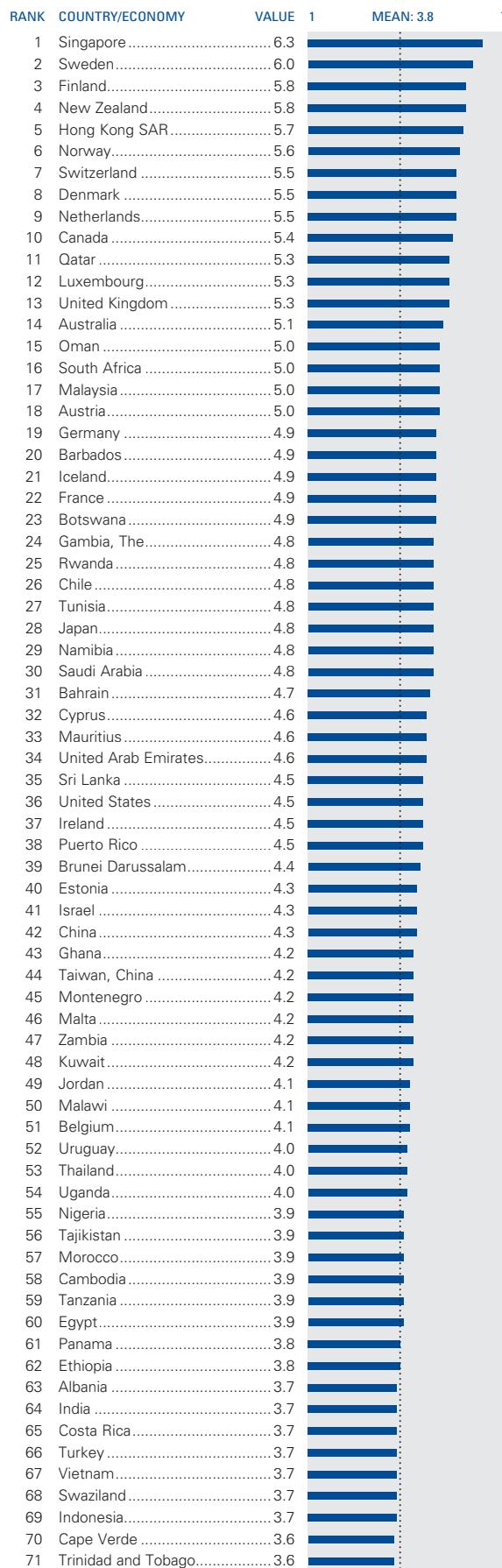
How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?
 [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

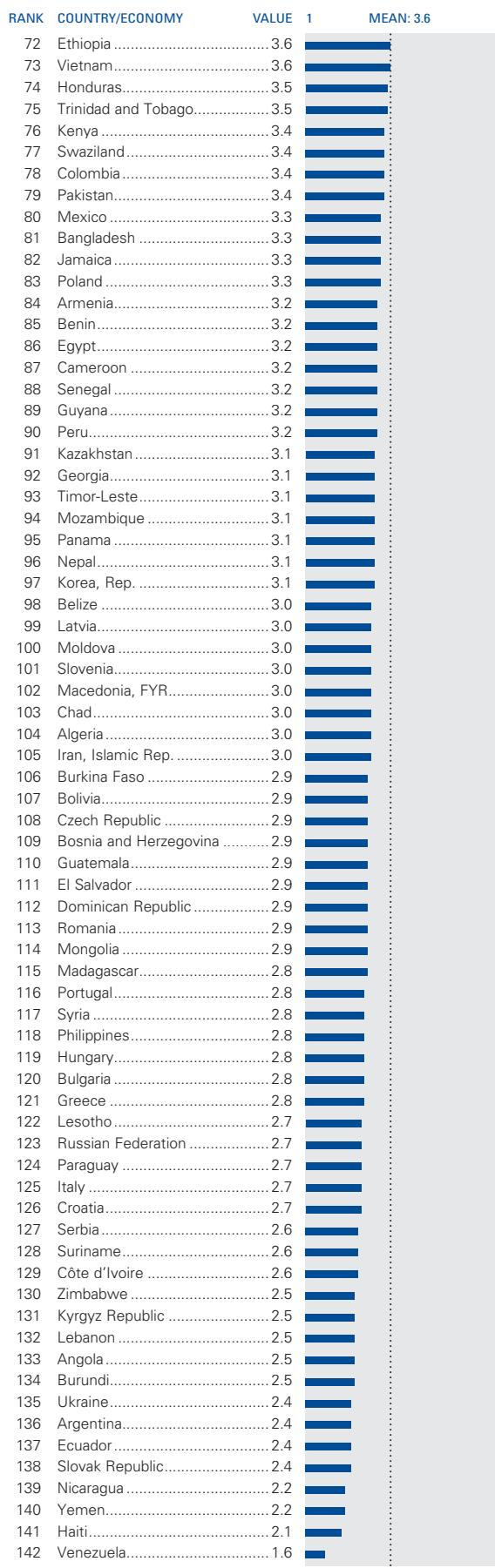
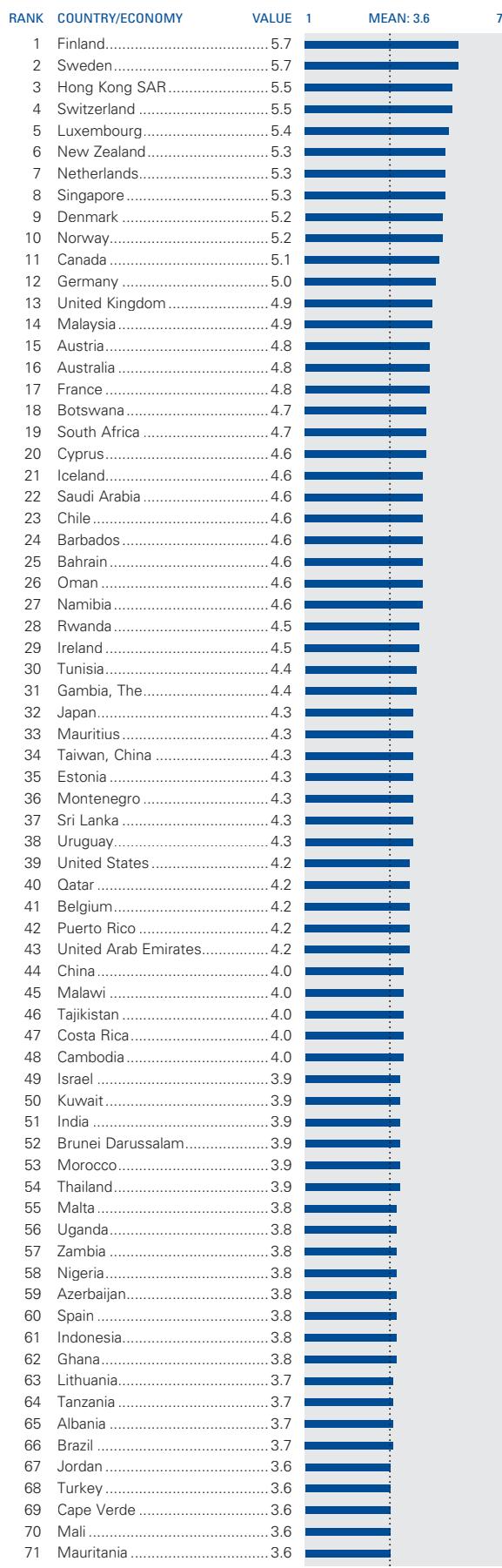
How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

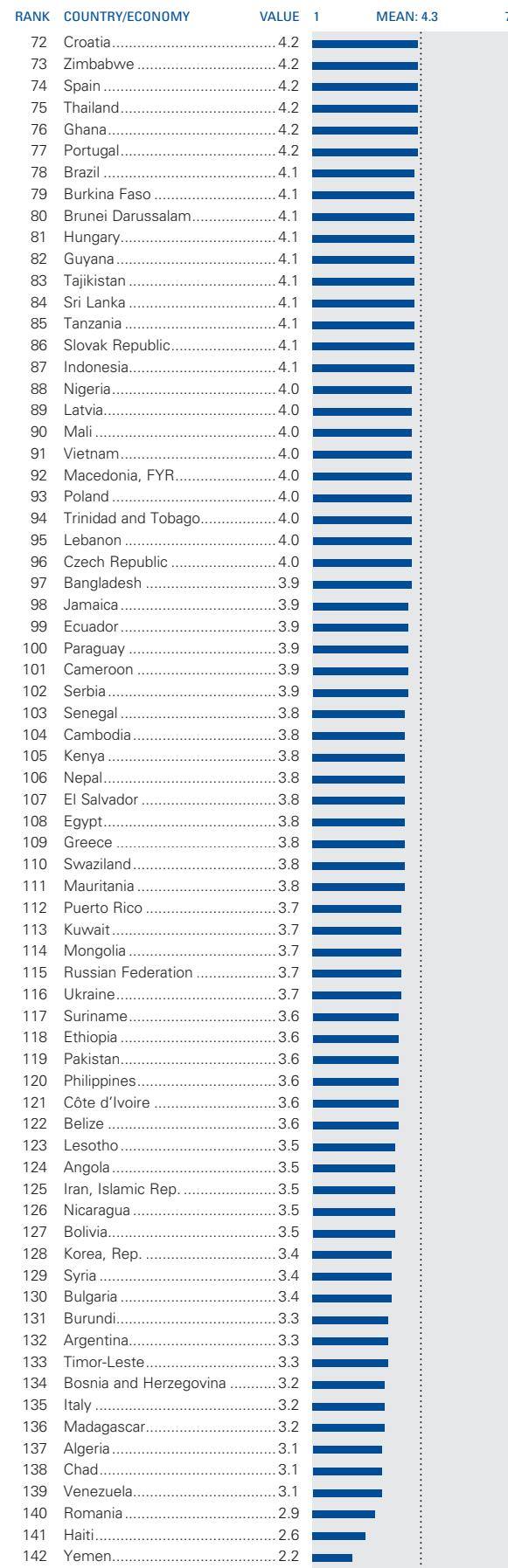
How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations?
[1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities?
 [1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy] | 2010-11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.13 Business costs of terrorism

To what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2010–11 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 5.4	7
1	Slovenia.....	6.8			
2	Iceland.....	6.6			
3	Syria.....	6.6			
4	Finland.....	6.6			
5	Uruguay.....	6.6			
6	Montenegro	6.5			
7	Austria.....	6.5			
8	Saudi Arabia	6.4			
9	Mongolia	6.4			
10	Brunei Darussalam.....	6.4			
11	Estonia.....	6.4			
12	Oman	6.4			
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.4			
14	Lithuania.....	6.4			
15	Hungary.....	6.4			
16	Czech Republic	6.4			
17	Armenia.....	6.4			
18	Sweden.....	6.3			
19	Botswana.....	6.3			
20	Slovak Republic.....	6.3			
21	Denmark	6.3			
22	Croatia.....	6.2			
23	Brazil	6.2			
24	Portugal.....	6.2			
25	Luxembourg.....	6.2			
26	Ireland	6.2			
27	Namibia.....	6.2			
28	Zimbabwe	6.2			
29	Belgium.....	6.2			
30	Senegal.....	6.2			
31	Norway.....	6.2			
32	Switzerland	6.2			
33	South Africa	6.1			
34	Taiwan, China	6.1			
35	Suriname.....	6.1			
36	United Arab Emirates.....	6.1			
37	Angola.....	6.1			
38	Malta	6.1			
39	Rwanda	6.1			
40	Chile	6.1			
41	Zambia	6.1			
42	Argentina.....	6.0			
43	Poland	6.0			
44	Albania	6.0			
45	Moldova	6.0			
46	Cyprus.....	5.9			
47	Hong Kong SAR.....	5.9			
48	Azerbaijan.....	5.9			
49	Latvia.....	5.9			
50	New Zealand.....	5.9			
51	Mauritius.....	5.9			
52	Netherlands.....	5.8			
53	Ghana.....	5.8			
54	Barbados.....	5.8			
55	Germany	5.8			
56	Côte d'Ivoire	5.8			
57	Swaziland	5.8			
58	Ukraine	5.8			
59	Kuwait	5.7			
60	Burkina Faso	5.7			
61	Qatar	5.7			
62	Cameroon	5.7			
63	Australia	5.7			
64	Malaysia	5.7			
65	Malawi	5.7			
66	Romania	5.7			
67	Lesotho	5.6			
68	Tunisia	5.6			
69	Georgia	5.6			
70	Puerto Rico	5.6			
71	Sri Lanka	5.6			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 5.4	7
72	Macedonia, FYR.....	5.5			
73	Timor-Leste	5.5			
74	Serbia	5.5			
75	Italy	5.5			
76	Gambia, The	5.5			
77	Costa Rica	5.5			
78	Morocco	5.4			
79	Cape Verde	5.4			
80	Jordan	5.4			
81	Greece	5.4			
82	Korea, Rep.	5.4			
83	Kazakhstan	5.4			
84	Japan	5.4			
85	Benin	5.4			
86	Panama	5.4			
87	Tajikistan	5.4			
88	Jamaica	5.3			
89	France	5.3			
90	Ethiopia	5.3			
91	Trinidad and Tobago	5.3			
92	Guyana	5.3			
93	Canada	5.2			
94	China	5.2			
95	Kyrgyz Republic	5.2			
96	Bangladesh	5.2			
97	Spain	5.1			
98	Bahrain	5.1			
99	Nicaragua	5.1			
100	United Kingdom	5.1			
101	Vietnam	5.0			
102	Singapore	5.0			
103	Madagascar	5.0			
104	Haiti	5.0			
105	Belize	5.0			
106	Bulgaria	4.9			
107	Dominican Republic	4.9			
108	Venezuela	4.9			
109	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.9			
110	Mali	4.9			
111	Paraguay	4.8			
112	Cambodia	4.8			
113	Peru	4.8			
114	Indonesia	4.7			
115	Chad	4.7			
116	Russian Federation	4.7			
117	Thailand	4.7			
118	Tanzania	4.6			
119	Mozambique	4.6			
120	Ecuador	4.6			
121	Mexico	4.5			
122	United States	4.5			
123	India	4.5			
124	Israel	4.4			
125	Bolivia	4.4			
126	Honduras	4.3			
127	Burundi	4.3			
128	Nigeria	4.3			
129	Guatemala	4.3			
130	Philippines	4.3			
131	Mauritania	4.1			
132	El Salvador	4.0			
133	Kenya	4.0			
134	Turkey	4.0			
135	Algeria	3.9			
136	Egypt	3.8			
137	Lebanon	3.8			
138	Uganda	3.7			
139	Nepal	3.6			
140	Yemen	3.6			
141	Pakistan	3.0			
142	Colombia	2.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.14 Business costs of crime and violence

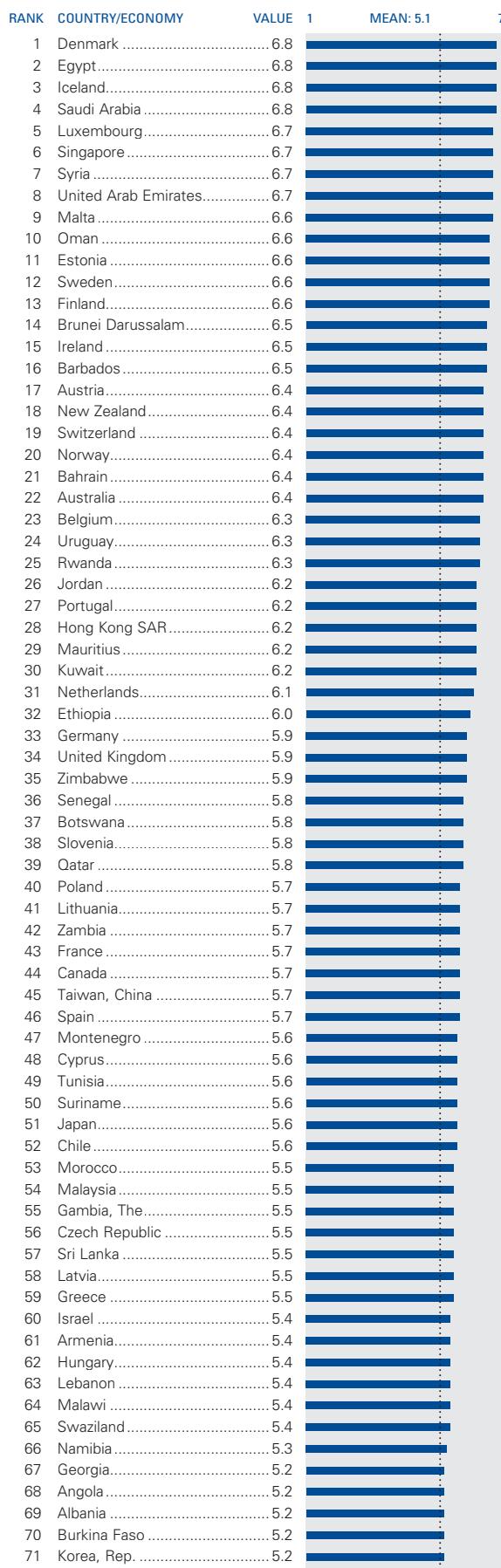
To what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.15 Organized crime

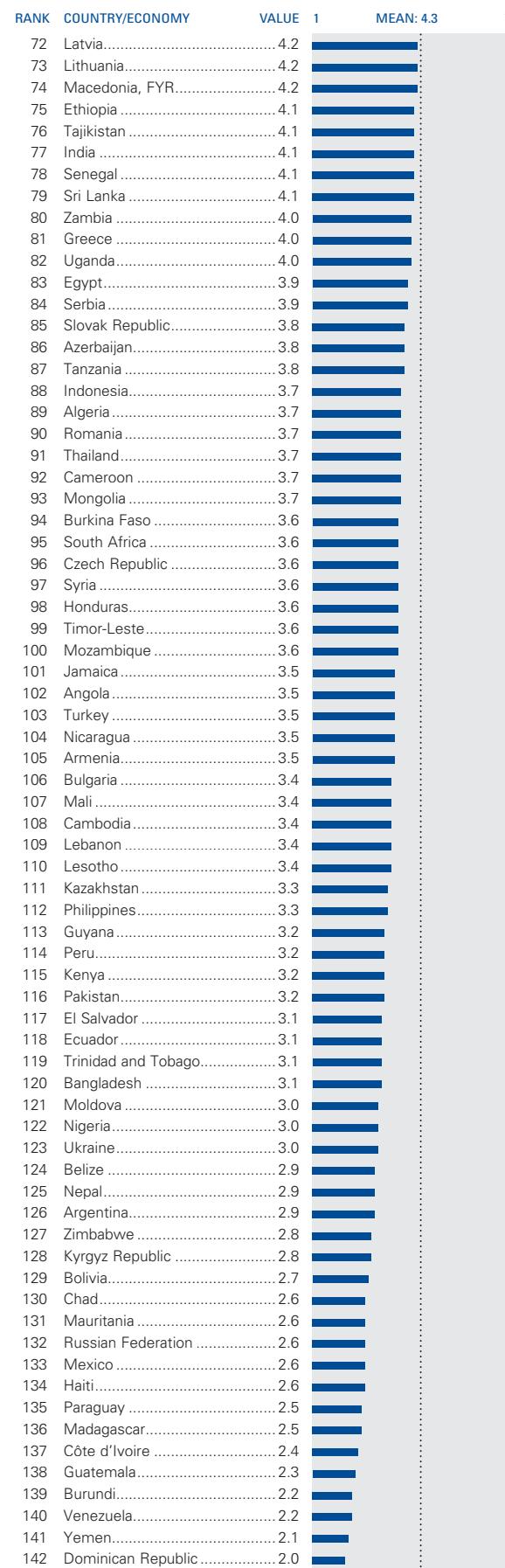
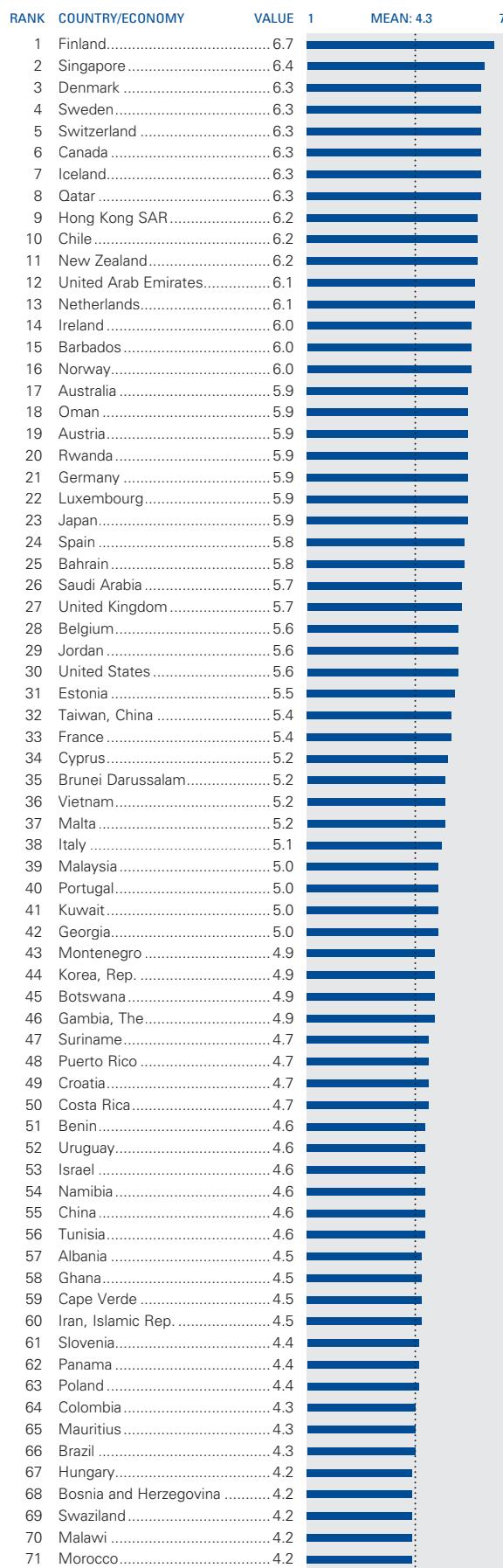
To what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.16 Reliability of police services

To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country? [1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can be completely relied upon] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

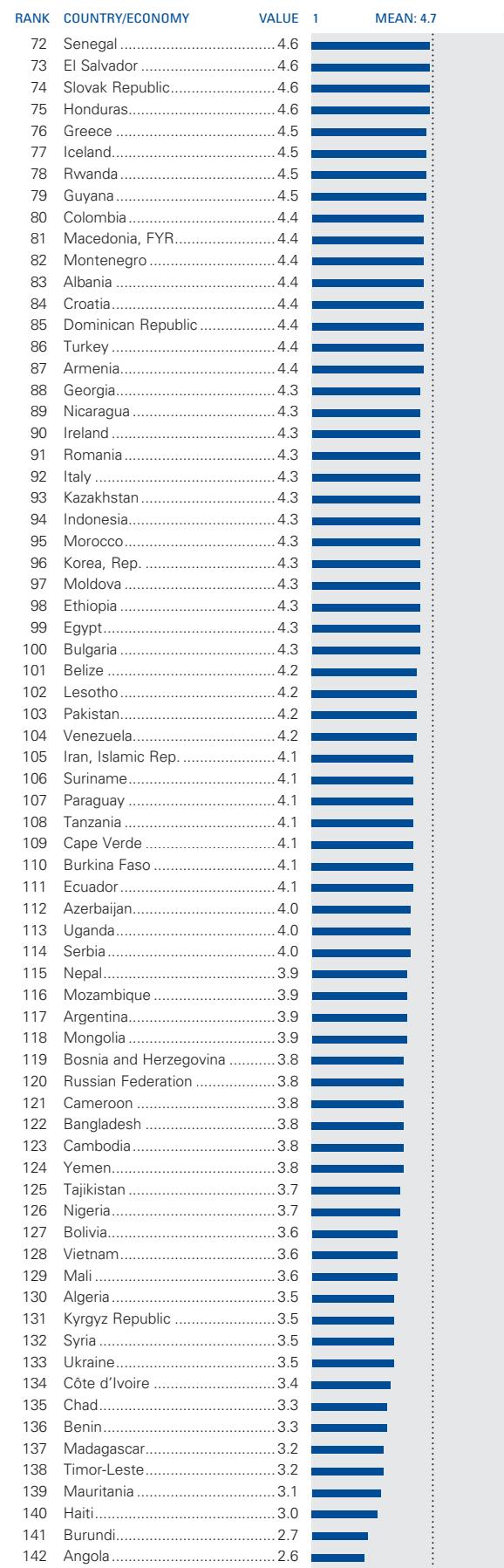
How would you compare the corporate ethics (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other enterprises) of firms in your country with those of other countries in the world? [1 = among the worst in the world; 7 = among the best in the world] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

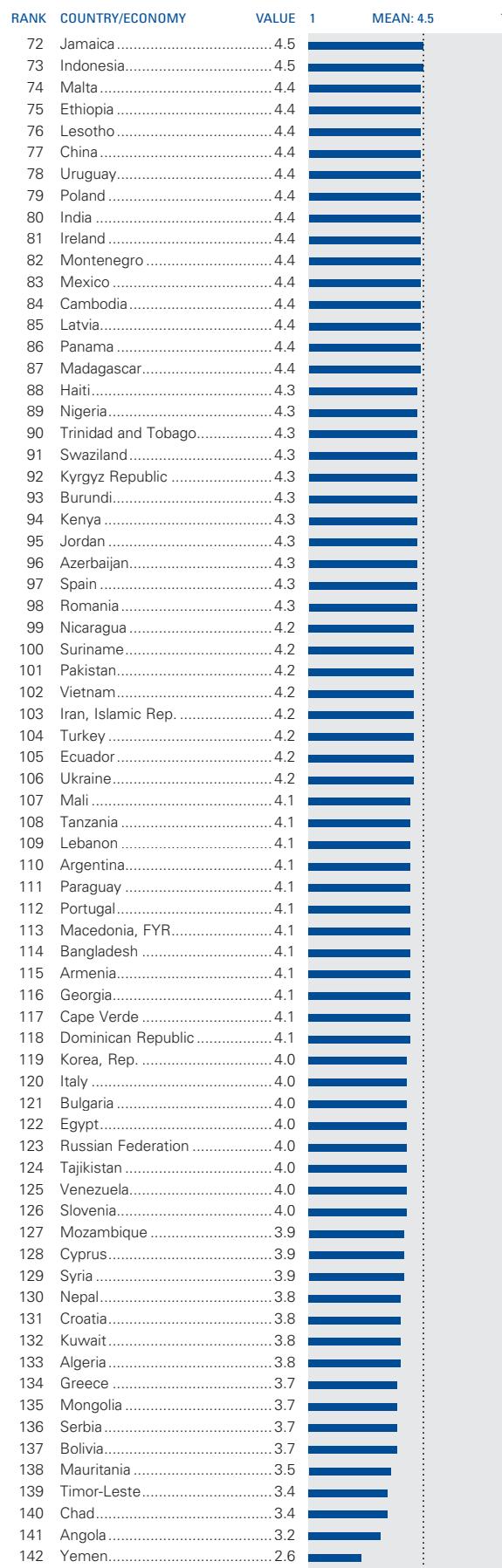
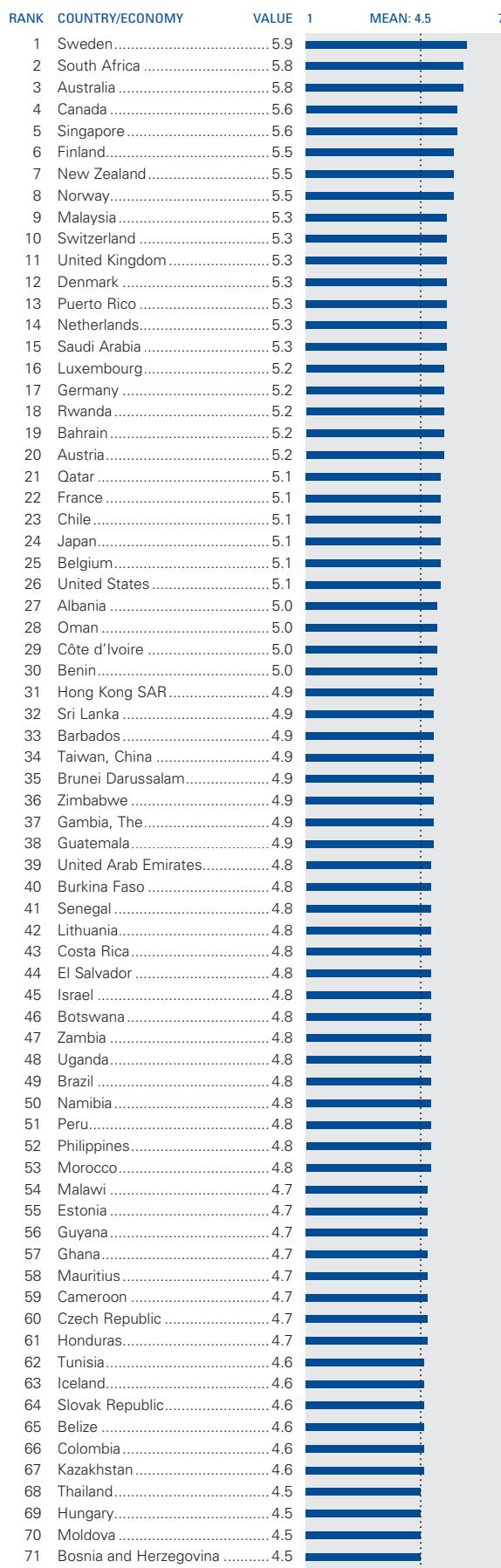
In your country, how would you assess financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards

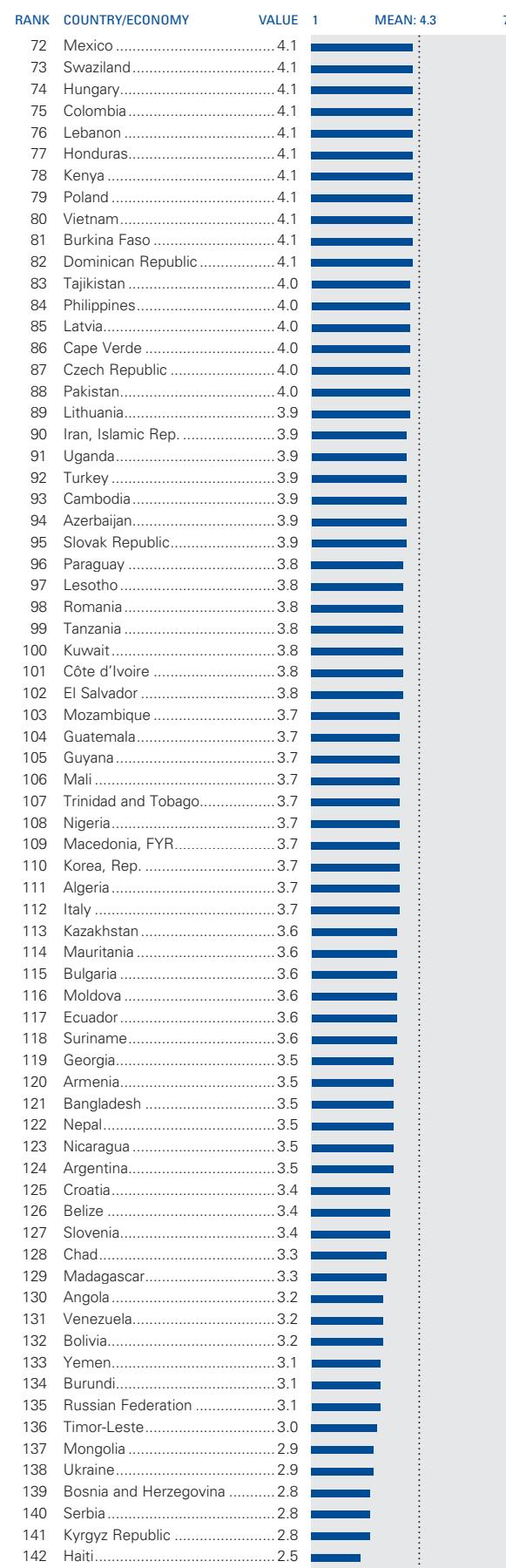
How would you characterize corporate governance by investors and boards of directors in your country? [1 = management has little accountability to investors and boards; 7 = investors and boards exert strong supervision of management decisions] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

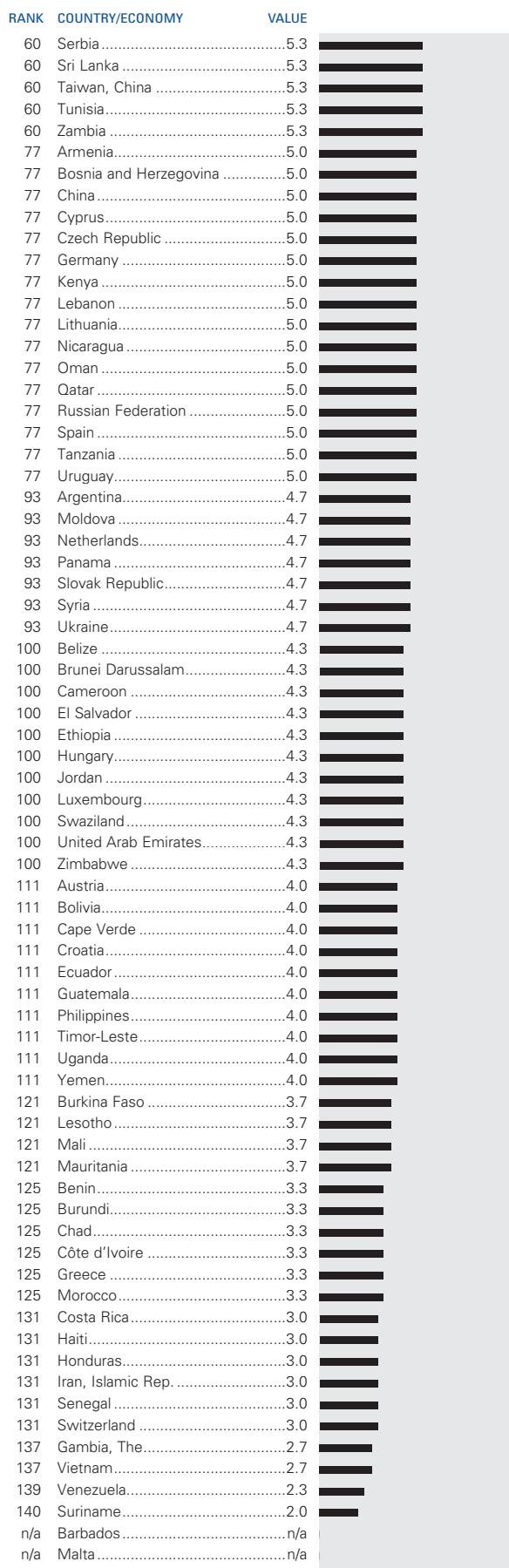
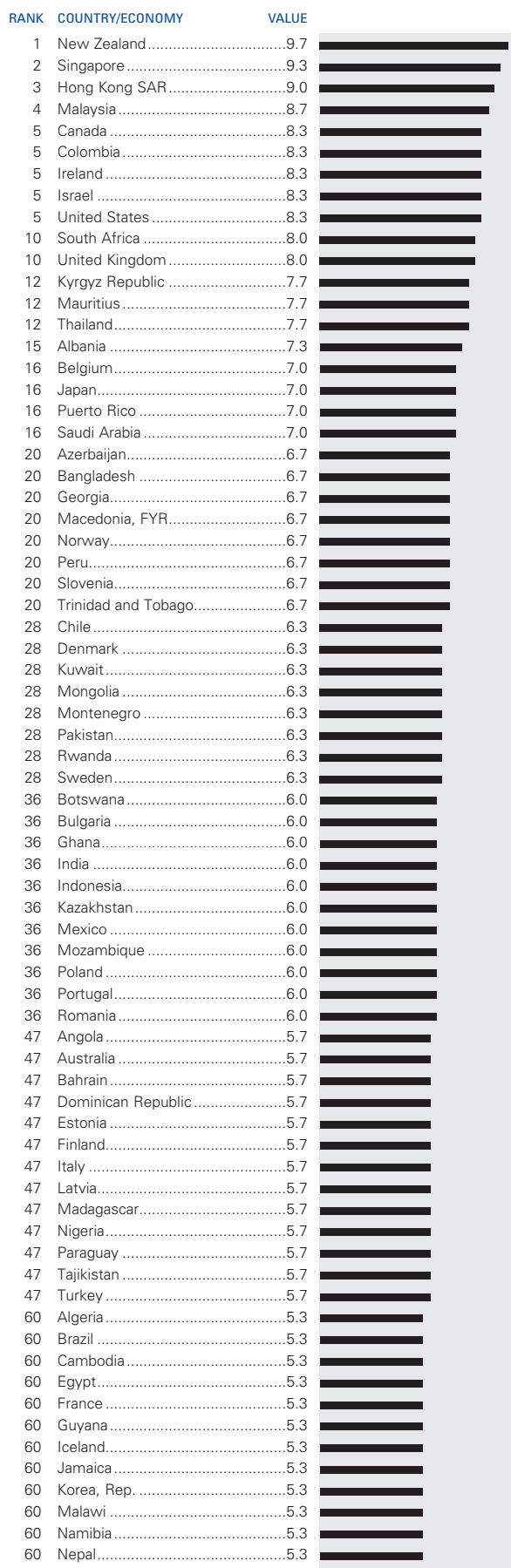
In your country, to what extent are the interests of minority shareholders protected by the legal system? [1 = not protected at all; 7 = fully protected] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.21 Strength of investor protection

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2010



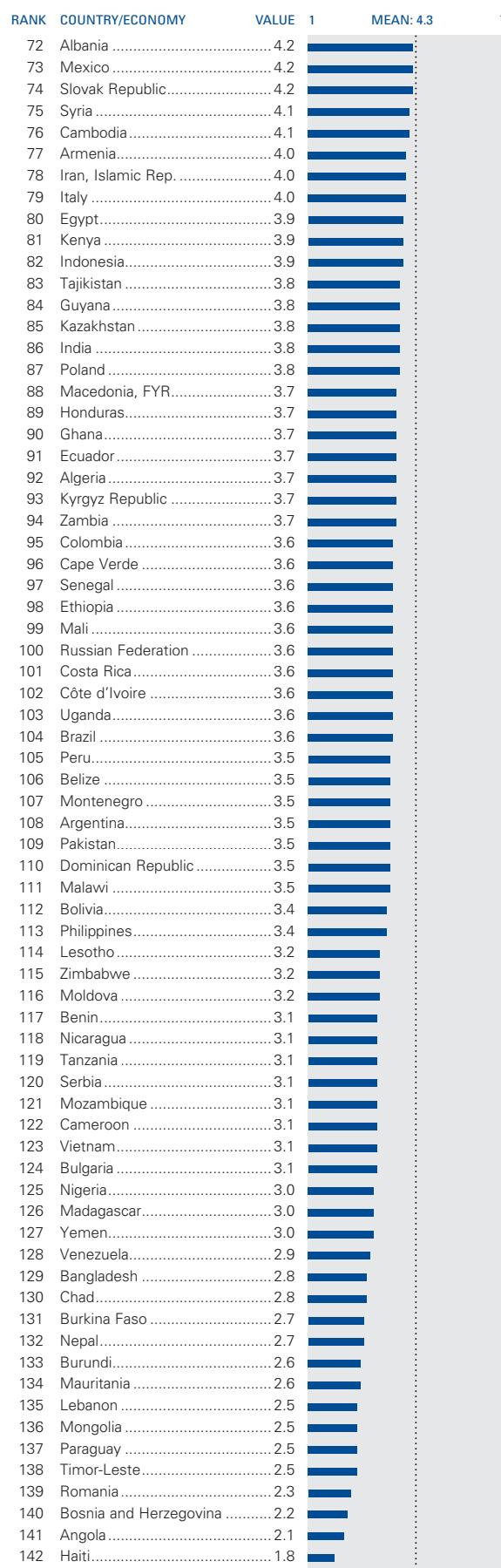
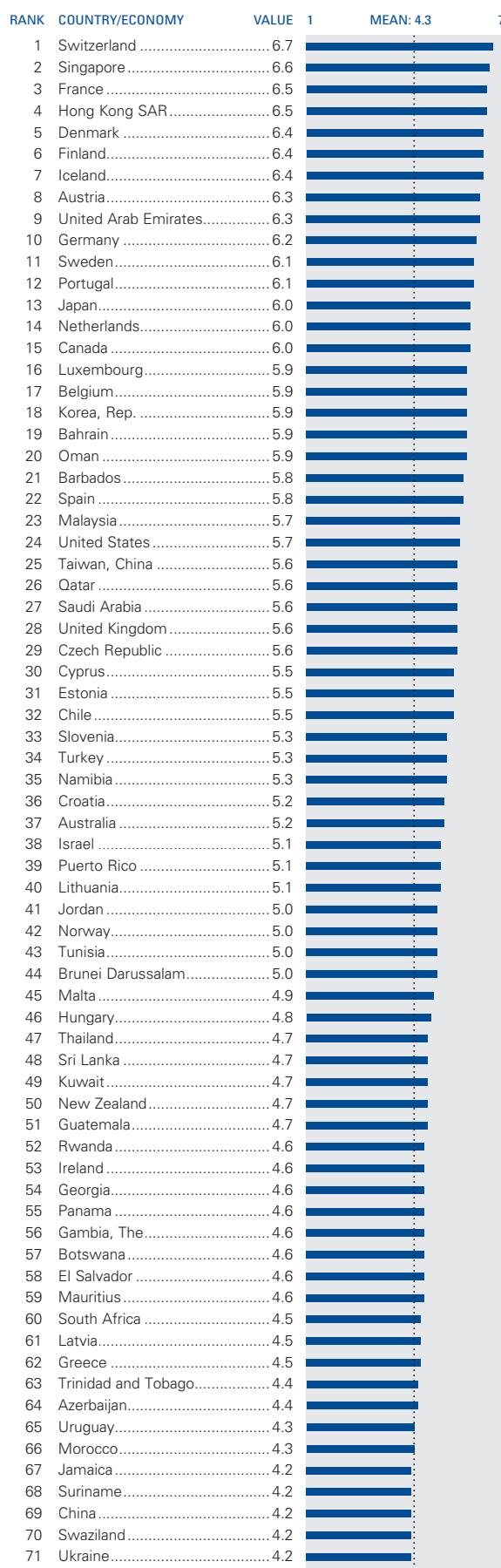
SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

Section II

Infrastructure

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

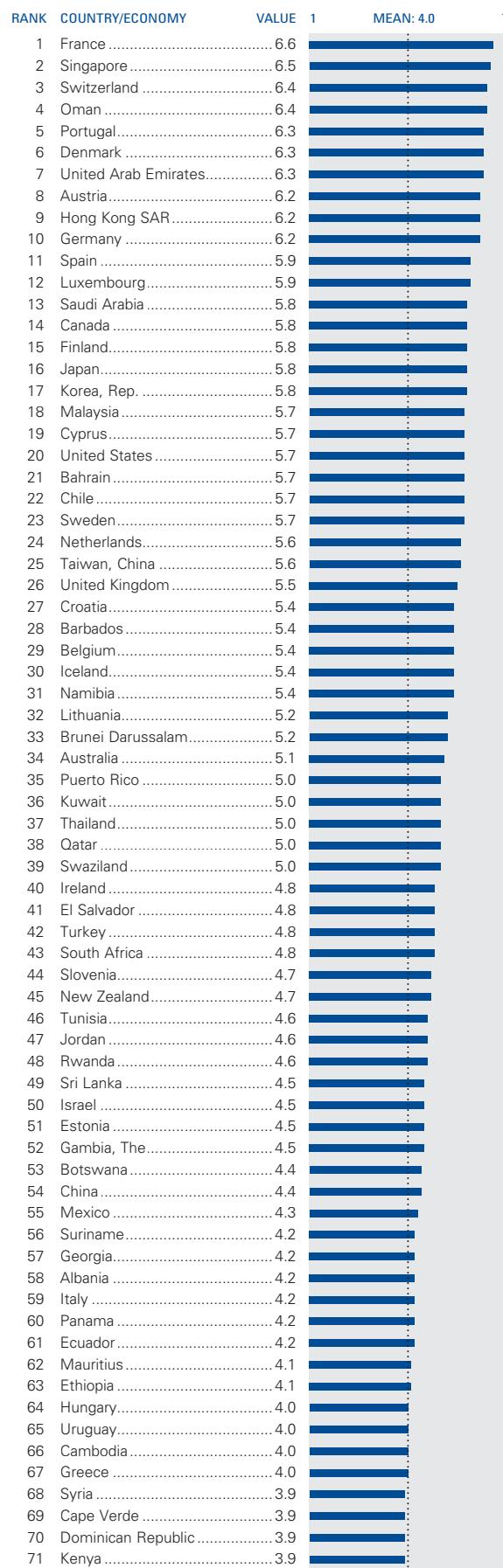
How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.02 Quality of roads

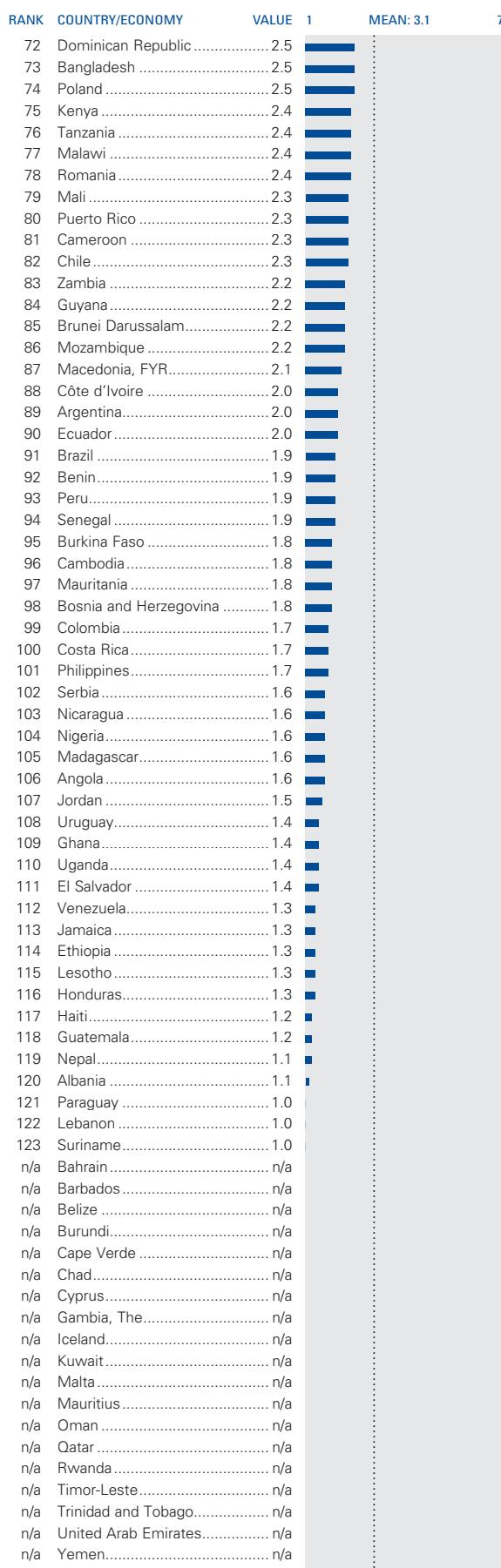
How would you assess roads in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

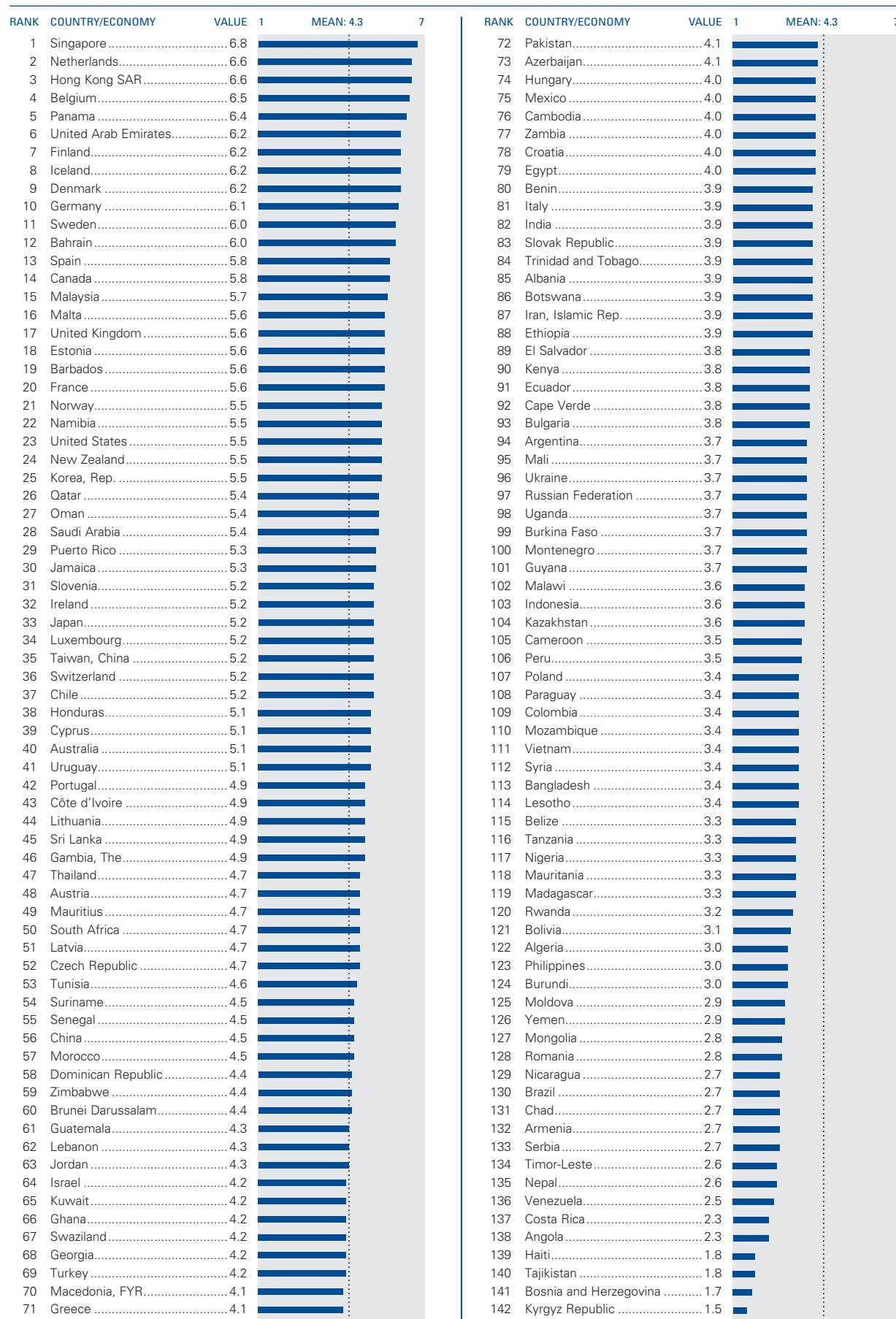
How would you assess the railroad system in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2010-11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

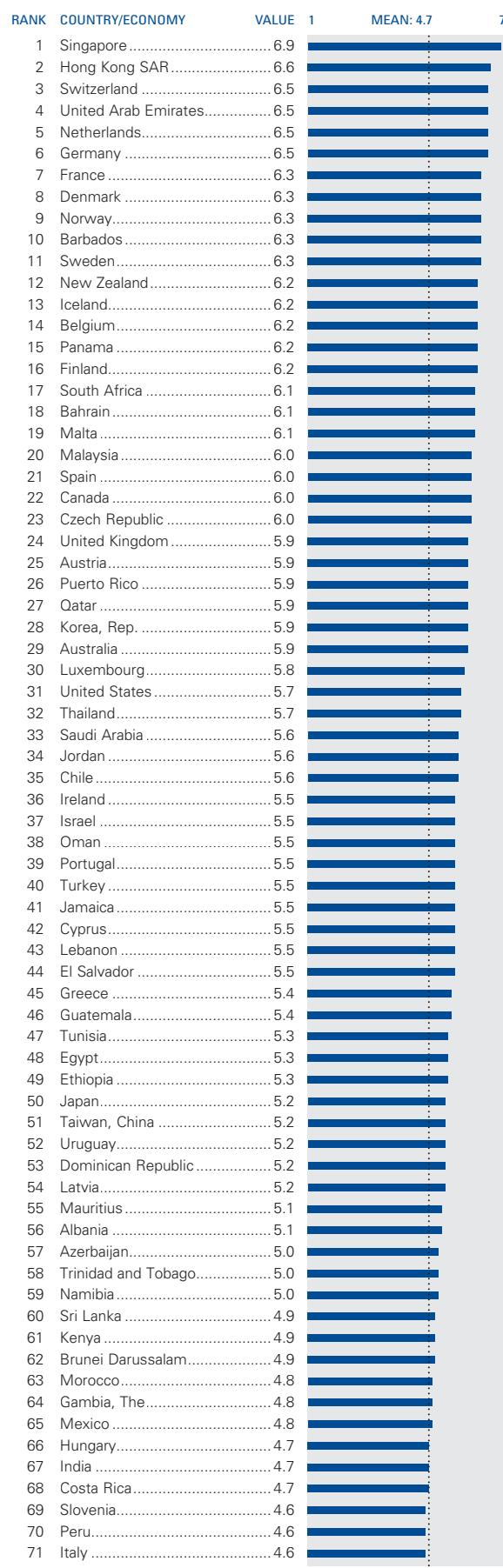
How would you assess port facilities in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards]
 For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities? [1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible] |
 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.06 Available airline seat kilometers

Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | 2011

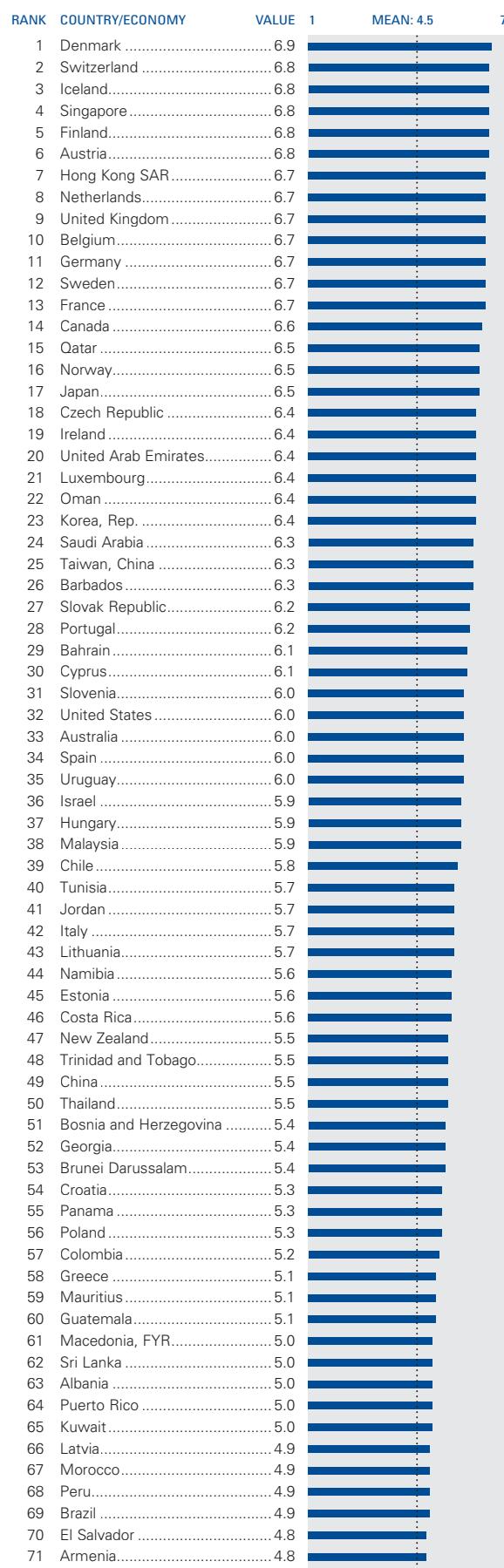
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	32,085.9
2	China	10,157.1
3	United Kingdom	6,229.5
4	Japan	4,835.0
5	Germany	4,641.0
6	Australia	3,881.1
7	Spain	3,690.7
8	France	3,643.0
9	Brazil	3,560.9
10	United Arab Emirates.....	3,214.3
11	Canada	3,203.0
12	India	3,157.0
13	Russian Federation	3,106.2
14	Italy	2,317.0
15	Hong Kong SAR	2,280.1
16	Thailand	2,179.5
17	Singapore	2,069.1
18	Korea, Rep.	1,920.2
19	Netherlands.....	1,701.4
20	Indonesia.....	1,682.4
21	Turkey	1,527.4
22	Mexico	1,506.5
23	Malaysia	1,475.8
24	South Africa	1,152.6
25	Saudi Arabia	1,089.1
26	Switzerland	881.4
27	Taiwan, China	877.1
28	Philippines.....	867.0
29	Qatar	784.6
30	Argentina	755.4
31	Portugal.....	707.7
32	New Zealand	699.0
33	Egypt	671.6
34	Vietnam	610.8
35	Greece	577.4
36	Belgium	558.7
37	Israel	508.7
38	Chile	475.7
39	Colombia	464.4
40	Sweden	452.0
41	Norway	441.1
42	Denmark	421.0
43	Austria	418.1
44	Peru	408.2
45	Finland	402.4
46	Ireland	396.6
47	Morocco	383.4
48	Pakistan	379.8
49	Iran, Islamic Rep.	350.0
50	Dominican Republic	314.3
51	Nigeria	282.8
52	Poland	274.0
53	Kenya	268.5
54	Panama	234.7
55	Puerto Rico	225.1
56	Bahrain	223.0
57	Venezuela	222.4
58	Kuwait	218.9
59	Sri Lanka	210.6
60	Ukraine	206.8
61	Bangladesh	202.4
62	Kazakhstan	196.2
63	Czech Republic	188.1
64	Ethiopia	186.8
65	Cyprus	186.0
66	Jordan	184.7
67	Mauritius	178.4
68	Romania	174.6
69	Oman	159.7
70	Lebanon	156.8
71	Algeria	151.0

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Ecuador	142.5
73	Hungary	132.3
74	Jamaica	130.5
75	Costa Rica	125.7
76	Tunisia	122.9
77	Angola	107.7
78	Ghana	104.3
79	Syria	100.8
80	Iceland	94.1
81	Bulgaria	92.7
82	Senegal	91.6
83	El Salvador	85.9
84	Barbados	83.8
85	Nepal	80.3
86	Latvia	75.8
87	Azerbaijan	72.5
88	Tanzania	69.6
89	Brunei Darussalam	68.6
90	Bolivia	68.1
91	Croatia	66.2
92	Malta	61.0
93	Cambodia	57.8
94	Trinidad and Tobago	57.1
95	Uruguay	54.8
96	Serbia	53.7
97	Tajikistan	50.0
98	Armenia	47.5
99	Guatemala	43.9
100	Cameroon	43.5
101	Madagascar	41.7
102	Yemen	40.8
103	Kyrgyz Republic	36.9
104	Lithuania	35.2
105	Uganda	35.1
106	Georgia	33.3
107	Cape Verde	31.9
108	Namibia	30.5
109	Mozambique	29.5
110	Mali	28.8
111	Honduras	25.3
112	Zambia	24.2
113	Haiti	24.1
114	Albania	23.5
115	Suriname	23.4
116	Estonia	22.3
117	Luxembourg	21.9
118	Côte d'Ivoire	21.2
119	Mongolia	21.1
120	Zimbabwe	21.0
121	Slovak Republic	19.5
122	Benin	19.1
123	Nicaragua	17.5
124	Montenegro	17.4
125	Moldova	15.7
126	Belize	14.9
127	Paraguay	14.8
128	Slovenia	14.7
129	Burkina Faso	12.4
130	Timor-Leste	11.5
131	Gambia, The	10.8
132	Chad	9.3
133	Macedonia, FYR	8.5
134	Mauritania	7.8
135	Guyana	7.4
136	Malawi	7.1
137	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.1
138	Rwanda	6.2
139	Botswana	5.4
140	Burundi	2.2
141	Swaziland	0.3
142	Lesotho	0.3

SOURCE: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

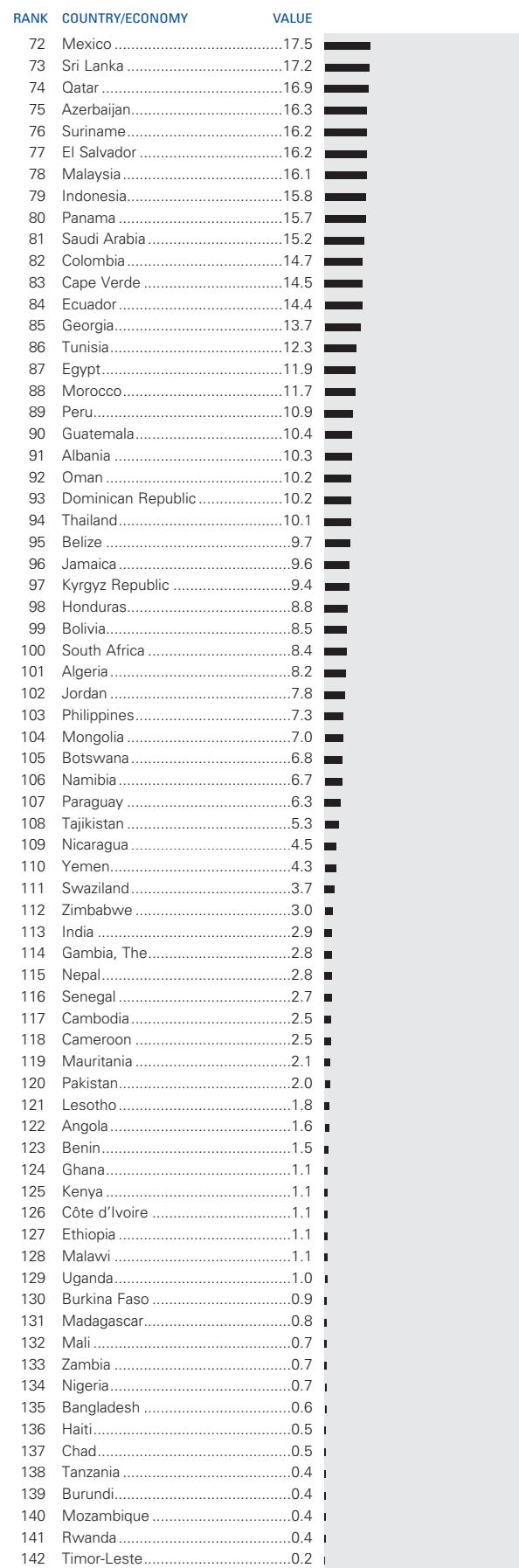
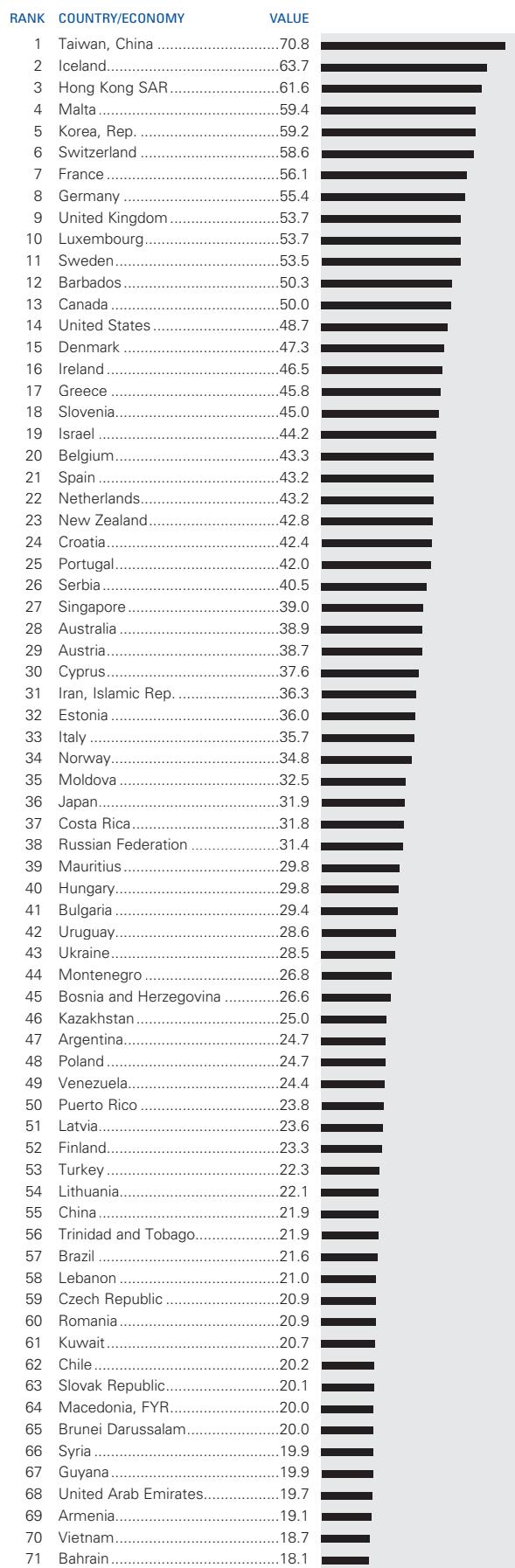
How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions; 7 = sufficient and reliable] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.08 Fixed telephone lines

Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2010



SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR.....	190.2
2	Saudi Arabia	187.9
3	Montenegro	185.3
4	Panama	184.7
5	Vietnam.....	175.3
6	Suriname.....	169.6
7	Russian Federation	166.3
8	Oman	165.5
9	Kuwait.....	160.8
10	Finland.....	156.4
11	Lithuania.....	147.2
12	Austria.....	145.8
13	United Arab Emirates.....	145.5
14	Croatia.....	144.5
15	Singapore	143.7
16	Luxembourg.....	143.3
17	Portugal.....	142.3
18	Albania	141.9
19	Argentina.....	141.8
20	Bulgaria	141.2
21	Trinidad and Tobago.....	141.2
22	Czech Republic	136.6
23	Italy	135.4
24	Israel	133.1
25	Qatar	132.4
26	Uruguay.....	131.7
27	United Kingdom	130.2
28	Serbia	129.2
29	Barbados.....	128.1
30	Germany	127.0
31	Guatemala.....	125.6
32	Honduras.....	125.1
33	Armenia.....	125.0
34	Denmark	124.4
35	El Salvador	124.3
36	Bahrain	124.2
37	Switzerland	123.6
38	Kazakhstan.....	123.3
39	Estonia	123.2
40	Malaysia	121.3
41	Hungary.....	120.3
42	Poland	120.2
43	Taiwan, China	119.9
44	Ukraine.....	118.7
45	Botswana	117.8
46	Netherlands.....	116.2
47	Chile	116.0
48	New Zealand.....	114.9
49	Romania	114.7
50	Sweden	113.5
51	Belgium	113.5
52	Jamaica	113.2
53	Norway.....	113.1
54	Spain	111.8
55	Malta	109.3
56	Brunei Darussalam.....	109.1
57	Iceland.....	108.7
58	Slovak Republic.....	108.5
59	Greece	108.2
60	Jordan	107.0
61	Tunisia.....	106.0
62	Korea, Rep.	105.4
63	Ireland	105.2
64	Slovenia.....	104.5
65	Macedonia, FYR.....	104.5
66	Brazil	104.1
67	Latvia	102.4
68	Ecuador	102.2
69	Australia	101.0
70	Thailand	100.8
71	South Africa	100.5

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Peru.....	100.1
73	Morocco.....	100.1
74	France	99.7
75	Azerbaijan.....	99.0
76	Venezuela.....	96.2
77	Japan	95.4
78	Colombia	93.8
79	Cyprus	93.7
80	Algeria	92.4
81	Kyrgyz Republic	91.9
82	Indonesia	91.7
83	Mauritius	91.7
84	Paraguay	91.6
85	Iran, Islamic Rep.	91.2
86	Mongolia	91.1
87	United States	89.9
88	Dominican Republic	89.6
89	Moldova	88.6
90	Egypt	87.1
91	Tajikistan	86.4
92	Philippines	85.7
93	Gambia, The	85.5
94	Turkey	84.9
95	Sri Lanka	83.2
96	Mexico	80.6
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	80.1
98	Benin	79.9
99	Mauritania	79.3
100	Puerto Rico	78.3
101	Côte d'Ivoire	75.5
102	Cape Verde	75.0
103	Guyana	73.6
104	Georgia	73.4
105	Bolivia	72.3
106	Ghana	71.5
107	Canada	70.7
108	Lebanon	68.0
109	Namibia	67.2
110	Senegal	67.1
111	Costa Rica	65.1
112	Nicaragua	65.1
113	China	64.0
114	Belize	62.3
115	Swaziland	61.8
116	Kenya	61.6
117	India	61.4
118	Zimbabwe	59.7
119	Pakistan	59.2
120	Cambodia	57.7
121	Syria	57.3
122	Nigeria	55.1
123	Timor-Leste	53.4
124	Mali	47.7
125	Tanzania	46.8
126	Angola	46.7
127	Bangladesh	46.2
128	Yemen	46.1
129	Cameroon	41.6
130	Haiti	40.0
131	Madagascar	39.8
132	Uganda	38.4
133	Zambia	37.8
134	Burkina Faso	34.7
135	Rwanda	33.4
136	Lesotho	32.2
137	Mozambique	30.9
138	Nepal	30.7
139	Chad	23.3
140	Malawi	20.4
141	Burundi	13.7
142	Ethiopia	7.9

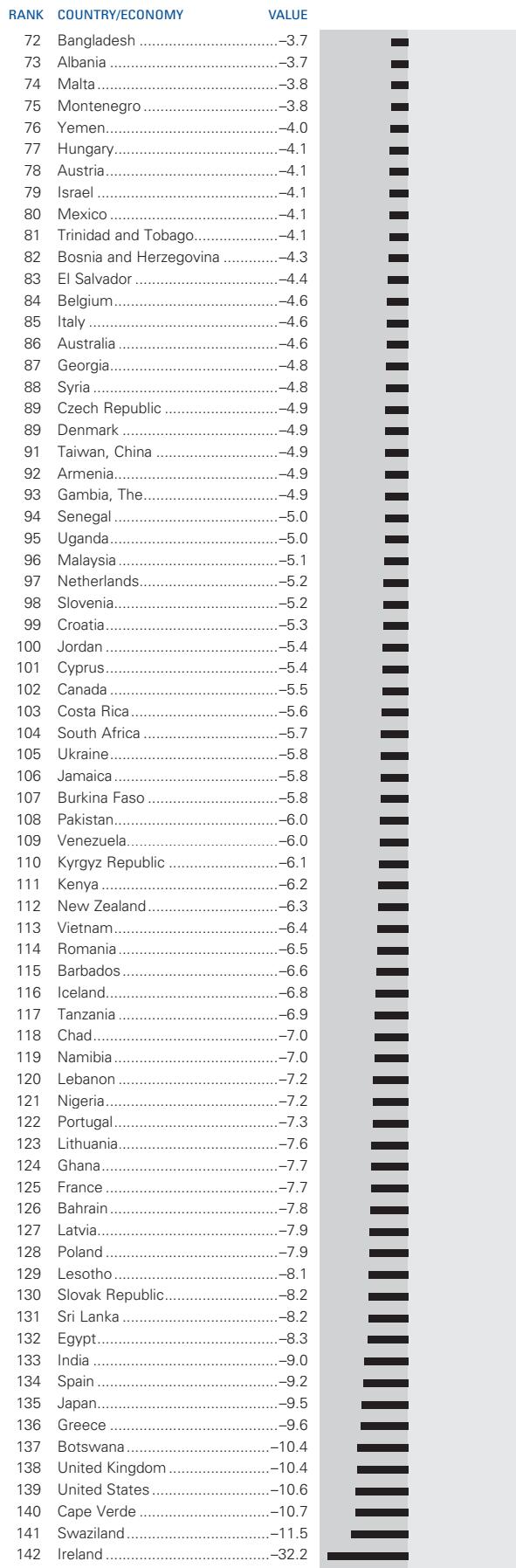
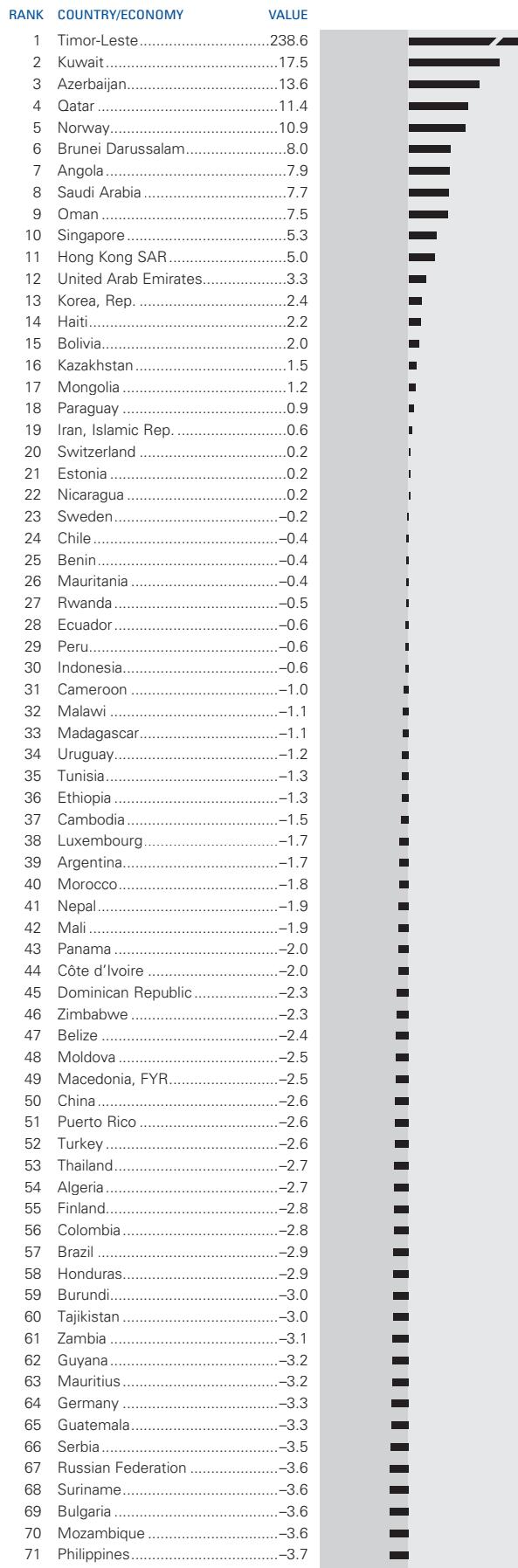
SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

Section III

Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

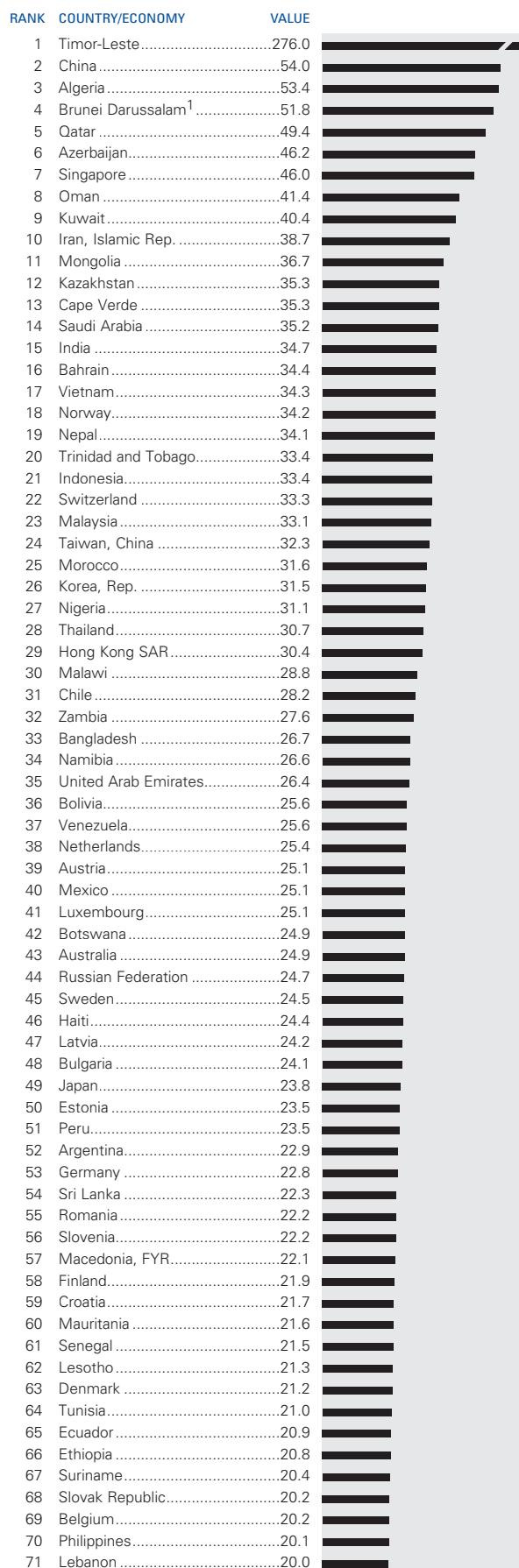
General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2010



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); African Development Bank, *African Statistical Yearbook 2011*; AfricanEconomicOutlook.org (accessed July 1, 2011); national sources

3.02 Gross national savings

Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP | 2010



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); national sources

¹ 2008

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2010



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

NOTE: For inflation rates between 0.5 and 2.9 percent, a country receives the highest possible score of 7. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as they move away from these values.

3.04 Interest rate spread

Average interest rate spread between typical lending and deposit rates | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1
2	Kuwait	0.5
3	Japan	1.1
4	Argentina	1.4
5	Korea, Rep.	1.7
6	Luxembourg	1.7
7	Finland	1.7
8	Vietnam	1.9
9	Norway ²	2.0
10	Taiwan, China	2.0
11	Lebanon	2.1
12	Slovak Republic ¹	2.3
13	Macedonia, FYR	2.4
14	Sweden	2.4
15	Malaysia	2.5
16	Ireland	2.5
17	Canada	2.6
18	Morocco	2.6
19	Switzerland	2.7
20	Hungary	2.7
21	Germany	2.7
22	Poland	2.7
23	Cyprus	2.9
24	Slovenia	2.9
25	Israel	2.9
26	United States	2.9
27	Puerto Rico	2.9
28	United Kingdom	2.9
29	United Arab Emirates	3.0
30	Chile	3.0
31	China	3.1
32	Australia	3.1
33	Denmark	3.3
34	Sri Lanka	3.3
35	Ethiopia ¹	3.3
36	South Africa	3.4
37	Netherlands	3.4
38	Oman	3.5
39	Venezuela	3.5
40	Lithuania ²	3.6
41	Austria	3.7
42	Syria	3.7
43	Turkey	3.7
44	Iceland	3.8
45	Malta	4.0
46	Mexico	4.1
47	Ecuador	4.3
48	Qatar	4.4
49	Nepal	4.4
50	Philippines	4.5
51	Portugal	4.5
52	Panama	4.7
53	Namibia	4.7
54	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.7
55	El Salvador	4.8
56	Egypt	4.8
57	Czech Republic	4.8
58	Russian Federation	4.8
59	Tunisia ²	4.9
60	Thailand	4.9
61	Spain	5.0
62	Hong Kong SAR	5.0
63	Belgium	5.0
64	Brunei Darussalam	5.0
65	France	5.1
66	India ²	5.1
67	Yemen	5.2
68	Singapore	5.2
69	Ukraine	5.3
70	Suriname	5.4
71	Jordan	5.5

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	New Zealand	5.6
73	Mali	5.7
74	Colombia	5.7
75	Montenegro	5.8
76	Bangladesh	5.9
77	Botswana	5.9
78	Swaziland	5.9
79	Saudi Arabia	6.0
80	Bahrain	6.0
81	Barbados	6.0
82	Belize	6.1
83	Uruguay	6.2
84	Indonesia	6.2
85	Algeria	6.3
86	Albania	6.4
87	Greece	6.5
88	Mozambique	6.6
89	Estonia	6.7
90	Romania	6.8
91	Serbia	6.9
92	Italy	7.0
93	Bulgaria	7.1
94	Dominican Republic	7.3
95	Côte d'Ivoire ²	7.5
96	Pakistan	7.5
97	Lesotho	7.5
98	Latvia	7.7
99	Trinidad and Tobago	7.8
100	Guatemala	7.9
101	Cape Verde	7.9
102	Tanzania	8.0
103	Mongolia	8.2
104	Croatia	8.6
105	Moldova	8.7
106	Bolivia	8.9
107	Mauritania	9.0
108	Honduras	9.0
109	Azerbaijan	9.1
110	Rwanda ¹	9.8
111	Kenya	9.8
112	Angola	10.0
113	Timor-Leste	10.2
114	Armenia	10.3
115	Nicaragua	10.3
116	Cameroon	10.8
116	Chad	10.8
118	Mauritius	10.9
119	Senegal	11.0
120	Nigeria	11.1
121	Gambia, The ²	11.5
122	Costa Rica	11.8
123	Ghana	12.2
124	Guyana	12.3
125	Uganda	12.5
126	Zambia	13.5
127	Jamaica	14.1
128	Cambodia	14.4
129	Georgia	15.0
130	Haiti	16.7
131	Peru	17.4
132	Tajikistan	18.0
133	Malawi	21.0
134	Paraguay	24.8
135	Kyrgyz Republic	27.4
136	Zimbabwe	29.0
137	Brazil	31.1
138	Madagascar	38.5
n/a	Benin	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a
n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a

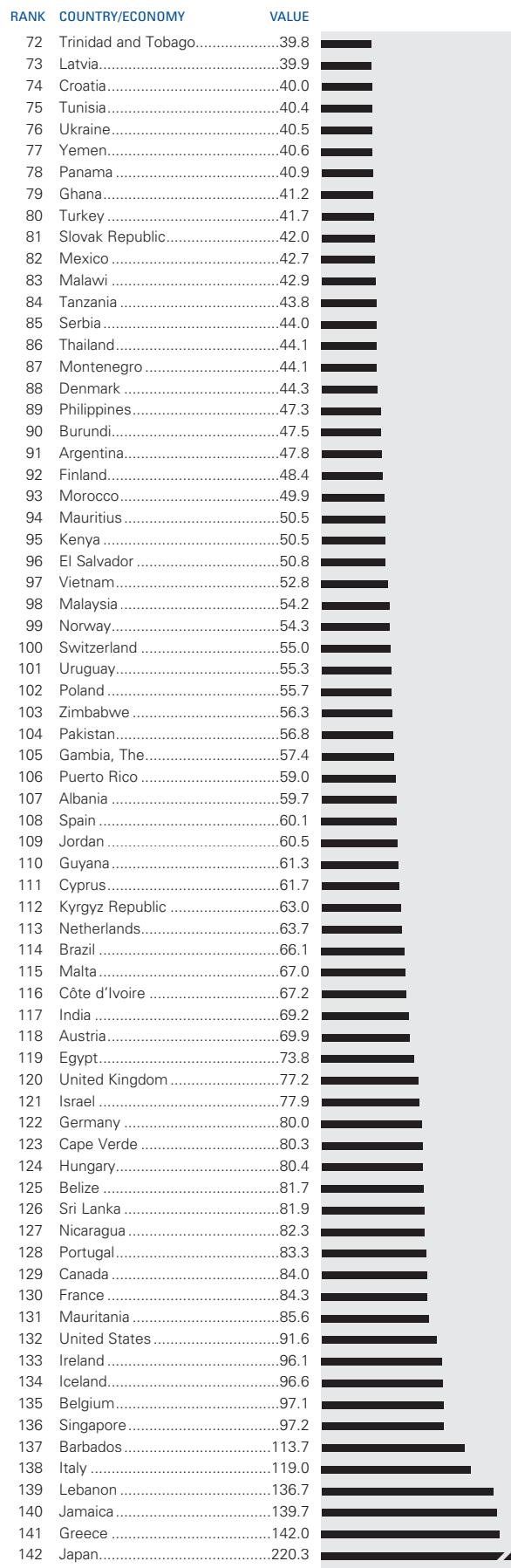
SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics' database (accessed 17 July 2011) and country tables (July 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed 17 July 2011)

¹ 2008 ² 2009

3.05 Government debt

Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Brunei Darussalam.....	0.0
1	Timor-Leste.....	0.0
3	Hong Kong SAR.....	4.8
4	Oman.....	5.9
5	Estonia.....	6.6
6	Chile.....	8.8
7	Russian Federation.....	9.9
8	Algeria.....	10.3
9	Kuwait.....	10.5
10	Saudi Arabia.....	10.8
11	Azerbaijan.....	10.8
12	Kazakhstan.....	11.4
13	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	12.0
14	Cameroon.....	12.9
15	Botswana.....	13.2
16	Paraguay.....	15.0
17	Haiti.....	15.7
18	Nigeria.....	16.4
19	Luxembourg.....	16.6
20	China.....	17.7
21	Qatar.....	17.8
22	Bulgaria.....	18.0
23	Namibia.....	18.5
24	Swaziland.....	18.5
25	Mongolia.....	20.3
26	Ecuador.....	20.4
27	United Arab Emirates.....	21.0
28	Suriname.....	21.6
29	Australia.....	22.3
30	Rwanda.....	23.9
31	Guatemala.....	24.0
32	Peru.....	24.3
33	Macedonia, FYR.....	24.8
34	Uganda.....	25.4
35	Honduras.....	26.3
36	Zambia.....	26.9
37	Indonesia.....	26.9
38	Syria.....	27.5
39	Burkina Faso.....	27.7
40	Mali.....	28.3
41	Dominican Republic.....	29.0
42	Moldova.....	29.8
43	Cambodia.....	30.3
44	Benin.....	30.6
45	Korea, Rep.....	30.9
46	Angola.....	31.4
47	New Zealand.....	31.6
48	Mozambique.....	32.0
49	Bahrain.....	32.0
50	Madagascar.....	35.0
51	Bangladesh.....	35.2
52	Romania.....	35.2
53	Nepal.....	35.5
54	South Africa.....	35.7
55	Chad.....	36.1
56	Colombia.....	36.5
57	Tajikistan.....	36.7
58	Ethiopia.....	36.7
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	36.9
60	Slovenia.....	37.2
61	Bolivia.....	37.4
62	Lesotho.....	37.7
63	Senegal.....	38.0
64	Lithuania.....	38.7
65	Venezuela.....	38.7
66	Georgia.....	39.1
67	Costa Rica.....	39.4
68	Armenia.....	39.4
69	Czech Republic.....	39.6
70	Sweden.....	39.6
71	Taiwan, China.....	39.7



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); Asian Development Bank, *Asian Development Outlook 2011*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed 17 July 2011); national sources

NOTE: The specific components taken into account to calculate government debt may vary by country. See Technical Notes and Sources for more details.

3.06 Country credit rating

Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0–100 (lowest probability) scale | March 2011

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Norway.....	95.2
2	Switzerland	94.1
3	Germany	93.3
4	Canada	93.1
5	Singapore.....	92.7
6	Sweden.....	92.6
7	Finland.....	92.5
7	Luxembourg.....	92.5
9	United States.....	91.4
10	Denmark	91.2
11	Netherlands.....	91.0
12	Australia	90.9
13	Austria.....	90.1
14	France	89.7
15	United Kingdom.....	87.8
16	New Zealand.....	87.2
17	Hong Kong SAR.....	85.5
18	Japan.....	85.3
19	Belgium.....	85.1
20	Taiwan, China	81.3
21	Slovenia.....	80.6
22	China	80.2
23	Chile.....	79.5
24	Qatar	79.0
25	Korea, Rep.	78.4
26	Malta	77.6
27	Czech Republic	76.5
28	Italy	76.4
29	Kuwait	76.2
30	Cyprus.....	75.3
30	United Arab Emirates.....	75.3
32	Saudi Arabia	75.0
33	Slovak Republic	74.8
34	Malaysia	73.6
35	Spain	72.0
36	Oman	71.8
37	Poland	71.7
38	Israel	71.6
39	Brazil	68.5
40	Bahrain	68.1
41	Mexico	67.6
42	Estonia	67.4
43	Trinidad and Tobago.....	66.7
44	Portugal	65.4
45	Russian Federation	65.2
46	India	65.0
47	Thailand.....	64.3
48	South Africa	63.3
49	Botswana	63.0
50	Peru.....	61.7
51	Barbados	61.0
51	Ireland.....	61.0
53	Tunisia	60.5
54	Panama	59.6
55	Colombia	58.4
56	Lithuania	57.0
57	Hungary	56.8
57	Turkey	56.8
59	Indonesia	55.6
60	Costa Rica	55.1
61	Croatia	54.6
62	Morocco	54.5
63	Philippines	54.0
64	Uruguay	53.7
65	Namibia	53.5
66	Algeria	53.4
66	Mauritius	53.4
68	Bulgaria	52.6
69	Kazakhstan	52.5
70	Latvia	51.3
71	Egypt	51.1

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Azerbaijan.....	50.1
73	Romania	49.3
74	El Salvador	47.6
75	Greece	46.9
76	Jordan	46.2
77	Vietnam	46.1
78	Guatemala	44.0
79	Macedonia, FYR	43.3
80	Iceland	42.7
81	Serbia	39.8
82	Nigeria	38.2
83	Albania	38.1
84	Dominican Republic	38.0
85	Montenegro	37.8
86	Armenia	37.7
86	Ghana	37.7
88	Lesotho	37.2
89	Argentina	37.1
90	Ukraine	37.0
91	Bolivia	36.5
92	Mongolia	36.3
93	Angola	36.2
94	Senegal	36.0
95	Suriname	35.9
96	Paraguay	35.4
97	Georgia	35.2
98	Venezuela	34.8
99	Lebanon	34.3
100	Cape Verde	34.0
101	Sri Lanka	33.9
102	Uganda	33.7
103	Honduras	33.2
104	Zambia	31.9
105	Bangladesh	31.8
105	Guyana	31.8
105	Syria	31.8
108	Belize	31.4
109	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31.3
109	Tanzania	31.3
111	Jamaica	31.2
112	Mozambique	30.2
113	Cameroon	30.1
114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	29.4
115	Swaziland	29.0
116	Cambodia	28.5
116	Rwanda	28.5
118	Kenya	28.2
119	Timor-Leste	28.0
120	Benin	27.6
120	Mali	27.6
122	Kyrgyz Republic	26.9
123	Pakistan	26.4
124	Burkina Faso	26.2
125	Ecuador	26.0
125	Moldova	26.0
127	Nepal	25.0
127	Yemen	25.0
129	Malawi	23.8
130	Nicaragua	23.7
131	Tajikistan	22.9
132	Gambia, The	21.9
133	Ethiopia	21.8
134	Mauritania	21.6
135	Côte d'Ivoire	20.9
136	Madagascar	18.1
137	Chad	17.7
138	Burundi	15.8
139	Haiti	14.0
140	Zimbabwe	5.8
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

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Section IV

Health and primary education

4.01 Business impact of malaria

How serious an impact do you consider malaria will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2010–11 weighted average

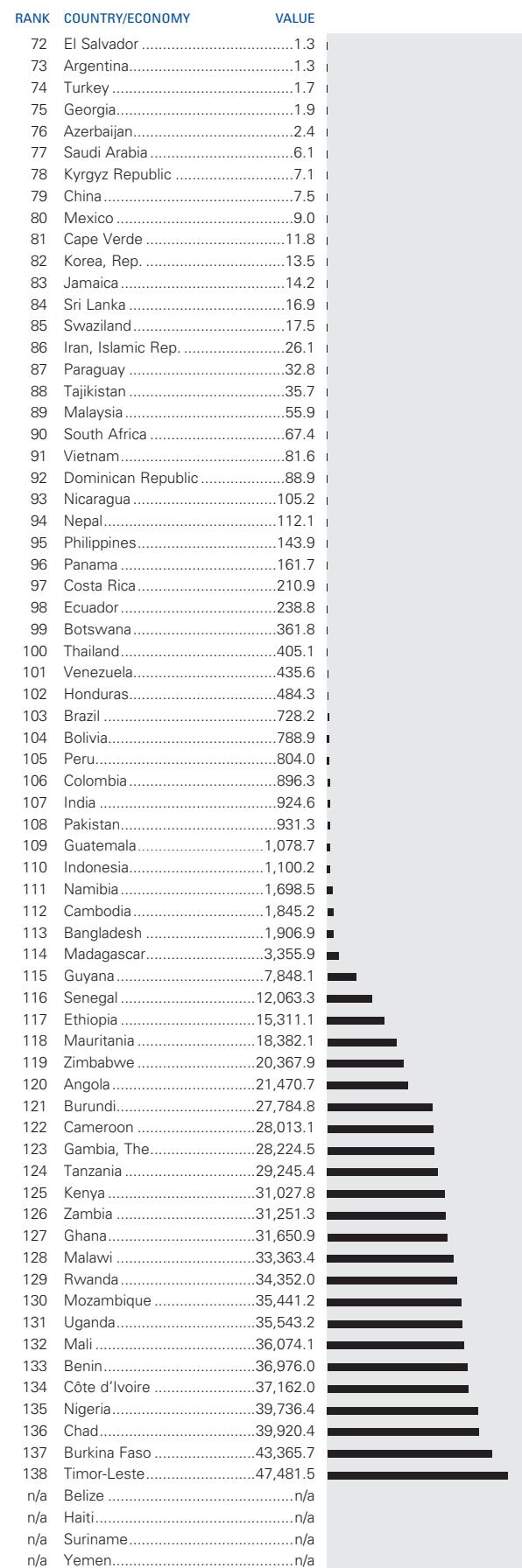


SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.02 Malaria incidence

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Albania	(NE)
1	Algeria.....	0.0
1	Armenia.....	0.0
1	Australia	(NE)
1	Austria.....	(NE)
1	Bahrain.....	(NE)
1	Barbados	(NE)
1	Belgium.....	(NE)
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(NE)
1	Brunei Darussalam.....	(NE)
1	Bulgaria	(NE)
1	Canada	(NE)
1	Chile	(NE)
1	Croatia.....	(NE)
1	Cyprus.....	(NE)
1	Czech Republic	(NE)
1	Denmark	(NE)
1	Egypt.....	0.0
1	Estonia	(NE)
1	Finland.....	(NE)
1	France	(NE)
1	Germany	(NE)
1	Greece	(NE)
1	Hungary.....	(NE)
1	Iceland.....	(NE)
1	Ireland	(NE)
1	Israel	(NE)
1	Italy	(NE)
1	Japan.....	(NE)
1	Jordan.....	(NE)
1	Kazakhstan.....	(NE)
1	Kuwait.....	(NE)
1	Latvia.....	(NE)
1	Lebanon	(NE)
1	Lesotho	(NE)
1	Lithuania.....	(NE)
1	Luxembourg.....	(NE)
1	Macedonia, FYR.....	(NE)
1	Malta	(NE)
1	Mauritius	0.0
1	Moldova	(NE)
1	Mongolia	(NE)
1	Montenegro	(NE)
1	Morocco.....	0.0
1	Netherlands.....	(NE)
1	New Zealand.....	(NE)
1	Norway.....	(NE)
1	Oman	0.0
1	Poland	(NE)
1	Portugal.....	(NE)
1	Puerto Rico	(NE)
1	Qatar	(NE)
1	Romania	(NE)
1	Russian Federation	0.0
1	Serbia	(NE)
1	Singapore	(NE)
1	Slovak Republic.....	(NE)
1	Slovenia.....	(NE)
1	Spain	(NE)
1	Sweden.....	(NE)
1	Switzerland	(NE)
1	Syria	0.0
1	Taiwan, China ²	0.0
1	Trinidad and Tobago.....	(NE)
1	Tunisia	(NE)
1	Ukraine	(NE)
1	United Arab Emirates.....	(NE)
1	United Kingdom	(NE)
1	United States	(NE)
1	Uruguay.....	(NE)
71	Hong Kong SAR ¹	0.4



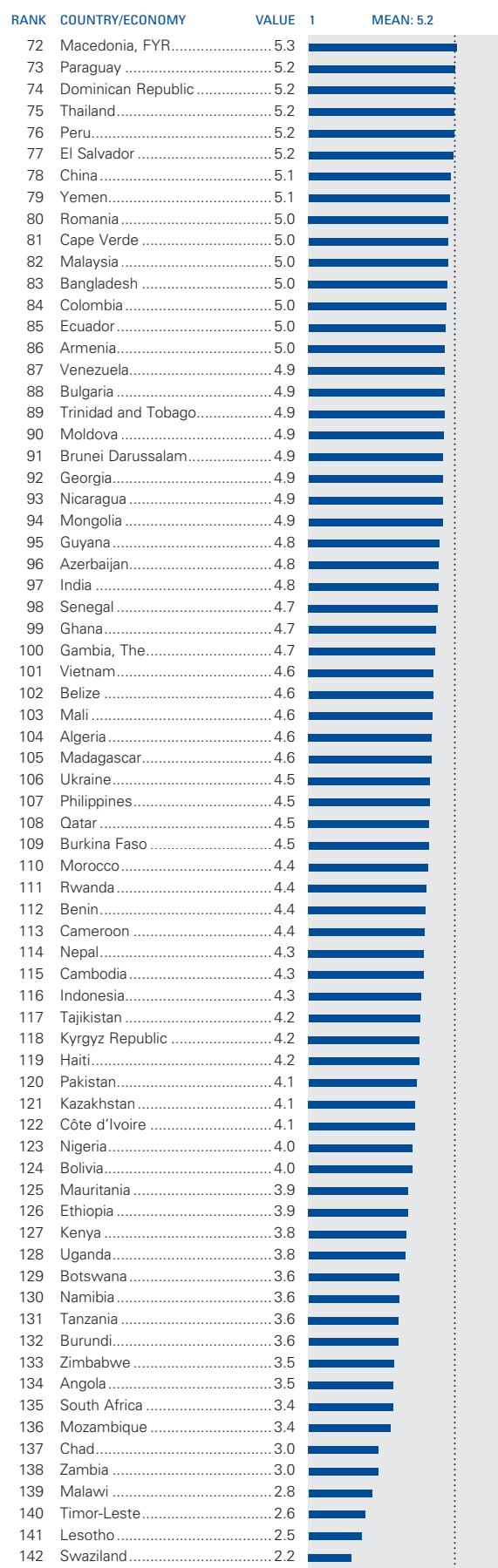
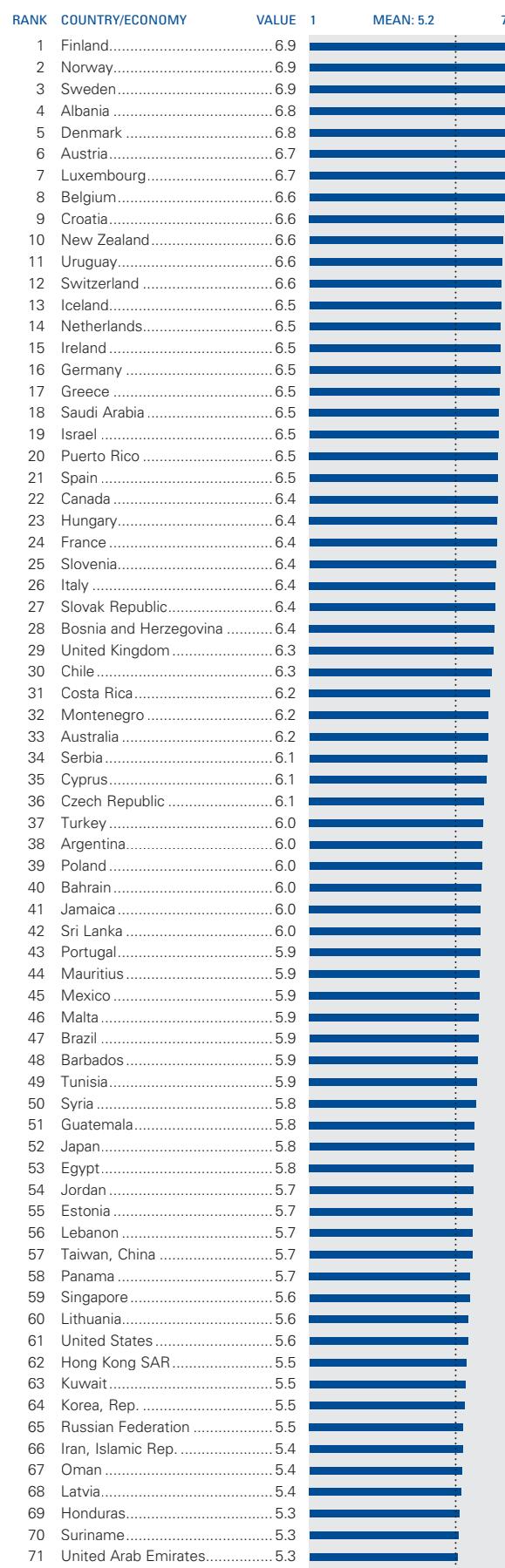
SOURCE: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

NOTE: (NE) indicates that malaria is not endemic.

¹ 2008 ² 2009

4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis

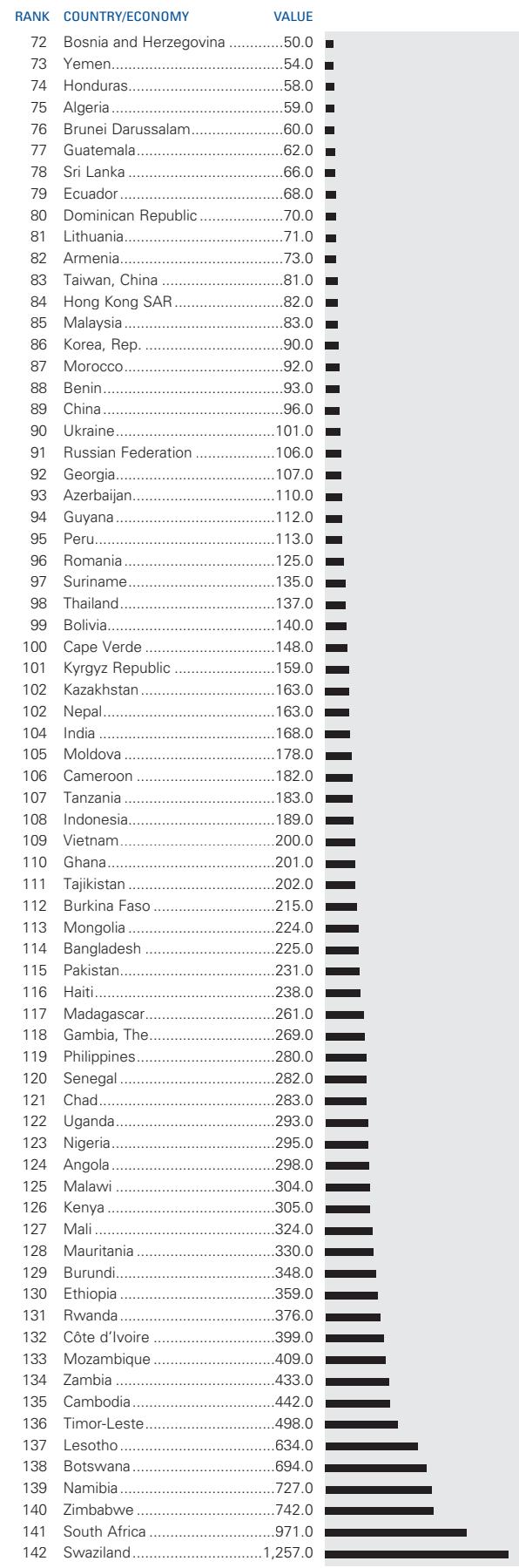
How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence

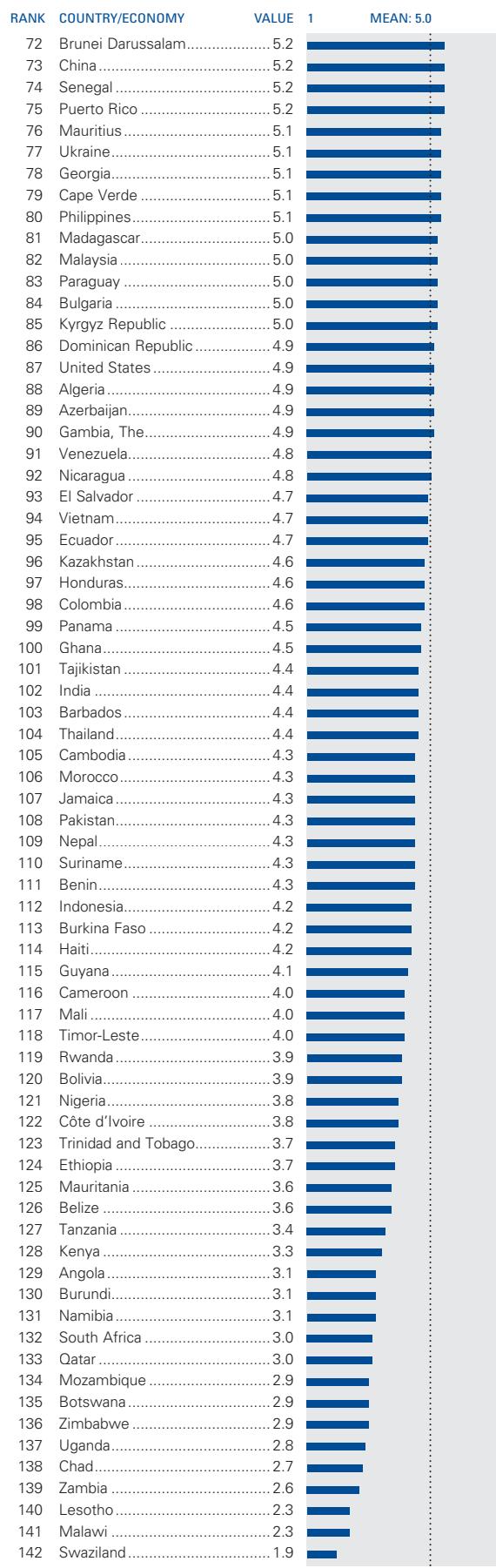
Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2009



SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

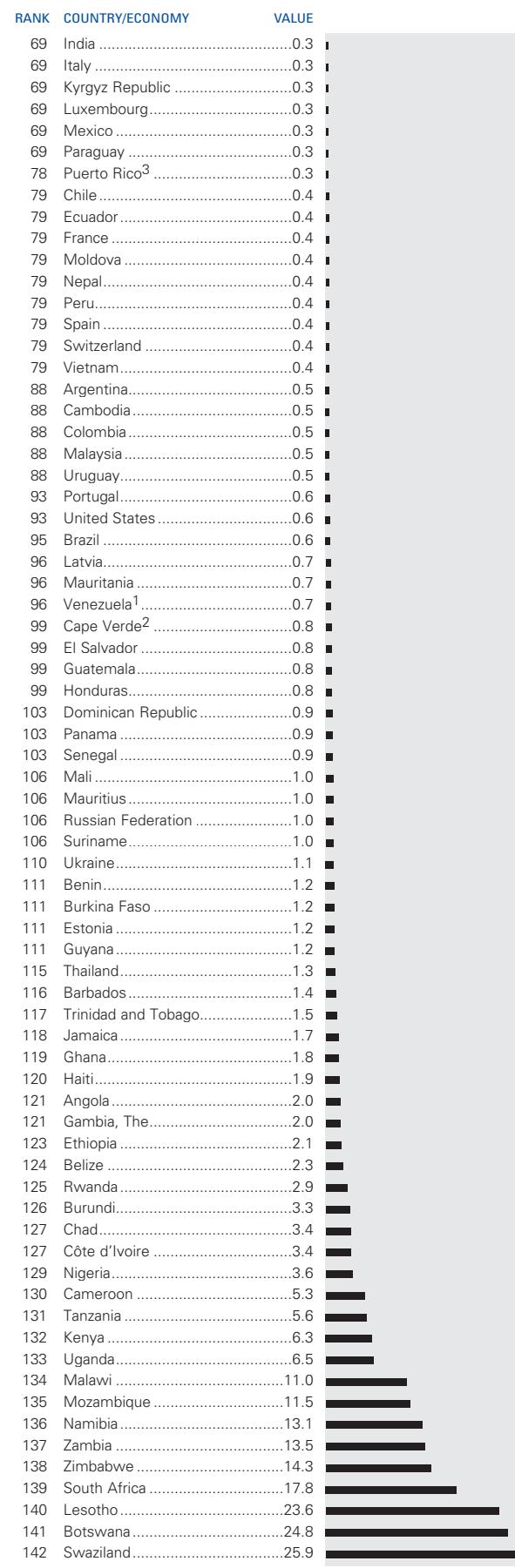
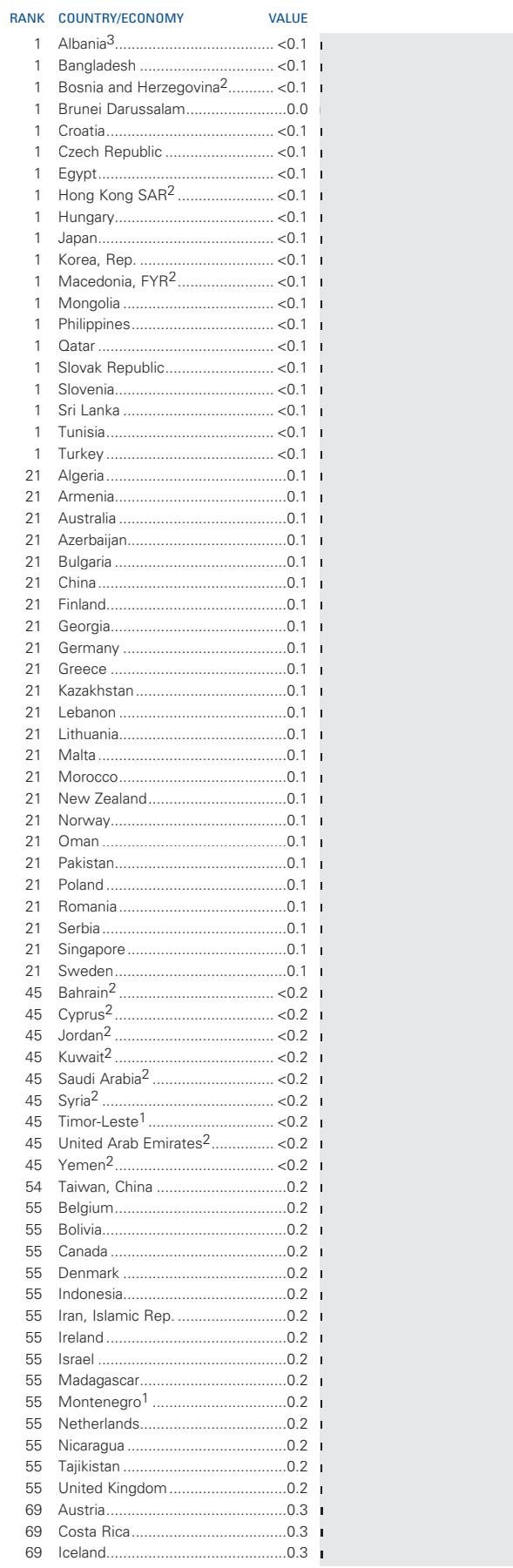
How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.06 HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2009



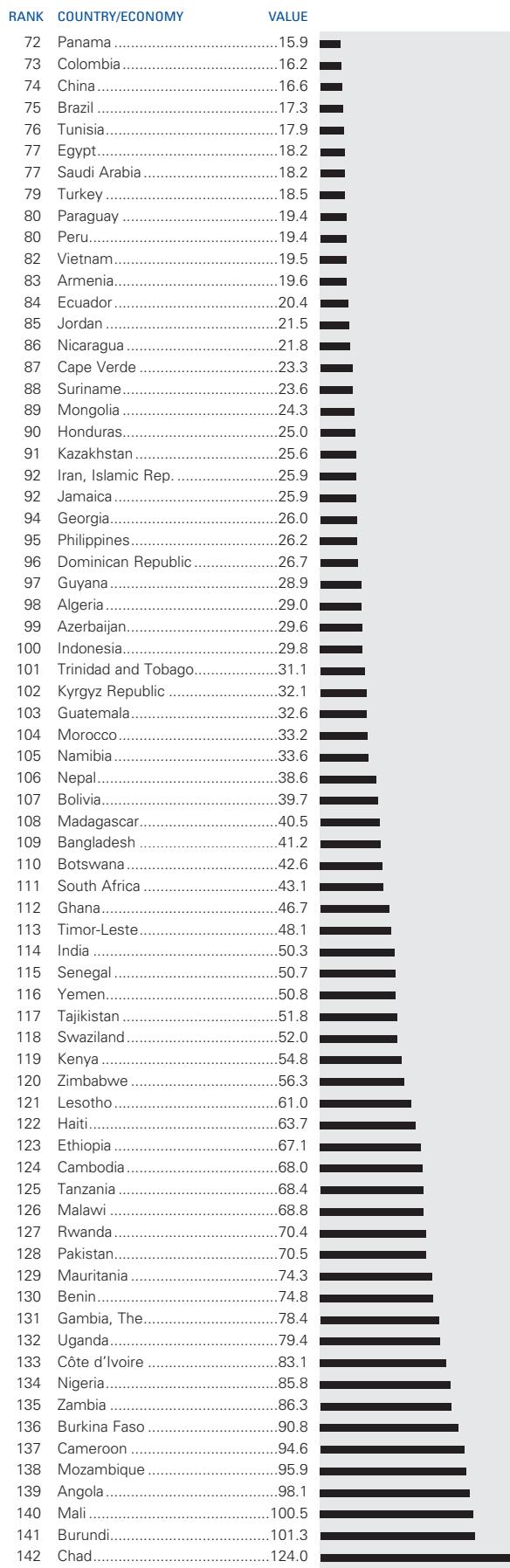
SOURCE: UNAIDS, *Global Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* (2008 and 2010 editions); United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008*; national sources

¹ 2005 ² 2007 ³ 2010

4.07 Infant mortality

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Luxembourg.....	1.5
2	Hong Kong SAR.....	1.7
3	Iceland.....	1.8
4	Singapore.....	2.3
4	Slovenia.....	2.3
4	Sweden.....	2.3
7	Japan.....	2.4
8	Finland.....	2.5
9	Czech Republic	2.8
9	Greece	2.8
9	Norway.....	2.8
12	Portugal.....	3.0
13	France.....	3.2
14	Austria.....	3.3
14	Denmark	3.3
16	Cyprus.....	3.4
16	Israel	3.4
16	Italy	3.4
19	Germany	3.5
19	Ireland	3.5
19	Spain	3.5
22	Netherlands.....	3.7
23	Belgium.....	3.8
24	Switzerland	4.0
25	Taiwan, China	4.1
26	Australia	4.3
27	Estonia	4.4
28	Croatia.....	4.5
28	Korea, Rep.	4.5
30	United Kingdom.....	4.6
31	New Zealand.....	4.8
32	Lithuania.....	5.0
33	Hungary.....	5.1
34	Canada	5.3
35	Brunei Darussalam.....	5.4
36	Poland	5.6
37	Malaysia.....	5.7
38	Slovak Republic.....	5.8
39	Malta	6.1
40	Serbia	6.2
41	United Arab Emirates.....	6.8
41	United States	6.8
43	Chile	7.0
43	Latvia.....	7.0
45	Montenegro	7.8
46	Kuwait	8.2
47	Bulgaria	8.3
48	Puerto Rico ¹	8.8
49	Oman	9.1
50	Bahrain	9.5
51	Costa Rica	9.6
52	Qatar	9.7
53	Barbados	9.8
53	Macedonia, FYR.....	9.8
55	Romania	10.0
56	Lebanon	11.1
56	Russian Federation	11.1
58	Uruguay	11.3
59	Thailand	12.0
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.5
61	Sri Lanka	12.7
62	Argentina	13.0
63	Ukraine	13.3
64	Albania	13.5
65	Syria	14.2
66	EI Salvador	14.6
66	Moldova	14.6
68	Mexico	14.7
69	Venezuela	15.3
70	Mauritius	15.4
71	Belize	15.7

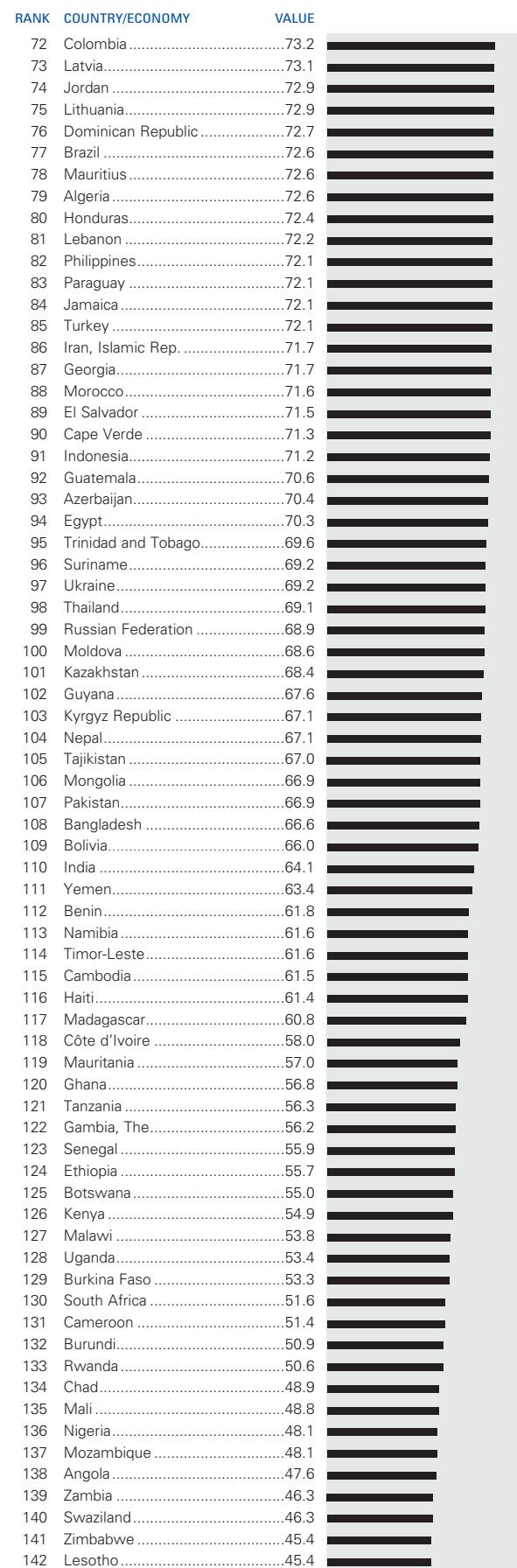


SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

¹ 2010

4.08 Life expectancy

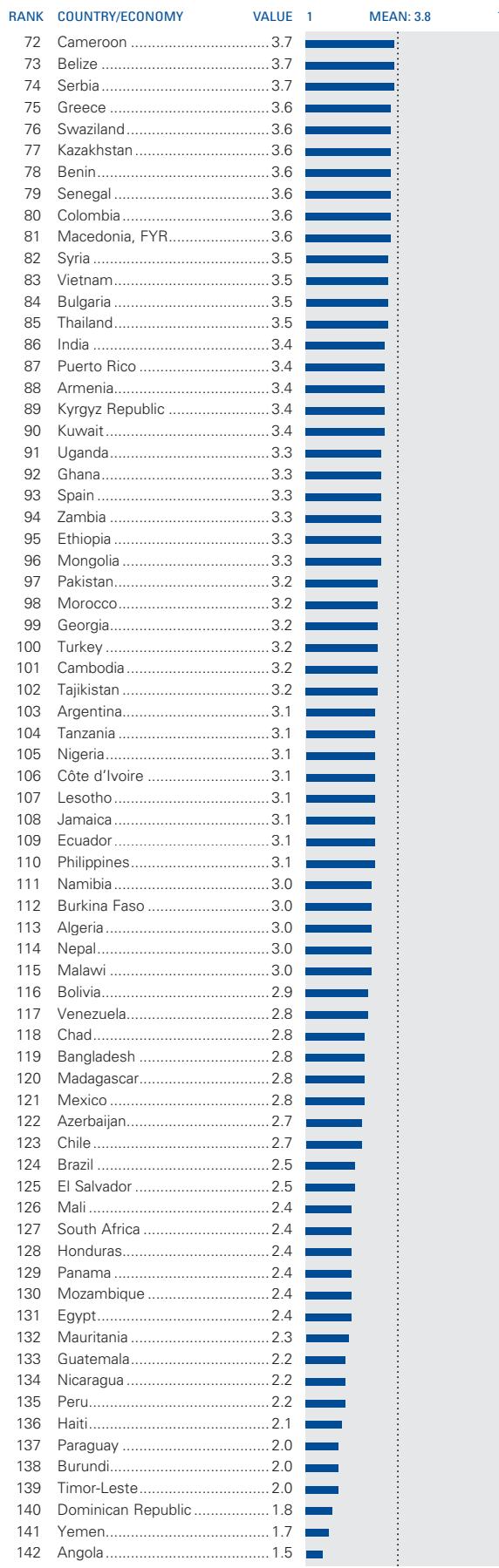
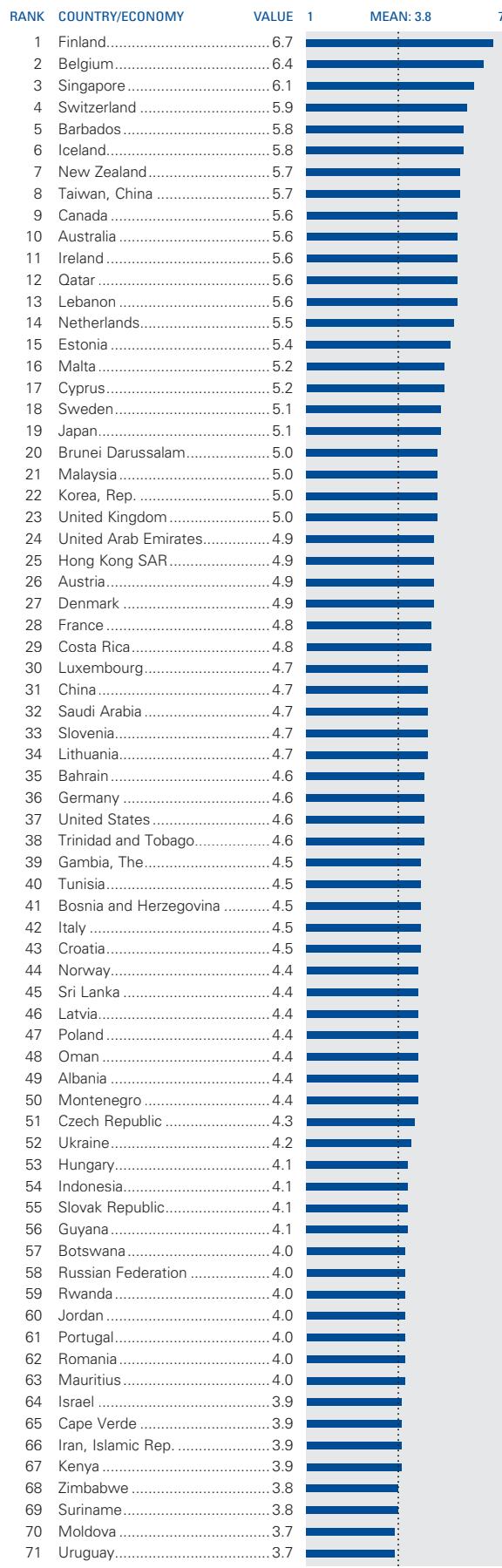
Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2009



SOURCE: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

4.09 Quality of primary education

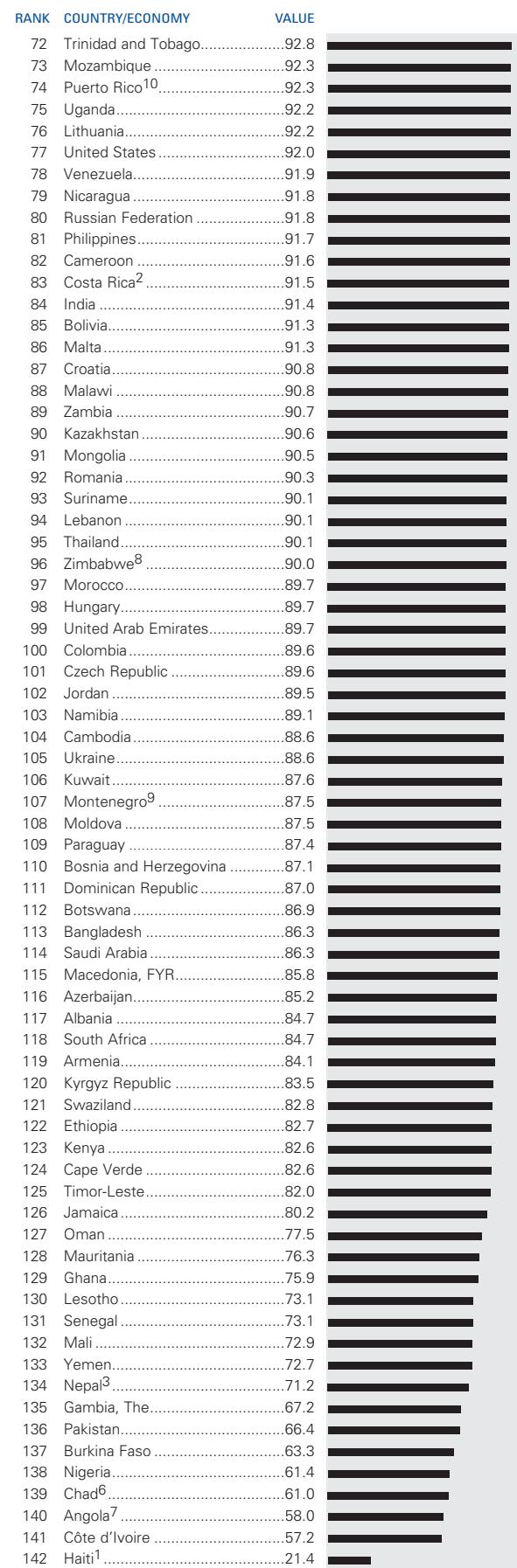
How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent – among the best in the world] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2008



SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; UN Millennium Development Indicators; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources

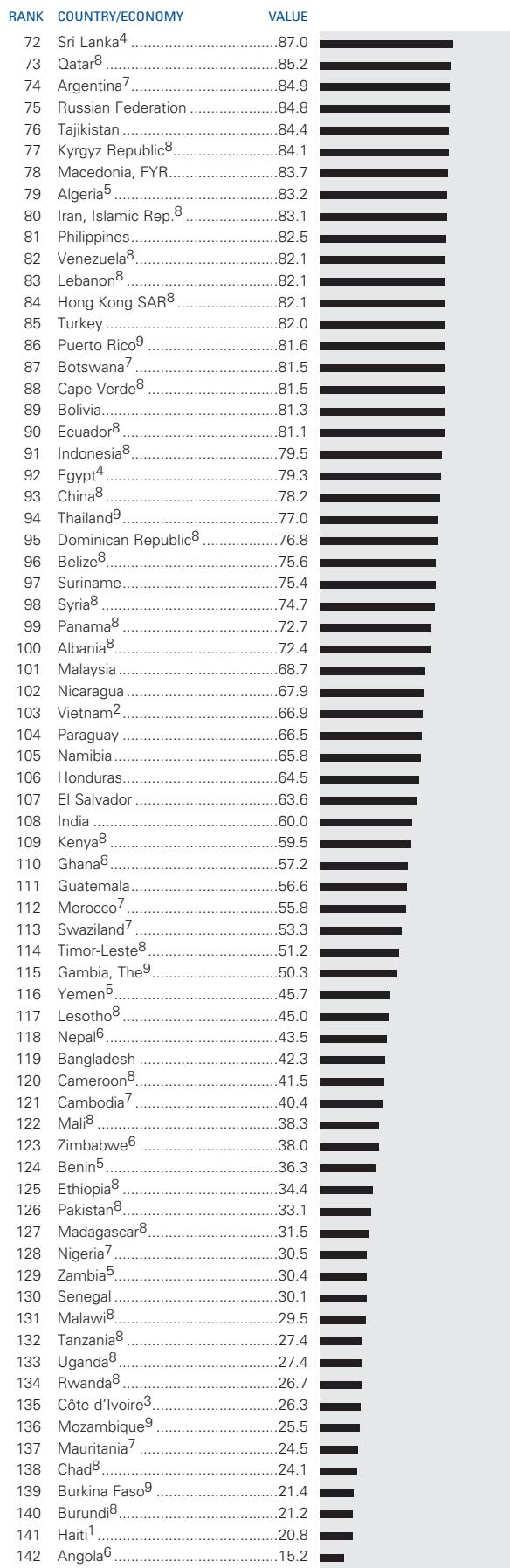
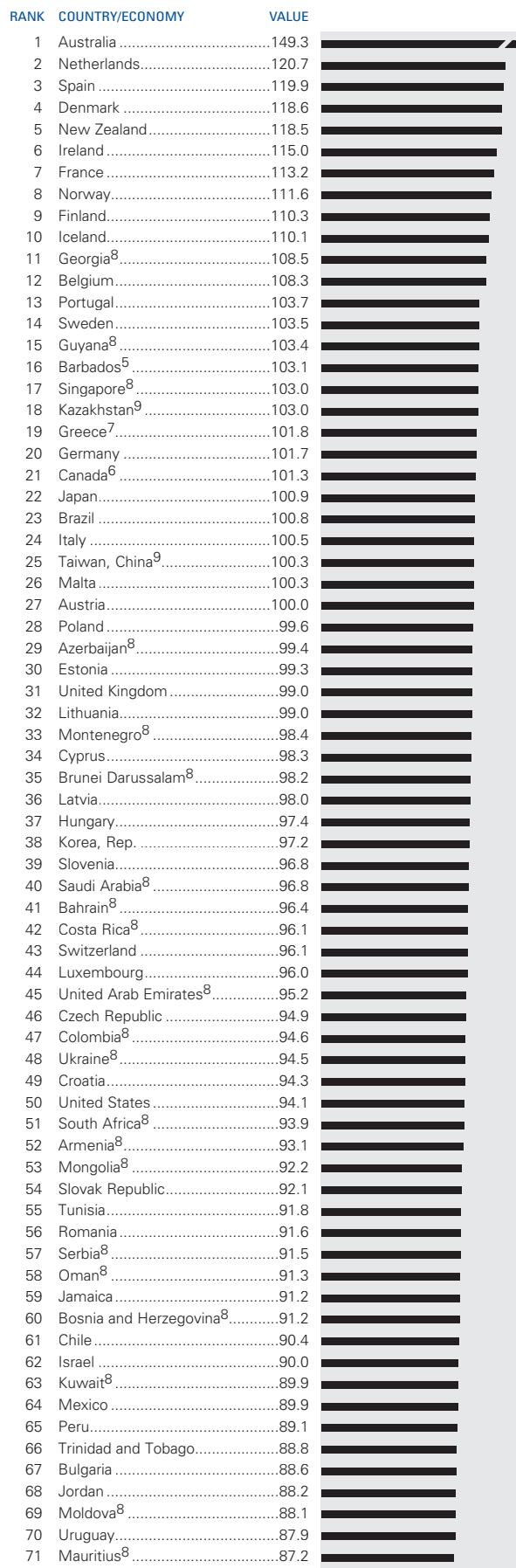
1 1991 2 1996 3 2000 4 2001 5 2002 6 2003 7 2005 8 2006 9 2009 10 2010

Section V

Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2008

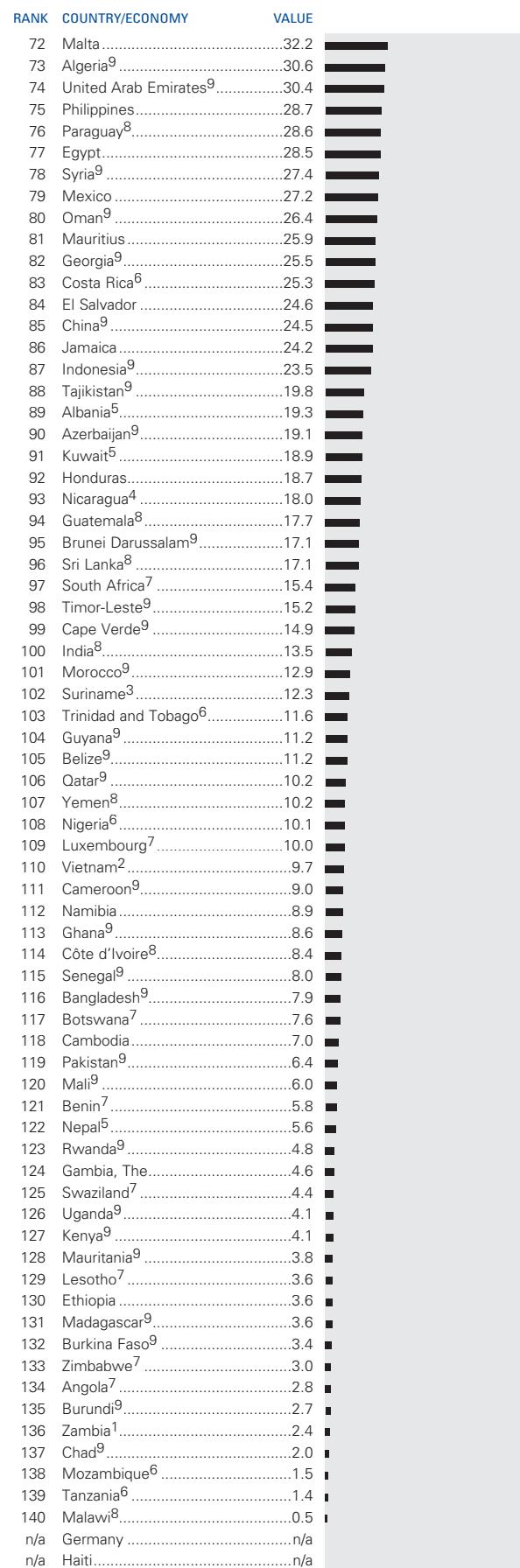
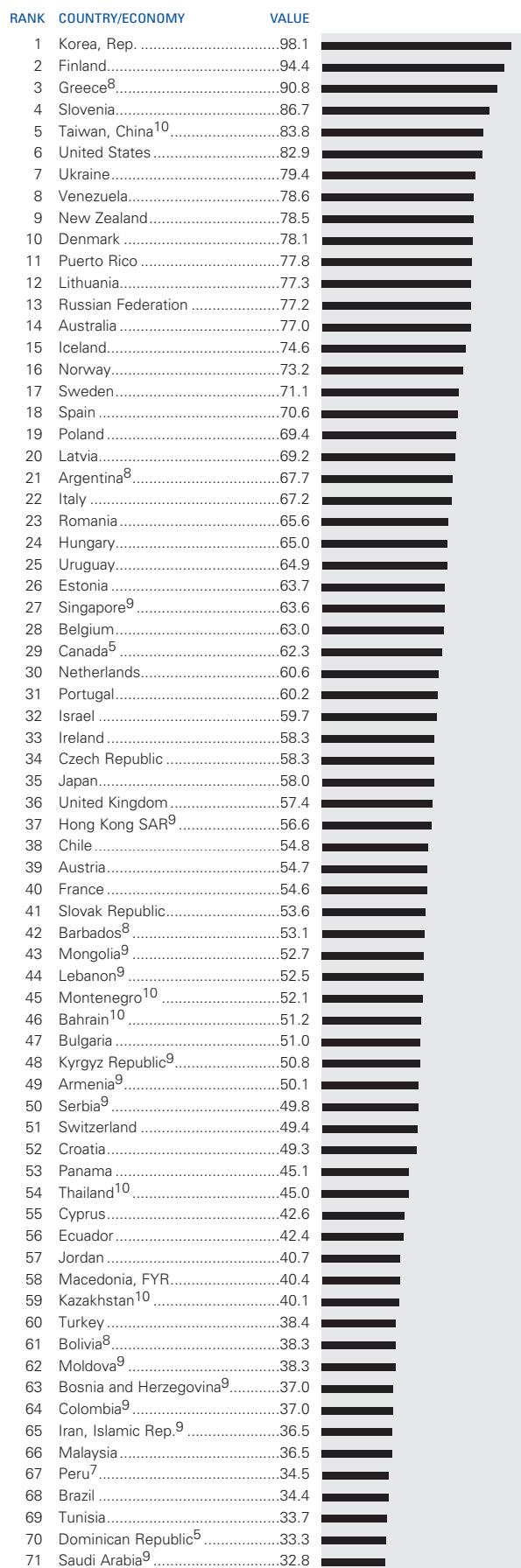


SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources and *The World Development Indicators 2009* (CD-Rom edition)

¹ 1991 ² 2001 ³ 2002 ⁴ 2004 ⁵ 2005 ⁶ 2006 ⁷ 2007 ⁸ 2009 ⁹ 2010

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2008

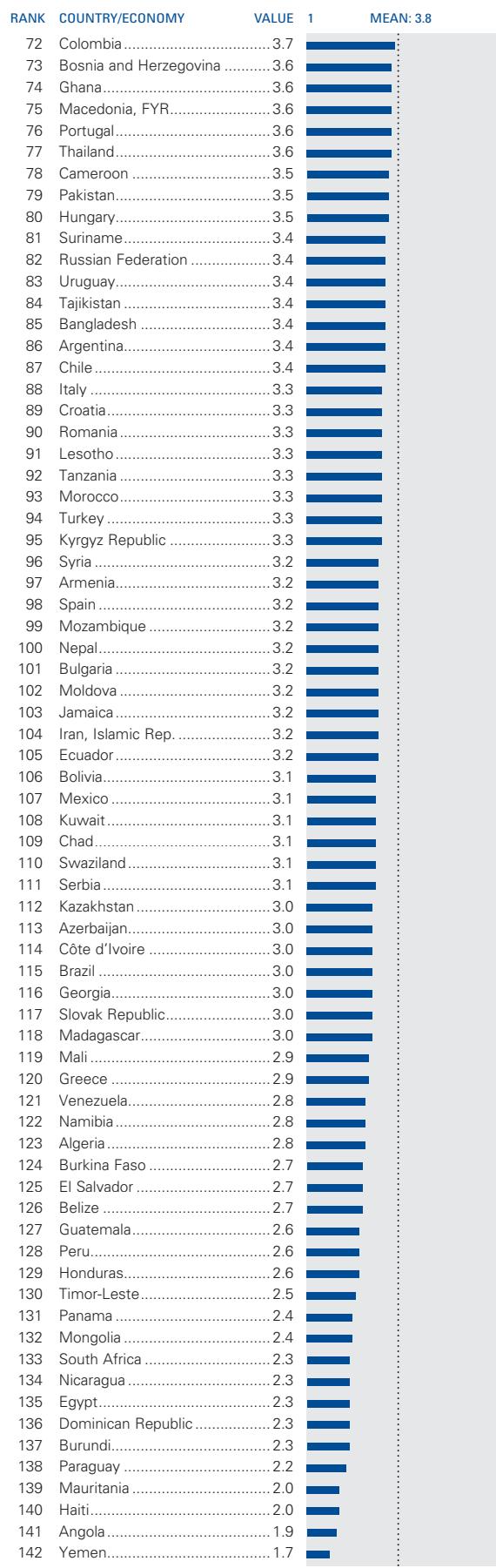


SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources and *The World Development Indicators 2009* (CD-Rom edition)

¹ 2000 ² 2001 ³ 2002 ⁴ 2003 ⁵ 2004 ⁶ 2005 ⁷ 2006 ⁸ 2007 ⁹ 2009 ¹⁰ 2010

5.03 Quality of the educational system

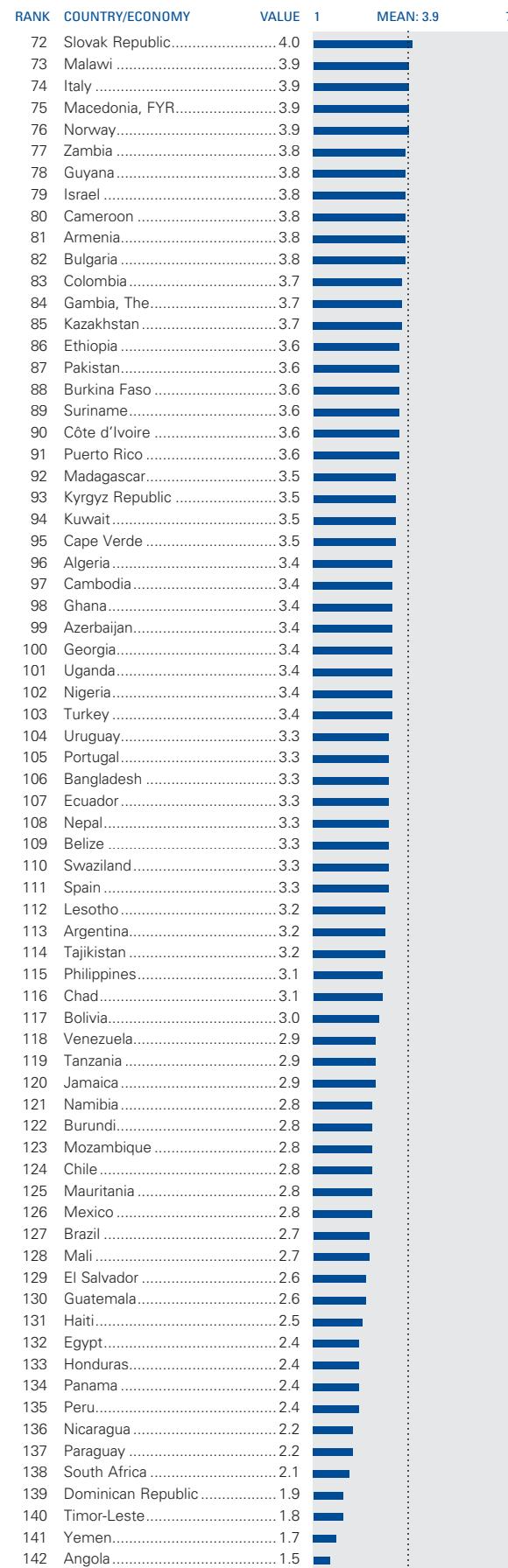
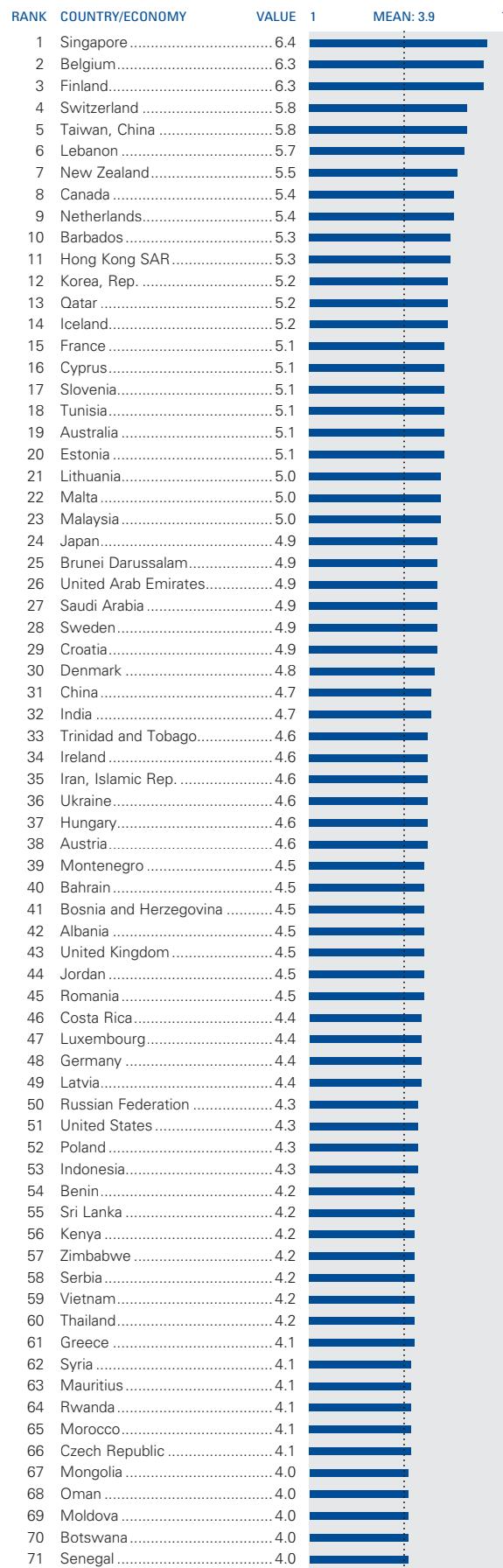
How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = very well] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.04 Quality of math and science education

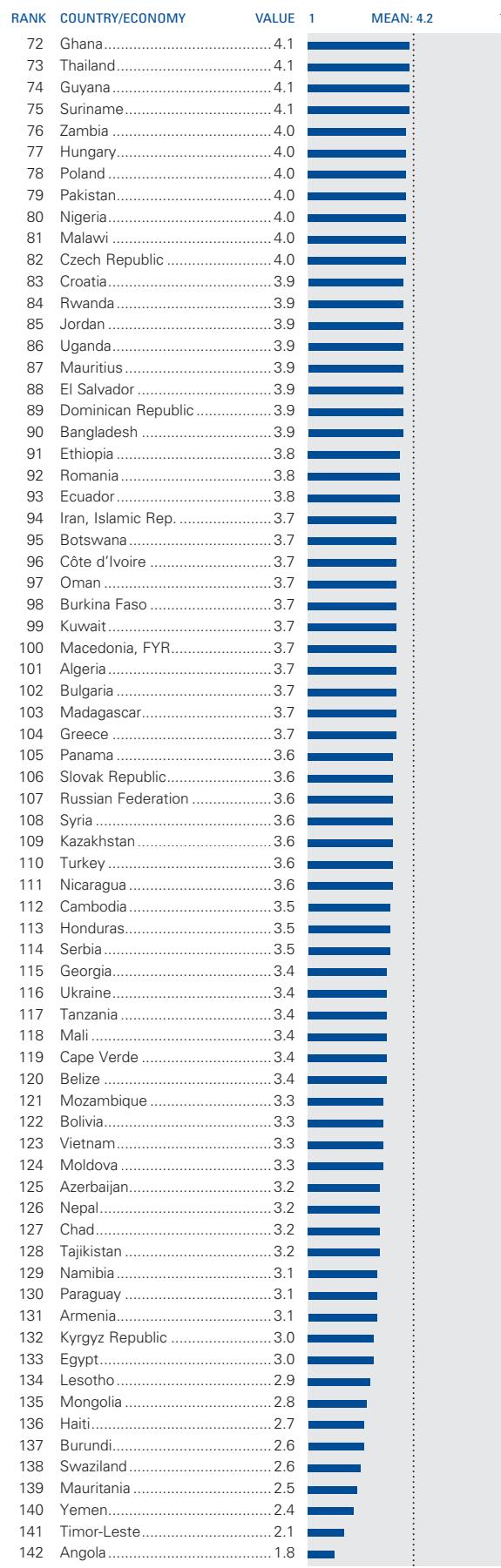
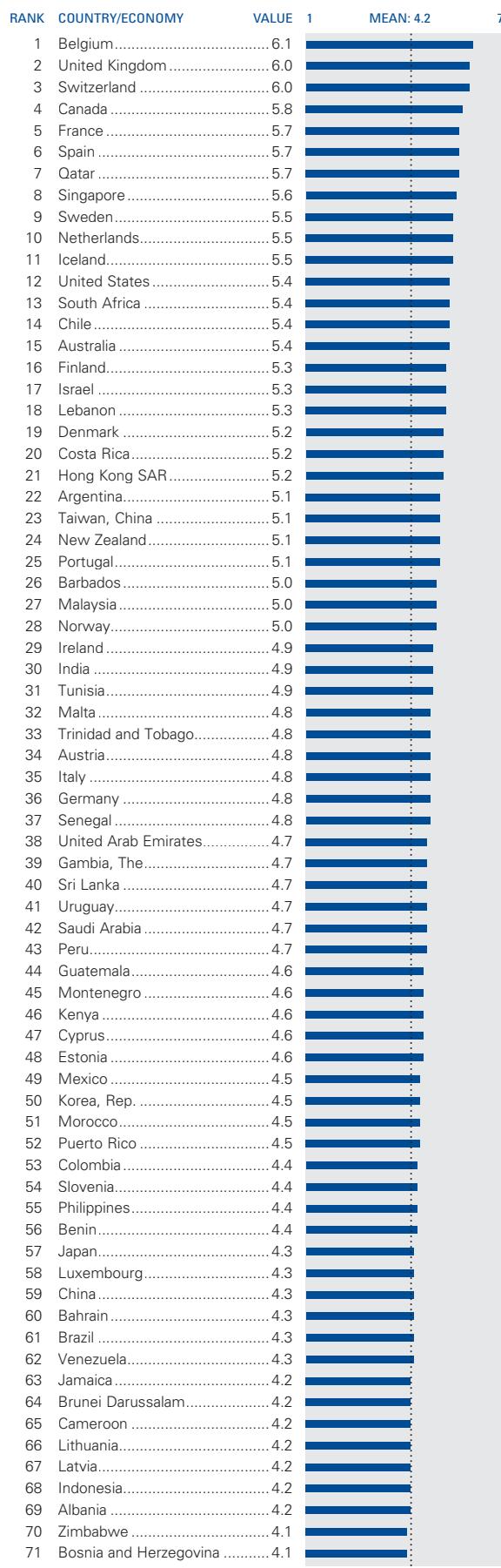
How would you assess the quality of math and science education in your country's schools? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent – among the best in the world] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.05 Quality of management schools

How would you assess the quality of management or business schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent – among the best in the world] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.06 Internet access in schools

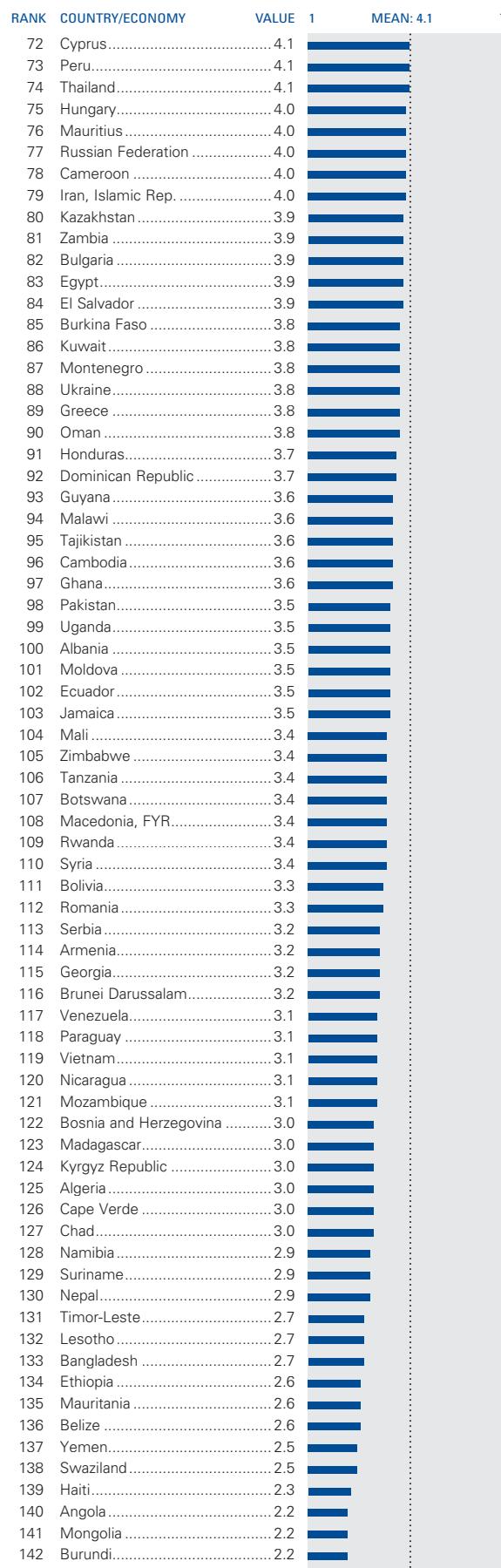
How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country? [1 = very limited; 7 = extensive] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

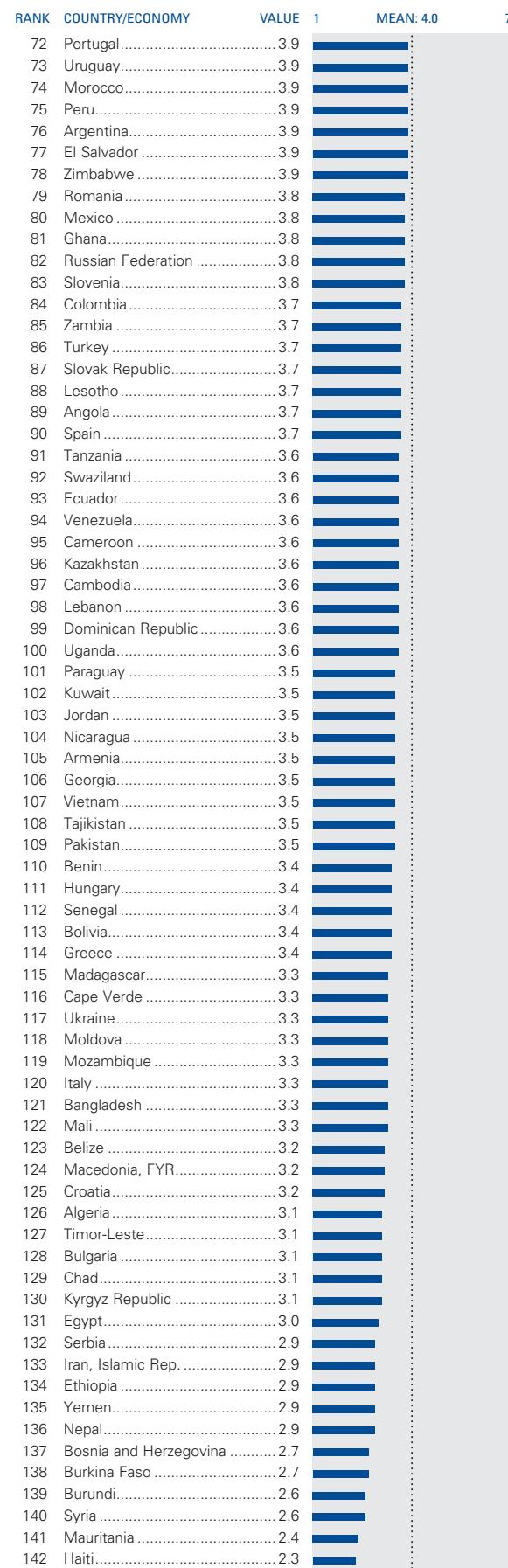
In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.08 Extent of staff training

To what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? [1 = hardly at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2010–11 weighted average



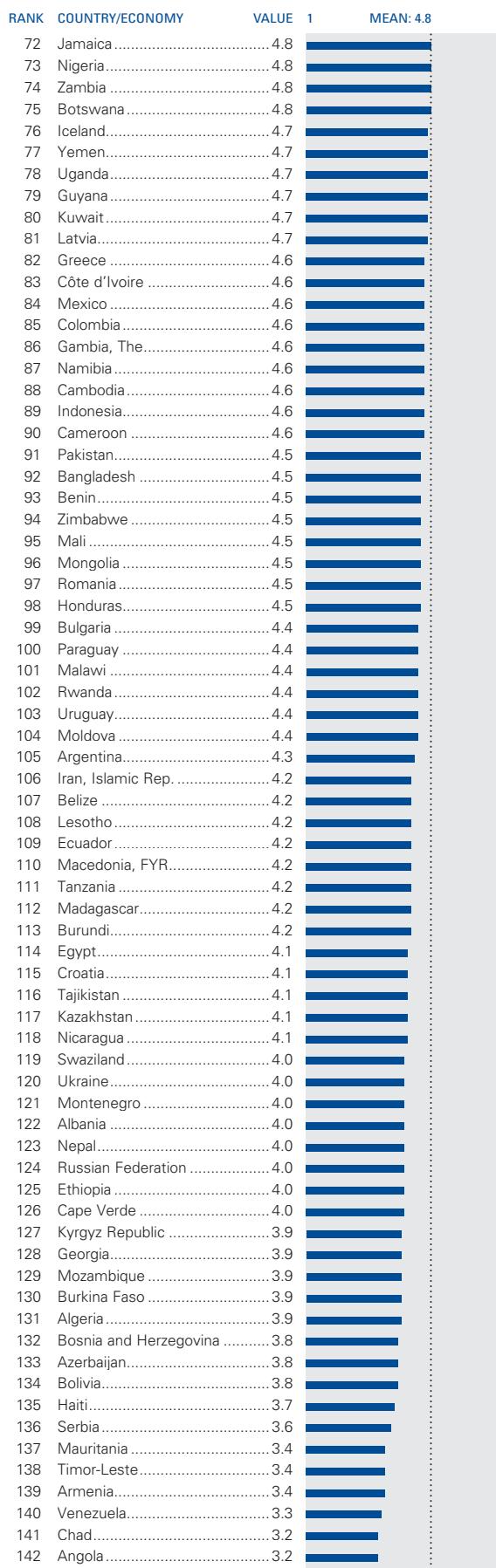
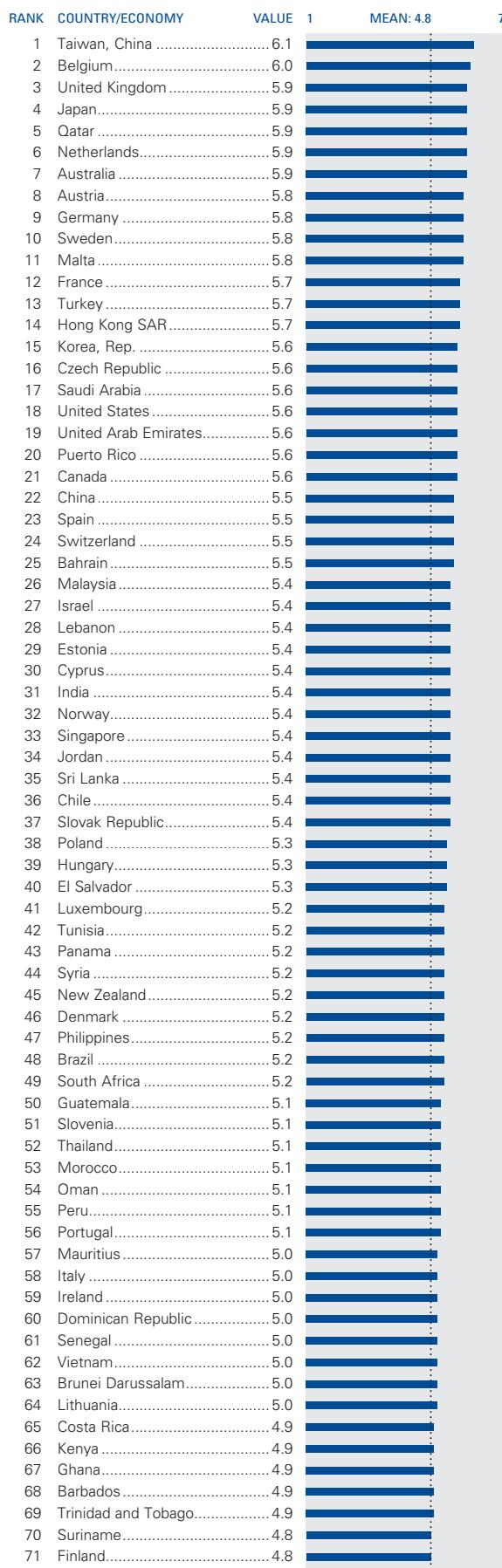
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section VI

Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

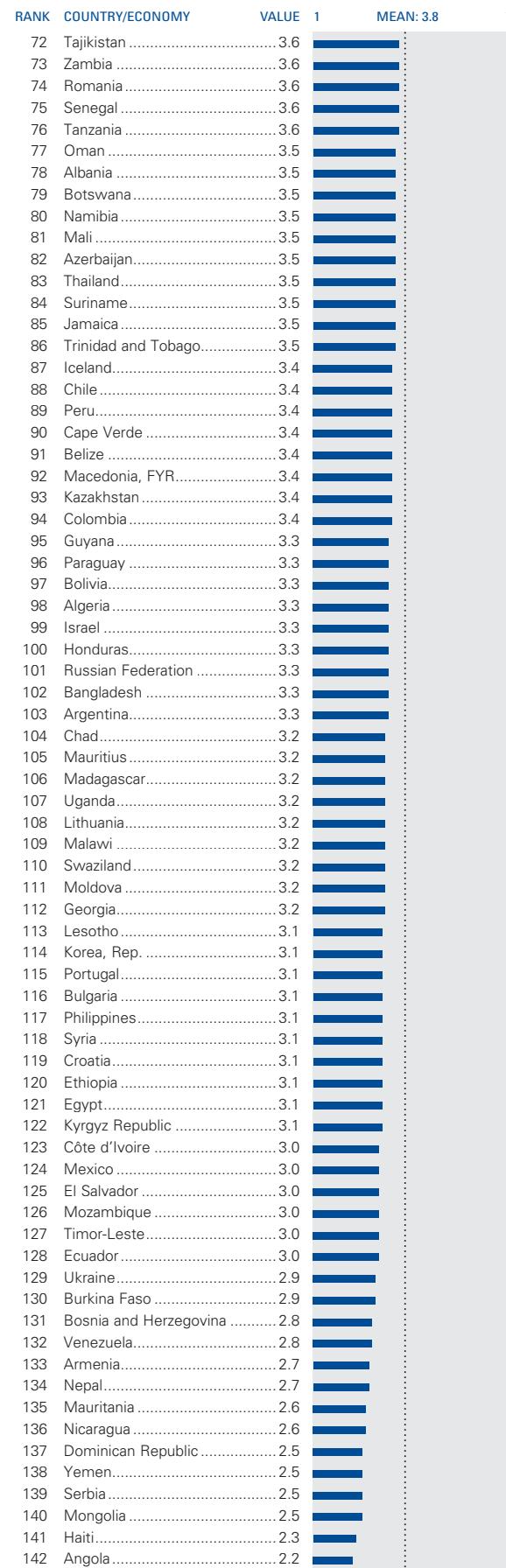
How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? [1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries] | 2010-11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.02 Extent of market dominance

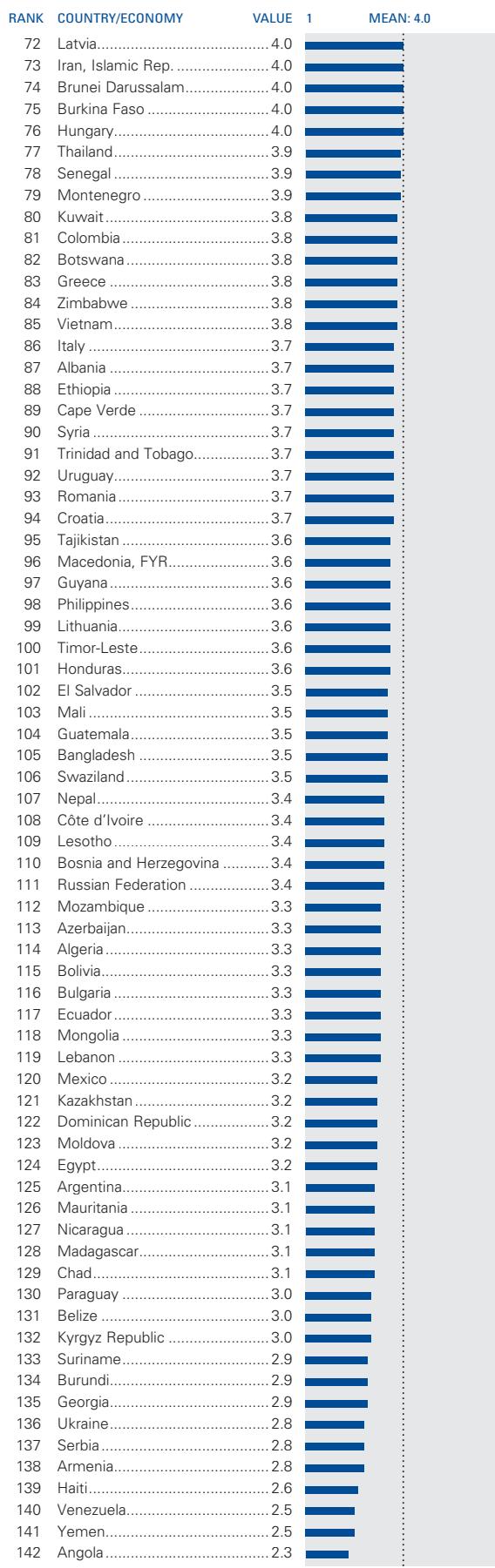
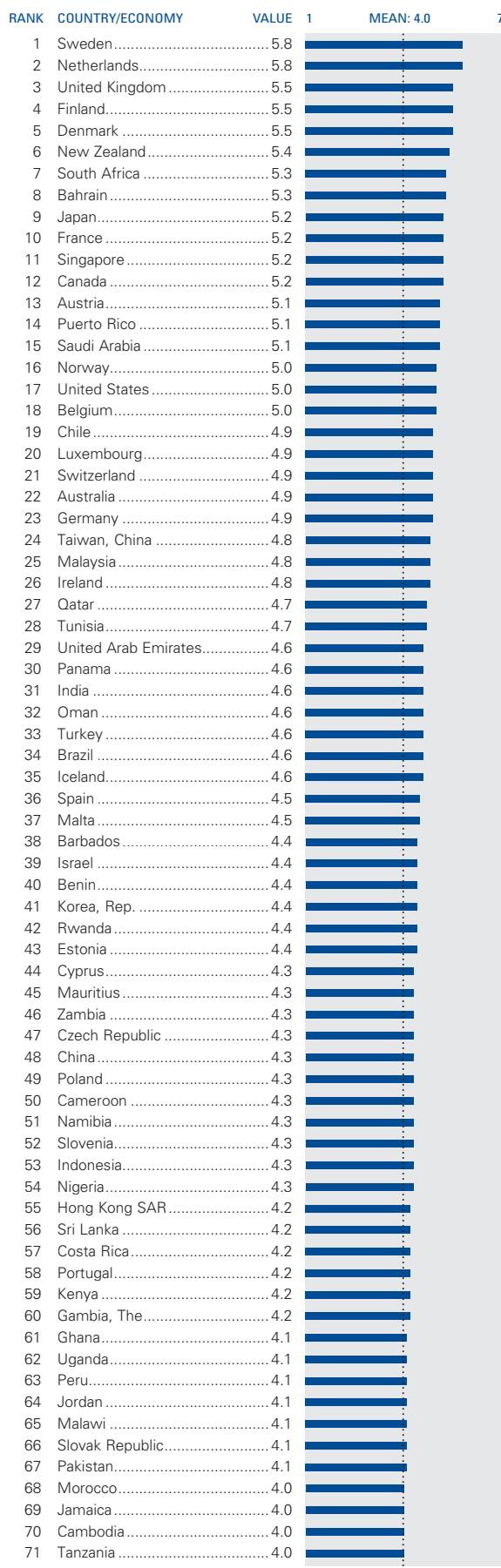
How would you characterize corporate activity in your country? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

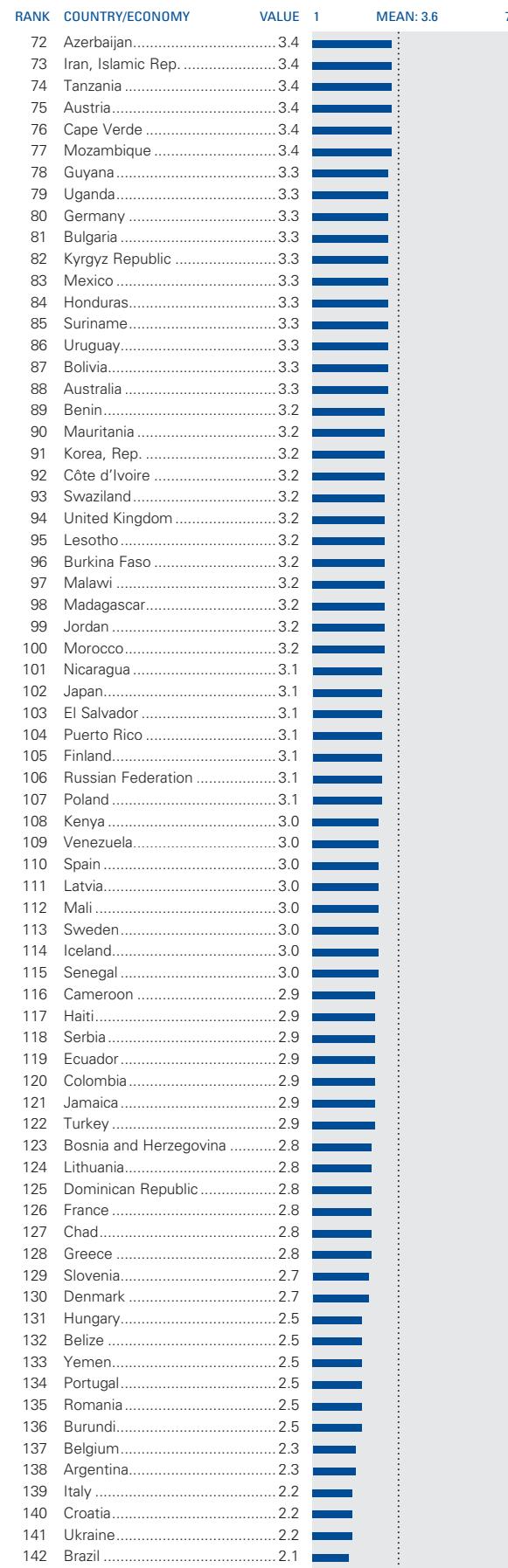
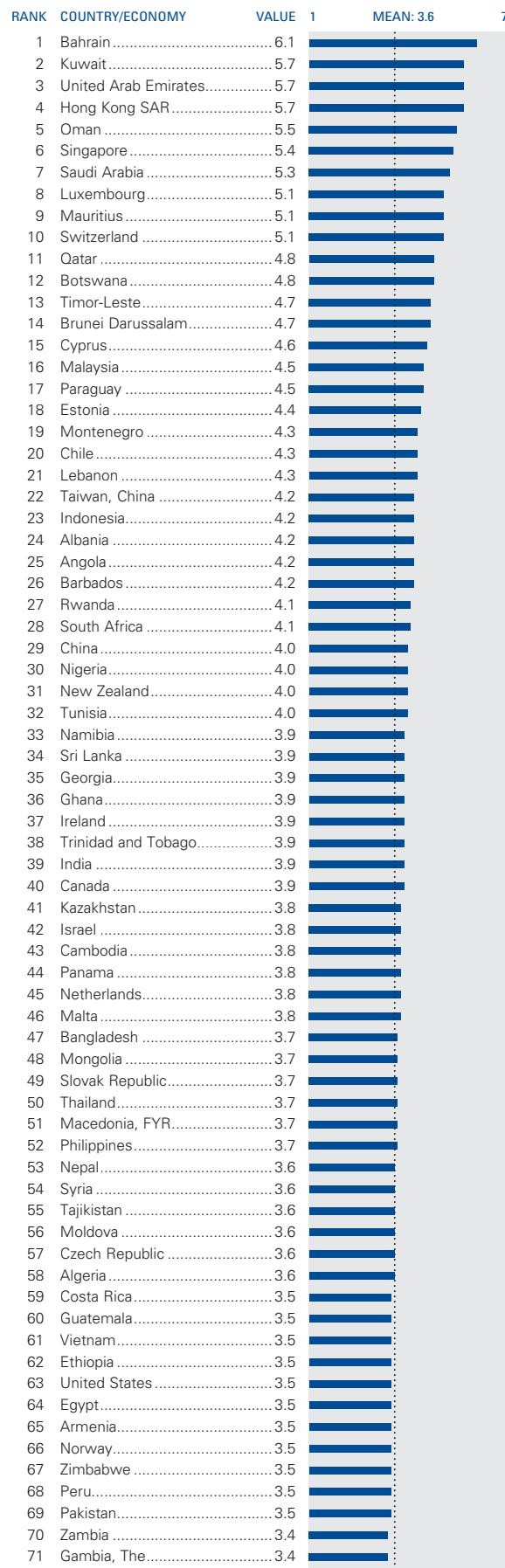
To what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition in your country? [1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition] | 2010-11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.04 Extent and effect of taxation

What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest? [1 = significantly limits incentives to work or invest; 7 = has no impact on incentives to work or invest] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.05 Total tax rate

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2010

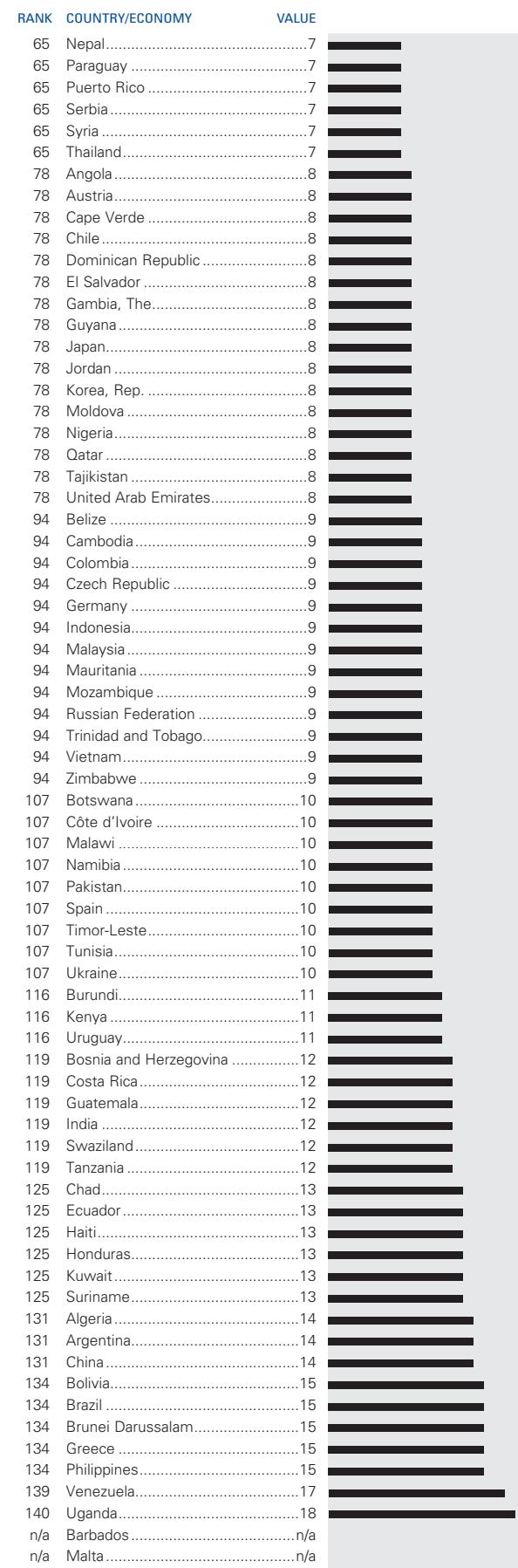
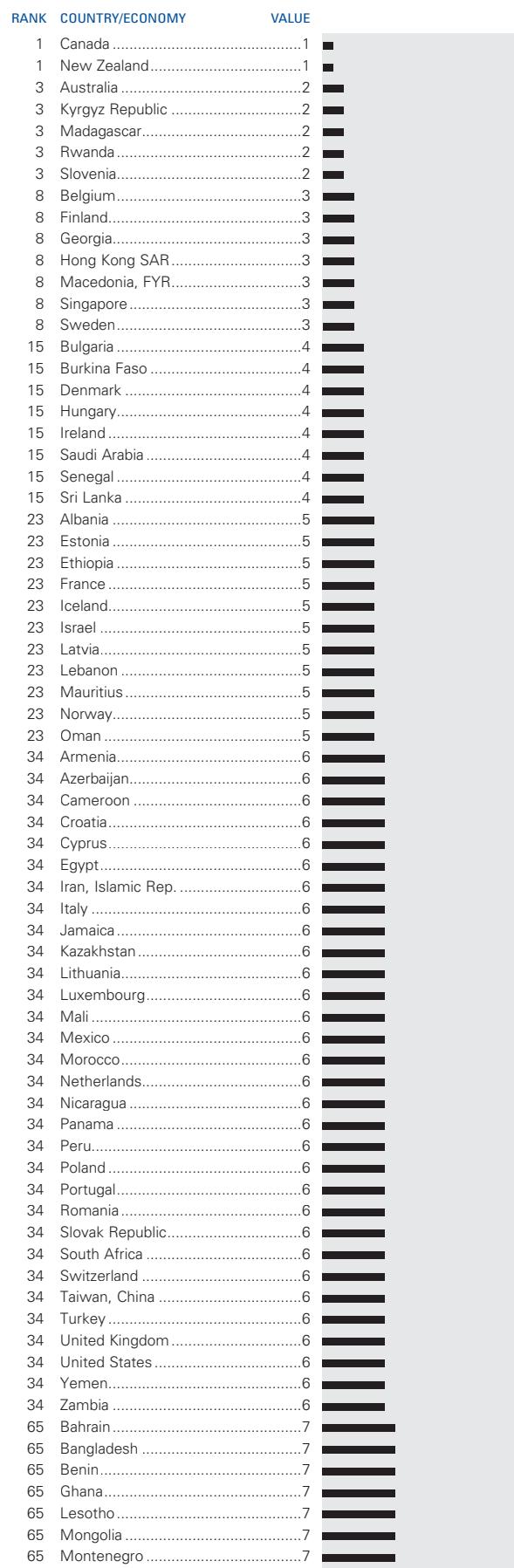
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Timor-Leste.....	.0.2
2	Namibia.....	.9.6
3	Macedonia, FYR.....	.10.6
4	Qatar.....	.11.3
5	United Arab Emirates.....	.14.1
6	Saudi Arabia.....	.14.5
7	Bahrain.....	.15.0
8	Georgia.....	.15.3
9	Kuwait.....	.15.5
10	Zambia.....	.16.1
11	Botswana.....	.19.5
12	Lesotho.....	.19.6
13	Luxembourg.....	.21.1
14	Oman.....	.21.6
15	Cambodia.....	.22.5
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	.23.0
16	Mongolia.....	.23.0
18	Cyprus.....	.23.2
19	Hong Kong SAR.....	.24.1
19	Mauritius.....	.24.1
21	Chile.....	.25.0
22	Malawi.....	.25.1
23	Singapore.....	.25.4
24	Ireland.....	.26.5
25	Montenegro.....	.26.6
26	Iceland.....	.26.8
27	Suriname.....	.27.9
28	Bulgaria.....	.29.0
29	Canada.....	.29.2
29	Denmark.....	.29.2
31	Kazakhstan.....	.29.6
32	Brunei Darussalam.....	.29.8
32	Korea, Rep.29.8
34	Switzerland.....	.30.1
35	Lebanon.....	.30.2
36	South Africa.....	.30.5
37	Moldova.....	.30.9
38	Ethiopia.....	.31.1
39	Jordan.....	.31.2
40	Rwanda.....	.31.3
41	Pakistan.....	.31.6
42	Israel.....	.31.7
43	Nigeria.....	.32.2
44	Croatia.....	.32.5
45	Ghana.....	.32.7
46	Trinidad and Tobago.....	.33.1
46	Vietnam.....	.33.1
48	Belize.....	.33.2
49	Malaysia.....	.33.7
50	Serbia.....	.34.0
51	Mozambique.....	.34.3
51	New Zealand.....	.34.3
53	Bangladesh.....	.35.0
53	El Salvador.....	.35.0
53	Paraguay.....	.35.0
56	Ecuador.....	.35.3
57	Slovenia.....	.35.4
58	Uganda.....	.35.7
59	Swaziland.....	.36.8
60	Cape Verde.....	.37.1
61	Indonesia.....	.37.3
61	United Kingdom.....	.37.3
63	Thailand.....	.37.4
64	Madagascar.....	.37.7
65	Nepal.....	.38.2
66	Latvia.....	.38.5
67	Lithuania.....	.38.7
68	Guyana.....	.38.9
69	Haiti.....	.40.1
70	Peru.....	.40.2
71	Zimbabwe.....	.40.3



SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2010



SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	New Zealand.....	1
2	Australia	2
3	Georgia.....	3
3	Macedonia, FYR.....	3
3	Rwanda.....	3
3	Singapore.....	3
7	Belgium.....	4
7	Hungary.....	4
9	Albania	5
9	Canada	5
9	Iceland.....	5
9	Saudi Arabia	5
13	Denmark	6
13	Hong Kong SAR.....	6
13	Italy	6
13	Mauritius.....	6
13	Portugal.....	6
13	Slovenia.....	6
13	Turkey.....	6
13	United States	6
21	Croatia.....	7
21	Egypt.....	7
21	Estonia	7
21	France	7
21	Madagascar.....	7
21	Norway.....	7
21	Puerto Rico	7
28	Azerbaijan.....	8
28	Cyprus.....	8
28	Iran, Islamic Rep.	8
28	Jamaica.....	8
28	Mali	8
28	Netherlands.....	8
28	Senegal	8
35	Bahrain.....	9
35	Ethiopia	9
35	Lebanon	9
35	Mexico	9
35	Panama	9
40	Kyrgyz Republic	10
40	Moldova	10
40	Montenegro	10
40	Romania	10
44	Cape Verde	11
44	Tunisia.....	11
46	Ghana	12
46	Morocco.....	12
46	Oman	12
46	Qatar	12
46	Yemen	12
51	Ireland	13
51	Jordan	13
51	Mongolia	13
51	Mozambique	13
51	Serbia	13
51	Syria	13
51	United Kingdom	13
58	Burkina Faso	14
58	Colombia	14
58	Finland	14
58	Honduras	14
58	Korea, Rep.	14
63	Armenia	15
63	Germany	15
63	Sweden	15
63	Taiwan, China	15
63	United Arab Emirates.....	15
68	Latvia	16
68	Slovak Republic.....	16
70	El Salvador	17
70	Malaysia	17

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Bulgaria	18
72	Zambia	18
74	Bangladesh	19
74	Cameroon	19
74	Dominican Republic	19
74	Greece	19
74	Kazakhstan	19
74	Luxembourg	19
74	Mauritania	19
81	Czech Republic	20
81	Switzerland	20
83	Pakistan	21
84	Chile	22
84	Lithuania	22
84	South Africa	22
87	Japan	23
88	Algeria	24
89	Uganda	25
90	Argentina	26
91	Gambia, The	27
91	Peru	27
91	Tajikistan	27
91	Ukraine	27
95	Austria	28
96	India	29
96	Tanzania	29
98	Guyana	30
98	Russian Federation	30
100	Benin	31
100	Nepal	31
100	Nigeria	31
103	Burundi	32
103	Poland	32
103	Thailand	32
106	Kenya	33
107	Israel	34
108	Kuwait	35
108	Paraguay	35
108	Sri Lanka	35
111	Guatemala	37
112	China	38
112	Philippines	38
114	Malawi	39
114	Nicaragua	39
116	Côte d'Ivoire	40
116	Lesotho	40
118	Trinidad and Tobago	43
119	Belize	44
119	Vietnam	44
121	Indonesia	47
121	Spain	47
123	Bolivia	50
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	55
125	Ecuador	56
125	Swaziland	56
127	Costa Rica	60
128	Botswana	61
129	Uruguay	65
130	Namibia	66
131	Angola	68
132	Chad	75
133	Timor-Leste	83
134	Cambodia	85
135	Zimbabwe	90
136	Brunei Darussalam	105
136	Haiti	105
138	Brazil	120
139	Venezuela	141
140	Suriname	694
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

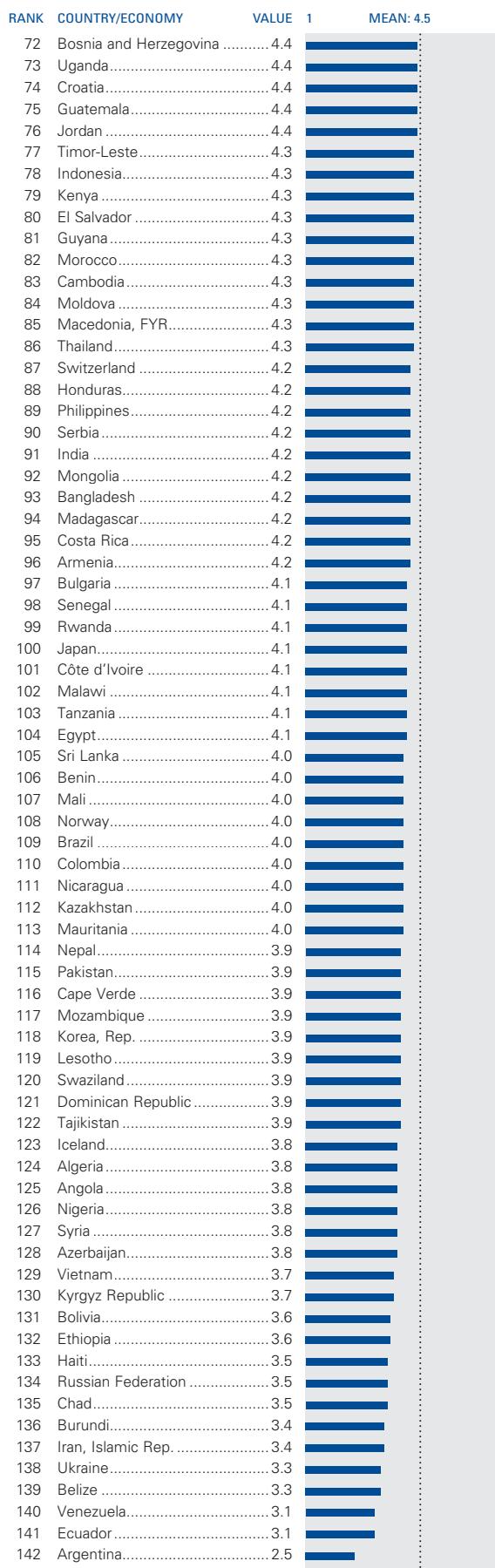
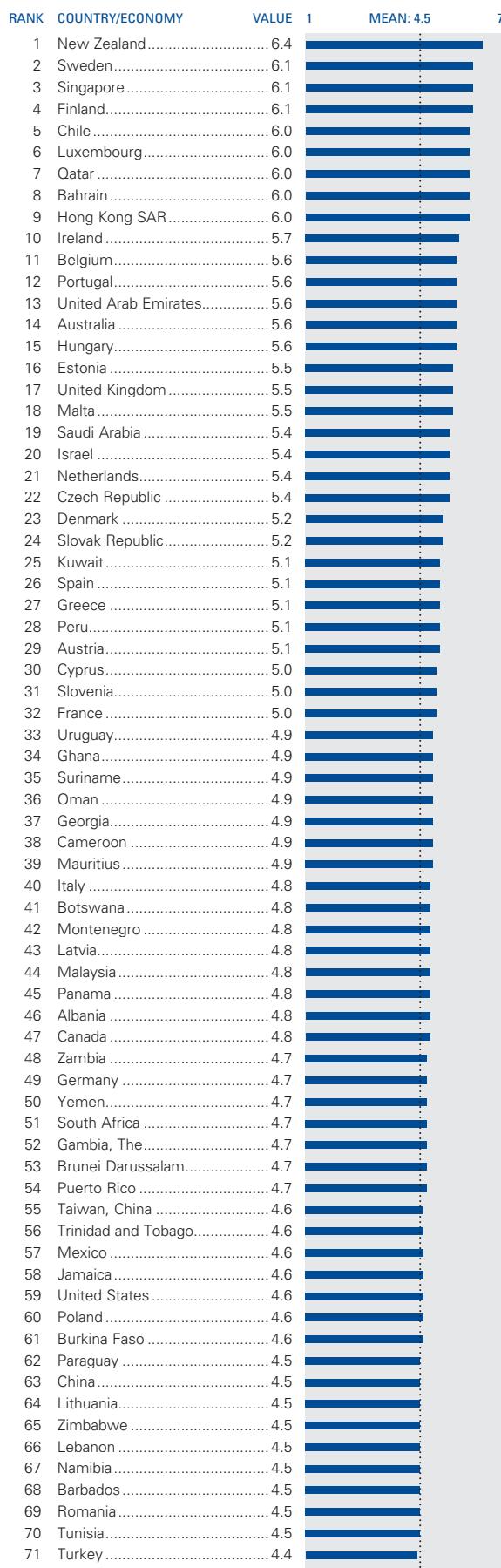
How would you assess the agricultural policy in your country? [1 = excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

In your country, to what extent do tariff and non-tariff barriers limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.10 Trade tariffs

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
2	Singapore	0.0
3	Georgia	0.7
4	Austria	0.8
4	Belgium	0.8
4	Bulgaria	0.8
4	Cyprus	0.8
4	Czech Republic	0.8
4	Denmark	0.8
4	Estonia	0.8
4	Finland	0.8
4	France	0.8
4	Germany	0.8
4	Greece	0.8
4	Hungary	0.8
4	Ireland	0.8
4	Italy	0.8
4	Latvia	0.8
4	Lithuania	0.8
4	Luxembourg	0.8
4	Malta	0.8
4	Netherlands	0.8
4	Poland	0.8
4	Portugal	0.8
4	Romania	0.8
4	Slovak Republic	0.8
4	Slovenia	0.8
4	Spain	0.8
4	Sweden	0.8
4	United Kingdom	0.8
31	Mauritius	1.2
32	United States	1.5
33	New Zealand ³	1.6
34	Armenia ³	2.3
35	Moldova	2.7
36	Japan ³	2.9
37	Ukraine	2.9
38	Croatia	3.0
39	Canada	3.0
40	Peru	3.1
41	Haiti ⁴	3.3
42	Iceland	3.4
43	Albania ³	3.4
44	Costa Rica ⁴	3.7
45	Australia ⁴	3.8
46	Nicaragua	3.9
47	Philippines ²	4.0
48	Switzerland	4.1
49	Montenegro	4.3
50	El Salvador ⁴	4.3
51	Guatemala	4.3
52	Norway	4.3
53	Honduras ³	4.4
54	Kuwait ⁴	4.4
55	Saudi Arabia ⁴	4.4
56	United Arab Emirates ⁴	4.5
57	Bahrain ⁴	4.5
58	Oman ⁴	4.5
59	Israel ³	4.5
60	Mongolia ³	4.6
61	Qatar ⁴	4.6
62	Chile ³	4.7
63	Indonesia	4.8
64	Tajikistan	5.0
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.2
66	Macedonia, FYR	5.3
67	Turkey	5.4
68	Serbia	5.5
69	Taiwan, China	5.6
70	Brunei Darussalam ²	5.8
71	Yemen ⁴	5.8

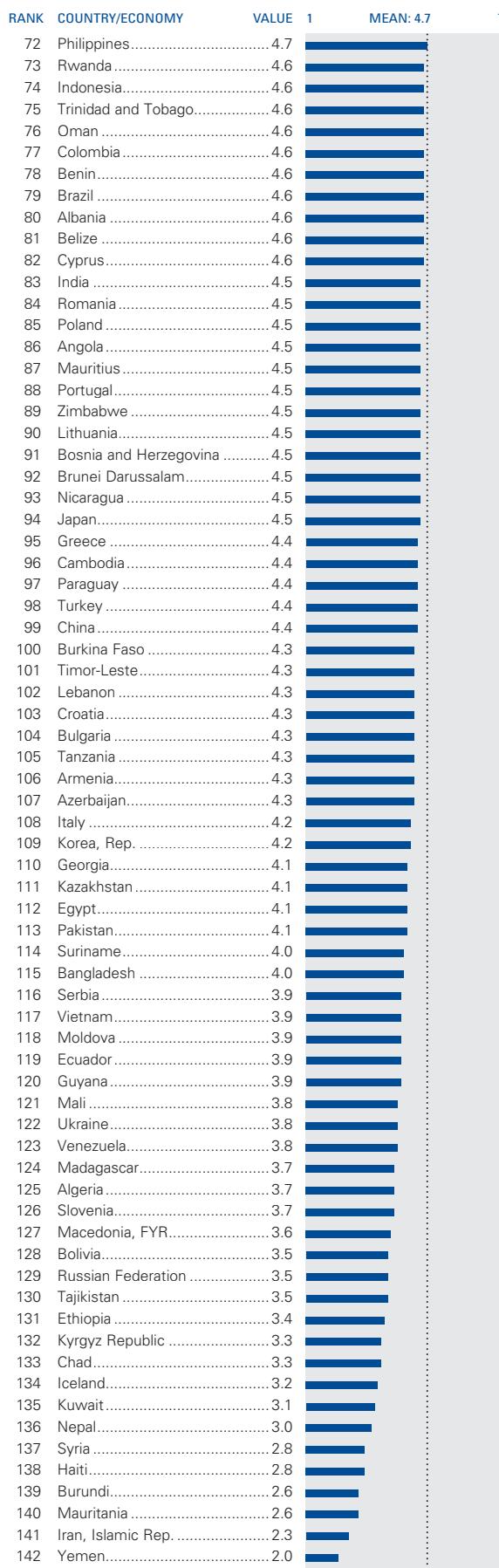
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	South Africa	5.9
73	Swaziland	6.1
74	Botswana	6.1
75	Lesotho	6.1
76	Namibia	6.1
77	Thailand ¹	6.4
78	Malaysia ²	6.4
79	Jamaica	6.7
80	Lebanon ²	6.7
81	Panama ³	6.8
82	Paraguay	6.9
83	Azerbaijan ⁴	7.2
84	Korea, Rep. ²	7.2
85	Dominican Republic ³	7.3
86	Vietnam	7.4
87	Mozambique	7.4
88	Ecuador	7.7
89	Uruguay	7.9
90	Madagascar	8.0
91	Mexico ⁴	8.1
92	Rwanda	8.6
93	Angola ⁴	8.6
94	Burundi	8.7
95	Bolivia	8.7
96	Kenya	8.8
97	Uganda	8.8
98	Tanzania	9.4
99	Guyana	9.4
100	Suriname ²	9.5
101	Malawi	9.5
102	Kazakhstan	9.8
103	Jordan ²	10.0
104	Ghana ⁴	10.6
105	Argentina	10.7
106	Trinidad and Tobago ³	10.8
107	Kyrgyz Republic	10.8
108	Cape Verde	10.9
109	Russian Federation	11.0
110	Zambia ⁴	11.0
111	Belize	11.0
112	Benin	11.1
113	Mali	11.1
114	Burkina Faso	11.1
115	Senegal	11.1
116	Côte d'Ivoire	11.1
117	Nigeria ⁴	11.1
118	Colombia	11.2
119	Mauritania ²	11.3
120	Brazil	11.5
121	Venezuela	12.1
122	Syria ⁴	12.4
123	Ethiopia	12.4
124	Cambodia ²	12.5
125	Sri Lanka	12.8
126	China	13.0
127	Bangladesh ²	13.1
128	India ⁴	13.2
129	Cameroon ⁴	13.5
130	Chad ⁴	13.6
131	Algeria ⁴	13.8
132	Egypt ⁴	14.7
133	Tunisia ³	15.9
134	Nepal	16.2
135	Morocco ⁴	16.3
136	Pakistan ³	16.8
137	Barbados ²	17.3
138	Gambia, The ⁴	17.3
139	Zimbabwe ²	20.5
140	Iran, Islamic Rep. ³	23.3
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a

SOURCE: International Trade Centre

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2008 ⁴ 2009

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

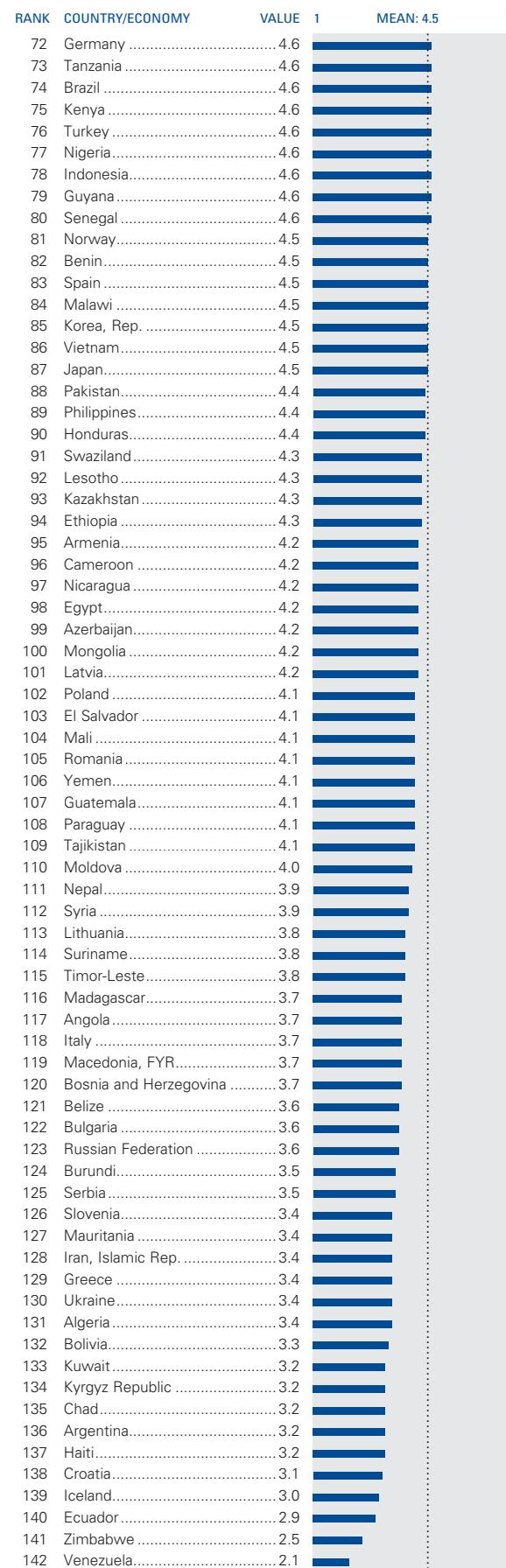
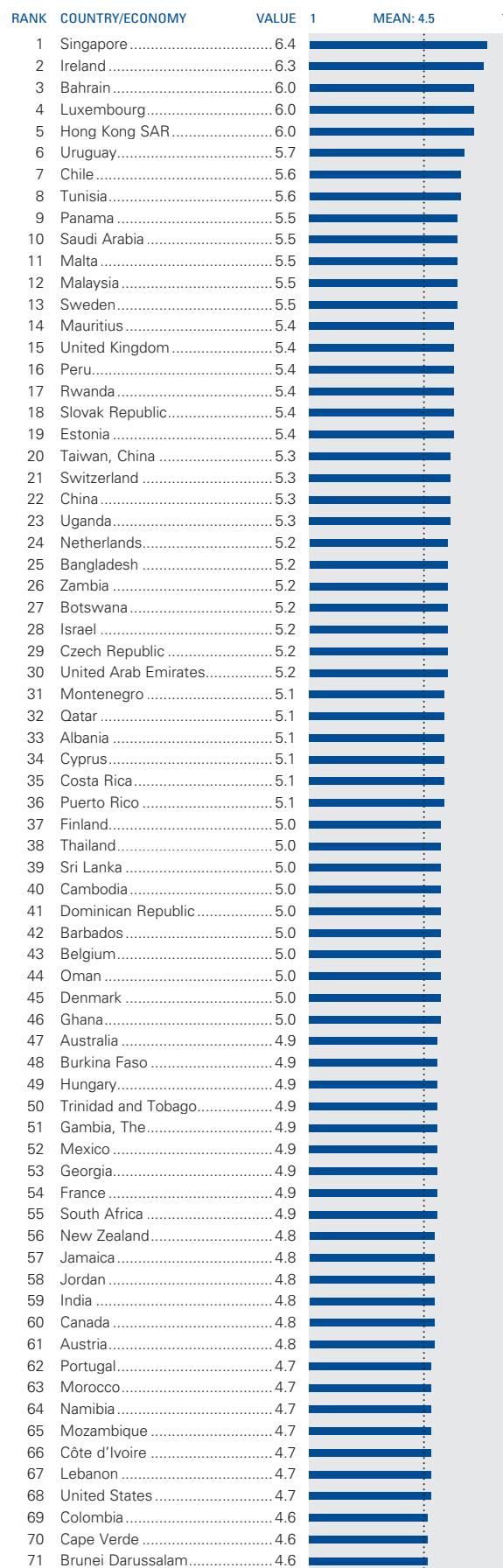
How prevalent is foreign ownership of companies in your country? [1 = very rare; 7 = highly prevalent] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

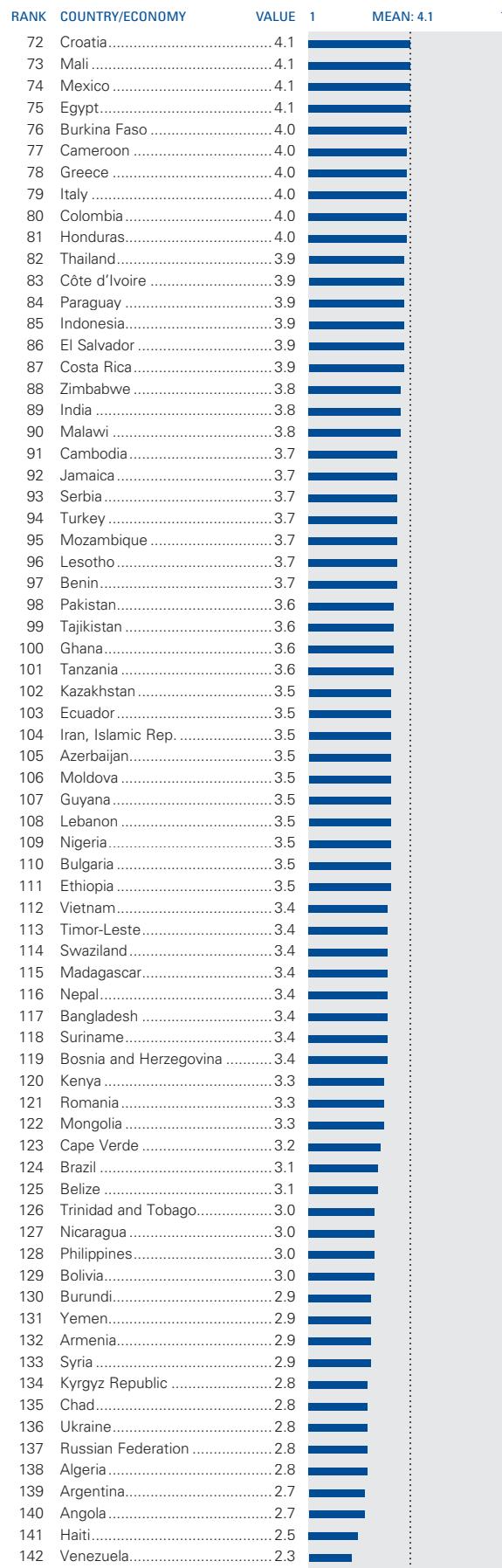
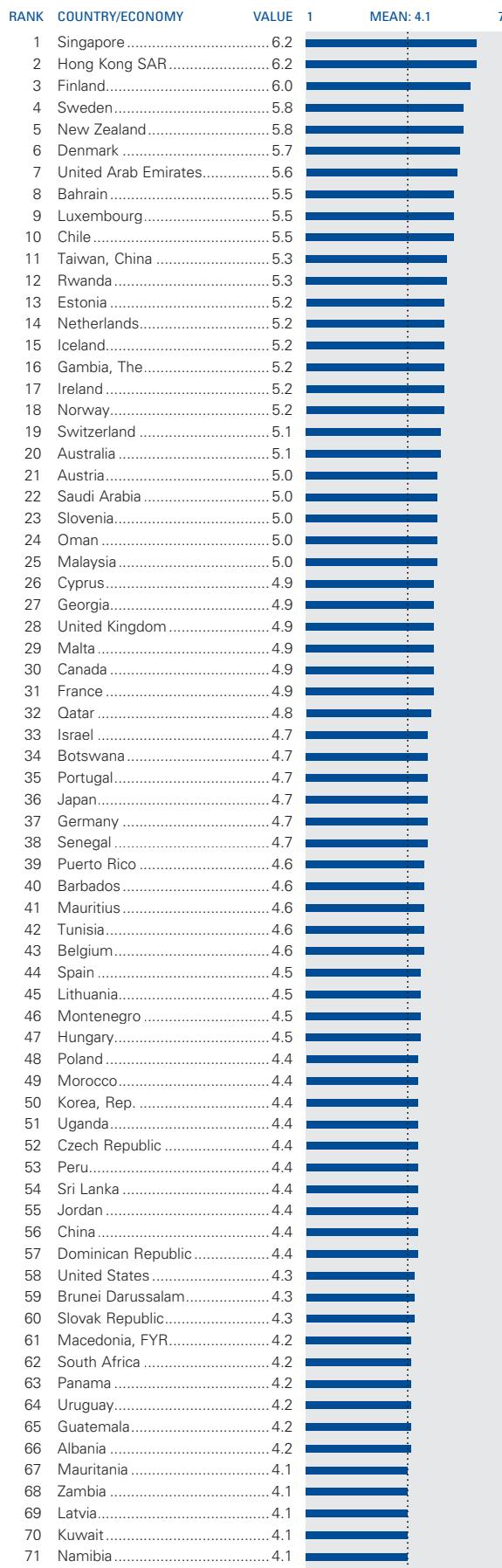
To what extent do rules governing foreign direct investment (FDI) encourage or discourage it? [1 = strongly discourage FDI; 7 = strongly encourage FDI] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

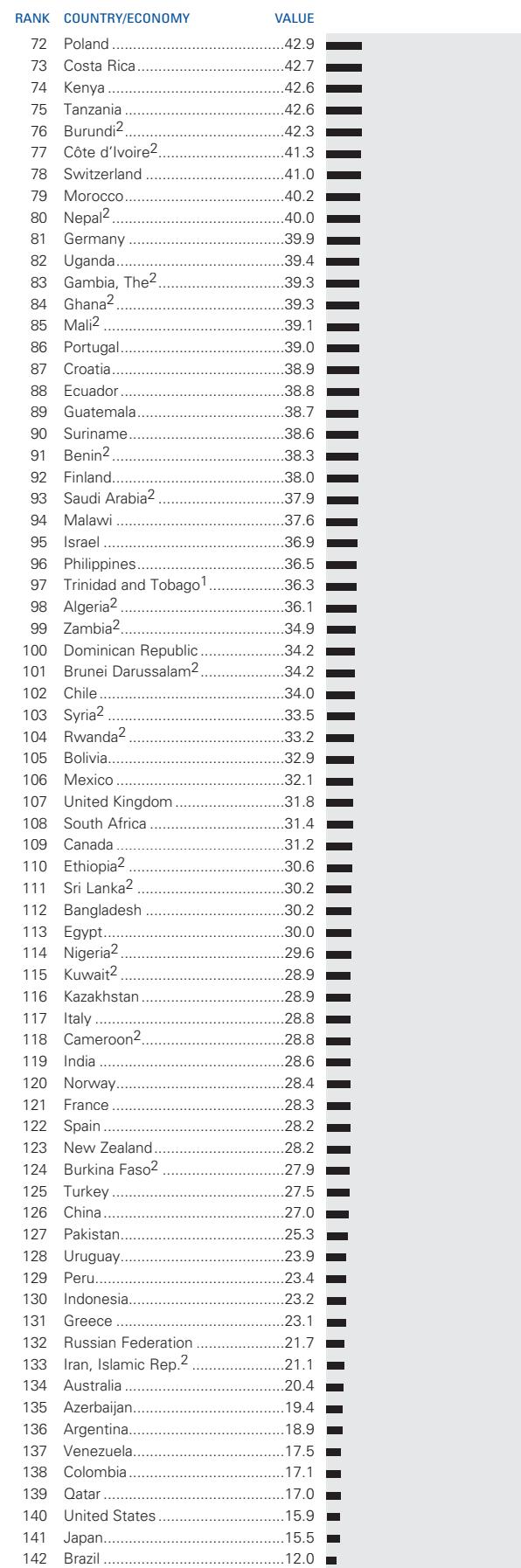
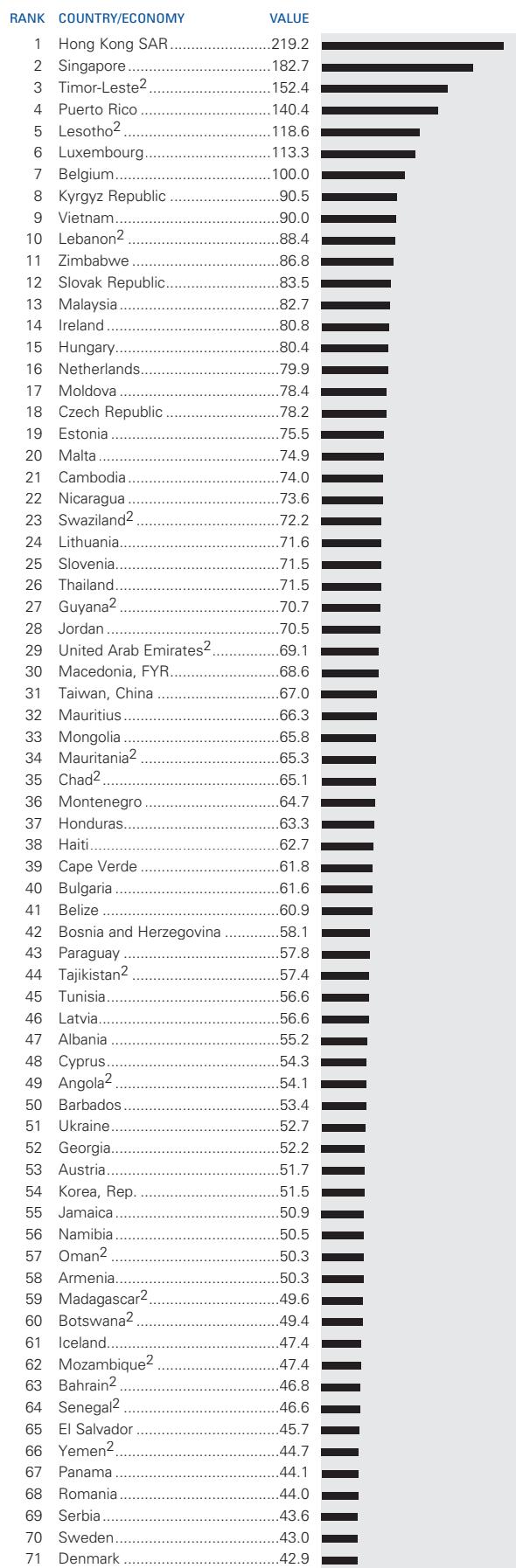
How would you rate the level of efficiency of customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise) in your country? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2010

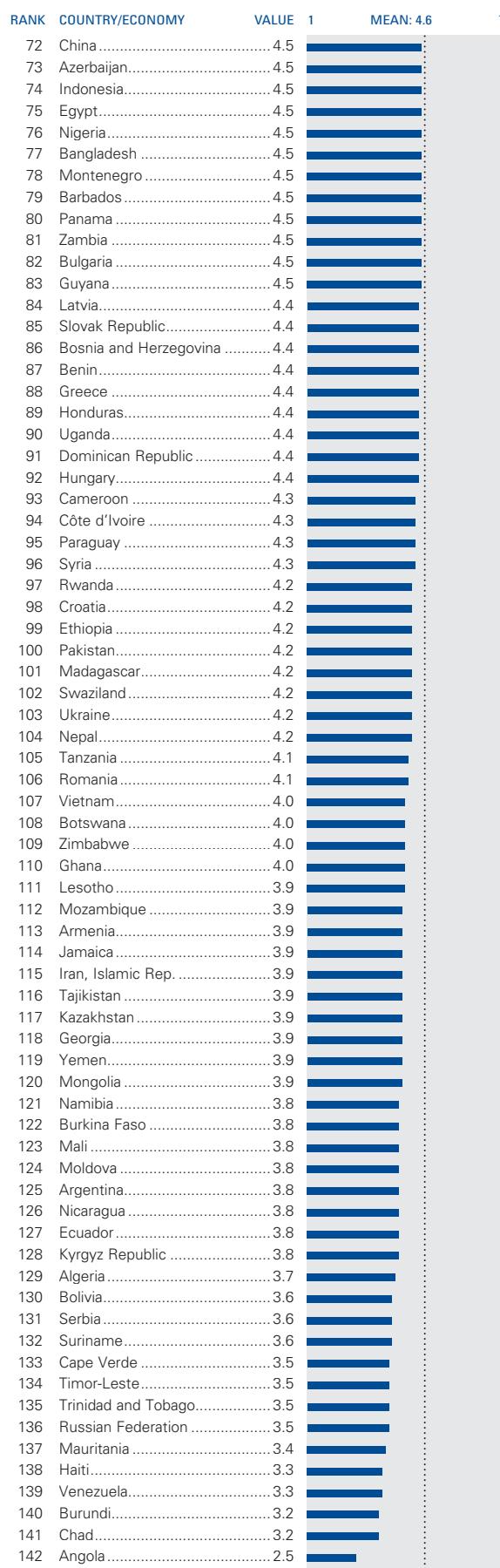
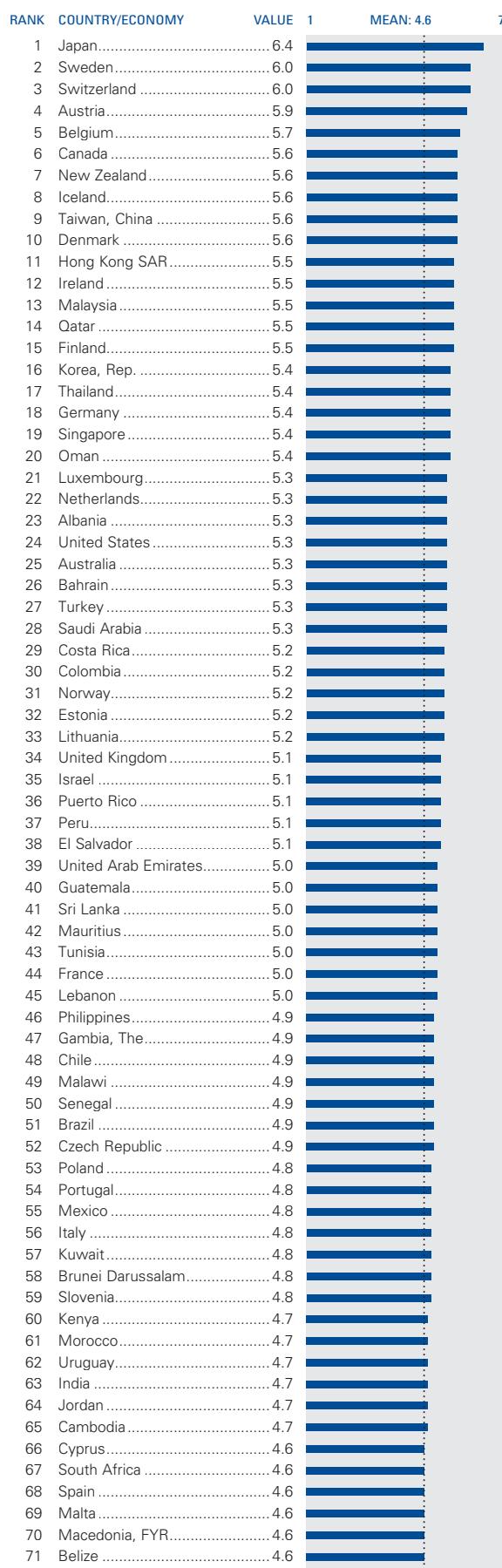


SOURCE: World Trade Organization, Statistics Database: Time Series on International Trade (accessed July 4, 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, CountryData Database (accessed July 4, 2011)

¹ 2008 ² 2009

6.15 Degree of customer orientation

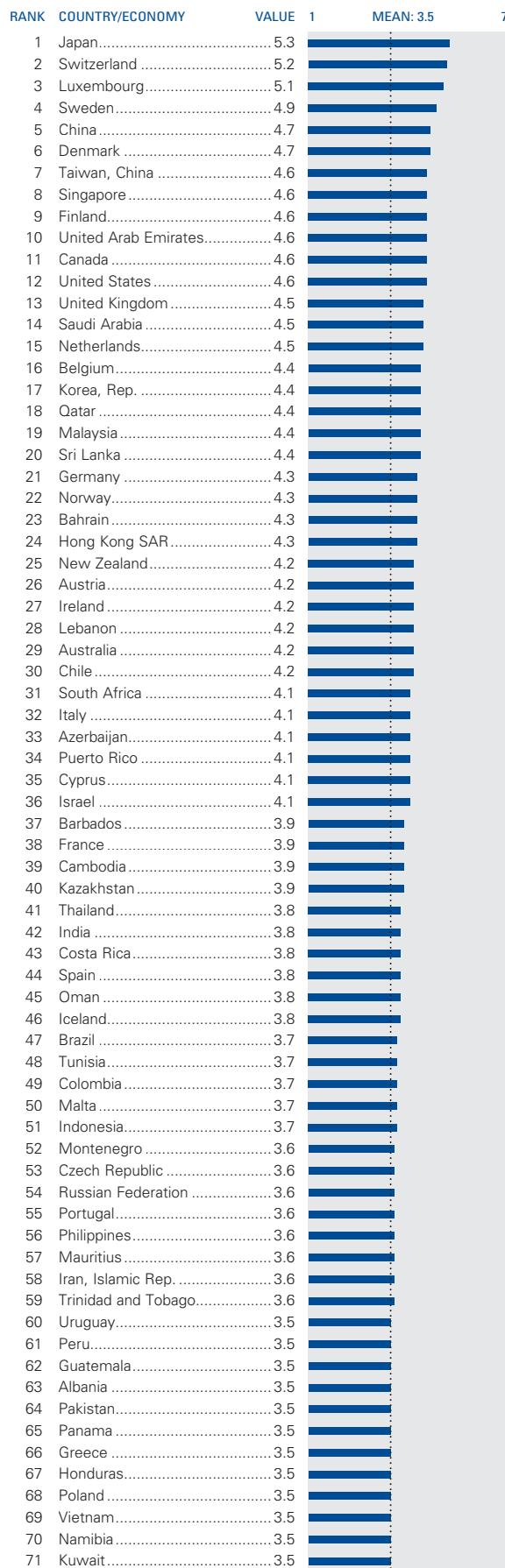
How well do companies in your country treat customers? [1 = generally treat their customers badly; 7 = are highly responsive to customers and customer retention] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.16 Buyer sophistication

In your country, how do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section VII

Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

How would you characterize labor-employer relations in your country? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

How are wages generally set in your country? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = up to each individual company] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.03 Rigidity of employment

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2009

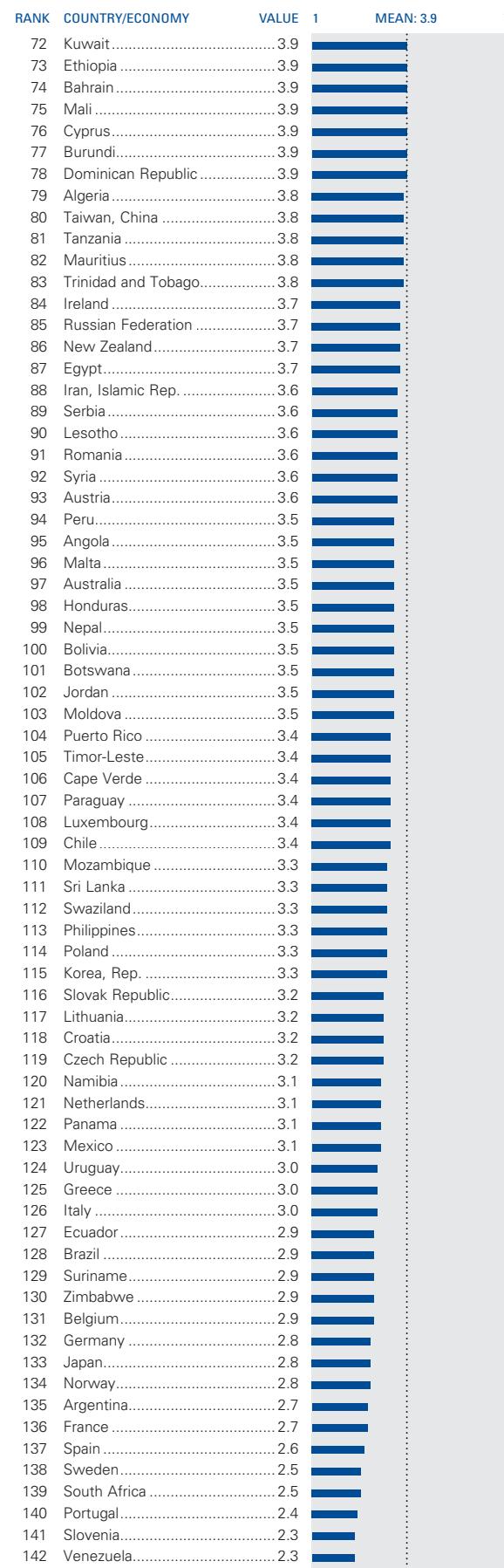
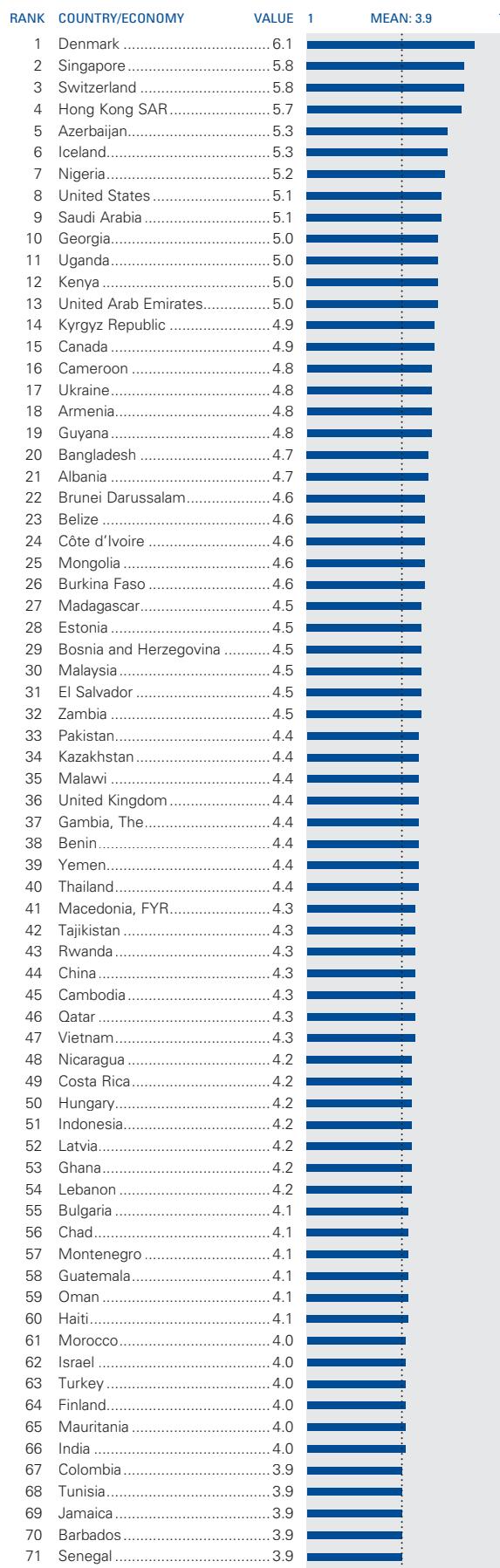
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Australia	0.0
1	Brunei Darussalam	0.0
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
1	Kuwait	0.0
1	Singapore	0.0
1	Uganda	0.0
1	United States	0.0
8	Canada	4.0
8	Jamaica	4.0
10	Belize	7.0
10	Denmark	7.0
10	Georgia	7.0
10	New Zealand	7.0
10	Nigeria	7.0
10	Rwanda	7.0
10	Switzerland	7.0
10	Trinidad and Tobago	7.0
10	United Arab Emirates	7.0
19	Azerbaijan	10.0
19	Bahrain	10.0
19	Colombia	10.0
19	Haiti	10.0
19	Ireland	10.0
19	Malaysia	10.0
19	Swaziland	10.0
19	United Kingdom	10.0
27	Czech Republic	11.0
27	Thailand	11.0
29	Botswana	13.0
29	Montenegro	13.0
29	Namibia	13.0
29	Oman	13.0
29	Qatar	13.0
29	Saudi Arabia	13.0
35	Lesotho	14.0
35	Macedonia, FYR	14.0
35	Puerto Rico	14.0
38	Japan	16.0
39	Belgium	17.0
39	Israel	17.0
39	Kazakhstan	17.0
39	Kenya	17.0
39	Mongolia	17.0
44	Chile	18.0
44	Kyrgyz Republic	18.0
44	Mauritius	18.0
44	Uruguay	18.0
48	Bulgaria	19.0
48	Guyana	19.0
50	Sri Lanka	20.0
50	Syria	20.0
52	Argentina	21.0
52	Armenia	21.0
52	Burkina Faso	21.0
52	Dominican Republic	21.0
52	Iceland	21.0
52	Malawi	21.0
52	Suriname	21.0
52	Vietnam	21.0
52	Zambia	21.0
61	Hungary	22.0
61	Slovak Republic	22.0
63	Austria	24.0
63	Cyprus	24.0
63	El Salvador	24.0
63	Jordan	24.0
63	Yemen	24.0
68	Albania	25.0
68	Lebanon	25.0
68	Poland	25.0
71	Egypt	27.0



SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2010: Reforming Through Difficult Times*

7.04 Hiring and firing practices

How would you characterize the hiring and firing of workers in your country? [1 = impeded by regulations; 7 = flexibly determined by employers] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.05 Redundancy costs

Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2009

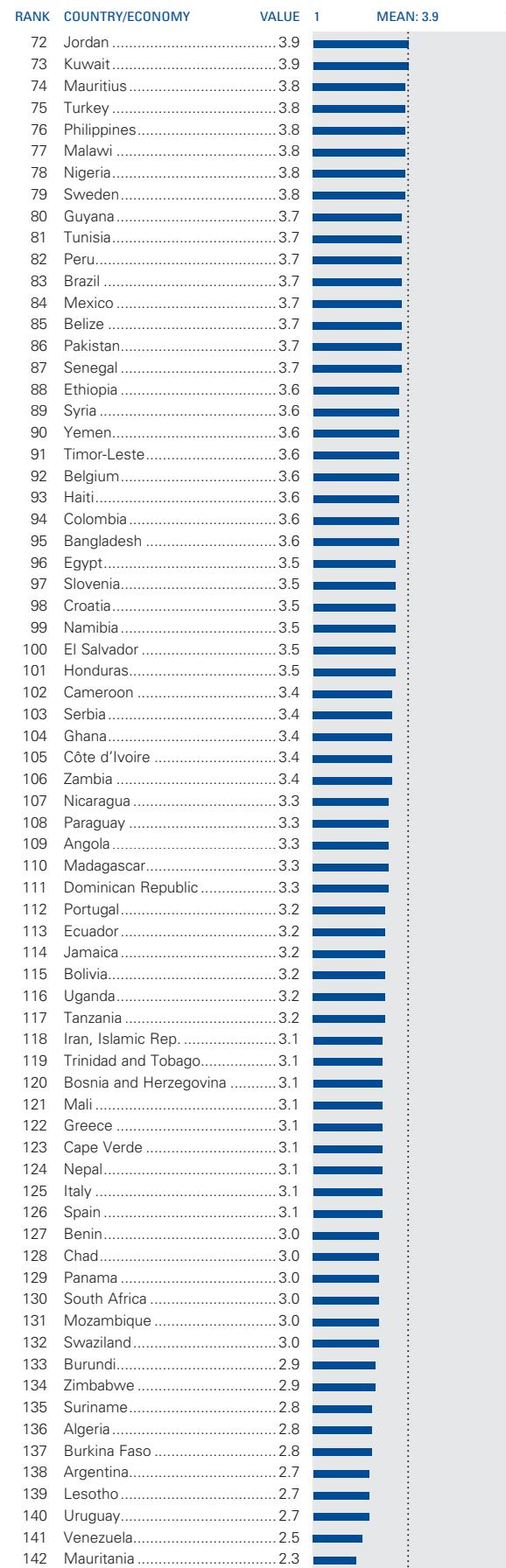
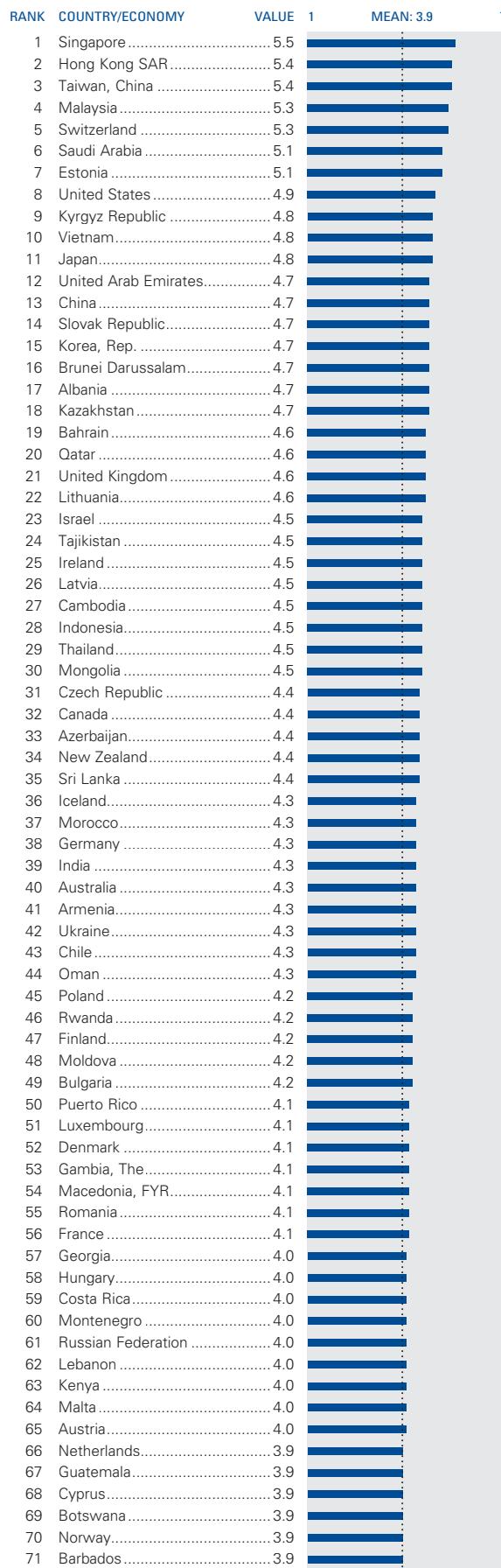
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Denmark	0
1	New Zealand.....	0
1	Puerto Rico	0
1	United States.....	0
5	Austria.....	2
6	Australia	4
6	Bahrain	4
6	Brunei Darussalam.....	4
6	Georgia.....	4
6	Japan.....	4
6	Jordan	4
6	Mauritius	4
6	Oman	4
6	Singapore	4
15	Romania	8
16	Bulgaria	9
16	Kazakhstan.....	9
16	Mongolia	9
19	Hong Kong SAR.....	10
20	Italy	11
21	Armenia.....	13
21	Iceland.....	13
21	Norway.....	13
21	Poland	13
21	Switzerland	13
21	Uganda.....	13
21	Ukraine.....	13
28	Belgium	16
29	Algeria	17
29	Haiti.....	17
29	Kyrgyz Republic	17
29	Latvia.....	17
29	Lebanon	17
29	Netherlands.....	17
29	Peru.....	17
29	Russian Federation	17
29	Timor-Leste.....	17
29	Tunisia.....	17
29	Yemen.....	17
40	Ireland	18
40	Tanzania	18
42	Azerbaijan.....	22
42	Czech Republic	22
42	Nicaragua	22
42	United Kingdom.....	22
46	Belize	24
46	Greece	24
46	Namibia	24
46	South Africa	24
50	Serbia	25
51	Burundi.....	26
51	Finland.....	26
51	Gambia, The.....	26
51	Macedonia, FYR.....	26
51	Rwanda	26
51	Slovak Republic.....	26
51	Suriname	26
51	Sweden	26
59	Canada	28
59	Montenegro	28
61	Costa Rica.....	29
62	Lithuania.....	30
62	Madagascar	30
62	Tajikistan	30
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31
65	Mali	31
65	Mauritania	31
65	Uruguay	31
69	France	32
70	Cameroon	33
71	Burkina Faso	34

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Estonia	35
72	Hungary.....	35
74	Benin.....	36
74	Chad	36
76	Moldova	37
76	Slovenia.....	37
78	Senegal	38
79	Cambodia	39
79	Croatia	39
81	Ethiopia	40
82	Lesotho	44
82	Panama	44
84	Brazil	46
85	Kenya	47
85	Mexico	47
87	Côte d'Ivoire	49
88	Nigeria	50
89	Chile	52
89	Luxembourg	52
91	Swaziland	53
92	Thailand	54
93	Albania	56
93	Guyana	56
93	India	56
93	Spain	56
97	Angola	58
98	Colombia	59
99	Jamaica	62
100	Cyprus	64
101	Trinidad and Tobago	67
102	Germany	69
102	Qatar	69
104	Malaysia	75
105	Kuwait	78
106	Saudi Arabia	80
106	Syria	80
108	Malawi	84
108	United Arab Emirates	84
110	Morocco	85
111	El Salvador	86
112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	87
112	Vietnam	87
114	Dominican Republic	88
115	Botswana	90
115	Nepal	90
115	Pakistan	90
118	China	91
118	Israel	91
118	Korea, Rep.	91
118	Philippines	91
118	Taiwan, China	91
123	Cape Verde	93
124	Argentina	95
124	Honduras	95
124	Turkey	95
127	Portugal	97
128	Paraguay	99
129	Guatemala	101
130	Bangladesh	104
131	Indonesia	108
132	Egypt	132
133	Mozambique	134
134	Ecuador	135
135	Ghana	178
135	Zambia	178
137	Sri Lanka	217
138	Zimbabwe	446
139	Bolivia	not possible
139	Venezuela	not possible
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2010: Reforming Through Difficult Times*

7.06 Pay and productivity

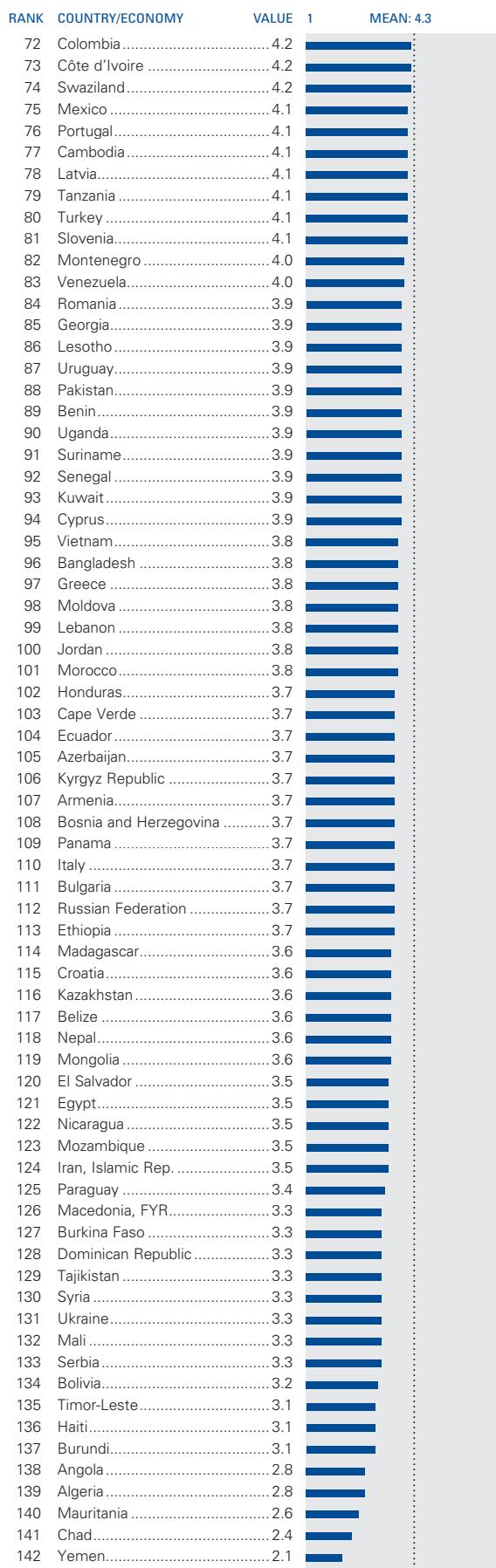
To what extent is pay in your country related to productivity? [1 = not related to worker productivity; 7 = strongly related to worker productivity] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.07 Reliance on professional management

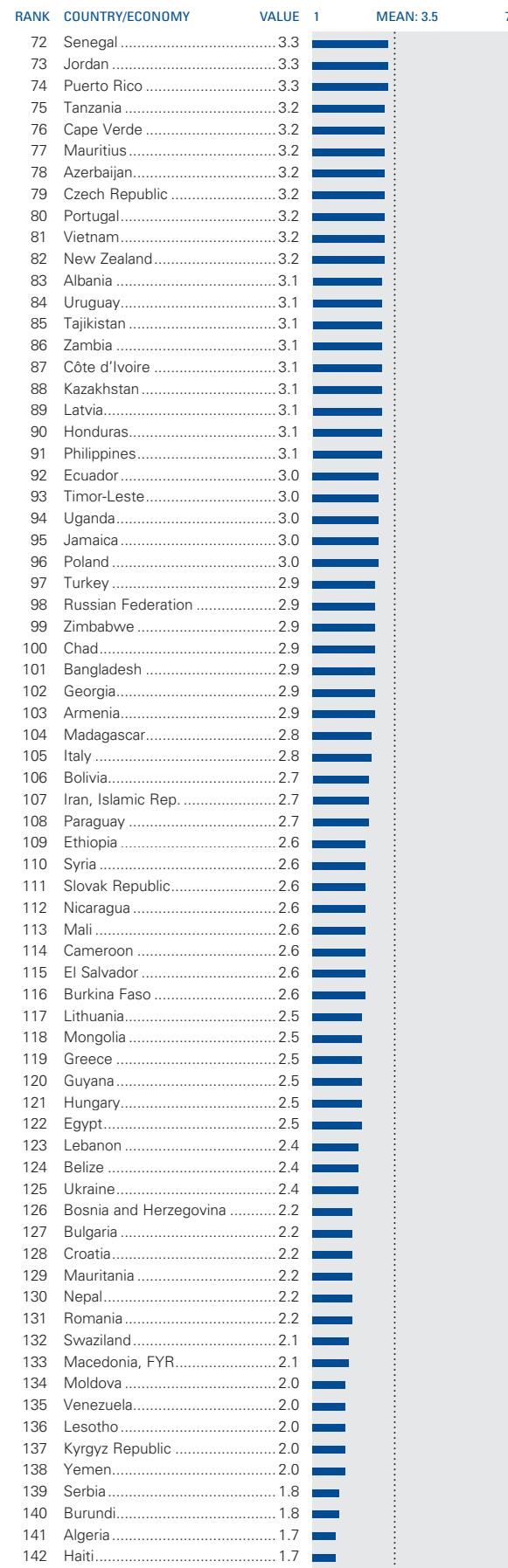
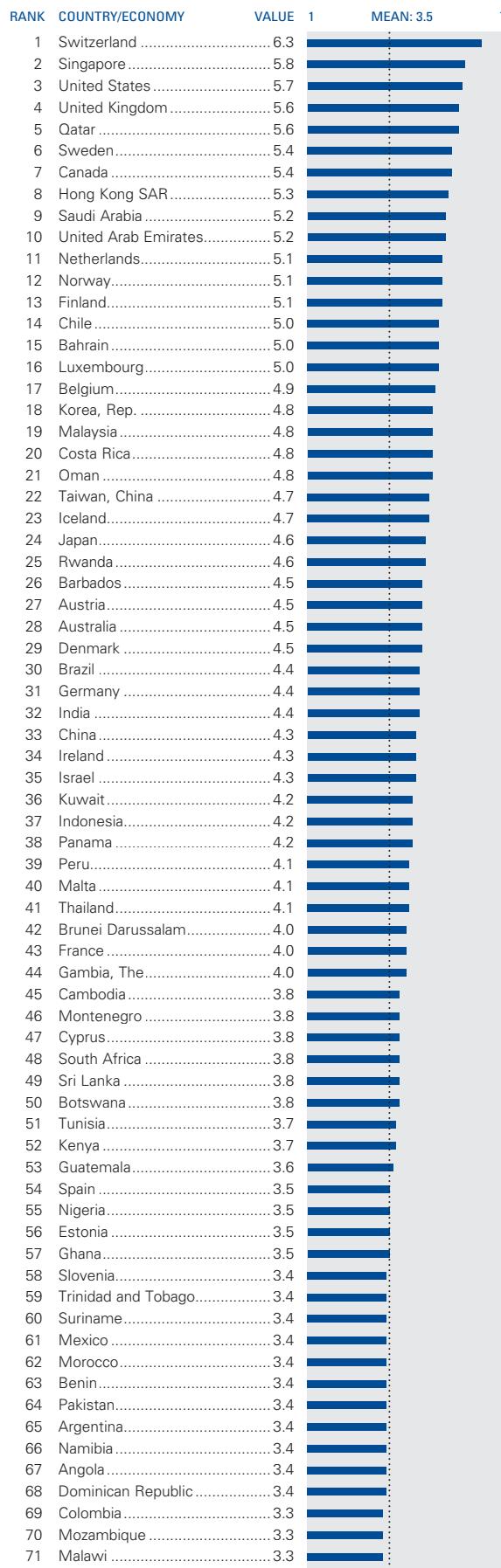
In your country, who holds senior management positions? [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.08 Brain drain

Does your country retain and attract talented people? [1 = no, the best and brightest normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = yes, there are many opportunities for talented people within the country] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.09 Female participation in labor force

Ratio of female participation in the labor force (%) to male participation in the labor force (%) | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Burundi.....	1.04
2	Rwanda.....	1.03
3	Ghana.....	0.99
4	Mozambique	0.99
5	Tanzania.....	0.97
6	Madagascar.....	0.96
7	Finland.....	0.96
8	Malawi	0.96
9	Sweden.....	0.94
10	Norway.....	0.94
11	Moldova.....	0.92
12	Lesotho.....	0.92
13	Botswana.....	0.92
14	Vietnam.....	0.92
15	Denmark.....	0.92
16	Ethiopia.....	0.91
17	Azerbaijan.....	0.91
18	Russian Federation	0.91
19	Kazakhstan.....	0.91
20	Lithuania.....	0.91
21	Canada.....	0.90
22	Iceland.....	0.90
23	Barbados.....	0.90
24	Estonia.....	0.89
25	Slovenia.....	0.88
26	Uganda.....	0.88
27	Mongolia.....	0.88
28	Latvia.....	0.88
29	Israel	0.88
30	Kenya.....	0.88
31	Benin.....	0.88
32	Switzerland.....	0.88
33	Burkina Faso	0.88
34	China.....	0.88
35	Cambodia.....	0.87
36	Portugal.....	0.87
37	France	0.87
38	Netherlands.....	0.87
39	Germany	0.87
40	Ukraine.....	0.86
41	Angola.....	0.86
42	Bulgaria.....	0.85
43	New Zealand.....	0.85
44	United States	0.85
45	Australia.....	0.85
46	Austria.....	0.84
47	United Kingdom	0.84
48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.84
49	Namibia.....	0.84
50	Gambia, The.....	0.84
51	Armenia.....	0.84
52	Croatia.....	0.83
53	Thailand.....	0.83
54	Belgium.....	0.83
55	Chad.....	0.82
56	Zimbabwe	0.81
57	Cyprus.....	0.81
58	Poland	0.81
59	Nepal.....	0.81
60	Luxembourg.....	0.80
61	Slovak Republic.....	0.80
62	Peru.....	0.80
63	Hungary.....	0.80
64	Brunei Darussalam.....	0.80
65	Romania	0.79
66	Jamaica.....	0.79
67	Ireland	0.78
68	Czech Republic	0.78
69	Montenegro ¹	0.78
69	Serbia ¹	0.78
71	Uruguay.....	0.77

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Bolivia.....	0.77
73	Hong Kong SAR.....	0.77
74	Spain.....	0.77
75	Georgia.....	0.76
76	South Africa	0.76
77	Zambia	0.76
78	Brazil	0.75
79	Taiwan, China ²	0.75
80	Tajikistan	0.75
81	Mauritania	0.74
82	Singapore	0.74
83	Trinidad and Tobago	0.73
84	Japan	0.73
85	Swaziland	0.73
86	Senegal	0.73
87	Albania	0.73
88	Bangladesh	0.73
89	Korea, Rep.	0.73
90	Kyrgyz Republic	0.72
91	Argentina	0.71
92	Greece	0.70
93	Italy	0.70
94	Timor-Leste ¹	0.70
95	Haiti	0.69
96	Macedonia, FYR	0.69
97	Cape Verde	0.69
98	Paraguay	0.67
99	Cameroon	0.66
100	Venezuela	0.66
101	Dominican Republic	0.65
102	Puerto Rico	0.64
103	Philippines	0.63
104	Côte d'Ivoire	0.62
105	Panama	0.62
106	Nicaragua	0.61
107	El Salvador	0.61
108	Indonesia	0.61
109	Ecuador	0.61
110	Belize	0.60
111	Chile	0.60
112	Suriname	0.59
113	Costa Rica	0.58
114	Malaysia	0.57
115	Mauritius	0.57
116	Mali	0.57
117	Guyana	0.57
118	Guatemala	0.56
119	Kuwait	0.55
120	Mexico	0.55
121	Qatar	0.55
122	Colombia	0.55
123	Nigeria	0.53
124	Honduras	0.51
125	Malta	0.50
126	Sri Lanka	0.47
127	Algeria	0.47
128	United Arab Emirates	0.46
129	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.44
130	India	0.42
131	Bahrain	0.39
132	Tunisia	0.38
133	Turkey	0.35
134	Morocco	0.34
135	Oman	0.34
136	Lebanon	0.33
137	Jordan	0.32
138	Egypt	0.30
139	Yemen	0.28
140	Saudi Arabia	0.27
141	Syria	0.27
142	Pakistan	0.26

SOURCE: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labor Markets Net* (accessed 4 May 2011); national sources

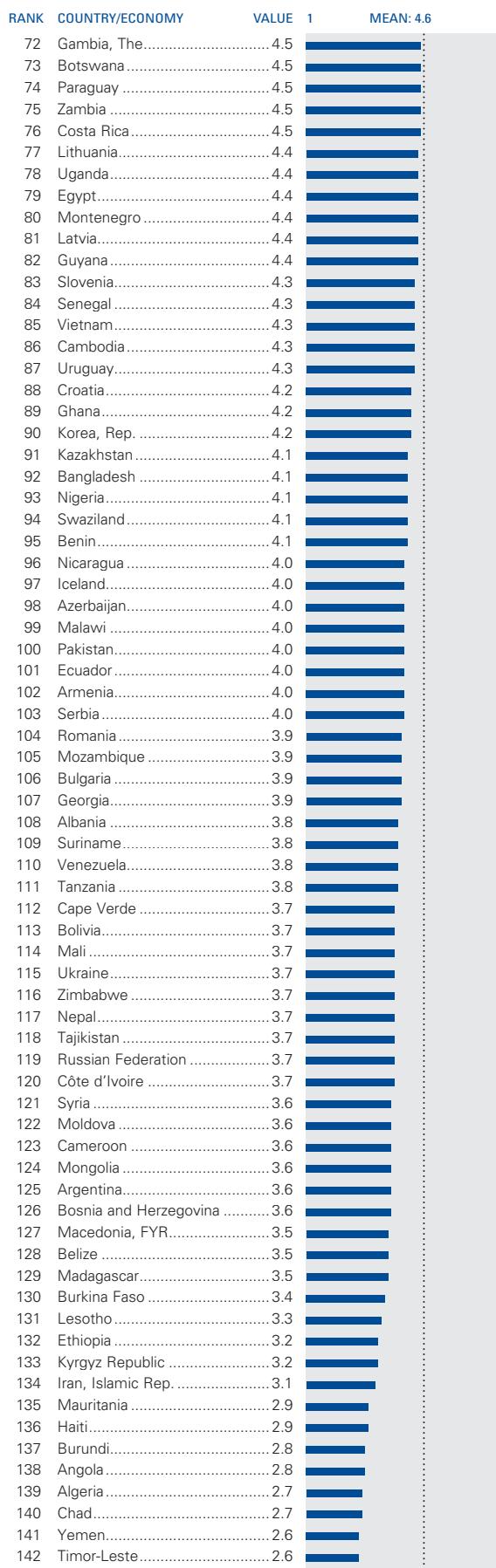
¹ 2008 ² 2011

Section VIII

Financial market development

8.01 Availability of financial services

Does the financial sector in your country provide a wide variety of financial products and services to businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = provides a wide variety]
| 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.02 Affordability of financial services

To what extent does competition among providers of financial services in your country ensure the provision of financial services at affordable prices?
 [1 = not at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2010–11 weighted average

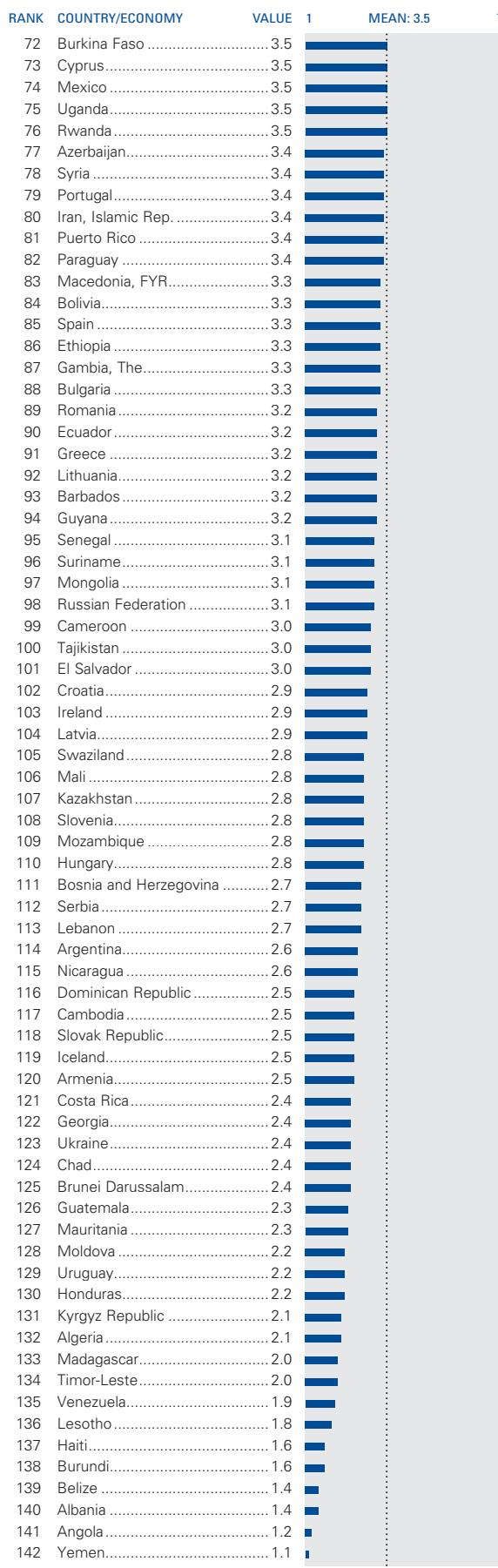
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
1	Taiwan, China	6.0			
2	Switzerland	5.9			
3	Panama	5.9			
4	Hong Kong SAR	5.9			
5	Singapore	5.8			
6	Luxembourg	5.8			
7	Bahrain	5.8			
8	Qatar	5.6			
9	Finland	5.6			
10	Sweden	5.6			
11	Malaysia	5.5			
12	United Kingdom	5.4			
13	France	5.4			
14	Netherlands	5.4			
15	Norway	5.4			
16	Chile	5.4			
17	Saudi Arabia	5.4			
18	United States	5.3			
19	Canada	5.3			
20	Puerto Rico	5.2			
21	Austria	5.2			
22	Belgium	5.2			
23	Germany	5.1			
24	United Arab Emirates	5.1			
25	Australia	5.1			
26	Denmark	5.0			
27	Spain	5.0			
28	Malta	5.0			
29	Japan	4.9			
30	New Zealand	4.9			
31	Oman	4.9			
32	India	4.9			
33	Lebanon	4.9			
34	Portugal	4.9			
35	Sri Lanka	4.9			
36	Thailand	4.9			
37	Guatemala	4.9			
38	Peru	4.9			
39	South Africa	4.9			
40	Turkey	4.8			
41	China	4.7			
42	Philippines	4.7			
43	Barbados	4.7			
44	Cyprus	4.6			
45	Kuwait	4.6			
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.6			
47	Paraguay	4.6			
48	Mauritius	4.5			
49	Honduras	4.5			
50	Israel	4.5			
51	Morocco	4.5			
52	Brazil	4.5			
53	Kenya	4.4			
54	Indonesia	4.4			
55	Jordan	4.4			
56	Gambia, The	4.4			
57	Poland	4.3			
58	Estonia	4.3			
59	El Salvador	4.3			
60	Tunisia	4.3			
61	Uruguay	4.3			
62	Korea, Rep.	4.3			
63	Costa Rica	4.3			
64	Montenegro	4.2			
65	Azerbaijan	4.2			
66	Slovak Republic	4.2			
67	Cambodia	4.2			
68	Latvia	4.2			
69	Ireland	4.1			
70	Dominican Republic	4.1			
71	Armenia	4.1			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
72	Lithuania	4.1			
73	Slovenia	4.1			
74	Vietnam	4.1			
75	Nigeria	4.0			
76	Egypt	4.0			
77	Colombia	4.0			
78	Uganda	4.0			
79	Rwanda	4.0			
80	Senegal	4.0			
81	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0			
82	Zambia	4.0			
83	Namibia	4.0			
84	Bangladesh	4.0			
85	Mexico	3.9			
86	Greece	3.9			
87	Botswana	3.9			
88	Ghana	3.9			
89	Benin	3.8			
90	Guyana	3.8			
91	Hungary	3.8			
92	Malawi	3.8			
93	Serbia	3.8			
94	Pakistan	3.8			
95	Czech Republic	3.7			
96	Georgia	3.7			
97	Cape Verde	3.7			
98	Jamaica	3.7			
99	Albania	3.6			
100	Tanzania	3.6			
101	Ecuador	3.6			
102	Nepal	3.6			
103	Kazakhstan	3.6			
104	Zimbabwe	3.6			
105	Croatia	3.6			
106	Romania	3.6			
107	Nicaragua	3.6			
108	Tajikistan	3.6			
109	Swaziland	3.5			
110	Mozambique	3.5			
111	Bolivia	3.5			
112	Russian Federation	3.5			
113	Italy	3.5			
114	Syria	3.5			
115	Venezuela	3.5			
116	Iceland	3.5			
117	Mali	3.4			
118	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
119	Bulgaria	3.4			
120	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
121	Argentina	3.3			
122	Mongolia	3.3			
123	Ukraine	3.3			
124	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2			
125	Cameroon	3.2			
126	Ethiopia	3.2			
127	Moldova	3.2			
128	Suriname	3.2			
129	Lesotho	3.2			
130	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
131	Belize	3.1			
132	Burkina Faso	3.0			
133	Madagascar	3.0			
134	Mauritania	2.9			
135	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8			
136	Chad	2.8			
137	Angola	2.8			
138	Burundi	2.8			
139	Timor-Leste	2.6			
140	Haiti	2.6			
141	Yemen	2.5			
142	Algeria	2.3			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.03 Financing through local equity market

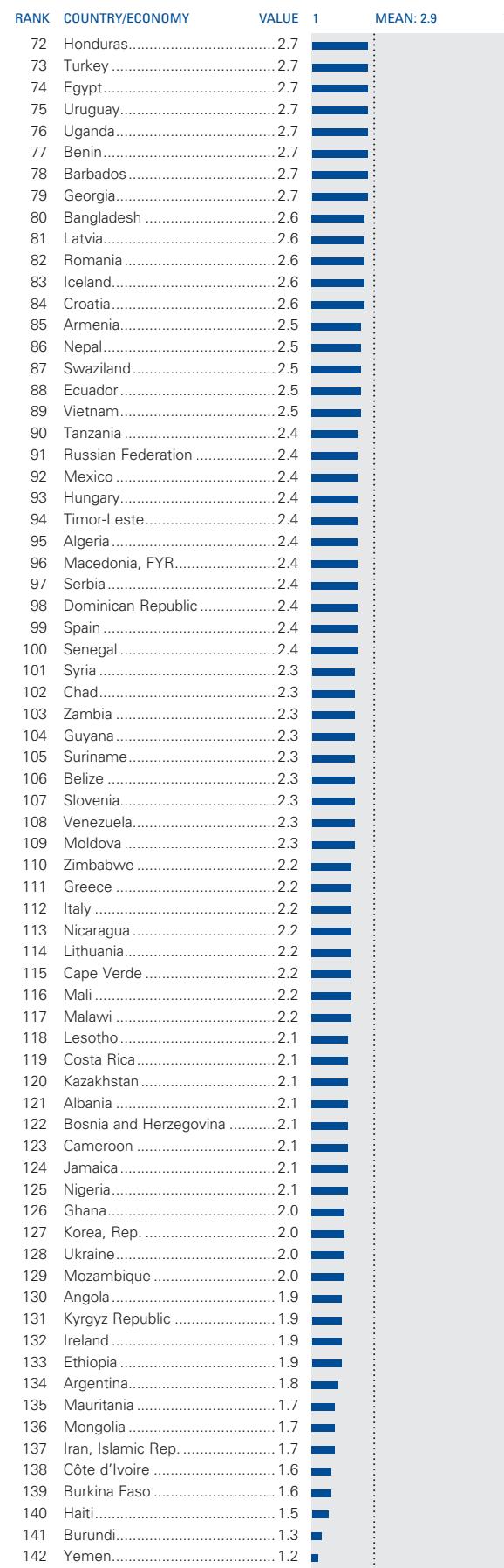
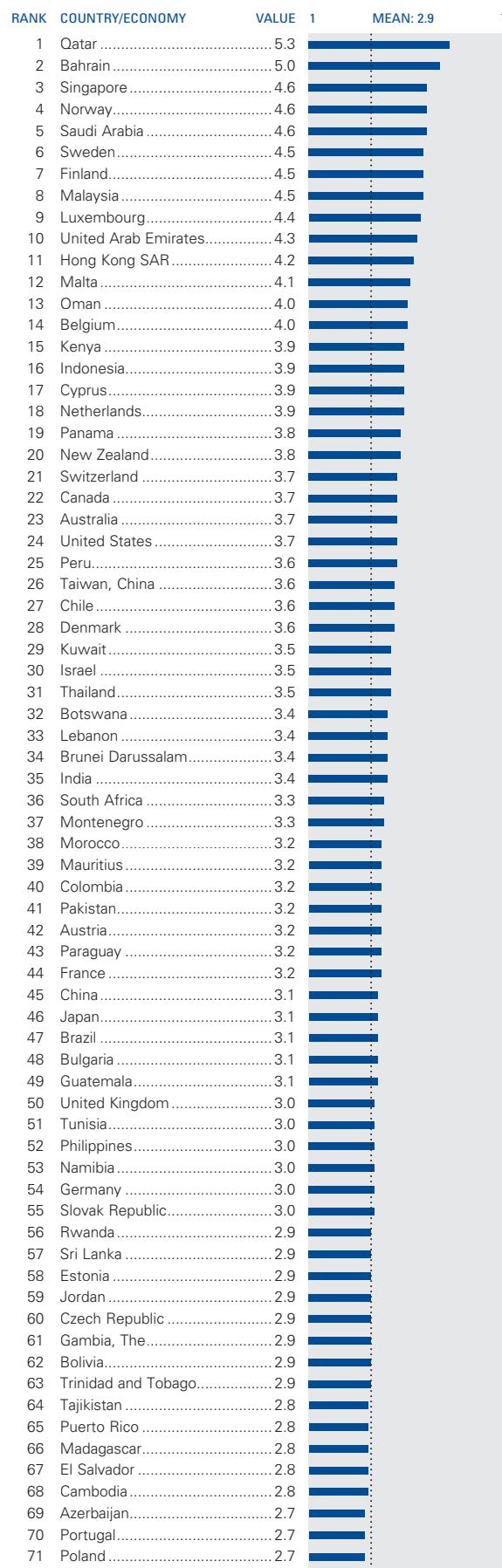
How easy is it to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market in your country? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.04 Ease of access to loans

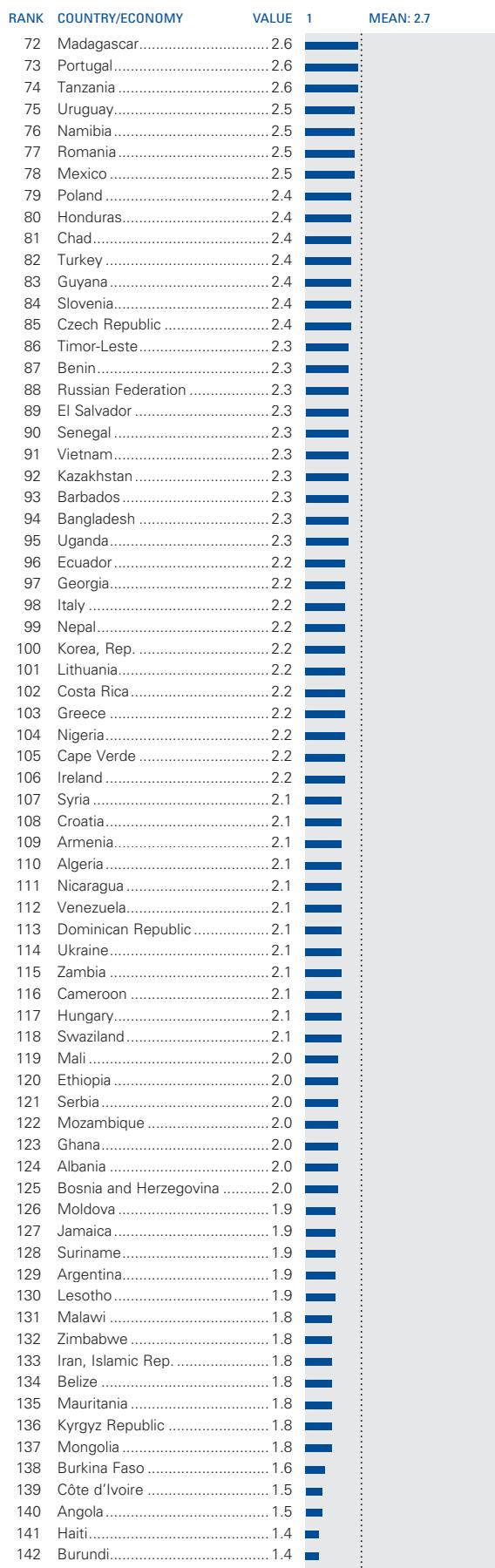
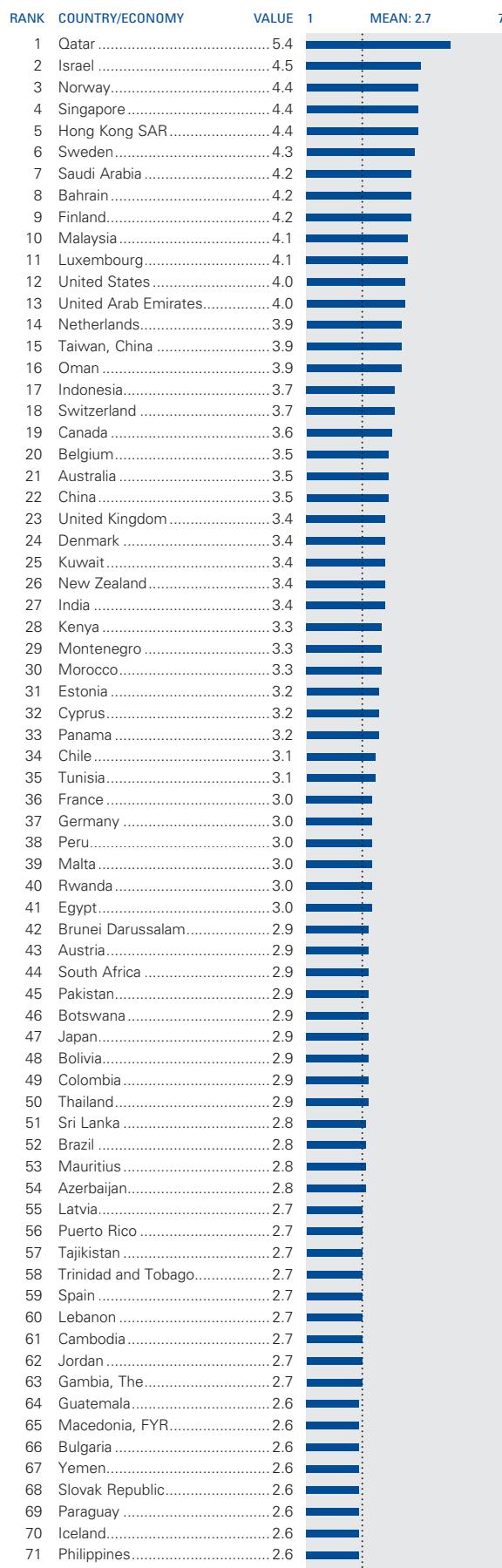
How easy is it to obtain a bank loan in your country with only a good business plan and no collateral? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.05 Venture capital availability

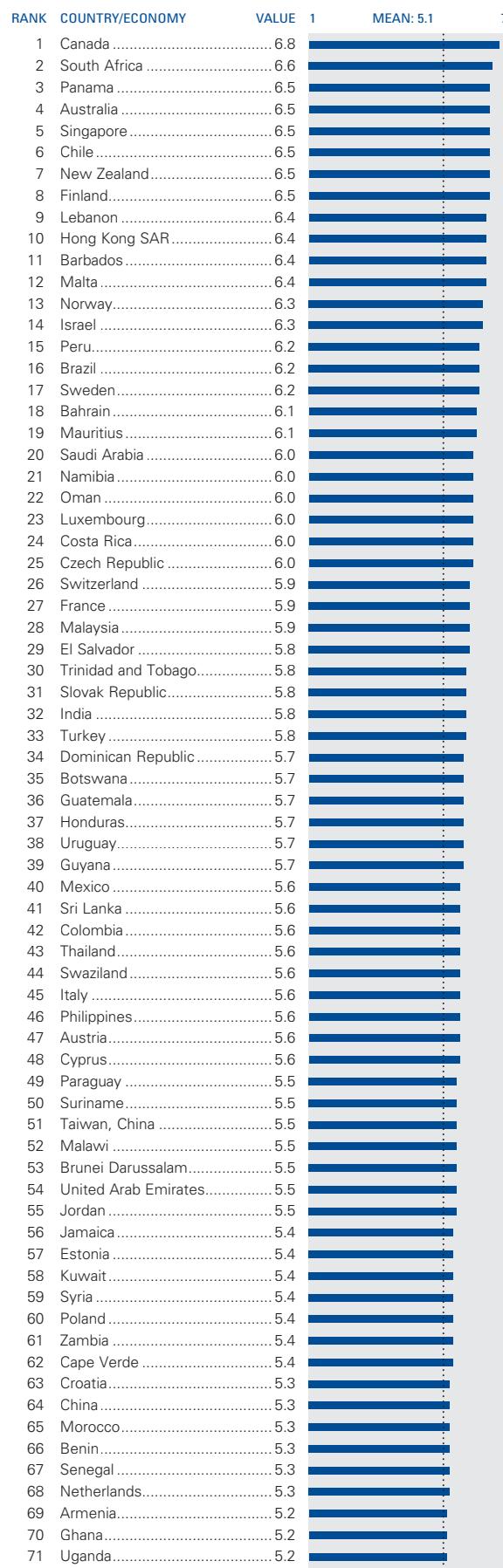
In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.06 Soundness of banks

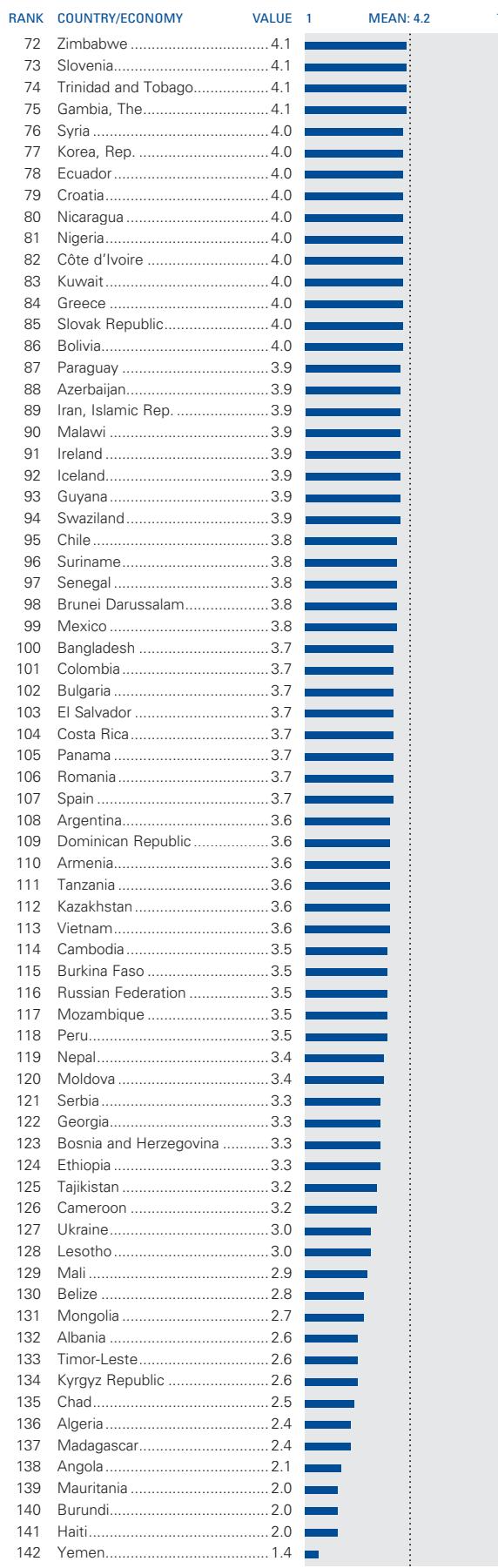
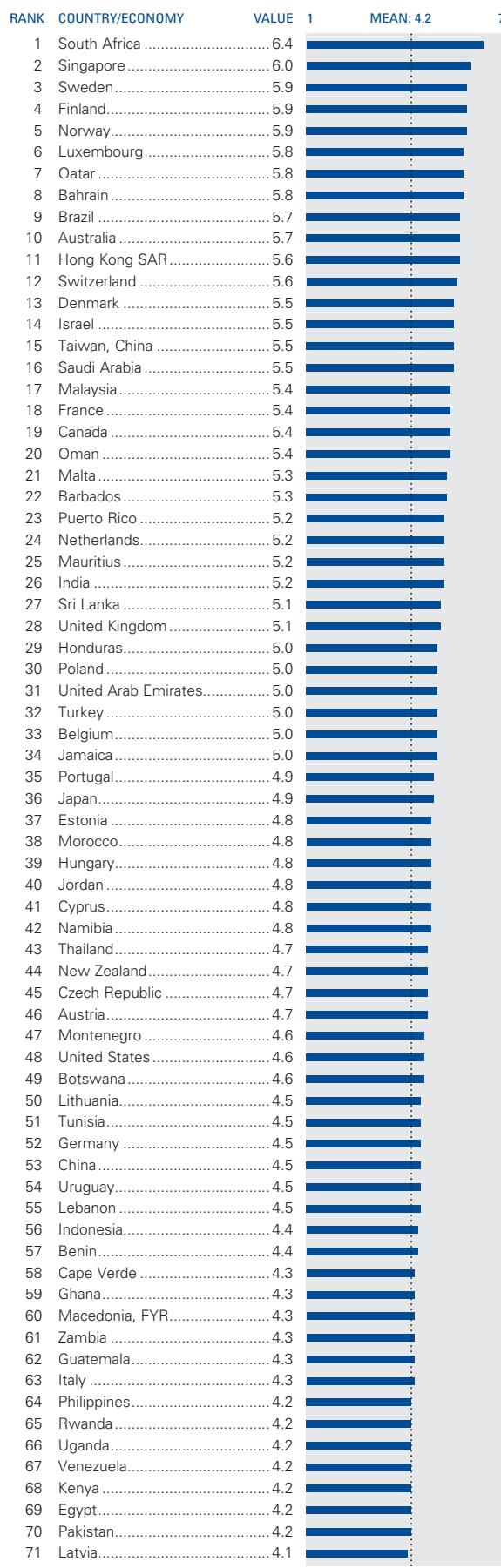
How would you assess the soundness of banks in your country? [1 = insolvent and may require a government bailout; 7 = generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges

How would you assess the regulation and supervision of securities exchanges in your country? [1 = ineffective; 7 = effective] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.08 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Hong Kong SAR	10
1	Kenya	10
1	Kyrgyz Republic	10
1	Malaysia	10
1	Montenegro	10
1	New Zealand	10
1	Singapore	10
8	Albania	9
8	Australia	9
8	Cyprus	9
8	Denmark	9
8	Israel	9
8	Latvia	9
8	Poland	9
8	Slovak Republic	9
8	South Africa	9
8	Ukraine	9
8	United Kingdom	9
8	Zambia	9
20	Belize	8
20	Bulgaria	8
20	Cambodia	8
20	Ghana	8
20	Guatemala	8
20	India	8
20	Ireland	8
20	Jamaica	8
20	Moldova	8
20	Namibia	8
20	Nigeria	8
20	Romania	8
20	Rwanda	8
20	Serbia	8
20	Switzerland	8
20	Tanzania	8
20	Trinidad and Tobago	8
20	United States	8
20	Vietnam	8
39	Austria	7
39	Bangladesh	7
39	Belgium	7
39	Botswana	7
39	Brunei Darussalam	7
39	Estonia	7
39	Finland	7
39	France	7
39	Georgia	7
39	Germany	7
39	Hungary	7
39	Iceland	7
39	Japan	7
39	Korea, Rep.	7
39	Luxembourg	7
39	Macedonia, FYR	7
39	Malawi	7
39	Norway	7
39	Peru	7
39	Puerto Rico	7
39	Uganda	7
60	Armenia	6
60	Azerbaijan	6
60	Canada	6
60	China	6
60	Croatia	6
60	Czech Republic	6
60	Honduras	6
60	Lesotho	6
60	Mongolia	6
60	Nepal	6
60	Netherlands	6
60	Pakistan	6

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
60	Panama	6
60	Spain	6
60	Swaziland	6
60	Zimbabwe	6
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
76	Colombia	5
76	Costa Rica	5
76	El Salvador	5
76	Gambia, The.	5
76	Lithuania	5
76	Mauritius	5
76	Mexico	5
76	Saudi Arabia	5
76	Slovenia	5
76	Suriname	5
76	Sweden	5
76	Uruguay	5
89	Angola	4
89	Argentina	4
89	Bahrain	4
89	Chile	4
89	Ethiopia	4
89	Guyana	4
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4
89	Jordan	4
89	Kazakhstan	4
89	Kuwait	4
89	Oman	4
89	Sri Lanka	4
89	Taiwan, China	4
89	Thailand	4
89	Turkey	4
89	United Arab Emirates	4
105	Algeria	3
105	Benin	3
105	Brazil	3
105	Burkina Faso	3
105	Cameroon	3
105	Chad	3
105	Côte d'Ivoire	3
105	Dominican Republic	3
105	Ecuador	3
105	Egypt	3
105	Greece	3
105	Haiti	3
105	Indonesia	3
105	Italy	3
105	Lebanon	3
105	Mali	3
105	Mauritania	3
105	Morocco	3
105	Nicaragua	3
105	Paraguay	3
105	Philippines	3
105	Portugal	3
105	Qatar	3
105	Russian Federation	3
105	Senegal	3
105	Tajikistan	3
105	Tunisia	3
132	Burundi	2
132	Cape Verde	2
132	Madagascar	2
132	Mozambique	2
132	Venezuela	2
132	Yemen	2
138	Bolivia	1
138	Syria	1
138	Timor-Leste	1
n/a	Barbados	n/a
n/a	Malta	n/a

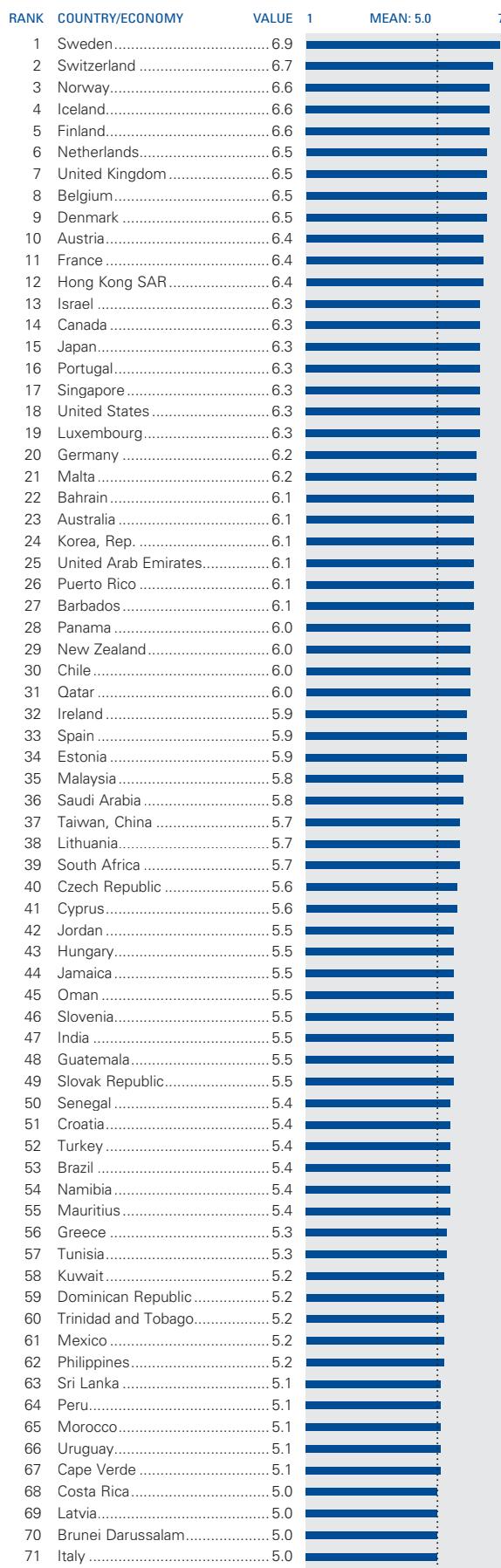
SOURCE: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

Section IX

Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

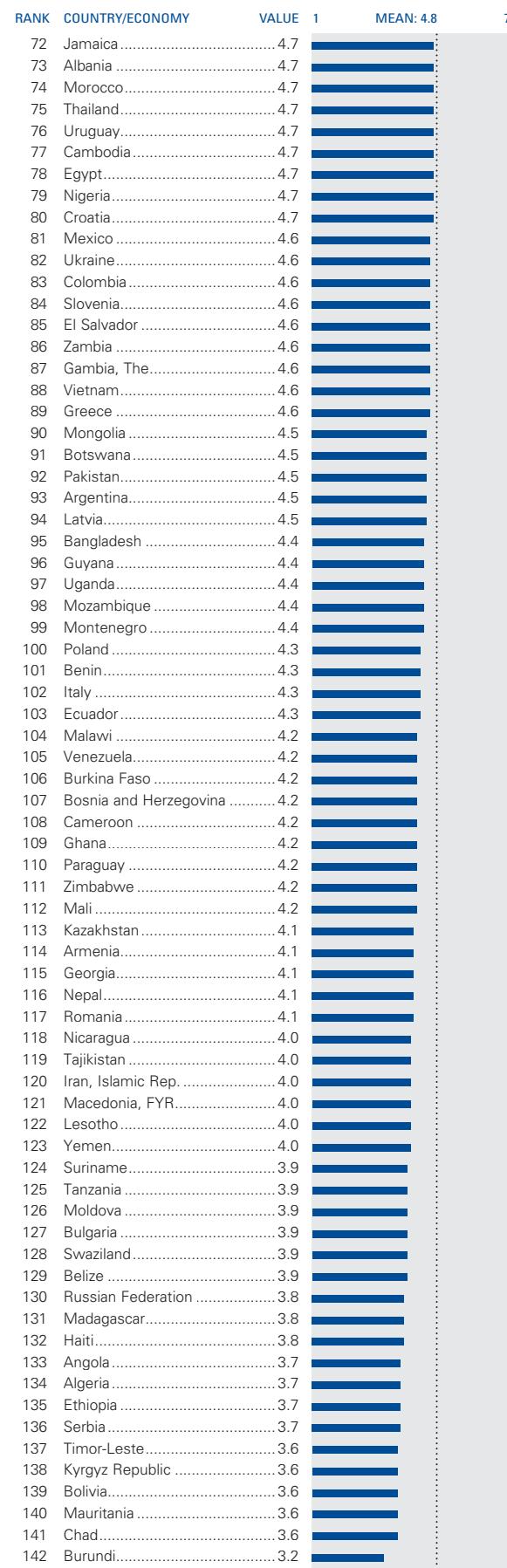
To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.03 FDI and technology transfer

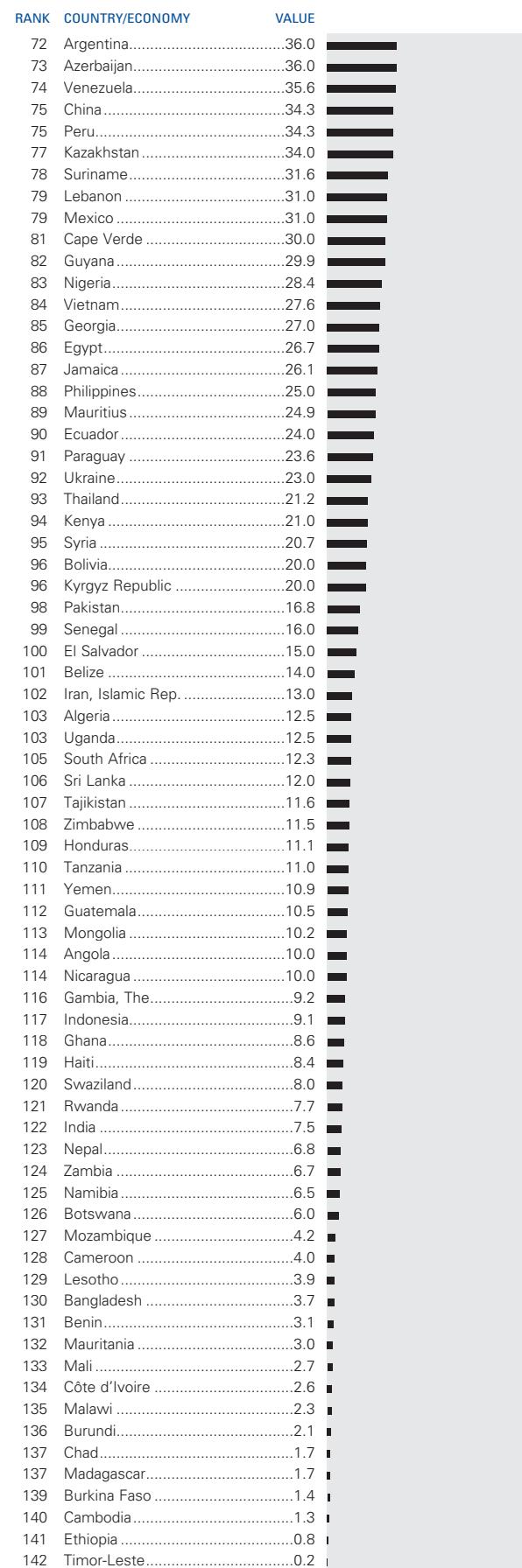
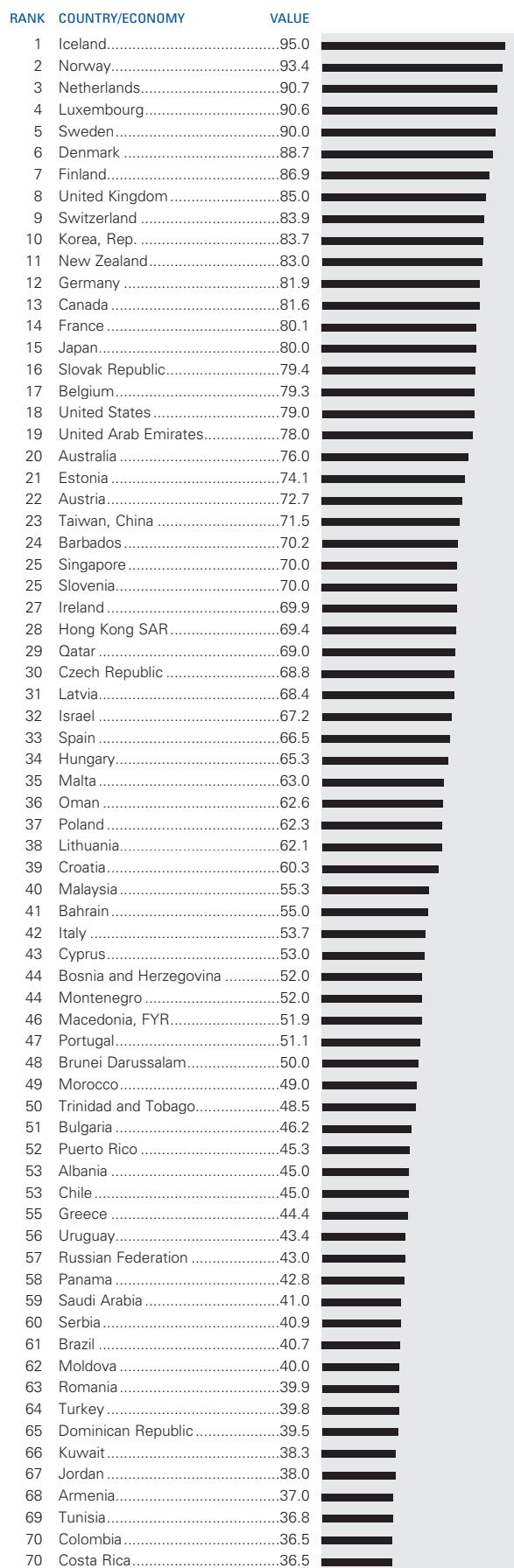
To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = FDI is a key source of new technology] | 2010-11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.04 Internet users

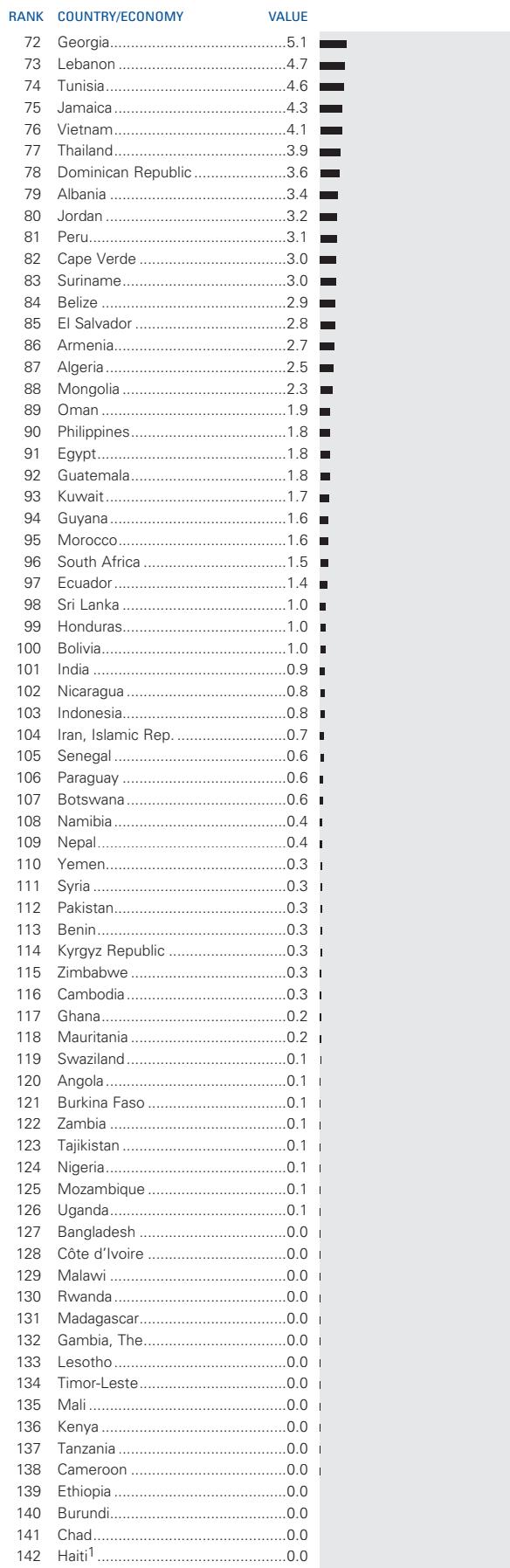
Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2010



SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions

Number of fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2010

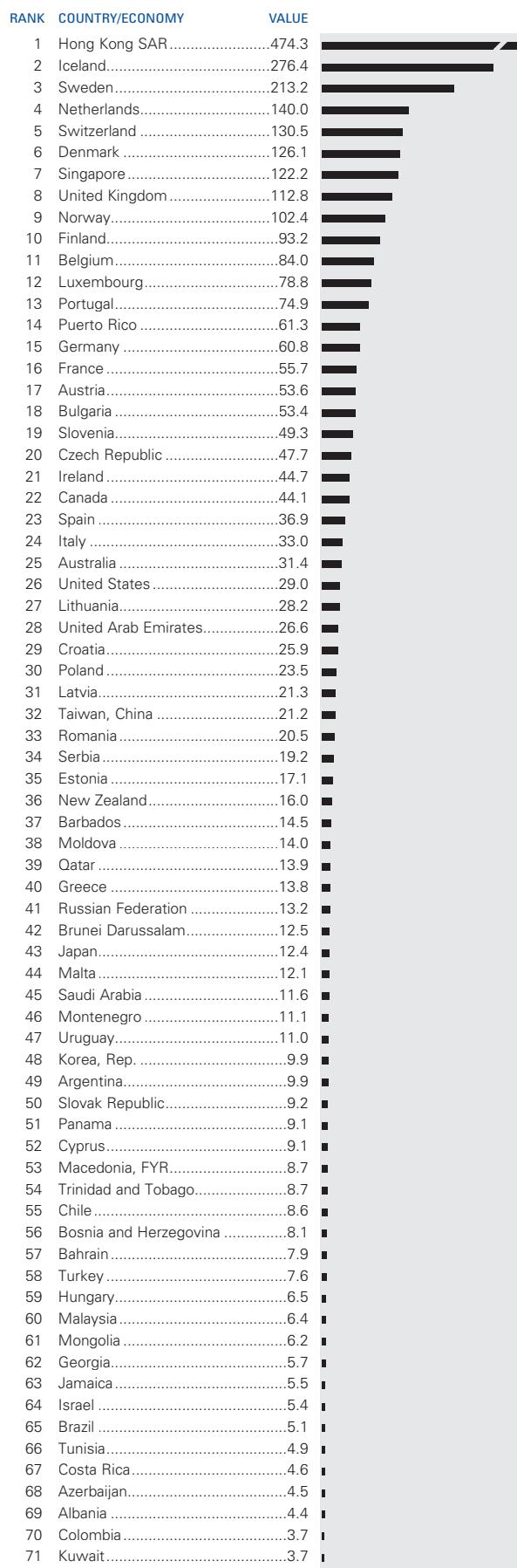


SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

¹ 2008

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (kb/s)/capita | 2010



RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Armenia	3.4
73	Oman	3.1
74	Kazakhstan	2.9
75	Peru	2.9
76	Philippines	2.7
77	Ukraine	2.6
78	Mauritius	2.6
79	Belize	2.6
80	Jordan	2.4
81	Venezuela	2.4
82	Morocco	2.3
83	Thailand	2.3
84	Mexico	2.3
85	Guyana	1.9
86	Egypt	1.8
87	Ecuador	1.7
88	Vietnam	1.5
89	Dominican Republic	1.4
90	Algeria	1.0
91	Suriname	1.0
92	Nicaragua	0.9
93	Bolivia	0.9
94	China	0.8
95	Paraguay	0.8
96	Honduras	0.7
97	Cape Verde	0.6
98	Lebanon	0.6
99	Kenya	0.5
100	India	0.4
101	Pakistan	0.4
102	Guatemala	0.4
103	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.4
104	Sri Lanka	0.4
105	Botswana	0.4
106	Senegal	0.4
107	Cambodia	0.4
108	Indonesia	0.3
109	Namibia	0.3
110	Syria	0.3
111	El Salvador	0.2
112	South Africa	0.2
113	Côte d'Ivoire	0.2
114	Ghana	0.2
115	Rwanda	0.2
116	Nepal	0.1
117	Yemen	0.1
118	Bangladesh	0.1
119	Uganda	0.1
120	Gambia, The	0.1
121	Madagascar	0.1
122	Mauritania	0.1
123	Tanzania	0.1
124	Benin	0.1
125	Angola	0.1
126	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
127	Mozambique	0.1
128	Mali	0.1
129	Burkina Faso	0.0
130	Swaziland	0.0
131	Ethiopia	0.0
132	Zambia	0.0
133	Tajikistan	0.0
134	Zimbabwe	0.0
135	Nigeria	0.0
136	Cameroon	0.0
137	Timor-Leste	0.0
138	Haiti	0.0
139	Malawi	0.0
140	Lesotho	0.0
141	Burundi	0.0
142	Chad	0.0

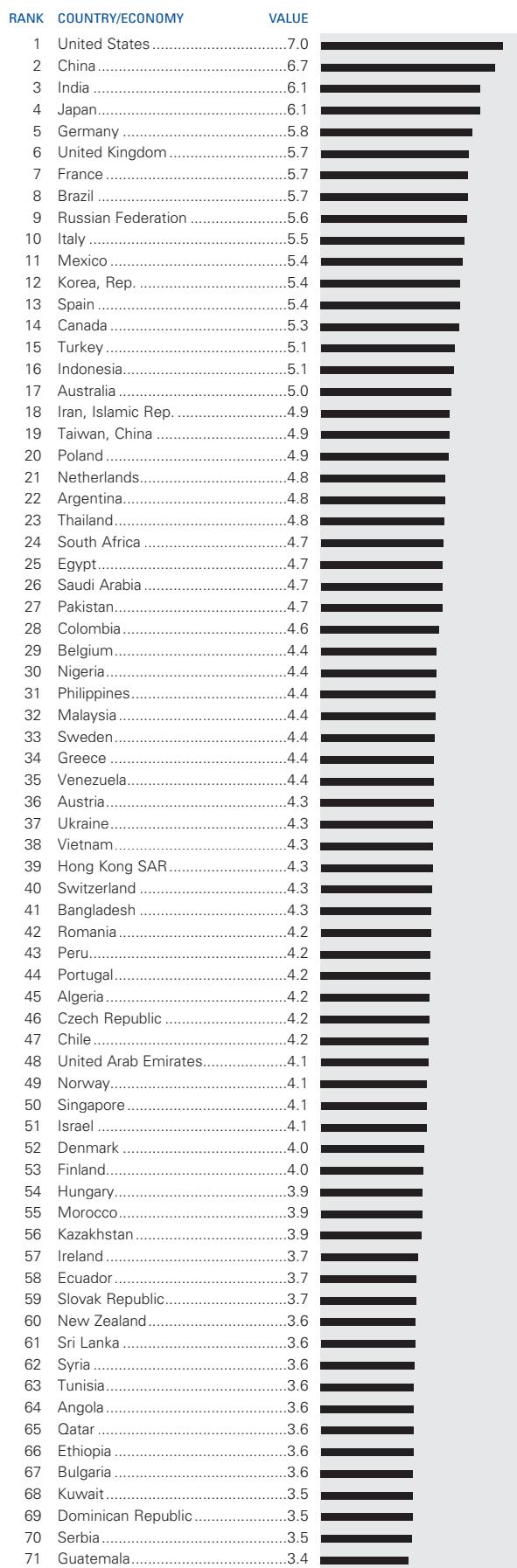
SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

Section X

Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2010



SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details refer to the appendix to Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	China	7.0
2	United States	6.7
3	Germany	6.5
4	India	6.2
5	Korea, Rep.	6.2
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
7	Japan	6.1
8	Russian Federation	6.1
9	United Kingdom	6.0
10	Singapore	6.0
11	Taiwan, China	6.0
12	Netherlands	6.0
13	France	6.0
14	Mexico	5.9
15	Italy	5.9
16	Thailand	5.8
17	Belgium	5.8
18	Malaysia	5.8
19	Canada	5.7
20	Spain	5.7
21	Saudi Arabia	5.7
22	Poland	5.6
23	Indonesia	5.5
24	Brazil	5.5
25	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.4
26	Vietnam	5.4
27	Czech Republic	5.4
28	Turkey	5.3
29	Australia	5.3
30	Austria	5.3
31	Ireland	5.3
32	United Arab Emirates	5.3
33	Sweden	5.2
34	Switzerland	5.2
35	Hungary	5.2
36	Ukraine	5.2
37	Argentina	5.1
38	South Africa	5.1
39	Nigeria	5.0
40	Philippines	5.0
41	Egypt	5.0
42	Norway	4.9
43	Denmark	4.9
44	Chile	4.9
45	Slovak Republic	4.9
46	Romania	4.9
47	Kazakhstan	4.8
48	Algeria	4.8
49	Israel	4.8
50	Venezuela	4.8
51	Kuwait	4.8
52	Portugal	4.8
53	Puerto Rico	4.8
54	Finland	4.7
55	Qatar	4.7
56	Peru	4.7
57	Colombia	4.7
58	Luxembourg	4.7
59	Pakistan	4.6
60	Greece	4.6
61	Angola	4.6
62	Bulgaria	4.5
63	Bangladesh	4.5
64	Azerbaijan	4.5
65	Tunisia	4.5
66	Oman	4.5
67	Morocco	4.4
68	Slovenia	4.4
69	Lithuania	4.3
70	Ecuador	4.3
71	Lebanon	4.3

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	New Zealand	4.2
73	Syria	4.2
74	Croatia	4.2
75	Bahrain	4.0
76	Sri Lanka	4.0
77	Serbia	3.9
78	Estonia	3.9
79	Costa Rica	3.9
80	Dominican Republic	3.9
81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
82	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9
83	Yemen	3.9
84	Guatemala	3.9
85	Ghana	3.9
86	Latvia	3.8
87	Cambodia	3.8
88	Bolivia	3.8
89	Kenya	3.8
90	Brunei Darussalam	3.8
91	Jordan	3.7
92	Tanzania	3.7
93	Honduras	3.7
94	Panama	3.6
95	El Salvador	3.6
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
97	Paraguay	3.5
98	Uruguay	3.5
99	Cyprus	3.5
100	Botswana	3.5
101	Uganda	3.5
102	Macedonia, FYR	3.4
103	Cameroon	3.4
104	Mauritius	3.4
105	Ethiopia	3.4
106	Malta	3.3
107	Albania	3.3
108	Zambia	3.3
109	Chad	3.3
110	Jamaica	3.3
111	Iceland	3.3
112	Nicaragua	3.2
113	Mongolia	3.2
114	Georgia	3.2
115	Senegal	3.2
116	Mozambique	3.2
117	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1
118	Namibia	3.1
119	Mali	3.0
120	Moldova	3.0
121	Nepal	2.9
122	Madagascar	2.9
123	Zimbabwe	2.9
124	Tajikistan	2.8
125	Mauritania	2.8
126	Swaziland	2.8
127	Armenia	2.8
128	Barbados	2.8
129	Malawi	2.7
130	Benin	2.7
131	Suriname	2.7
132	Guyana	2.6
133	Montenegro	2.6
134	Burkina Faso	2.6
135	Haiti	2.4
136	Lesotho	2.3
137	Belize	2.2
138	Rwanda	2.1
139	Cape Verde	1.8
140	Gambia, The	1.6
141	Timor-Leste	1.4
142	Burundi	1.0

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details refer to the appendix to Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2010

500

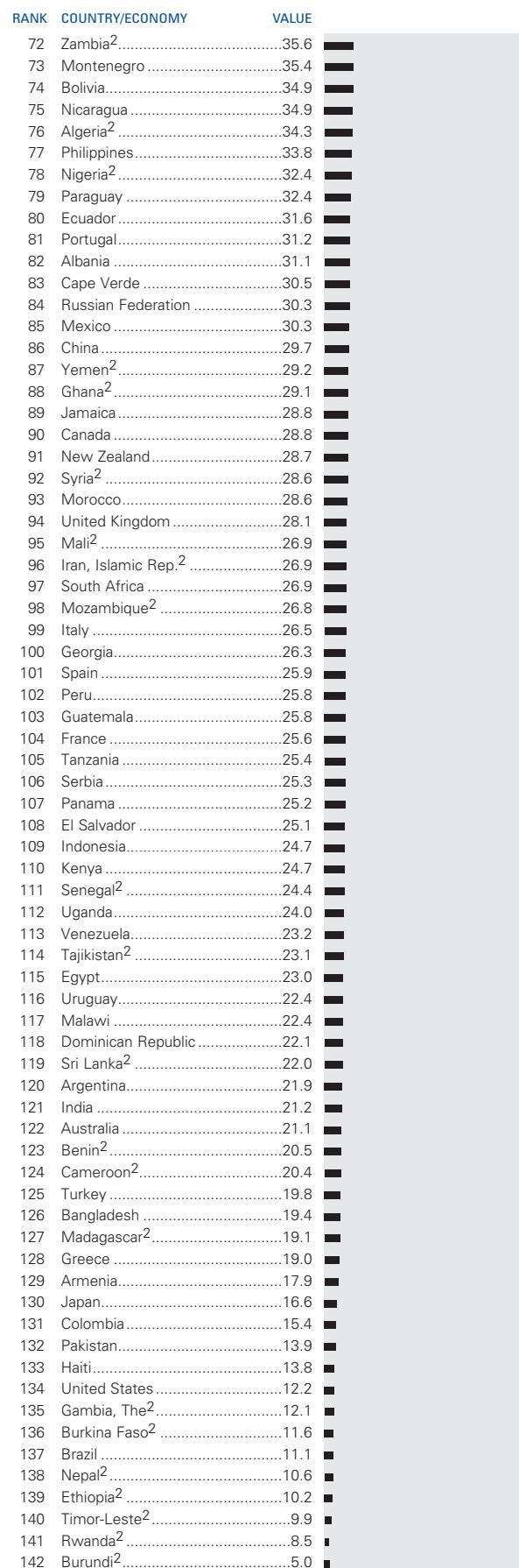
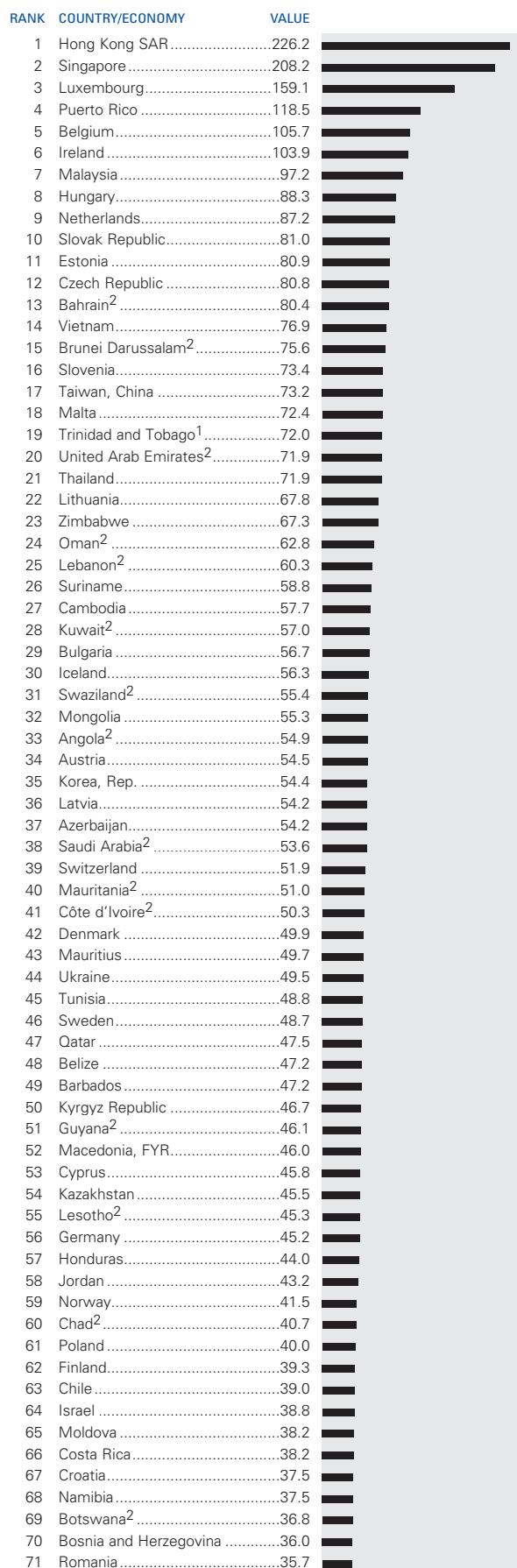
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	United States	14,657.8
2	China	10,085.7
3	Japan	4,309.5
4	India	4,060.4
5	Germany	2,940.4
6	Russian Federation	2,223.0
7	United Kingdom	2,172.8
8	Brazil	2,172.1
9	France	2,145.5
10	Italy	1,773.5
11	Mexico	1,567.5
12	Korea, Rep.	1,459.2
13	Spain	1,368.6
14	Canada	1,330.3
15	Indonesia	1,029.9
16	Turkey	960.5
17	Australia	882.4
18	Taiwan, China	821.8
19	Iran, Islamic Rep.	818.7
20	Poland	721.3
21	Netherlands	676.9
22	Argentina	642.4
23	Saudi Arabia	622.0
24	Thailand	586.9
25	South Africa	524.0
26	Egypt	497.8
27	Pakistan	464.9
28	Colombia	435.4
29	Malaysia	414.4
30	Belgium	394.3
31	Nigeria	377.9
32	Sweden	354.7
33	Philippines	351.4
34	Venezuela	345.2
35	Austria	332.0
36	Hong Kong SAR	325.8
37	Switzerland	324.5
38	Greece	318.1
39	Ukraine	305.2
40	Singapore	291.9
41	Vietnam	276.6
42	Peru	275.7
43	Czech Republic	261.3
44	Bangladesh	258.6
45	Chile	257.9
46	Norway	255.3
47	Romania	254.2
48	Algeria	251.1
49	Portugal	247.0
50	United Arab Emirates	246.8
51	Israel	219.4
52	Denmark	201.7
53	Kazakhstan	196.4
54	Hungary	187.6
55	Finland	186.0
56	Ireland	172.3
57	Morocco	151.4
58	Qatar	150.6
59	Kuwait	136.5
60	Slovak Republic	120.2
61	New Zealand	117.8
62	Ecuador	115.0
63	Syria	107.4
64	Angola	107.3
65	Sri Lanka	106.5
66	Tunisia	100.0
67	Bulgaria	96.8
68	Azerbaijan	90.8
69	Dominican Republic	87.2
70	Ethiopia	86.1
71	Serbia	80.1

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Croatia	78.1
73	Oman	75.8
74	Guatemala	70.2
75	Kenya	66.0
76	Puerto Rico	64.8
77	Yemen	63.4
78	Ghana	62.0
79	Lebanon	59.4
80	Tanzania	58.4
81	Lithuania	56.6
82	Slovenia	56.6
83	Costa Rica	51.2
84	Uruguay	48.0
85	Bolivia	47.9
86	Panama	44.4
87	Cameroon	44.3
88	El Salvador	43.6
89	Uganda	42.2
90	Luxembourg	41.1
91	Côte d'Ivoire	37.0
92	Nepal	35.8
93	Jordan	34.5
94	Honduras	33.6
95	Paraguay	33.3
96	Latvia	32.5
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.3
98	Cambodia	30.2
99	Bahrain	29.7
100	Botswana	28.5
101	Trinidad and Tobago	26.1
102	Estonia	24.7
103	Senegal	23.9
104	Albania	23.9
105	Jamaica	23.7
106	Cyprus	23.2
107	Georgia	22.4
108	Mozambique	21.8
109	Brunei Darussalam	20.4
110	Zambia	20.0
111	Macedonia, FYR	20.0
112	Burkina Faso	20.0
113	Madagascar	19.4
114	Mauritius	18.1
115	Nicaragua	17.7
116	Chad	17.4
117	Armenia	16.9
118	Mali	16.8
119	Tajikistan	14.7
120	Namibia	14.6
121	Benin	14.0
122	Malawi	13.0
123	Rwanda	12.2
124	Kyrgyz Republic	12.0
125	Iceland	11.8
126	Haiti	11.5
127	Mongolia	11.0
128	Moldova	11.0
129	Malta	10.4
130	Montenegro	6.7
131	Mauritania	6.7
132	Barbados	6.2
133	Swaziland	6.1
134	Zimbabwe	5.5
135	Guyana	5.4
136	Suriname	4.7
137	Gambia, The	3.5
138	Burundi	3.4
139	Lesotho	3.3
140	Timor-Leste	3.1
141	Belize	2.7
142	Cape Verde	1.9

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2010



SOURCE: World Trade Organization, Statistics Database: Time Series on International Trade (accessed July 4, 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed July 4, 2011)

¹ 2008 ² 2009

Section XI

Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

How numerous are local suppliers in your country? [1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = very numerous] | 2010–11 weighted average

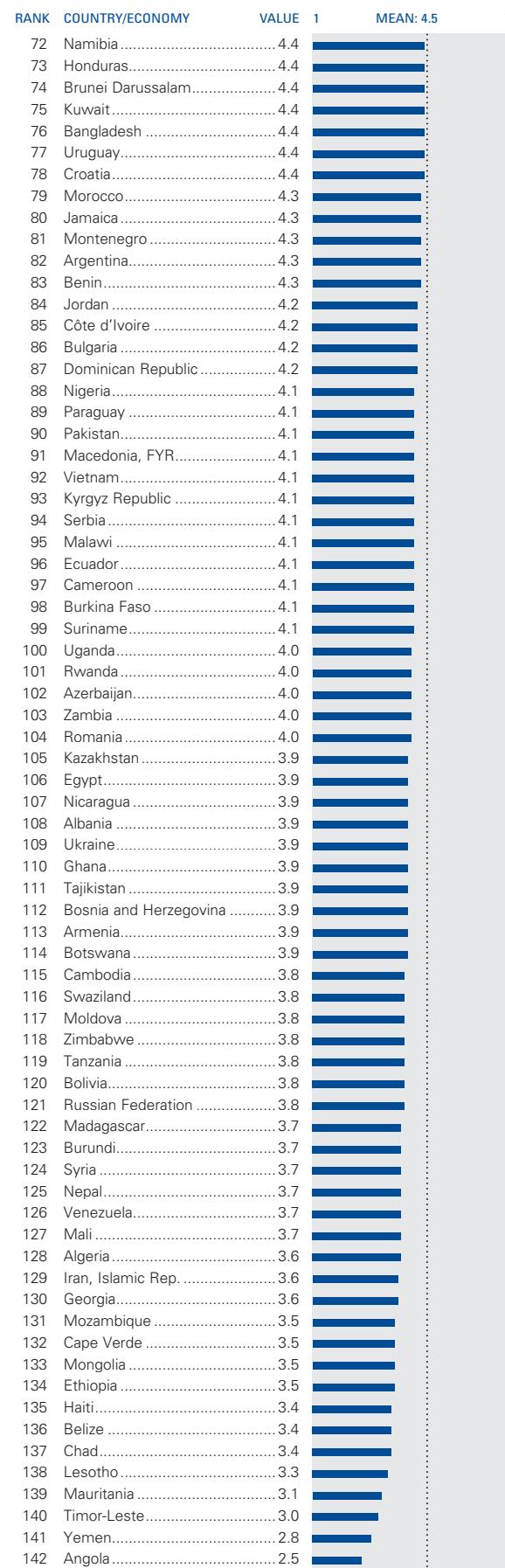
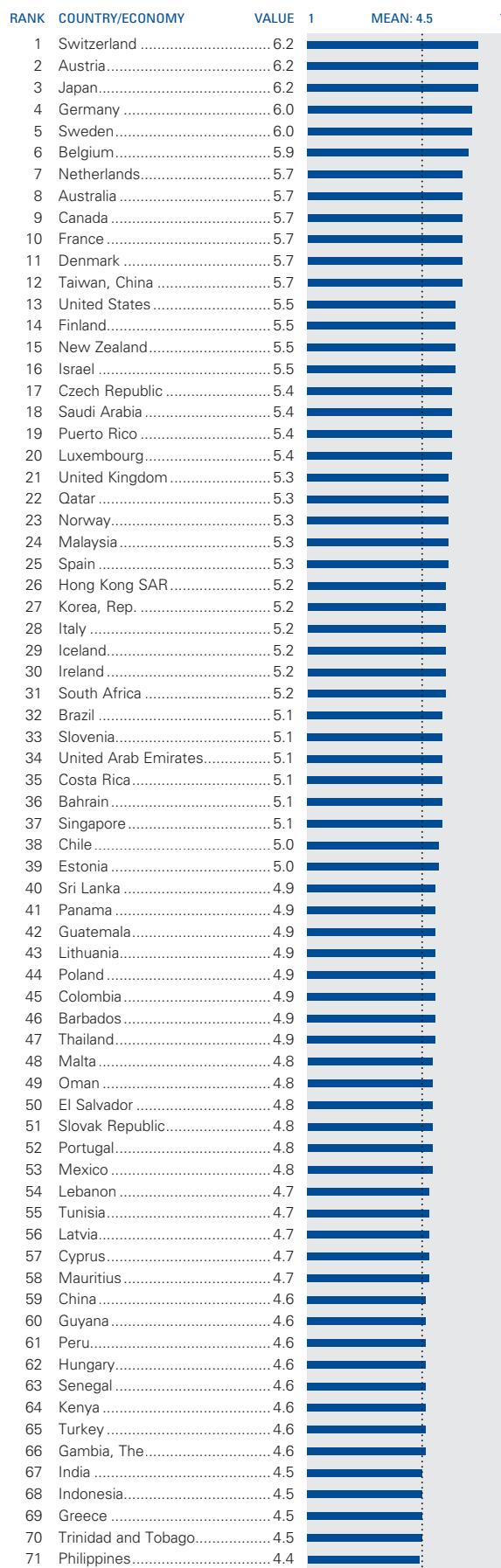
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
1	Japan	6.4			
2	Qatar	5.9			
3	Germany	5.9			
4	Saudi Arabia	5.9			
5	Taiwan, China	5.8			
6	Switzerland	5.7			
7	Austria	5.7			
8	Belgium	5.7			
9	Netherlands	5.6			
10	Brazil	5.6			
11	Italy	5.6			
12	United States	5.5			
13	United Kingdom	5.5			
14	India	5.5			
15	Malaysia	5.5			
16	Poland	5.5			
17	Spain	5.4			
18	Sweden	5.4			
19	China	5.4			
20	United Arab Emirates	5.4			
21	France	5.4			
22	Hong Kong SAR	5.3			
23	Czech Republic	5.3			
24	Thailand	5.3			
25	Korea, Rep.	5.3			
26	Lebanon	5.3			
27	Malta	5.3			
28	Tunisia	5.2			
29	Sri Lanka	5.2			
30	Canada	5.2			
31	Kuwait	5.2			
32	Vietnam	5.2			
33	Turkey	5.1			
34	Mauritania	5.1			
35	Guatemala	5.1			
36	Israel	5.1			
37	Denmark	5.1			
38	Puerto Rico	5.1			
39	Kenya	5.1			
40	Bahrain	5.1			
41	Morocco	5.1			
42	Peru	5.0			
43	Costa Rica	5.0			
44	Uganda	5.0			
45	Lithuania	5.0			
46	Australia	5.0			
47	South Africa	5.0			
48	Slovak Republic	5.0			
49	Yemen	5.0			
50	Syria	5.0			
51	Panama	5.0			
52	Philippines	5.0			
53	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.9			
54	Nigeria	4.9			
55	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9			
56	Portugal	4.9			
57	Indonesia	4.9			
58	New Zealand	4.9			
59	Oman	4.9			
60	Singapore	4.9			
61	Norway	4.9			
62	Chile	4.9			
63	Mexico	4.8			
64	Jordan	4.8			
65	Egypt	4.8			
66	Colombia	4.8			
67	El Salvador	4.8			
68	Dominican Republic	4.8			
69	Greece	4.8			
70	Senegal	4.8			
71	Gambia, The	4.8			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
72	Mauritius	4.8			
73	Slovenia	4.8			
74	Zambia	4.7			
75	Ireland	4.7			
76	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7			
77	Barbados	4.7			
78	Algeria	4.7			
79	Pakistan	4.7			
80	Hungary	4.6			
81	Bangladesh	4.6			
82	Mali	4.6			
83	Luxembourg	4.5			
84	Serbia	4.5			
85	Bulgaria	4.5			
86	Chad	4.5			
87	Guyana	4.5			
88	Finland	4.5			
89	Ghana	4.5			
90	Macedonia, FYR	4.5			
91	Argentina	4.5			
92	Estonia	4.5			
93	Paraguay	4.5			
94	Cyprus	4.5			
95	Honduras	4.4			
96	Burkina Faso	4.4			
97	Montenegro	4.4			
98	Ukraine	4.4			
99	Jamaica	4.4			
100	Romania	4.4			
101	Madagascar	4.3			
102	Malawi	4.3			
103	Ecuador	4.3			
104	Tajikistan	4.3			
105	Croatia	4.3			
106	Benin	4.3			
107	Azerbaijan	4.3			
108	Iceland	4.3			
109	Tanzania	4.2			
110	Suriname	4.2			
111	Armenia	4.2			
112	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2			
113	Nepal	4.2			
114	Brunei Darussalam	4.2			
115	Burundi	4.1			
116	Russian Federation	4.1			
117	Zimbabwe	4.1			
118	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1			
119	Botswana	4.1			
120	Latvia	4.1			
121	Mongolia	4.1			
122	Uruguay	4.1			
123	Albania	4.0			
124	Kazakhstan	4.0			
125	Cameroon	4.0			
126	Mozambique	4.0			
127	Moldova	4.0			
128	Ethiopia	4.0			
129	Namibia	4.0			
130	Cambodia	3.9			
131	Rwanda	3.9			
132	Timor-Leste	3.9			
133	Cape Verde	3.8			
134	Nicaragua	3.8			
135	Bolivia	3.8			
136	Belize	3.8			
137	Swaziland	3.8			
138	Georgia	3.7			
139	Lesotho	3.5			
140	Venezuela	3.4			
141	Haiti	3.1			
142	Angola	2.5			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.02 Local supplier quality

How would you assess the quality of local suppliers in your country? [1 = very poor; 7 = very good] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.03 State of cluster development

In your country's economy, how prevalent are well-developed and deep clusters? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2010–11 weighted average

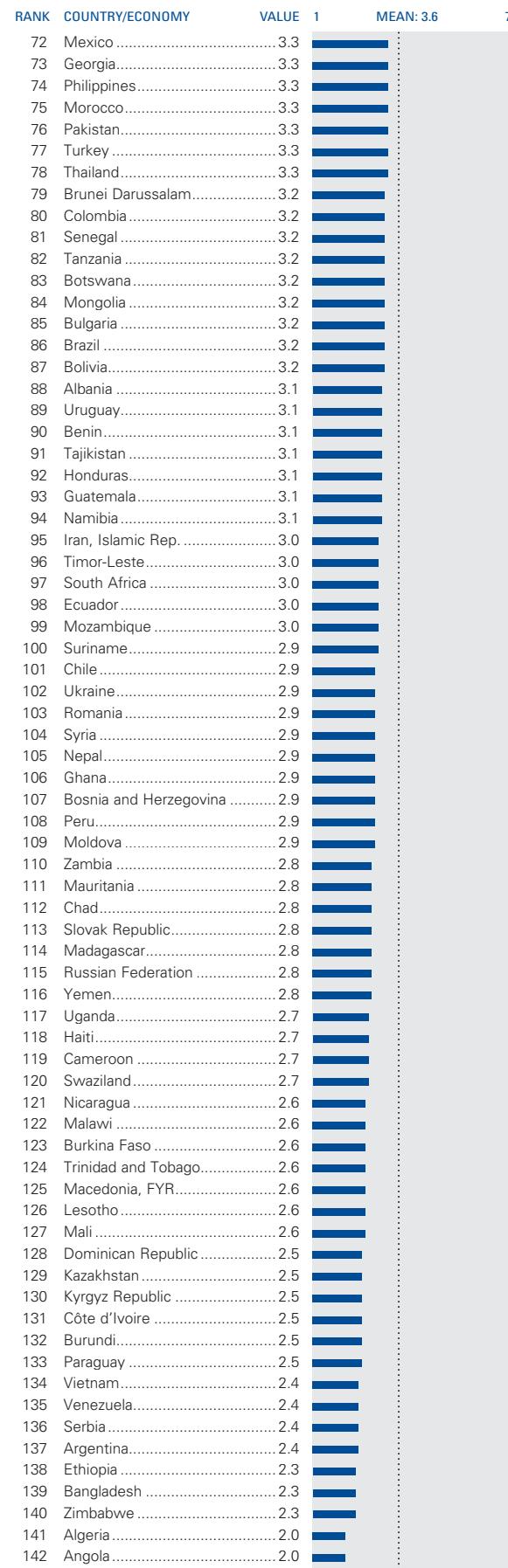
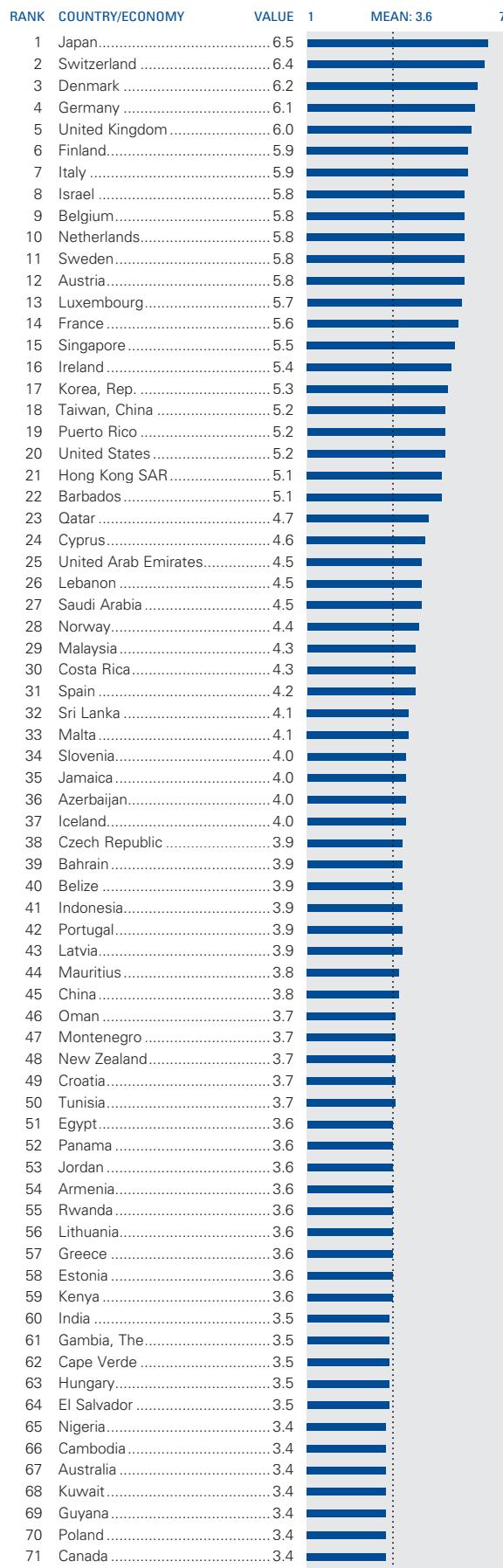
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
1	Taiwan, China	5.6			
2	Italy	5.4			
3	Japan	5.3			
4	Finland	5.3			
5	Singapore	5.2			
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.1			
7	Sweden	5.1			
8	Switzerland	5.1			
9	United States	5.1			
10	Qatar	5.1			
11	United Kingdom	5.1			
12	Malaysia	4.9			
13	Germany	4.9			
14	Vietnam	4.8			
15	Canada	4.8			
16	Denmark	4.8			
17	China	4.7			
18	Bahrain	4.7			
19	Norway	4.7			
20	Netherlands	4.7			
21	Saudi Arabia	4.7			
22	Luxembourg	4.7			
23	United Arab Emirates	4.6			
24	Austria	4.5			
25	Brazil	4.5			
26	Chile	4.4			
27	Belgium	4.4			
28	Korea, Rep.	4.3			
29	Sri Lanka	4.3			
30	Nigeria	4.3			
31	India	4.2			
32	France	4.2			
33	Indonesia	4.2			
34	Ireland	4.2			
35	Oman	4.2			
36	Thailand	4.1			
37	Australia	4.1			
38	Mauritius	4.1			
39	Colombia	4.1			
40	Spain	4.0			
41	Mexico	4.0			
42	Cyprus	4.0			
43	Guatemala	4.0			
44	Puerto Rico	4.0			
45	Bangladesh	3.9			
46	South Africa	3.9			
47	Czech Republic	3.9			
48	Pakistan	3.9			
49	Costa Rica	3.9			
50	Kenya	3.9			
51	Cambodia	3.8			
52	Morocco	3.8			
53	Panama	3.8			
54	Philippines	3.8			
55	Iceland	3.7			
56	Dominican Republic	3.7			
57	Zambia	3.7			
58	Portugal	3.7			
59	Israel	3.7			
60	New Zealand	3.7			
61	Rwanda	3.6			
62	Slovak Republic	3.6			
63	Peru	3.6			
64	Brunei Darussalam	3.6			
65	Honduras	3.6			
66	Malawi	3.5			
67	Argentina	3.5			
68	Gambia, The	3.5			
69	Slovenia	3.5			
70	Turkey	3.5			
71	Kuwait	3.5			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
72	Uruguay	3.4			
73	Malta	3.4			
74	Egypt	3.4			
75	Jamaica	3.4			
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3			
77	El Salvador	3.3			
78	Tunisia	3.3			
79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
80	Azerbaijan	3.3			
81	Guyana	3.3			
82	Jordan	3.3			
83	Namibia	3.3			
84	Estonia	3.3			
85	Kazakhstan	3.3			
86	Bolivia	3.3			
87	Nepal	3.3			
88	Croatia	3.2			
89	Tanzania	3.2			
90	Lebanon	3.2			
91	Ecuador	3.2			
92	Russian Federation	3.2			
93	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
94	Latvia	3.1			
95	Ghana	3.1			
96	Mozambique	3.1			
97	Syria	3.1			
98	Botswana	3.1			
99	Hungary	3.1			
100	Barbados	3.1			
101	Macedonia, FYR	3.0			
102	Georgia	3.0			
103	Lesotho	3.0			
104	Bulgaria	3.0			
105	Timor-Leste	3.0			
106	Poland	3.0			
107	Nicaragua	2.9			
108	Armenia	2.9			
109	Swaziland	2.9			
110	Mali	2.9			
111	Paraguay	2.9			
112	Uganda	2.9			
113	Senegal	2.9			
114	Lithuania	2.8			
115	Greece	2.8			
116	Romania	2.8			
117	Montenegro	2.8			
118	Ethiopia	2.8			
119	Ukraine	2.7			
120	Venezuela	2.7			
121	Mongolia	2.7			
122	Zimbabwe	2.6			
123	Cameroon	2.6			
124	Yemen	2.6			
125	Belize	2.5			
126	Mauritania	2.5			
127	Cape Verde	2.5			
128	Serbia	2.5			
129	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4			
130	Albania	2.4			
131	Tajikistan	2.4			
132	Moldova	2.4			
133	Chad	2.4			
134	Haiti	2.4			
135	Benin	2.4			
136	Madagascar	2.3			
137	Algeria	2.3			
138	Suriname	2.3			
139	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2			
140	Angola	2.1			
141	Burkina Faso	2.0			
142	Burundi	1.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

What is the nature of competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets based upon? [1 = low-cost or natural resources; 7 = unique products and processes] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.05 Value chain breadth

In your country, do exporting companies have a narrow or broad presence in the value chain? [1 = narrow, primarily involved in individual steps of the value chain (e.g., resource extraction or production); 7 = broad, present across the entire value chain (i.e., do not only produce but also perform product design, marketing sales, logistics, and after-sales services)] | 2010–11 weighted average

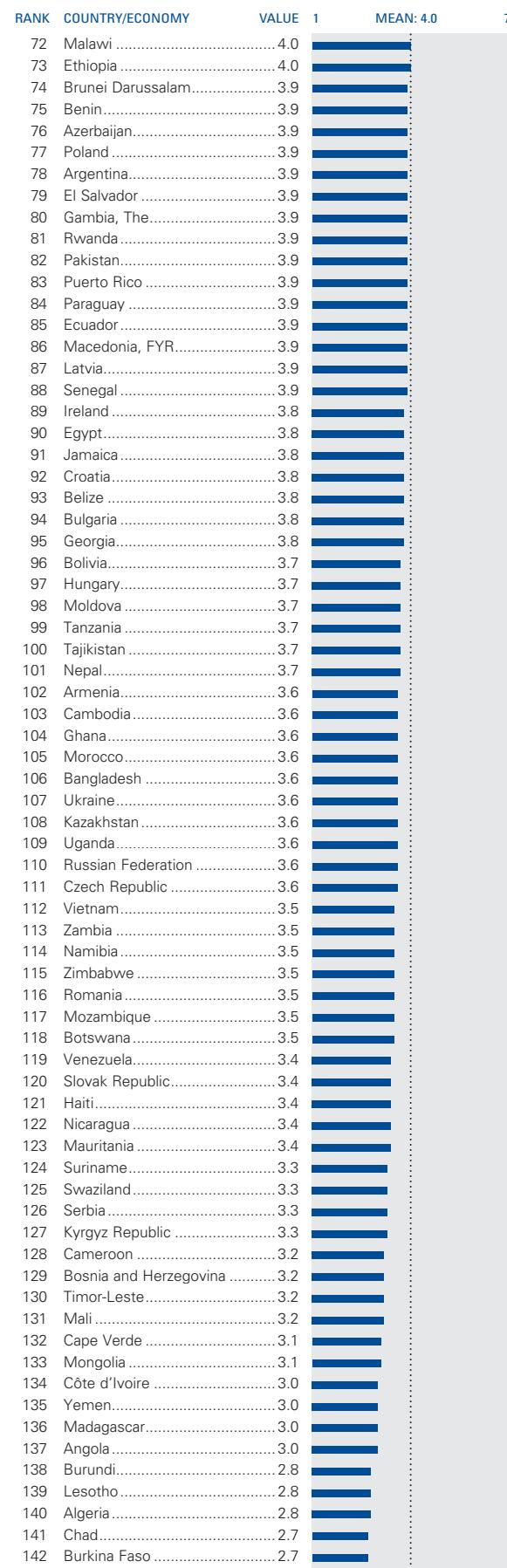
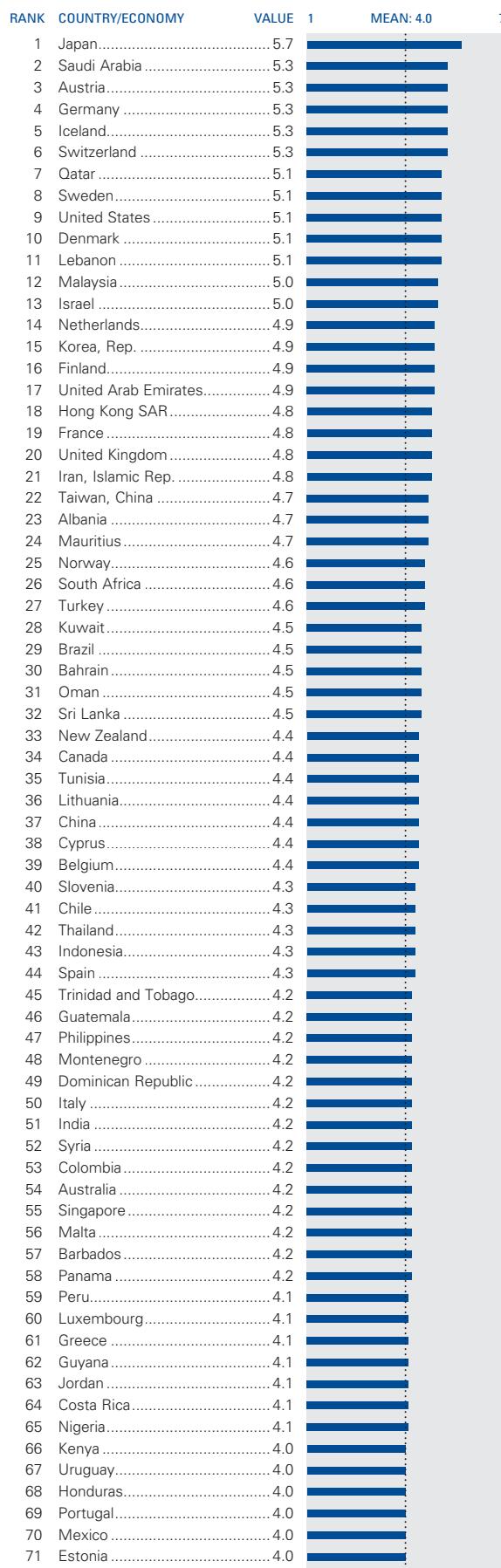
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	Japan	6.3			
2	Sweden	6.2			
3	Switzerland	6.1			
4	Germany	6.1			
5	Austria	5.7			
6	Netherlands	5.6			
7	Finland	5.6			
8	France	5.5			
9	United Kingdom	5.4			
10	Singapore	5.3			
11	Italy	5.3			
12	Denmark	5.3			
13	Israel	5.2			
14	United States	5.1			
15	Ireland	5.1			
16	Belgium	5.0			
17	Taiwan, China	5.0			
18	United Arab Emirates	5.0			
19	Korea, Rep.	5.0			
20	Luxembourg	5.0			
21	Hong Kong SAR	4.9			
22	Saudi Arabia	4.9			
23	Malaysia	4.8			
24	Spain	4.5			
25	Tunisia	4.4			
26	Mauritius	4.4			
27	Qatar	4.4			
28	Puerto Rico	4.4			
29	Indonesia	4.4			
30	Czech Republic	4.3			
31	Sri Lanka	4.3			
32	Costa Rica	4.2			
33	Lebanon	4.2			
34	Norway	4.1			
35	Malta	4.1			
36	Thailand	4.1			
37	Lithuania	4.1			
38	Iceland	4.1			
39	Panama	4.0			
40	Mexico	4.0			
41	Canada	4.0			
42	India	4.0			
43	Azerbaijan	4.0			
44	Portugal	4.0			
45	China	4.0			
46	Cyprus	4.0			
47	Kenya	3.9			
48	Bahrain	3.9			
49	Turkey	3.8			
50	Slovenia	3.8			
51	Barbados	3.8			
52	Brazil	3.8			
53	Senegal	3.8			
54	Poland	3.8			
55	Guatemala	3.8			
56	Hungary	3.8			
57	Nigeria	3.7			
58	Oman	3.7			
59	New Zealand	3.7			
60	Honduras	3.7			
61	Chile	3.7			
62	Colombia	3.7			
63	Slovak Republic	3.6			
64	Benin	3.6			
65	Estonia	3.6			
66	Jordan	3.6			
67	Philippines	3.6			
68	Egypt	3.6			
69	Latvia	3.6			
70	Uruguay	3.5			
71	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
72	Pakistan	3.5			
73	Montenegro	3.5			
74	Gambia, The	3.5			
75	Australia	3.5			
76	Ukraine	3.5			
77	El Salvador	3.5			
78	Cambodia	3.5			
79	Morocco	3.4			
80	Bangladesh	3.4			
81	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
82	Ecuador	3.3			
83	Greece	3.3			
84	Bulgaria	3.3			
85	Rwanda	3.3			
86	Dominican Republic	3.3			
87	Georgia	3.3			
88	Cameroon	3.3			
89	Belize	3.3			
90	Argentina	3.3			
91	Peru	3.3			
92	Moldova	3.3			
93	Guyana	3.3			
94	Bolivia	3.2			
95	Jamaica	3.2			
96	Kuwait	3.2			
97	Mauritania	3.2			
98	Tanzania	3.1			
99	Paraguay	3.1			
100	South Africa	3.1			
101	Vietnam	3.1			
102	Croatia	3.1			
103	Romania	3.1			
104	Malawi	3.1			
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1			
106	Syria	3.1			
107	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
108	Brunei Darussalam	3.1			
109	Nicaragua	3.1			
110	Tajikistan	3.1			
111	Zambia	3.0			
112	Ghana	3.0			
113	Serbia	3.0			
114	Mali	3.0			
115	Kazakhstan	3.0			
116	Uganda	3.0			
117	Suriname	2.9			
118	Haiti	2.9			
119	Timor-Leste	2.9			
120	Botswana	2.9			
121	Armenia	2.9			
122	Mongolia	2.9			
123	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8			
124	Russian Federation	2.8			
125	Namibia	2.8			
126	Chad	2.8			
127	Lesotho	2.8			
128	Mozambique	2.8			
129	Ethiopia	2.8			
130	Madagascar	2.8			
131	Albania	2.7			
132	Algeria	2.7			
133	Nepal	2.6			
134	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5			
135	Burundi	2.5			
136	Swaziland	2.5			
137	Yemen	2.5			
138	Cape Verde	2.4			
139	Burkina Faso	2.3			
140	Zimbabwe	2.3			
141	Venezuela	2.2			
142	Angola	1.8			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.06 Control of international distribution

To what extent are international distribution and marketing from your country owned and controlled by domestic companies? [1 = not at all, they take place through foreign companies; 7 = extensively, they are primarily owned and controlled by domestic companies] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.07 Production process sophistication

In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? [1 = not at all – labor-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology prevail; 7 = highly – the world's best and most efficient process technology prevails] | 2010–11 weighted average

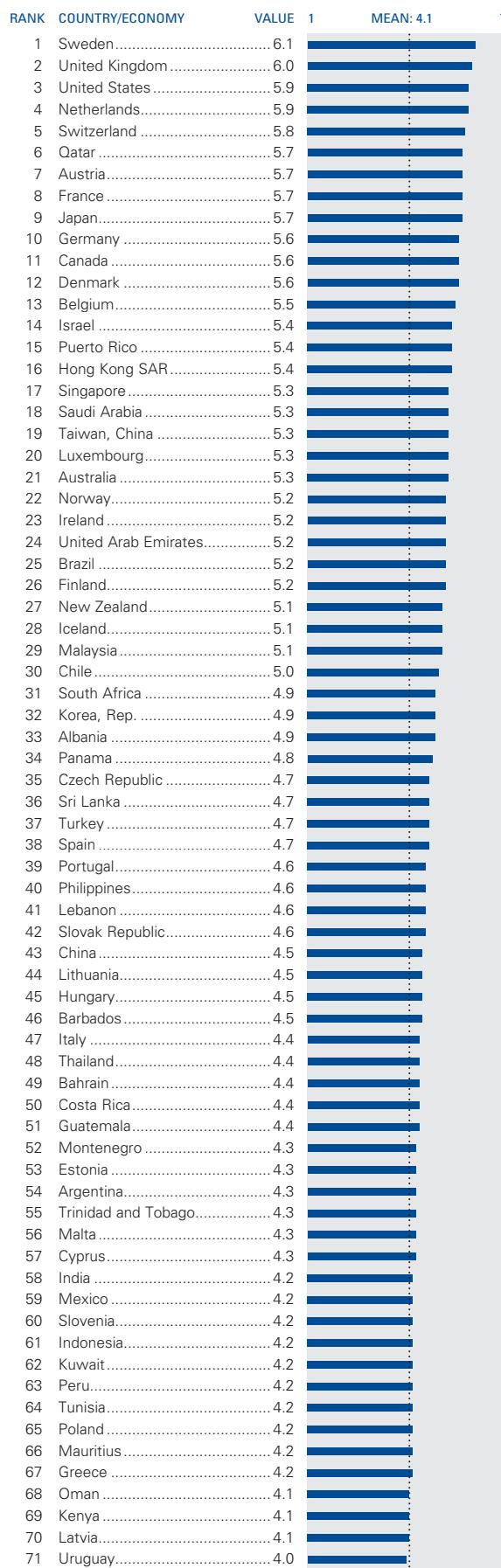
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.8	7
1	Japan.....	6.5			
2	Switzerland	6.4			
3	Germany	6.3			
4	Sweden	6.3			
5	Finland.....	6.2			
6	Netherlands.....	6.0			
7	Belgium.....	5.9			
8	Austria.....	5.9			
9	Denmark	5.8			
10	Ireland.....	5.7			
11	Norway.....	5.7			
12	Luxembourg.....	5.7			
13	Singapore.....	5.6			
14	France	5.6			
15	United States	5.6			
16	Taiwan, China	5.6			
17	United Kingdom.....	5.5			
18	Israel	5.5			
19	Puerto Rico	5.5			
20	Qatar	5.4			
21	Canada	5.4			
22	Saudi Arabia	5.3			
23	Korea, Rep.	5.2			
24	Iceland.....	5.2			
25	Australia	5.2			
26	United Arab Emirates.....	5.1			
27	Malaysia	4.9			
28	Italy	4.8			
29	Brazil	4.8			
30	New Zealand.....	4.7			
31	Hong Kong SAR.....	4.6			
32	Costa Rica.....	4.6			
33	Czech Republic	4.6			
34	Chile	4.5			
35	Spain	4.5			
36	Malta	4.4			
37	Slovak Republic.....	4.4			
38	Turkey	4.4			
39	Portugal	4.4			
40	Bahrain	4.4			
41	South Africa	4.3			
42	Oman	4.3			
43	Estonia	4.2			
44	India	4.2			
45	Sri Lanka	4.1			
46	Mexico	4.1			
47	Barbados	4.1			
48	Slovenia	4.1			
49	Mauritius	4.0			
50	Albania	4.0			
51	Poland	4.0			
52	China	4.0			
53	Lithuania	3.9			
54	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9			
55	Hungary	3.9			
56	Indonesia	3.9			
57	Argentina	3.9			
58	Panama	3.8			
59	Tunisia	3.8			
60	Kenya	3.8			
61	Thailand	3.8			
62	Egypt	3.8			
63	Jordan	3.8			
64	Greece	3.7			
65	Colombia	3.7			
66	Guatemala	3.7			
67	Uruguay	3.7			
68	Cyprus	3.7			
69	Azerbaijan	3.7			
70	Latvia	3.6			
71	Peru	3.6			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.8	7
72	Philippines	3.6			
73	Brunei Darussalam	3.5			
74	Pakistan	3.5			
75	Kuwait	3.5			
76	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
77	Morocco	3.5			
78	Ukraine	3.5			
79	Syria	3.5			
80	Nigeria	3.4			
81	Lebanon	3.4			
82	Montenegro	3.4			
83	Senegal	3.3			
84	Kazakhstan	3.3			
85	Croatia	3.3			
86	Ecuador	3.3			
87	Armenia	3.3			
88	Rwanda	3.3			
89	Bulgaria	3.3			
90	Jamaica	3.3			
91	Romania	3.3			
92	Honduras	3.2			
93	Bolivia	3.2			
94	Guyana	3.2			
95	Namibia	3.2			
96	Dominican Republic	3.2			
97	Tajikistan	3.2			
98	Venezuela	3.2			
99	Macedonia, FYR	3.2			
100	Gambia, The	3.2			
101	Botswana	3.2			
102	Cambodia	3.2			
103	Mongolia	3.2			
104	Cameroon	3.2			
105	El Salvador	3.1			
106	Zambia	3.1			
107	Russian Federation	3.1			
108	Vietnam	3.0			
109	Paraguay	3.0			
110	Georgia	3.0			
111	Benin	3.0			
112	Suriname	3.0			
113	Cape Verde	3.0			
114	Ghana	3.0			
115	Bangladesh	2.9			
116	Tanzania	2.9			
117	Algeria	2.9			
118	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9			
119	Mozambique	2.9			
120	Nicaragua	2.8			
121	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8			
122	Moldova	2.8			
123	Malawi	2.8			
124	Belize	2.7			
125	Angola	2.6			
126	Swaziland	2.6			
127	Chad	2.6			
128	Zimbabwe	2.6			
129	Serbia	2.6			
130	Uganda	2.5			
131	Lesotho	2.5			
132	Ethiopia	2.4			
133	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4			
134	Madagascar	2.4			
135	Burkina Faso	2.4			
136	Nepal	2.4			
137	Mali	2.3			
138	Haiti	2.1			
139	Mauritania	2.1			
140	Burundi	2.1			
141	Yemen	2.1			
142	Timor-Leste	2.1			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.08 Extent of marketing

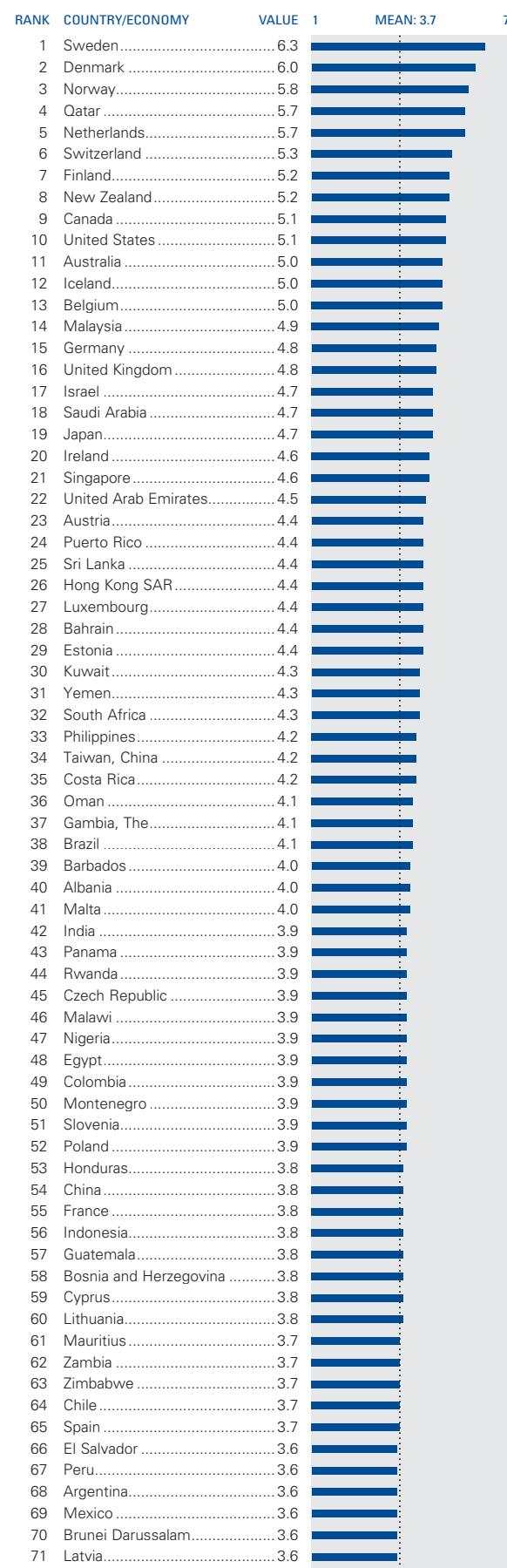
In your country, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? [1 = very little; 7 = extensively] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.09 Willingness to delegate authority

In your country, how do you assess the willingness to delegate authority to subordinates? [1 = low – top management controls all important decisions; 7 = high – authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower-level managers] | 2010–11 weighted average



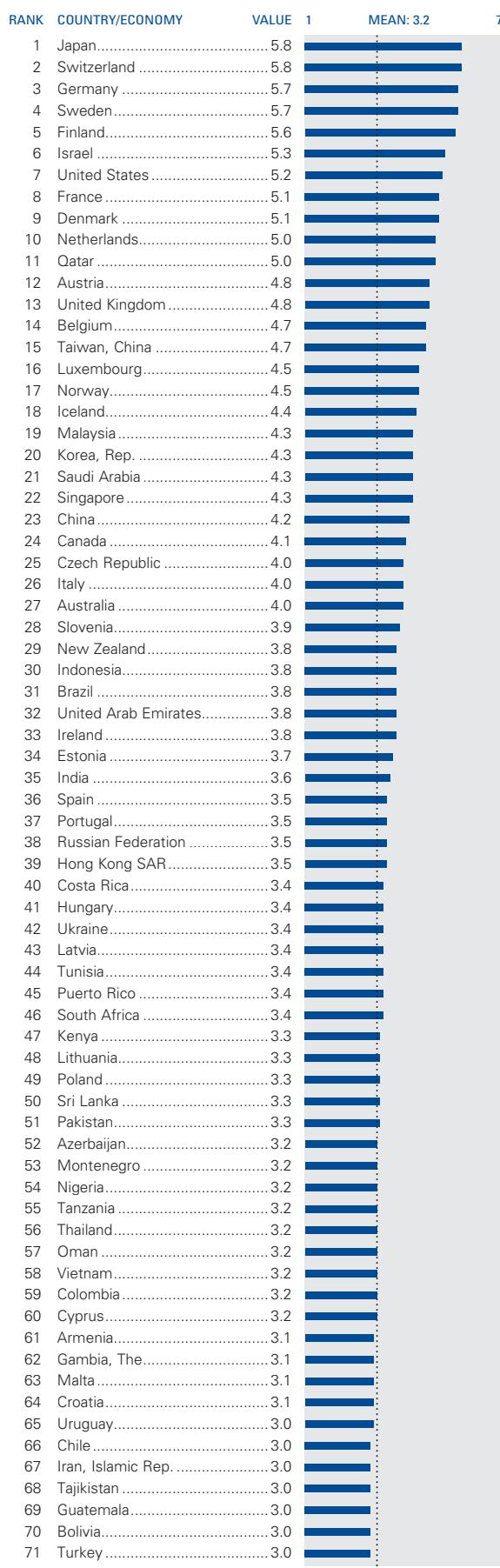
SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section XII

Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

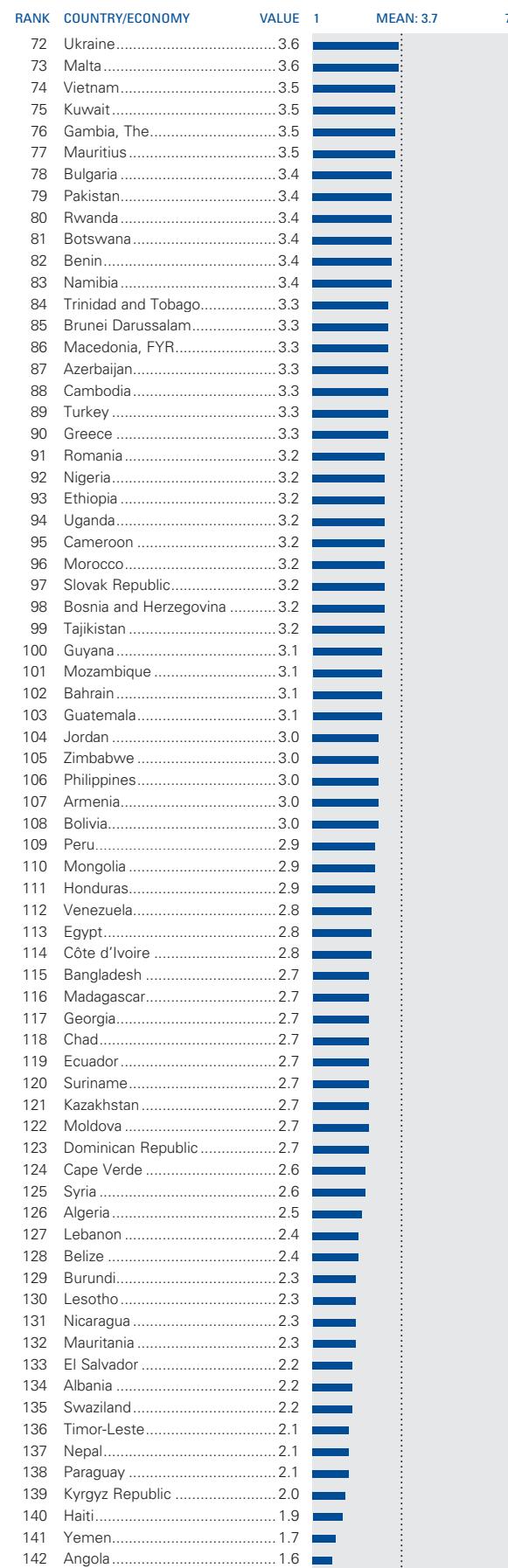
In your country, how do companies obtain technology? [1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

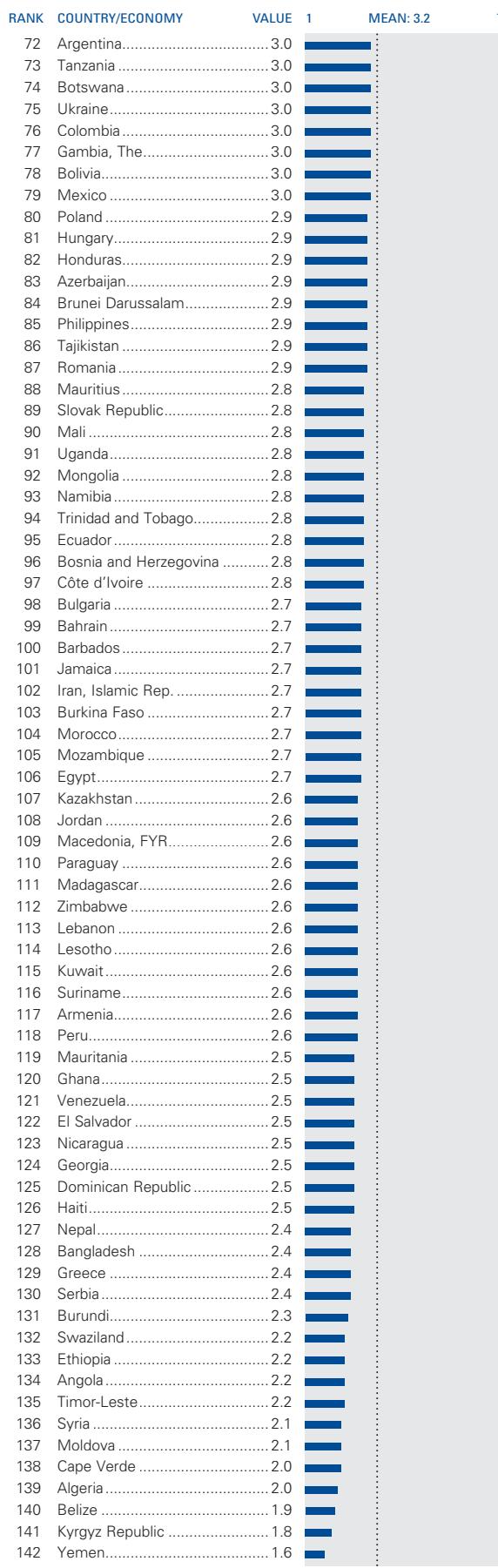
How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country? [1 = very poor; 7 = the best in their field internationally] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.03 Company spending on R&D

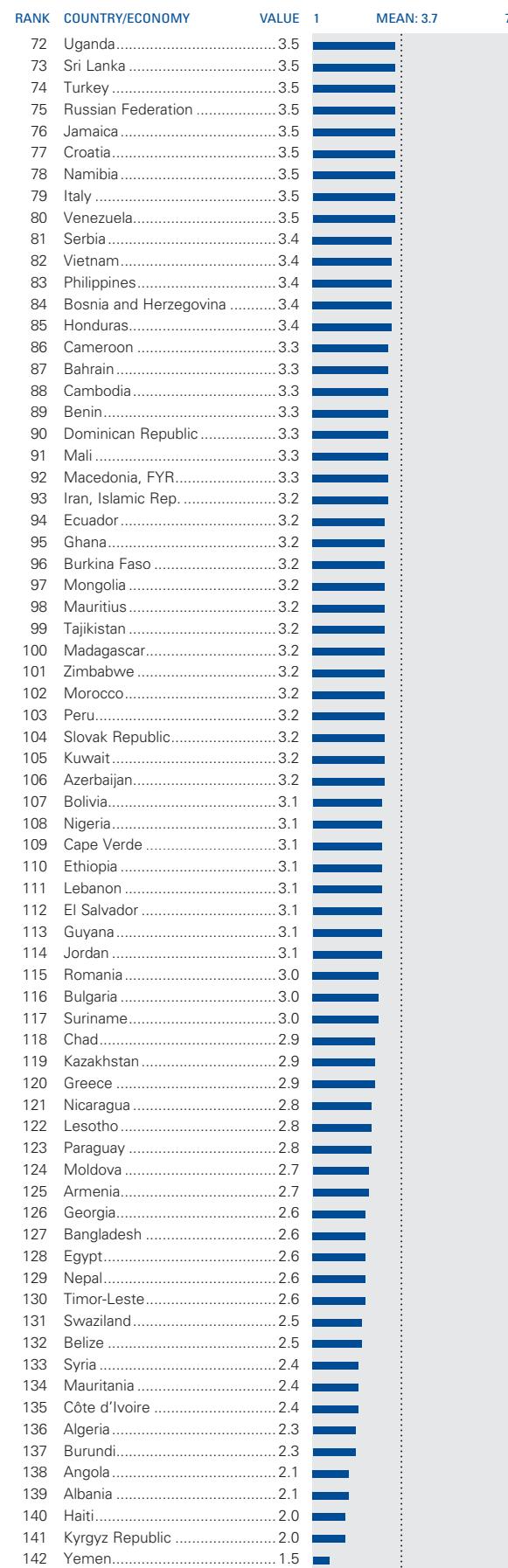
To what extent do companies in your country spend on R&D? [1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D

To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products

Do government procurement decisions foster technological innovation in your country? [1 = no, not at all; 7 = yes, extremely effectively] | 2010–11 weighted average

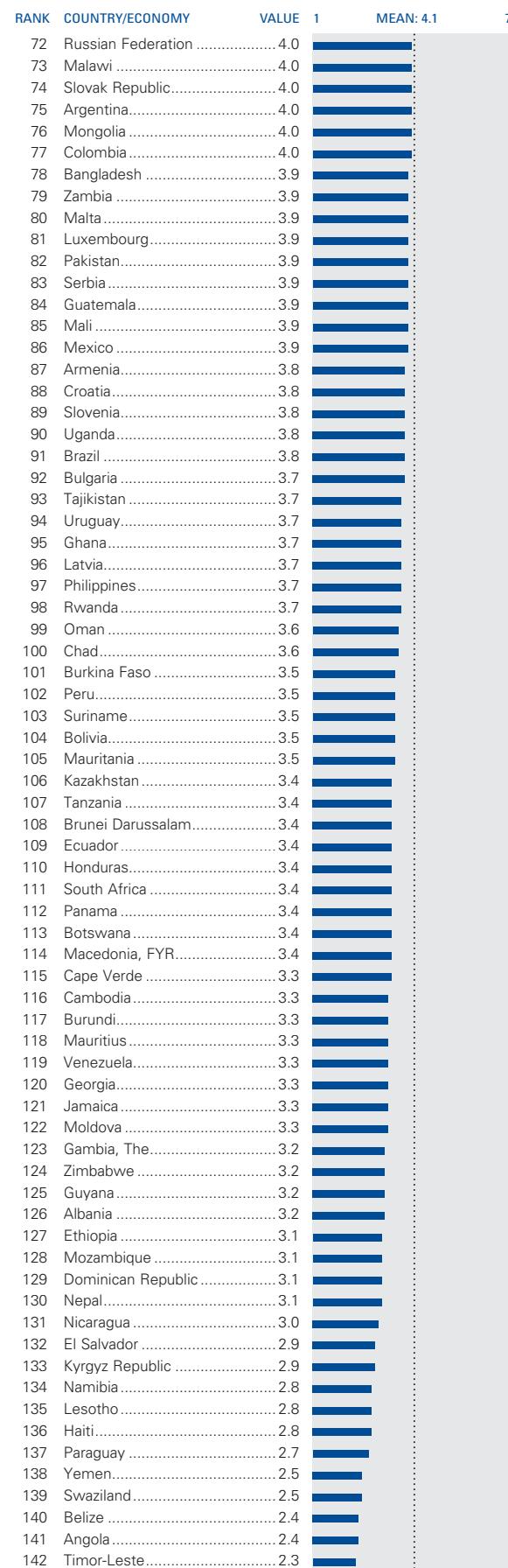
RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
1	Qatar	6.2			
2	Singapore	5.4			
3	Saudi Arabia	4.9			
4	Malaysia	4.9			
5	United Arab Emirates	4.8			
6	Israel	4.8			
7	Luxembourg	4.7			
8	Finland	4.7			
9	United States	4.7			
10	Sweden	4.5			
11	Taiwan, China	4.5			
12	Oman	4.5			
13	Rwanda	4.5			
14	Switzerland	4.5			
15	Sri Lanka	4.4			
16	China	4.4			
17	Bahrain	4.4			
18	Iceland	4.4			
19	Malta	4.3			
20	Denmark	4.3			
21	Gambia, The	4.3			
22	Netherlands	4.3			
23	Brunei Darussalam	4.3			
24	Azerbaijan	4.2			
25	Estonia	4.2			
26	Austria	4.2			
27	Hong Kong SAR	4.2			
28	Portugal	4.2			
29	Germany	4.2			
30	Senegal	4.2			
31	Korea, Rep.	4.1			
32	Japan	4.1			
33	Montenegro	4.1			
34	Indonesia	4.1			
35	Canada	4.1			
36	Belgium	4.1			
37	Cyprus	4.1			
38	Benin	4.1			
39	Barbados	4.1			
40	Cambodia	4.1			
41	Vietnam	4.0			
42	Tunisia	4.0			
43	Norway	4.0			
44	Cape Verde	4.0			
45	Colombia	4.0			
46	Panama	4.0			
47	Chile	4.0			
48	France	4.0			
49	United Kingdom	3.9			
50	Australia	3.9			
51	Tajikistan	3.9			
52	Brazil	3.9			
53	Zambia	3.9			
54	Uruguay	3.9			
55	Ethiopia	3.8			
56	Turkey	3.8			
57	Botswana	3.8			
58	Albania	3.8			
59	Morocco	3.7			
60	Mozambique	3.7			
61	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7			
62	Mauritius	3.7			
63	Kenya	3.7			
64	Costa Rica	3.7			
65	Mali	3.6			
66	Uganda	3.6			
67	Namibia	3.6			
68	Tanzania	3.6			
69	Puerto Rico	3.6			
70	Jordan	3.6			
71	New Zealand	3.6			

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
72	Thailand	3.6			
73	Malawi	3.6			
74	Guyana	3.5			
75	Mexico	3.5			
76	Georgia	3.5			
77	Bulgaria	3.5			
78	India	3.5			
79	Cameroon	3.5			
80	Honduras	3.5			
81	Czech Republic	3.5			
82	Ireland	3.4			
83	Ecuador	3.4			
84	Slovenia	3.4			
85	Spain	3.4			
86	Angola	3.4			
87	Latvia	3.4			
88	Burkina Faso	3.4			
89	Mongolia	3.4			
90	Hungary	3.4			
91	Pakistan	3.4			
92	Serbia	3.4			
93	Kazakhstan	3.4			
94	Dominican Republic	3.3			
95	Ghana	3.3			
96	Lithuania	3.3			
97	Kuwait	3.3			
98	Peru	3.3			
99	Russian Federation	3.3			
100	Poland	3.3			
101	Madagascar	3.3			
102	Jamaica	3.3			
103	South Africa	3.3			
104	Egypt	3.3			
105	Nigeria	3.2			
106	Timor-Leste	3.2			
107	Bolivia	3.2			
108	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2			
109	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2			
110	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
111	Romania	3.1			
112	Ukraine	3.1			
113	Greece	3.0			
114	Italy	3.0			
115	Chad	3.0			
116	Syria	3.0			
117	Bangladesh	3.0			
118	Guatemala	3.0			
119	El Salvador	2.9			
120	Suriname	2.9			
121	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9			
122	Croatia	2.9			
123	Lesotho	2.8			
124	Armenia	2.8			
125	Belize	2.8			
126	Philippines	2.8			
127	Argentina	2.8			
128	Paraguay	2.8			
129	Slovak Republic	2.8			
130	Zimbabwe	2.7			
131	Mauritania	2.7			
132	Moldova	2.6			
133	Nepal	2.6			
134	Nicaragua	2.6			
135	Swaziland	2.5			
136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4			
137	Algeria	2.4			
138	Haiti	2.4			
139	Venezuela	2.4			
140	Burundi	2.3			
141	Lebanon	2.3			
142	Yemen	1.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers

To what extent are scientists and engineers available in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = widely available] | 2010–11 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.07 USPTO patents grants

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted in 2010, per million population | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
1	Taiwan, China	355.7
2	Japan.....	352.9
3	United States	339.4
4	Israel	249.2
5	Korea, Rep.	240.6
6	Finland.....	215.7
7	Switzerland	211.6
8	Sweden.....	154.2
9	Germany	150.6
10	Canada	143.1
11	Singapore	125.6
12	Denmark	110.0
13	Netherlands.....	96.6
14	Austria.....	86.5
15	Norway.....	81.4
16	Australia	81.3
17	Belgium.....	76.6
18	Iceland.....	73.3
19	France	71.1
20	United Kingdom	69.5
21	Luxembourg.....	62.0
22	Hong Kong SAR.....	60.4
23	Ireland	54.8
24	New Zealand.....	39.1
25	Italy	29.9
26	Slovenia.....	12.0
27	Estonia	11.5
28	Spain	9.1
29	Hungary.....	9.1
30	Bulgaria	7.7
31	Malta	7.5
32	Malaysia	7.2
33	Czech Republic	7.1
34	Puerto Rico	6.0
35	Kuwait	4.5
36	Greece	4.2
37	Barbados	3.3
38	Slovak Republic.....	3.1
39	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3.1
40	Portugal.....	2.6
41	Lithuania.....	2.4
42	South Africa	2.3
43	Cyprus	2.2
44	Saudi Arabia	2.2
45	Croatia	2.0
46	China	2.0
47	Russian Federation	1.9
48	Uruguay	1.8
49	Costa Rica	1.7
50	United Arab Emirates	1.5
51	Jamaica	1.5
52	Latvia	1.4
53	Chile	1.3
54	Bahrain	1.3
55	Argentina	1.1
56	Poland	1.0
57	Lebanon	0.9
58	Mexico	0.9
59	India	0.9
60	Brazil	0.9
61	Panama	0.9
62	Romania	0.8
63	Thailand	0.7
64	Armenia	0.6
65	Georgia	0.5
66	Venezuela	0.4
67	Serbia	0.4
68	Philippines	0.4
69	Turkey	0.4
70	Oman	0.3
71	Ukraine	0.3

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE
72	Cameroon	0.2
73	Tunisia	0.2
74	Egypt	0.2
75	Paraguay	0.2
76	Colombia	0.1
77	Dominican Republic	0.1
77	Sri Lanka	0.1
79	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1
80	Guatemala	0.1
81	Kazakhstan	0.1
82	Ghana	0.0
83	Peru	0.0
84	Morocco	0.0
85	Algeria	0.0
86	Indonesia	0.0
87	Kenya	0.0
88	Vietnam	0.0
89	Pakistan	0.0
90	Albania	0.0
90	Angola	0.0
90	Azerbaijan	0.0
90	Bangladesh	0.0
90	Belize	0.0
90	Benin	0.0
90	Bolivia	0.0
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0
90	Botswana	0.0
90	Brunei Darussalam	0.0
90	Burkina Faso	0.0
90	Burundi	0.0
90	Cambodia	0.0
90	Cape Verde	0.0
90	Chad	0.0
90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
90	Ecuador	0.0
90	El Salvador	0.0
90	Ethiopia	0.0
90	Gambia, The	0.0
90	Guyana	0.0
90	Haiti	0.0
90	Honduras	0.0
90	Jordan	0.0
90	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0
90	Lesotho	0.0
90	Macedonia, FYR	0.0
90	Madagascar	0.0
90	Malawi	0.0
90	Mali	0.0
90	Mauritania	0.0
90	Mauritius	0.0
90	Moldova	0.0
90	Mongolia	0.0
90	Montenegro	0.0
90	Mozambique	0.0
90	Namibia	0.0
90	Nepal	0.0
90	Nicaragua	0.0
90	Nigeria	0.0
90	Qatar	0.0
90	Rwanda	0.0
90	Senegal	0.0
90	Suriname	0.0
90	Swaziland	0.0
90	Syria	0.0
90	Tajikistan	0.0
90	Tanzania	0.0
90	Timor-Leste	0.0
90	Uganda	0.0
90	Yemen	0.0
90	Zambia	0.0
90	Zimbabwe	0.0

SOURCE: United States Patent and Trademark Office; United Nations Fund for Population

Technical Notes and Sources

This section complements the data tables by providing additional information for those indicators that are not derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. The number next to the variable corresponds to the number of the data table that shows the ranks and scores for all countries/economies on this particular indicator. Indicators in Sections I through XII enter the composition of the Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012.

The data used in this *Report* represent the best available estimates at the time the *Report* was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been updated or revised after publication.

Basic indicators

0.01 Gross domestic product

[Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2010](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

0.02 Population

[Total population in millions | 2010](#)

Sources: United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2010*; national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

[Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2010](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

[Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2010](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

Section I: Institutions

1.21 Strength of investor protection

[Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 \(best\) scale | 2010](#)

This variable is a combination of the Extent of disclosure index (transparency of transactions), the Extent of director liability index (liability for self-dealing), and the Ease of shareholder suit index (shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct).

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

Section II: Infrastructure

2.06 Available airline seat kilometers

[Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country \(in millions\) | 2011](#)

This variable measures the total passenger-carrying capacity of all scheduled flights, including domestic flights, originating from a country. It is computed by taking the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometers, summing the result across all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2011, and taking the average capacity of the two weeks.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

2.08 Fixed telephone lines

[Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2010](#)

A *fixed telephone line* is an active line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. Active lines are those that have registered an activity in the past three months.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions

[Number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2010](#)

This measure refers to the subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology, including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months. This includes both analogue and digital cellular systems and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

Section III: Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

[General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2010](#)

Net lending (+)/ borrowing (–) is calculated as general government revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core Government Finance Statistics (GFS) balance that measures the extent to which general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). This balance may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of general government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents. Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases the government's net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities. General government total expenditure consists of total expenses and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); African Development Bank, *African Statistical Yearbook 2011*; AfricanEconomicOutlook.org (accessed July 1, 2011); national sources

3.02 Gross national savings**Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP | 2010**

Aggregate national savings is defined as public- and private-sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP. National savings equals gross domestic investment plus the current-account balance

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); national sources

3.03 Inflation**Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2010**

Annual percent change in year average consumer price index

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread**Average interest rate spread between typical lending and deposit rates | 2010**

This measures the difference between the typical short-term lending and deposit rates.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics' database (accessed July 17, 2011) and country tables (July 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed July 17, 2011)

3.05 Government debt**Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP | 2010**

Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001* system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition) and *Public Information Notices* (various issues); Asian Development Bank, *Asian Development Outlook 2011*; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed July 17, 2011); national sources

3.06 Country credit rating**Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0–100 (lowest probability) scale | March 2011**

Institutional Investor's Country Credit ratings developed by *Institutional Investor* are based on information provided by senior economists and sovereign-debt analysts at leading global banks and money management and security firms. Twice a year, the respondents grade each country on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 representing the least chance of default.

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Section IV: Health and primary education**4.02 Malaria incidence****Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006**

Country data are provided only for economies in which malaria is considered to be endemic. In the data table, "(NE)" denotes an economy where malaria is not endemic. Incidence rates in Cape Verde and Jamaica are calculated based on reported cases, as countrywide estimates are not available. Incidence rates in these two countries are likely to be underestimated.

Sources: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence**Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2009**

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

4.06 HIV prevalence**HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2009**

Sources: UNAIDS, *Global Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* (2008 and 2010 editions); United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008*; national sources

4.07 Infant mortality**Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2009**

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy**Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2009**

Sources: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance Catalog* (April 2011 edition); national sources

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate**Net primary education enrollment rate | 2008**

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education (ISCED level 1) provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; UN Millennium Development Indicators; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources

Section V: Higher education and training**5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate****Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2008**

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources and *The World Development Indicators 2009* (CD-Rom edition)

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate**Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2008**

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total tertiary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6), whether or not leading to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed May 4, 2011); UNICEF ChildInfo.org Country Profiles; The World Bank, *EdStats Database* (accessed July 8, 2011); national sources and *The World Development Indicators 2009* (CD-Rom edition)

Section VI: Goods market efficiency

6.05 Total tax rate

[This variable is a combination of profit tax \(% of profits\), labor tax and contribution \(% of profits\), and other taxes \(% of profits\) | 2010](#)

The total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by the business in the second year of operation, expressed as a share of commercial profits. The total amount of taxes is the sum of five different types of taxes and contributions payable after accounting for deductions and exemptions: profit or corporate income tax, social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer, property taxes, turnover taxes, and other small taxes. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.dobusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

[Number of procedures required to start a business | 2010](#)

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.dobusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.07 Time required to start a business

[Number of days required to start a business | 2010](#)

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.dobusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

6.10 Trade tariffs

[Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2010](#)

This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The trade pattern of the importing country's reference group (2007 data) is used as a weighting.

Source: International Trade Centre

6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP

[Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2010](#)

Source: World Trade Organization, *Statistics Database: Time Series on International Trade* (accessed July 4, 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed July 4, 2011)

Section VII: Labor market efficiency

7.03 Rigidity of employment

[Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0-100 \(worst\) scale | 2009](#)

This index is the average of three subindexes: Difficulty of hiring, Rigidity of hours, and Difficulty of firing. The three subindexes have several components and all take values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2010: Reforming Through Difficult Times*

7.05 Redundancy costs

[Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2009](#)

This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2010: Reforming Through Difficult Times*

7.09 Female participation in labor force

[Ratio of female participation in the labor force \(%\) to male participation in the labor force \(%\) | 2009](#)

This measure is the percentage of women aged 15–64 participating in the labor force divided by the percentage of men aged 15–64 participating in the labor force.

Sources: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labor Markets Net* (accessed May 4, 2011); national sources

Section VIII: Financial market development

8.08 Legal rights index

[Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0-10 \(best\) scale | 2010](#)

This index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers and lenders' rights and thus facilitate lending.

Source: World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs*

Section IX: Technological readiness

9.04 Internet users

[Percentage of individuals using the Internet | 2010](#)

Internet users refers to people using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions

[Number of fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2010](#)

Fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscriptions refers to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kb/s. This can include, for example, cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile cellular networks.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

9.06 Internet bandwidth

[International Internet bandwidth \(kb/s\)/capita | 2010](#)

Internet bandwidth is measured as the sum of the capacity of all Internet exchanges offering international bandwidth. The data were rescaled for the sake of readability. The capacity is measured in kilobits per second (kb/s) per capita.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2011* (June 2011 edition)

Section X: Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

[Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1-7 \(best\) scale | 2010](#)

The size of the domestic market is calculated as the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details, refer to the appendix to Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2010

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

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details, refer to the appendix to Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2010

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2011 edition); national sources

10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2010

Sources: World Trade Organization, Statistics Database: Time Series on International Trade (accessed July 4, 2011); Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (accessed July 4, 2011)

Section XII: Innovation**12.07 USPTO patents grants**

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted in 2010, per million population | 2010

Utility patents are recorded such that the origin of the patent is determined by the first-named inventor at the time of the grant.

Sources: United States Patent and Trademark Office; United Nations Fund for Population

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The Africa Commission was launched by the Prime Minister of Denmark in 2008 to help Africa benefit more from globalization. The Commission consisted of Heads of State and governments, politicians, experts, and representatives from international and regional organizations as well as the business community, civil society and the academic world. The majority of the Commissioners were from Africa, which reflected the Commission's overriding commitment to ensure African ownership of its recommendations and initiatives.

The Africa Commission presented its findings in the report *Realising the Potential of Africa's Youth*, which was published in May 2009. Drawing on existing analyses and best practices, the Africa Commission presented specific policy recommendations and launched five international initiatives aimed at creating jobs for young men and women in Africa through private sector-led growth and improved competitiveness of African economies. Special emphasis was given to creating decent jobs, fostering entrepreneurship, and providing greater opportunities through education, skills development and access to finance.

For further information about the Africa Commission, visit www.africacommission.um.dk.



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The Global Competitiveness Report series has evolved over the last three decades into the world's most respected assessment of national competitiveness. This year's *Report* comes out amid multiple challenges to the global economy and a continuing shift in the balance of economic activity away from advanced economies and toward emerging markets. Policymakers are struggling to find ways to manage the present economic challenges while preparing their economies to perform well in an increasingly complex global landscape.

The present context makes it more important than ever for countries to put into place the fundamentals underpinning growth and development. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012* contributes to this process by providing a detailed analysis of the productive potential of nations worldwide. The *Report* offers policymakers, business executives, and academics, as well as the public at large, valuable insights into the policies, institutions, and factors that enable robust economic development and long-term prosperity.

Produced in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012* offers users a unique dataset on a broad array of competitiveness indicators for a record number of 142 economies. The data used in the *Report* are obtained from leading international sources as well as from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey, a distinctive source that captures the perceptions of several thousand business leaders on topics related to national competitiveness.

The *Report* presents the rankings of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), developed by Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin and introduced in 2005. The GCI is based on 12 pillars of competitiveness, providing a comprehensive picture of the competitiveness landscape in countries around the world at different stages of economic development. The *Report* also contains detailed profiles highlighting competitive strengths and weaknesses for each of the 142 economies featured, as well as an extensive section of data tables displaying relative rankings for more than 100 variables.

The *Report* also features discussions on selected regions and topics. These include an analysis of the effects of debt crises on competitiveness, a review of the innovation challenge for Latin America, and competitiveness trends and prospects for sub-Saharan Africa. An important addition to this year's *Report* is a chapter describing the World Economic Forum's preliminary work aimed at integrating the concept of economic, social, and environmental sustainability more fully into its competitiveness research.



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