

Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum



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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of Key Findings

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

A NEW TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING COMPETITIVENESS

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

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

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

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

REGIONAL AND COUNTRY RESULTS

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

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

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

GLOBAL TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

Technology-based leapfrogging remains elusive.

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

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

Weak institutions continue to hamper competitiveness.

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

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

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

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

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

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 Rankings

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

Rank	Economy	Score ¹	Diff. from 2017 ²	
			Rank	Score
1	United States	85.6	—	+0.8
2	Singapore	83.5	—	+0.5
3	Germany	82.8	—	+0.2
4	Switzerland	82.6	—	+0.2
5	Japan	82.5	+3	+0.9
6	Netherlands	82.4	−1	+0.2
7	Hong Kong SAR	82.3	—	+0.3
8	United Kingdom	82.0	−2	−0.1
9	Sweden	81.7	—	+0.1
10	Denmark	80.6	+1	+0.7
11	Finland	80.3	+1	+0.5
12	Canada	79.9	−2	−0.1
13	Taiwan, China	79.3	—	+0.1
14	Australia	78.9	+1	+0.7
15	Korea, Rep.	78.8	+2	+0.8
16	Norway	78.2	−2	−0.8
17	France	78.0	+1	+0.6
18	New Zealand	77.5	−2	−0.6
19	Luxembourg	76.6	+3	+0.6
20	Israel	76.6	—	+0.4
21	Belgium	76.6	−2	—
22	Austria	76.3	−1	+0.2
23	Ireland	75.7	—	−0.3
24	Iceland	74.5	—	−0.1
25	Malaysia	74.4	+1	+1.1
26	Spain	74.2	−1	+0.4
27	United Arab Emirates	73.4	—	+1.1
28	China	72.6	—	+0.9
29	Czech Republic	71.2	—	+0.3
30	Qatar	71.0	+2	+0.6
31	Italy	70.8	—	+0.3
32	Estonia	70.8	−2	—
33	Chile	70.3	+1	+0.9
34	Portugal	70.2	−1	+0.5
35	Slovenia	69.6	—	+1.1
36	Malta	68.8	—	+0.3
37	Poland	68.2	—	+0.2
38	Thailand	67.5	+2	+1.3
39	Saudi Arabia	67.5	+2	+1.6
40	Lithuania	67.1	−2	+0.7
41	Slovak Republic	66.8	−2	+0.6
42	Latvia	66.2	—	+1.4
43	Russian Federation	65.6	+2	+1.7
44	Cyprus	65.6	−1	+0.9
45	Indonesia	64.9	+2	+1.4
46	Mexico	64.6	−2	+0.5
47	Oman	64.4	+14	+3.4
48	Hungary	64.3	—	+0.9
49	Mauritius	63.7	—	+0.8
50	Bahrain	63.6	−4	−0.2
51	Bulgaria	63.6	—	+1.2
52	Romania	63.5	—	+1.3
53	Uruguay	62.7	−3	—
54	Kuwait	62.1	+2	+0.5
55	Costa Rica	62.1	−1	+0.4
56	Philippines	62.1	+12	+2.3
57	Greece	62.1	−4	+0.3
58	India	62.0	+5	+1.2
59	Kazakhstan	61.8	—	+0.7
60	Colombia	61.6	−3	+0.1
61	Turkey	61.6	−3	+0.2
62	Brunei Darussalam	61.4	+2	+1
63	Peru	61.3	−3	+0.2
64	Panama	61.0	−9	−0.6
65	Serbia	60.9	+5	+1.7
66	Georgia	60.9	+1	+1.0
67	South Africa	60.8	−5	−0.1
68	Croatia	60.1	−2	—
69	Azerbaijan	60.0	−4	−0.2
70	Armenia	59.9	+2	+1.0
71	Montenegro	59.6	+2	+1.4
72	Brazil	59.5	−3	−0.2
73	Jordan	59.3	−2	+0.1
74	Seychelles	58.5	+10	+3.3
75	Morocco	58.5	+2	+0.8
76	Albania	58.1	+4	+0.8
77	Viet Nam	58.1	−3	+0.1
78	Trinidad and Tobago	57.9	−2	+0.1
79	Jamaica	57.9	−1	+0.5
80	Lebanon	57.7	−5	−0.1
81	Argentina	57.5	−2	+0.1
82	Dominican Republic	57.4	—	+1.8
83	Ukraine	57.0	+6	+3.1
84	Macedonia, FYR	56.6	n/a	n/a
85	Sri Lanka	56.0	−4	−0.4
86	Ecuador	55.8	−3	+0.4
87	Tunisia	55.6	−1	+1
88	Moldova	55.5	−1	+0.9
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	54.9	−1	+0.4
90	Botswana	54.5	−5	−0.5
91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.2	−1	+0.3
92	Algeria	53.8	—	+0.3
93	Kenya	53.7	—	+0.4
94	Egypt	53.6	—	+0.4
95	Paraguay	53.4	+1	+0.5
96	Guatemala	53.4	−5	−0.1
97	Kyrgyz Republic	53.0	+3	+1.1
98	El Salvador	52.8	—	+0.4
99	Mongolia	52.7	−4	−0.2
100	Namibia	52.7	−1	+0.3
101	Honduras	52.5	+2	+1.2
102	Tajikistan	52.2	−5	−0.6
103	Bangladesh	52.1	−1	+0.7
104	Nicaragua	51.5	−3	—
105	Bolivia	51.4	n/a	n/a
106	Ghana	51.3	−2	+1.4
107	Pakistan	51.1	−1	+1.3
108	Rwanda	50.9	−1	+1.3
109	Nepal	50.8	−1	+1.3
110	Cambodia	50.2	−1	+0.8
111	Cape Verde	50.2	−6	+0.4
112	Lao PDR	49.3	−2	+0.7
113	Senegal	49.0	−2	+0.6
114	Côte d'Ivoire	47.6	n/a	n/a
115	Nigeria	47.5	−3	−0.5
116	Tanzania	47.2	−2	+0.8
117	Uganda	46.8	−4	−0.2
118	Zambia	46.1	−3	+0.6
119	Gambia, The	45.5	—	+0.8
120	Eswatini	45.3	−4	+0.2
121	Cameroon	45.1	−3	+0.2
122	Ethiopia	44.5	−2	+0.6
123	Benin	44.4	−1	+0.8
124	Burkina Faso	43.9	n/a	n/a
125	Mali	43.6	−4	−0.1
126	Guinea	43.2	−3	+0.3
127	Venezuela	43.2	−10	−1.9
128	Zimbabwe	42.6	−4	+0.6
129	Malawi	42.4	—	+1.8
130	Lesotho	42.3	−4	+0.9
131	Mauritania	40.8	−3	+0.1
132	Liberia	40.5	−2	+0.6
133	Mozambique	39.8	−8	−2.1
134	Sierra Leone	38.8	−3	+0.1
135	Congo, Democratic Rep.	38.2	−8	−2.6
136	Burundi	37.5	−4	−1.0
137	Angola	37.1	n/a	n/a
138	Haiti	36.5	−5	+0.7
139	Yemen	36.4	−4	+0.9
140	Chad	35.5	−6	—

● East Asia and the Pacific
 ● Eurasia
 ● Europe and North America
 ● Latin America and the Caribbean
 ● Middle East and North Africa
 ● South Asia
 ● Sub-Saharan Africa

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

¹ Scale ranges from 0 to 100.

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

A New Economic Compass for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

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

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

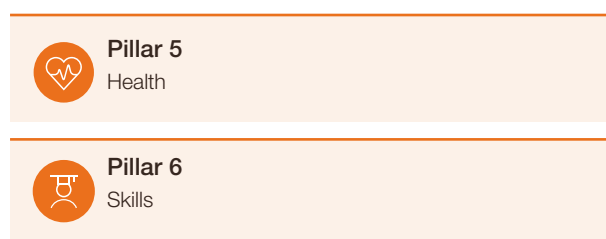
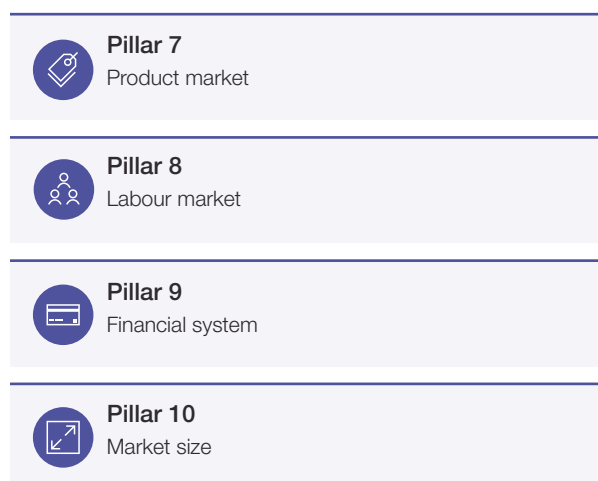
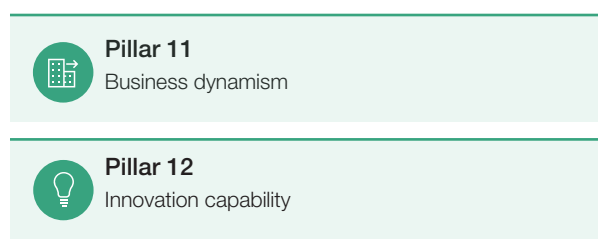
After a lost decade, economic recovery is well underway, with the global economy projected to grow almost 4% in 2018 and 2019.² But delivering growth is difficult even in the best of times, and today's economic environment is increasingly uncertain, challenging and complex. Recovery remains vulnerable to a range of risks and potential shocks.

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

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

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

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

Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018**Enabling Environment****Human Capital****Markets****Innovation Ecosystem**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES

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

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Global Findings

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

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

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

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

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

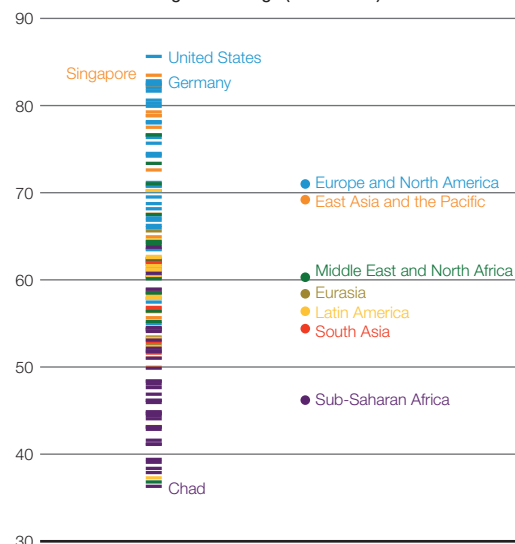
This index does this through a 'distance to frontier' approach, in which performance on each component is evaluated against the 'frontier', or ideal state. Stakeholders are encouraged to ask whether their country is moving closer to the frontier in a given area, where its distance to the frontier is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

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

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

Figure 1: The competitiveness gap

GCI 4.0 2018 score/regional average (0–100 scale)



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The promise of leveraging technology for economic leapfrogging remains largely unfulfilled

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

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

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

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

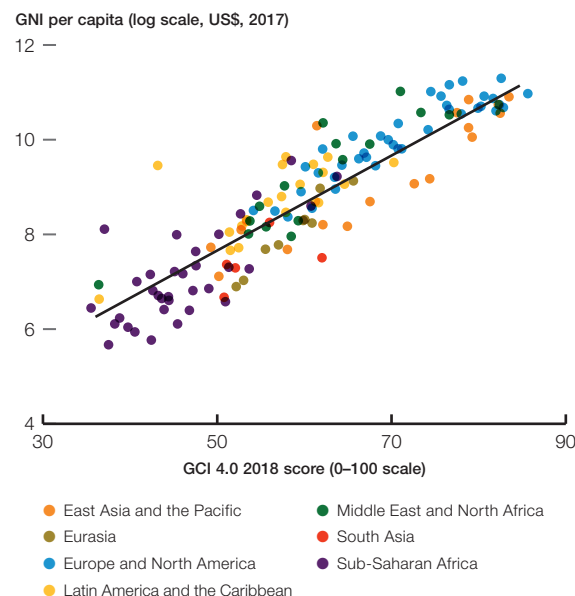
Fostering innovation requires holistic strategies that most economies have yet to master

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

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

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

Figure 2: Competitiveness and income



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

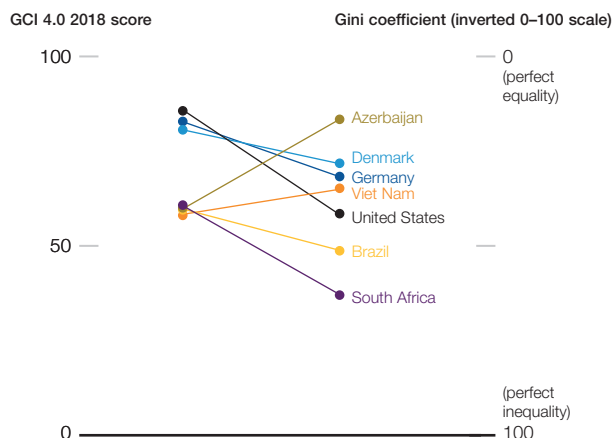
Notes: GNI = gross national income (Atlas method), natural log transformation. Data for Venezuela is from 2014, and data for Taiwan (China) is from 2016. N=140, R² = 0.82.

Enhancing the fundamentals of competitiveness improves resilience to shocks

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

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

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

Figure 3: Competitiveness and inclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Depth Sections

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

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

In Depth: Is there a formula for innovation?

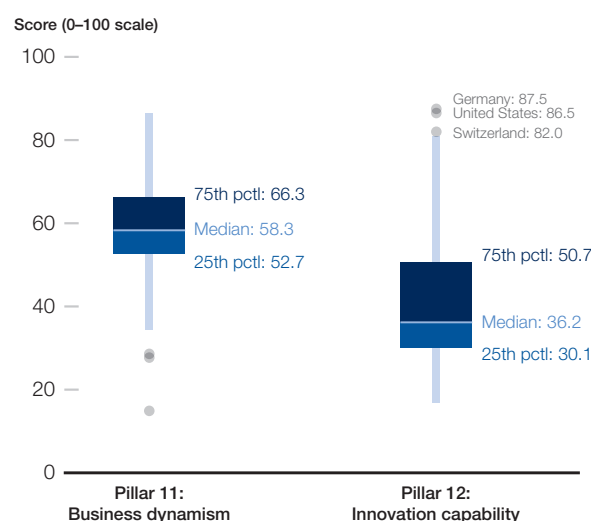
The 4IR is reshaping the economic landscape by changing the drivers of growth and competitiveness. It is no longer possible to rely solely on efficiency and cost-cutting for economic success: innovation, flexibility and adaptation to change are becoming the key ingredients. When change is the only constant,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

However, the Innovation capability pillar has the lowest performance on average of the 12 pillars on the GCI 4.0, with a median score of just 36, and three-quarters of countries score 50 or lower, indicating they are less than halfway to the frontier (Figure 4). The distribution of scores is so skewed that the pillar's three best performing economies—Germany (87.5), United States (86.5) and Switzerland (82.1)—are considered statistical outliers.

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

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

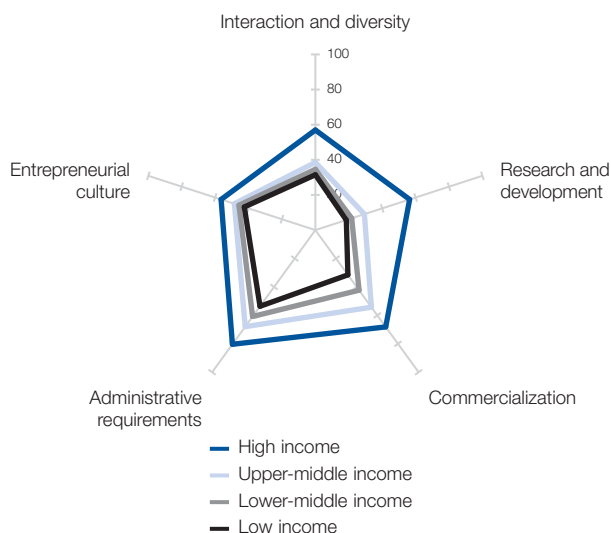
Figure 4: The innovation ecosystem, descriptive statistics



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

Note: Pctl = percentile.

Figure 5: Innovation ecosystem performance
By income group



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

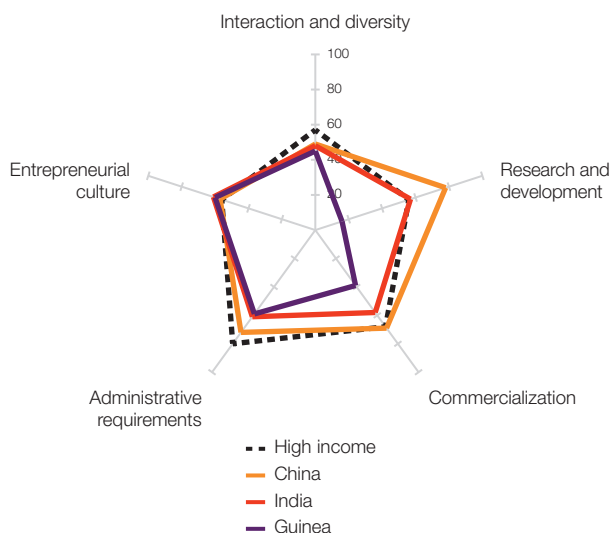
‘softer’ and less tangible aspects of idea generation, captured in the Interaction and diversity, as well as Research and development (to develop inventions) and Commercialization (the capacity to successfully bring innovation to the market) sub-pillars. The Business dynamism pillar captures broader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

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

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

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

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



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

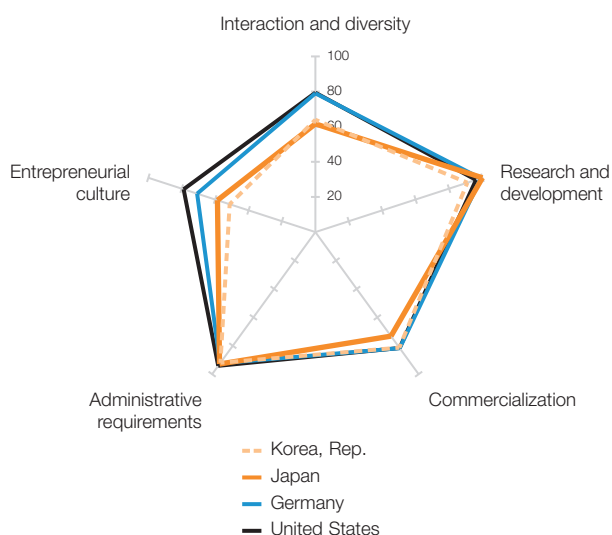
lowest scoring of the five. Nonetheless, despite low levels of research and development these economies can still adopt technologies developed elsewhere and adapt them for local needs. For example, in some developing economies the diffusion of mobile phones has become a platform for delivering financial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

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

The top performers in the upper- and lower middle-income brackets, such as China and India, are catching up with or even outperforming the average among high-income economies. China, for example, is already more advanced when it comes to investing in research and development sub-pillar than the average high-income economy, while India is not far behind and let down only by its less-efficient bureaucracy for business creation and insolvency. The catch-up process is reflected in the emergence of Chinese and Indian companies in technology-intensive sectors. China is home to 33% of the world’s ‘unicorns’ (private companies valued at over 1 billion) in 2017, up from 12% in 2014.⁹

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

Figure 7: Innovation ecosystem performance



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

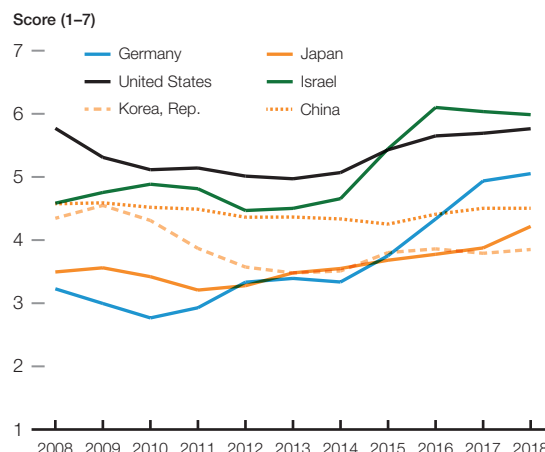
that innovation requires stable conditions—such as well-established institutions, extensive ICT adoption, domestic market competition and a favourable education system—and suggests these factors should be priorities for governments in low-income economies that are looking to innovation for employment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

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

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

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

Figure 8: Evolution in attitudes toward entrepreneurial failure



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

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

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

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

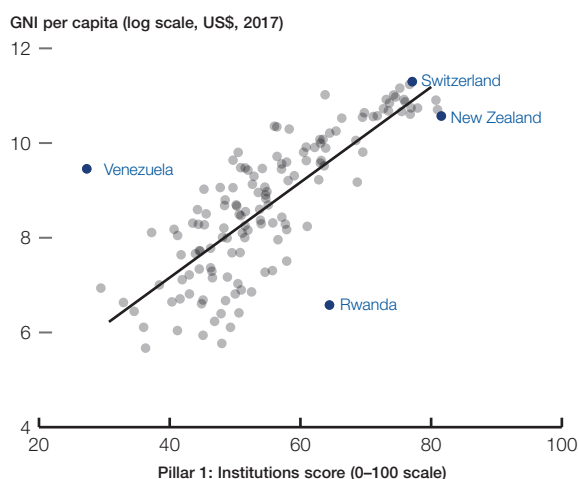
In Depth: Are institutions still important?

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

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

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

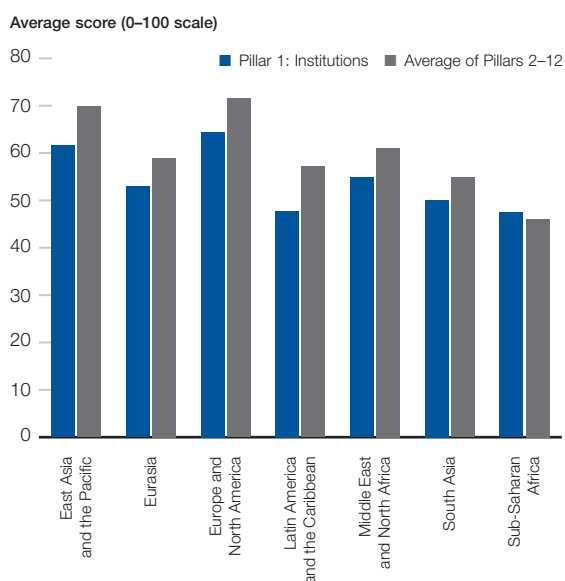
Figure 9: Institutional strength and income



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

Note: N=140, R²= 0.63.

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



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

Note: N=140.

Box 1: Defining ‘institutions’

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

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

Table 1.1: Structure and composition of Pillar 1: Institutions

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

Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Depth: Are prosperity, people and planet compatible?

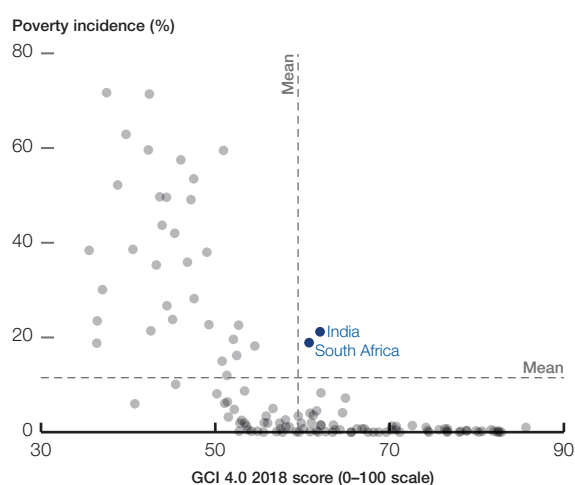
Sustained economic growth has been the main policy priority under the prevailing liberal international economic order that gained ascendancy in the early twentieth century.¹⁶ But too narrow a focus on growth has blinded many governments to adverse distribution effects and negative externalities as technological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

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

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

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

Figure 11: Competitiveness and extreme poverty



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

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

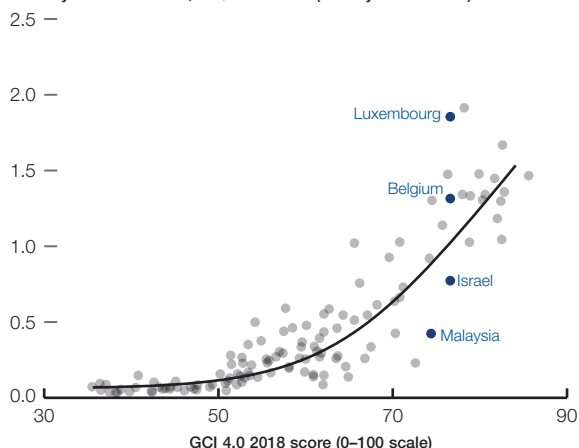
Competitiveness and poverty

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

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

Figure 12: Competitiveness and median income

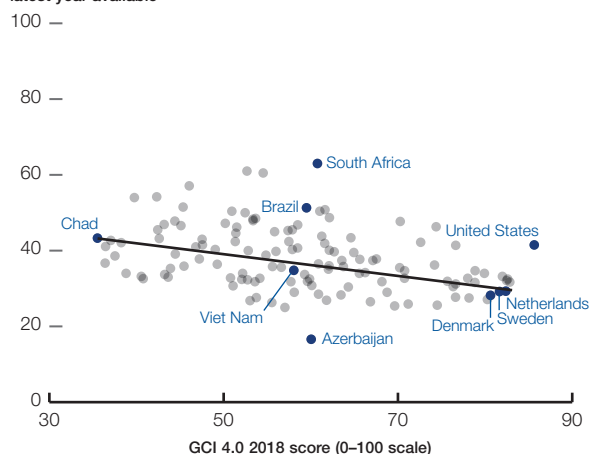
Monthly median income, US\$ thousands (latest year available)



Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank PovcalNet.

Note: $R^2 = 0.82$.**Figure 13: Competitiveness and inequality**

Gini coefficient (0–100 scale, 100=perfect inequality, 0=perfect equality), latest year available



Sources: World Economic Forum analysis; World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) database.

Note: $N=128$.

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

Competitiveness and inequality

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

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

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

Competitiveness and well-being

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

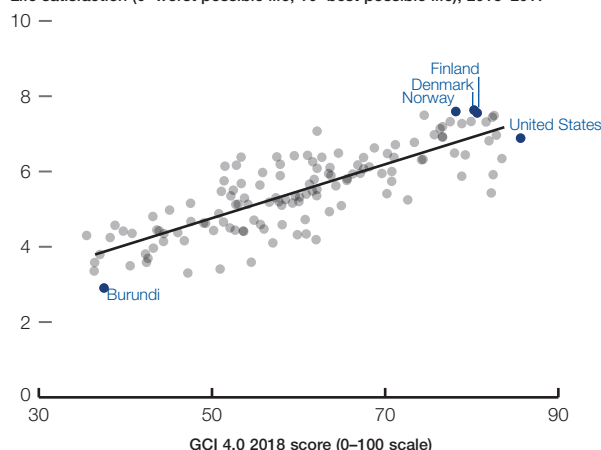
Leisure time is another determinant of well-being.²³ Contrary to popular belief, higher competitiveness is typically associated with less working time and therefore more leisure time: workers in the GCI 4.0's 10 most competitive economies work, on average, 361 fewer hours per year—or eight fewer hours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

Competitiveness and environmental sustainability

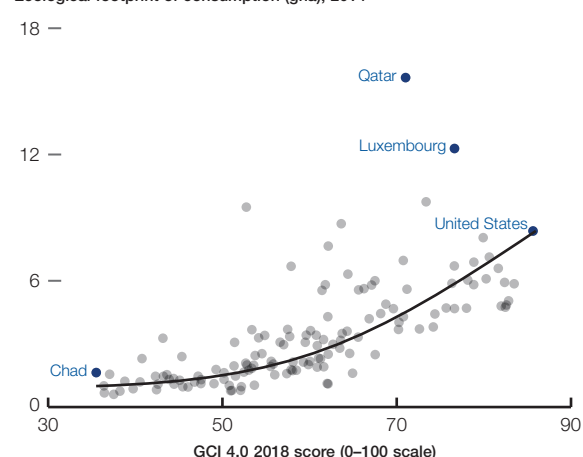
The relationship between competitiveness and the environment is multi-faceted and complex. In the long term, economic activity must respect planetary

Figure 14: Competitiveness and life satisfaction

Life satisfaction (0=worst possible life, 10=best possible life), 2015–2017

**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Helliwell et al., 2018.**Note:** N=123, R²= 0.68.**Figure 15: Competitiveness and ecological footprint**

Ecological footprint of consumption (gha), 2014

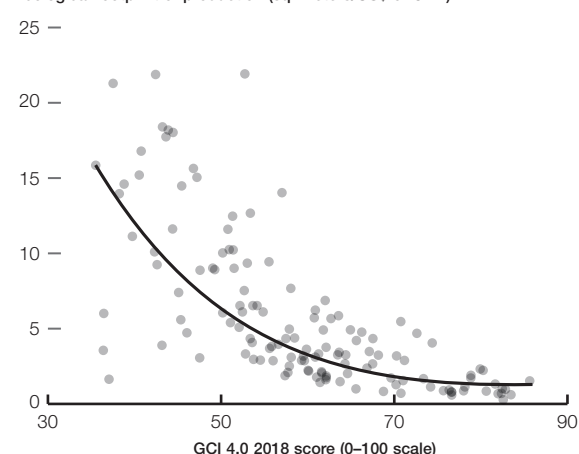
**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Global Footprint Network.**Note:** N=135; gha = global hectare. The consumption footprint includes the area needed to produce the materials consumed and the area needed to absorb carbon dioxide emissions.

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

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

Figure 16: Competitiveness and ecological footprint per unit of output

Ecological footprint of production (sq. meters/US\$ of GDP)

**Sources:** World Economic Forum analysis; Global Footprint Network; IMF, 2018.**Note:** N=135, R²= 0.63.

carbon intensity, and are expecting downward trends in carbon usage.²⁹

These are positive developments, but overall efforts to maintain efficient use of natural resources remain insufficient. The hope of seeing (modest) international commitments and targets designed to curb greenhouse gas emissions is fading, and with it the probability—now estimated at less than 5%—to keep global warming within 2°C by 2100.³⁰ In keeping with the long-term thinking espoused by the GCI 4.0, it is critical that countries commit to green growth, which indicates a promising avenue for leveraging new technologies to foster both sustainability and a strong growth and jobs agenda.

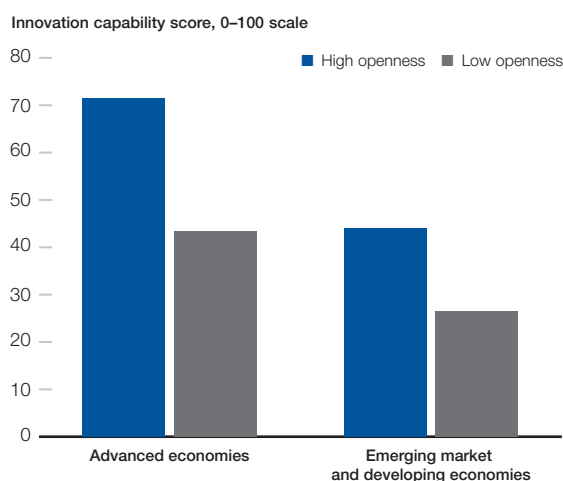
In Depth: Should countries pursue openness?

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

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

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

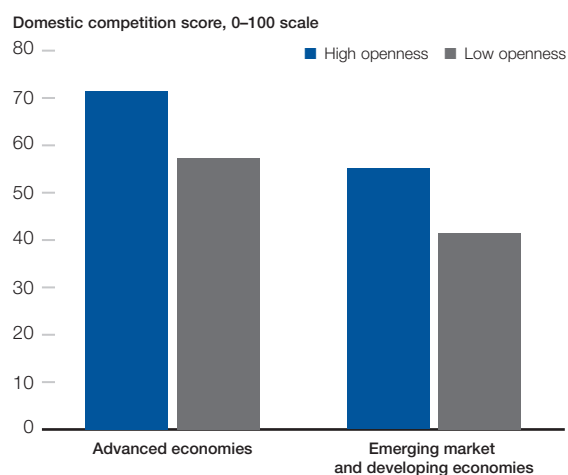
Figure 17: Innovation performance
By openness level



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

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

Figure 18: Domestic competition performance
By openness level



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

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

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

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

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

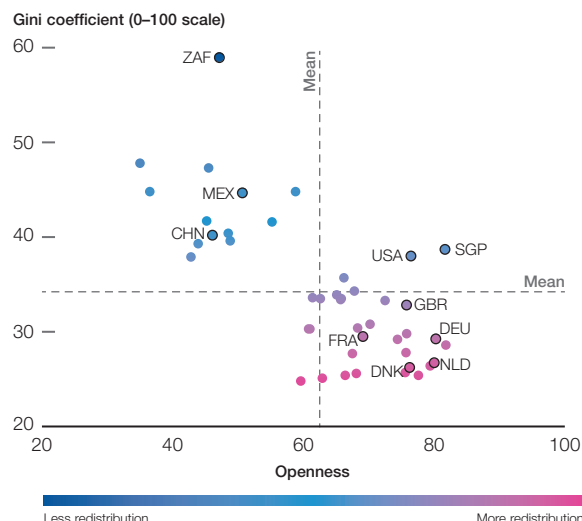
Many emerging economies have also experienced an increase in inequality. While distributional effects are often attributed to declining manufacturing workforces, they are also evident in many countries that have experienced sustained economic growth and decreasing poverty. In China, for example, between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

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

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

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

Figure 19: Openness, inequality and redistribution



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

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

in most advanced economies have helped to attenuate inequality³⁷ and protect vulnerable households from adverse economic shocks. Figure 19 shows that economies that redistribute the most can attain lower inequality levels while at the same time continuing to maintain policies of openness. Although safety nets are more common in advanced economies, some emerging economies, too, have recently started to successfully reduce inequality through public policies and programs.³⁸

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

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

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

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

NOTES

- 1 Education deficits, for instance, have long been a cause of slow development, and will have disastrous consequences in the 4IR as the destruction of low-skilled jobs, through automation and efficiency accelerates.
- 2 Schwab, 2015.
- 3 The term was coined by author Evgeny Morozov.
- 4 See Juma, 2017, for a critique of leapfrogging.
- 5 Authors' calculations based on ITU, 2018.
- 6 World Economic Forum, 2015.
- 7 See Appendix C for details on the GCI structure.
- 8 Parizat and Strubenhoff, 2018.
- 9 Wu, 2017, and CB Insights, 2017.
- 10 Cerera and Sabetti, 2016.
- 11 Brinded, 2015.
- 12 "Commerce and manufactures can seldom flourish long in any state which does not enjoy a regular administration of justice, in which the people do not feel themselves secure in the possession of their property, in which the faith of contracts is not supported by law, and in which the authority of the state is not supposed to be regularly employed in enforcing the payment of debts from all those who are able to pay. Commerce and manufactures, in short, can seldom flourish in any state in which there is not a certain degree of confidence in the justice of government", *Wealth of Nations*, 1776.
- 13 See Acemoglu, 2009, for an exhaustive discussion on institutions and the fundamental causes of economic growth.
- 14 For example, North and Thomas, 1973, discuss a system of property rights as the key to growth. Hall and Jones, 1998, find that differences in capital accumulation and labour productivity are driven by differences in institutions and government policies. Acemoglu, et al, 2001, show that institutions are robustly related to present-day differences in per-capita incomes. Rodrik, et al, 2002, find that property rights are more important than either geography or trade in determining income levels around the world.
- 15 It must be noted that the countries covered by the GCI present a level of security and stability sufficient for data to be collected. In war-torn countries and failed states, it would be pointless and impossible to carry out an assessment of competitiveness.
- 16 Kundnani, 2017.
- 17 In 2017, the World Economic Forum launched the Inclusive Development Index (IDI) to evaluate countries' success against this broader notion of economic progress. The assessment is based on 15 criteria: income; labour productivity; employment; healthy life expectancy; median household income; poverty incidence; wealth Gini; income Gini; adjusted net savings; dependency ratio; public debt; and carbon intensity. See World Economic Forum, 2017 and 2018b for details and results.
- 18 See Bannister and Mourmouras 2017. They find that on average a higher level of income is associated with higher life expectancy and lower inequality.
- 19 Rodrik, 2012.
- 20 Median household income for a country is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups.
- 21 R² value based on a polynomial regression of degree two of median income on GCI 4.0 score.
- 22 DfID, 2008.
- 23 OECD, 2009, Chapter 2.
- 24 Authors' calculations based on Penn World Tables data (Feenstra et al., 2015). Working time corresponds to the average annual hours worked by persons engaged. Working time data is available for 66 of the 140 economies covered by the GCI 4.0. The 10 lowest-ranked economies in the GCI for which working time data is available are: Trinidad and Tobago (75th, 1,583 hours), Viet Nam (76th, 2,340 hours), Jamaica (77th, 1,868 hours), Argentina (79th, 1,777 hours), Sri Lanka (84th, 2,075 hours), Ecuador (85th, 2,086 hours), Bangladesh (102th, 2,372 hours), Pakistan (107th, 2,283 hours), Cambodia (110th, 2,510 hours), and Venezuela (127th, 1,795 hours). Annual hours worked were divided by 48 to approximate working time per week.
- 25 GFN, 2018. See also WWF, 2016.
- 26 For more on the concept of green growth and its implementation, see OECD, 2011.
- 27 Yale and Columbia Universities, 2018.
- 28 World Economic Forum's calculations based on GFN, 2018.
- 29 Raftery et al., 2017.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Frankel and Romer, 1999.
- 32 The World Bank, *Poverty & Equity Data Portal*, China, <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/CHN>.
- 33 World Inequality Lab, 2018, <https://wir2018.wid.world>.
- 34 Solt, *Standardized World Income Inequality Database*.
- 35 Autor et al., 2013.
- 36 For studies on the effect of technology and trade on inequality see, for instance, Good, et al., 2014, Karabounis et al., 2013, and Autor, et al., 2018. The decline in progressivity of taxation is documented by World Inequality Lab, 2018.
- 37 Ravallion, 2018.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 McKinsey Global Institute, 2017.
- 40 World Economic Forum, 2018a.
- 41 Ibid.

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Regional and Country Analysis

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

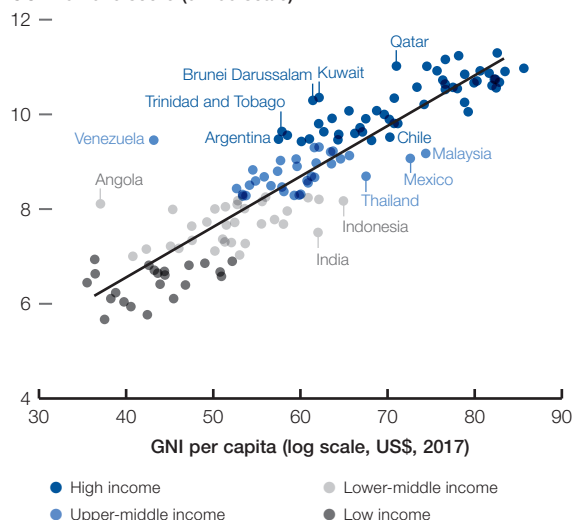
The results demonstrate a strong correlation between competitiveness and income level.¹ High-income economies make up the entire top 20 (see Table 1 on page 25). Conversely, only three non-high-income economies feature in the top 40: Malaysia (25th), China (28th), and Thailand (38th). While the GCI 4.0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

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

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

Figure 1: Competitiveness and income

GCI 4.0 2018 score (0–100 scale)



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

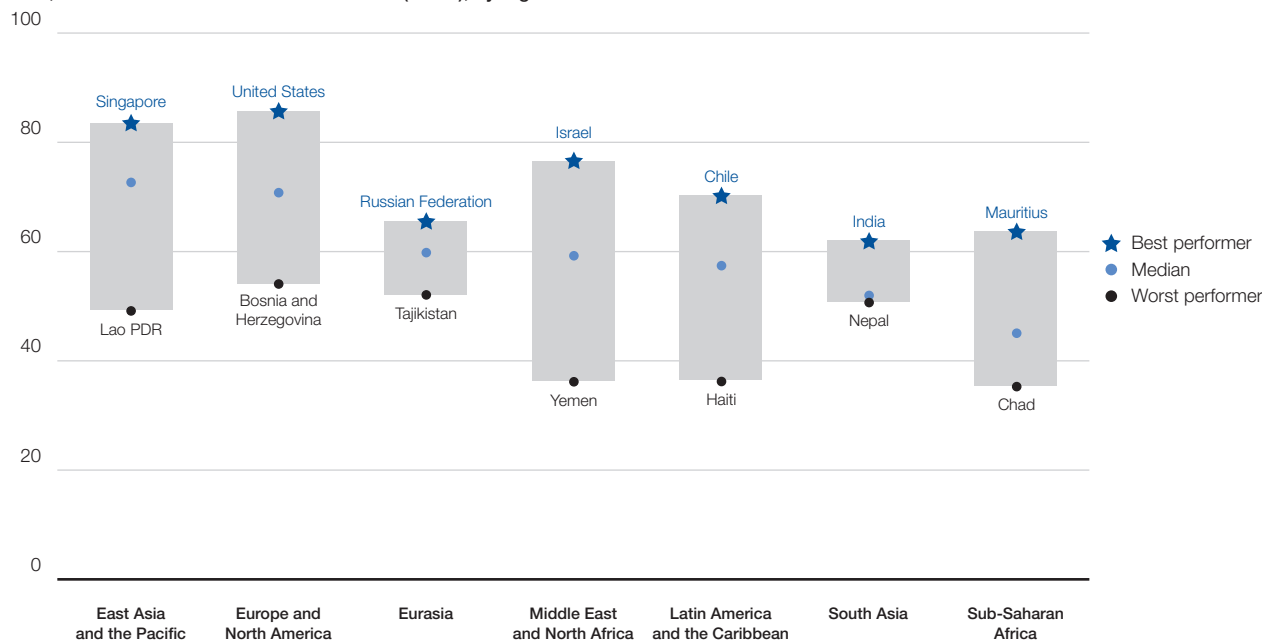
Note: GNI = gross national income (Atlas method), natural log transformation. 2014 data is presented for Venezuela, and 2016 data is presented for Taiwan (China). N=140, R²= 0.82.

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

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

Figure 2: Competitiveness gap within regions

Best, median and worst GCI 4.0 2018 scores (0–100), by region



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

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

Table 1: Regional performance, by pillar
Average score (0–100)

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

Source: World Economic Forum analysis.

Note: See the At a Glance section on page xi for regional classification. Darker shades indicate better performance.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

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

East Asia and the Pacific

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eurasia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Europe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latin America and the Caribbean

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Middle East and North Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North America

The region is home to the United States, the GCI 4.0's top performer, and Canada, ranked 12th.

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

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

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

South Asia

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub-Saharan Africa

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

In addition, the issue of unsustainable levels of public debt is returning as a source of concern following the period 2004–2014 when public debt seemed to be shrinking. After the end of the commodity super-cycle in 2015, public revenues have decreased, but public spending did not follow suit. On average, the public debt-to-GDP ratio in Sub-Saharan Africa shot up from 32.4% in 2014 to 45.9% in 2018.⁵ For some countries this trend has been particularly remarkable. For example, public debt in Zambia doubled between 2014 and 2015 and is currently at 65.5% of GDP. Similarly, public debt in Angola increased from 32.9% in 2013 to 79.8% in 2016, and in Mozambique it rose from 53.1% to 118.7%. Some countries have managed to maintain control on their public finance, showing that an alternative path is possible. Notably, Botswana, with a public debt of just 15.6% and inflation at just 3%, has maintained a very stable macroeconomic environment over the past decade. Nonetheless, the difficulty of most economies in the region to adjust to lower revenues and manage fiscal policy raises questions about the sustainability of public debt, with impending consequences for the attraction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES

- 1 Income level corresponds to gross national income (GNI) per capita, as established by the World Bank for the period 2018–2019.
- 2 World Bank, 2018.
- 3 IMF, 2018b.
- 4 See European Central Bank.
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Benchmarking Competitiveness in the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Introducing the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

The concept of **agility** is present in the Domestic market competition and Entrepreneurial culture sub-pillars of the index¹ because they imply greater capacity for "creative destruction", allowing innovative companies to emerge against incumbents and rewarding a risk-taking attitude. In addition, the concept is present in the Public-sector performance sub-pillar: low levels of bureaucracy make it easier for businesses to re-organize and re-invent themselves

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

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

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

Notes

- 1 See the detailed structure in Appendix A.
- 2 This definition is based on the preamble to the World Health Organization's Constitution. See WHO, 1946.

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

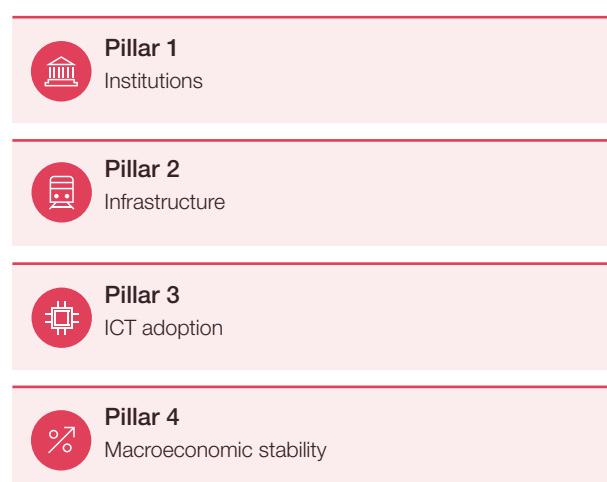
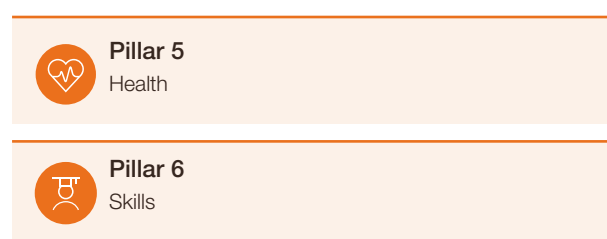
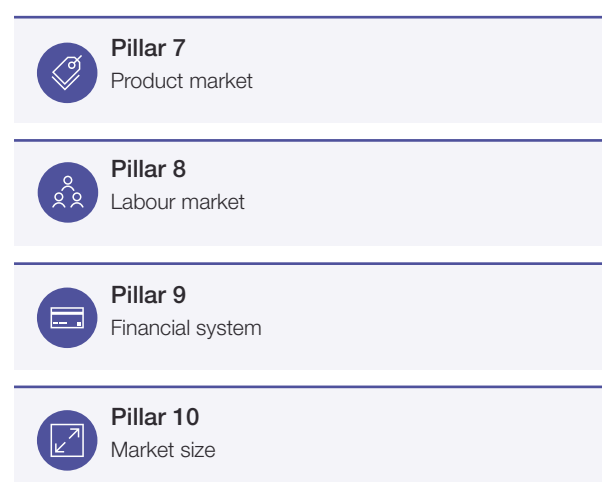
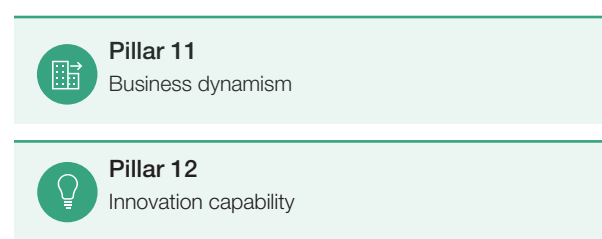
Box 1 shows how to interpret the GCI 4.0 in light of these concepts.

THE GCI 4.0 FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018**Enabling Environment****Human Capital****Markets****Innovation Ecosystem****Pillar 1: Institutions**

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

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

Pillar 2: Infrastructure

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

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

Pillar 3: ICT adoption

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

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

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability

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

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

Box 2: Debt dynamics in the Macroeconomic stability pillar¹

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

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

The lack of consensus around the level beyond which public debt becomes too large suggests the need for taking into account other factors. The new indicator draws on the debt dynamic literature⁴ and assesses a country's debt change based on four elements:

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

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

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

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

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

This methodology has the merit of incorporating all relevant information in one indicator. However, we acknowledge some limitations that depend on lack of data⁶ and definition of thresholds. In particular, because of lack of sufficient data availability, this indicator does not take into account the size and liquidity of public assets. Everything else being equal, the debt of countries with larger and more liquid public assets, should be more sustainable.⁷ Although this information is partially reflected in credit ratings, using "net debt" (gross debt minus public assets) would be beneficial. Also, the debt dynamics indicator should consider

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

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

(Continued)

Box 2: Debt dynamics in the Macroeconomic stability pillar¹ (cont'd.)

the proportion of the debt denominated in foreign currency—which raises the risk of an exchange rate depreciation increasing the country's interest's bill, a particular concern for many developing countries⁸—and the proportion of the debt owed to foreigners, which is riskier because governments cannot tax non-citizens.⁹ With respect to the definition of thresholds, the empirical evidence on the impact of different levels of debt on its sustainability is inconclusive. As a consequence we base our definition on the statistical distribution of the current cross-country distribution of debt-to-GDP ratio. Given the large confidence intervals in determining thresholds, we have been conservative in calibration, with most countries attaining a score of 30 or higher. As new data and new empirical evidence become available, the methodology will be revised accordingly.

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

Notes

- 1 We would like to thank Ugo Panizza, Professor, International Economics, Pictet Chair in Finance and Development, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, for his comments and suggestions.
- 2 See, among others, Reinhart and Rogoff, 2010; Kumar and Woo, 2010; Cecchetti, Mohanty and Zampolli, 2011.
- 3 See, for example, Panizza and Presbitero, 2012, or Égert, 2015.
- 4 For a formal definition refer to Escolano 2010.
- 5 The general credit rating for each country is computed as the average of Fitch, Standards and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's credit ratings. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 1" for S&P's grades AAA to A, Moody's grades Aaa to A1, and Fitch's grades AAA to A. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 2" for S&P's grades A- to BBB-, Moody's grades Baa3 to Baa1, and Fitch's grades A- to BBB+. A country's rating is considered "speculative" for S&P's grades BB+ to CCC+, Moody's grades Ba3 to Caa2, and Fitch's grades BBB- to B-. A country credit rating is considered "default" for S&P's grade SD, Moody's grades Caa1 and C, and Fitch's grades CC and RD.
- 6 IMF, *World Economic Outlook* provides information on net debt for 84 countries, and World Bank's *Quarterly Public Sector Debt* database provides information on public debt in foreign currency for 41 economies.
- 7 Notably, the government of Singapore issues bonds that are entirely invested in other assets. Singapore's bonds are issued to develop the domestic debt market rather than to finance the budget deficit.
- 8 Eichengreen, Hausmann and Panizza, 2002.
- 9 Gros, Daniel, 2011.

Pillar 5: Health

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

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

Pillar 6: Skills

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

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

Pillar 7: Product market

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

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

Pillar 8: Labour market

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

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

Pillar 9: Financial system

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

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

Pillar 10: Market size

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

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

Pillar 11: Business dynamism

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

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

Pillar 12: Innovation capability

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

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

COMPUTATION OF THE GCI 4.0

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

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

Aggregation and weights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second, taking a log-linear transformation of equation (1), and using Taylor approximation,³ we can find that economic growth (GDP growth) is a negative function of the initial level of per capita income (GDP) of a country and its steady-state⁴ level of income per capita. This is:

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

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

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

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

Taking logs, we obtain:

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

Equation (4) says that the growth rate of GDP per capita is a (negative) function of the initial level of per capita GDP and a positive function of the level of productivity. It is also a positive function of the savings rate and a negative function of the depreciation rate and the rate of population growth. Ignoring any of these terms would bias our estimates if the ignored terms are correlated with the right hand side variables. However, the consumption literature shows that the savings rate is uncorrelated with income. The population growth rate is slightly negatively related to income (population growth is the sum of fertility minus mortality, or births minus deaths, and net migration; rich countries have lower fertility but also lower mortality, or larger life expectancy, and larger migration rates). Hence we believe that omitting $\beta_2 \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \ln(\frac{S_i}{\delta + n_i})$ and putting it in the error term should not bias our estimates of β_1 and $\tilde{\beta}_2$, and estimate the equation:

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

Equation 5 says that the growth rate of GDP per capita between time t and time $t+T$ is a negative function of the initial level of GDP per capita and a positive function of productivity. Notice that to estimate this growth equation we need to hold constant both $\ln(y_{it})$ and $\ln(A_i)$. If we omit $\ln(A_i)$ and this term turns out to be correlated with $\ln(y_{it})$, then our estimates of β_1 will be biased towards zero. Similarly, if we regress growth on $\ln(A_i)$, ignoring $\ln(y_{it})$, we will also tend to find that β_2 is biased towards zero. The correct equation is, therefore, a bivariate regression where both $\ln(A_i)$ and $\ln(y_{it})$ are held constant.

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

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

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

We apply this test for the period 1998 to 2018⁵ by running the following regression:

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

Where $\frac{\Delta \log(GDPpc)_{i,1998-2018}}{20}$ is the annual growth rate in each country i computed as the difference in log GDP per capita (PPP terms) between 1988 and 2018, $\log GCI$ is the log in the index score for the year 2018, and $\log GDPpc$ is GDP per capita in PPP terms in 1988.

If we are correct, we should find $\tilde{\beta}_2$ to be positive and β_1 to be negative.

Table 3.1 reports the results of the estimation of equation (7) with the ordinary least squares. We find that the coefficient on the log of GCI is 0.0969 with a standard error of .015 and a t-statistic of 6.42, while the coefficient on the log of the initial (i.e. 1988) level of income is -0.37 with a standard error of 0.002 and the t-statistic is -9.04 . Both achieve a significance level of 99%. This validates our hypothesis: the GCI is indeed highly correlated to productivity.

Table 3.1: GCI and productivity test result

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

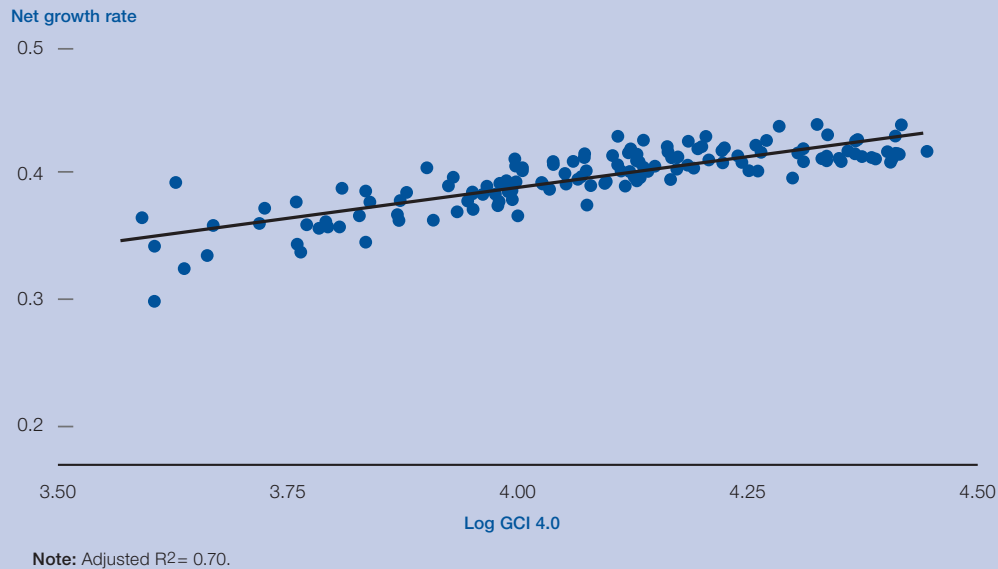
Note: Cross-section OLS (Ordinary Least Square) regression estimated with robust standards of error. Observations correspond to the countries covered by the GCI. In addition, *** denotes p-value < 0.01. Standards of error are in parentheses.

(Continued)

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

To visualize these results in a graph, we can plot the partial correlation between the net growth⁷ and the GCI, which is the growth rate netted out of the convergence factor. Figure 3.1 shows that there is a strong correlation between the GCI and the net growth rate, providing a visual demonstration of the statistical test provided above.

Figure 3.1. Correlation between GCI 4.0 and net growth rate



Notes

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

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

Normalization of scores

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

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

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

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

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

Imputation

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

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

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

NOTES

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

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Economy Profiles

How to Read the Economy Profiles

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

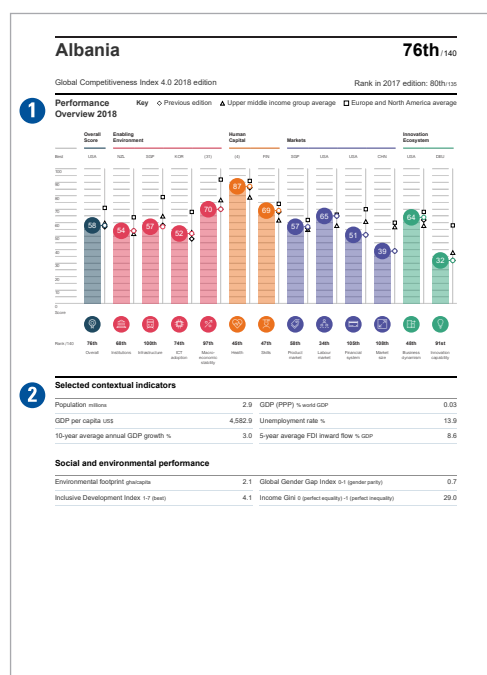
PAGE 1

1 Performance overview

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

2 Contextual indicators

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



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

PAGES 2–3

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

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

For each indicator, the following information is reported:

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

Albania				78th/140
Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	53.9 ↓	68	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	108	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.7	92.5 ↑	70	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 1 (very high) - 7 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	61	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	46	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.1	45.1 ↑	109	Australia
1.06 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	55.4	55.4 ↓	42	Finland
1.07 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	2.4	32.9 ↑	105	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	114	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 1-7 (best)	26.5	25.5 ↓	62	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.9	55.6 ↓	6	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	102	Singapore
1.12 Corruption index 0-100 (best)	5.25	75.84 ↓	58	Multiple (2)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	56	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↓	77	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.8	40.3 ↓	111	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	106	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-100 (best)	15.5	35.7 ↓	79	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.5	38.7 ↓	76	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-100 (best)	2.7	77.0 ↓	39	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-100 (best)	8.7	87.0 ↓	30	Netherlands
Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	57.3 ↑	100	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	38.4	38.4 ↓	115	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↓	59	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/rail/km ² pop.	14.7	35.8 ↓	48	Multiple (25)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	51.1 ↓	136	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity new United Nations	8,285.1	30.1 ↑	102	Multiple (9)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	85	Singapore
2.07 Lane Stopping Connectivity Index 0-100 (best)	7.2	7.2 ↓	100	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	59	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↓	1	Multiple (98)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	17.1	18.3 ↓	104	Multiple (5)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	13.1	88.6 ↓	76	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.7	43.5 ↓	111	Switzerland
Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	52.3 ↓	74	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions 100 pop.	119.4	59.5 ↓	70	Multiple (8)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions 100 pop.	69.3	49.6 ↓	68	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions 100 pop.	10.0	30.0 ↓	73	Switzerland
3.04 Fixed Internet subscriptions 100 pop.	1.9	49.6 ↓	58	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet usage % pop.	85.4	85.4 ↓	59	Finland
Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	79.0 ↓	87	Multiple (2)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.6	100.0 ↓	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↓	113	Multiple (25)
Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↓	45	Multiple (8)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.8	66.8 ↓	44	Multiple (4)
Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	56.7 ↓	47	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling has	10.2	69.0 ↓	54	Finland
6.02 Extent of skill training 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↓	60	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	75	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	55	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	52.2 ↓	41	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employee 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	74	United States
6.07 School-to-work transition % pop.	15.4	58.4 ↓	47	Multiple (2)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.5	55.0 ↓	19	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education has	18.2	79.5 ↓	65	Multiple (8)

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

ONLINE RESOURCES

Interactive profiles and sortable rankings with detailed meta information, as well as downloadable datasets, are available at <http://gcr.weforum.org>.

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Albania

76th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 80th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Albania

76th /140

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

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

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

Algeria

92nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 92nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Algeria

92nd/140

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

Algeria

92nd/140

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

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

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

Angola

137th / 140

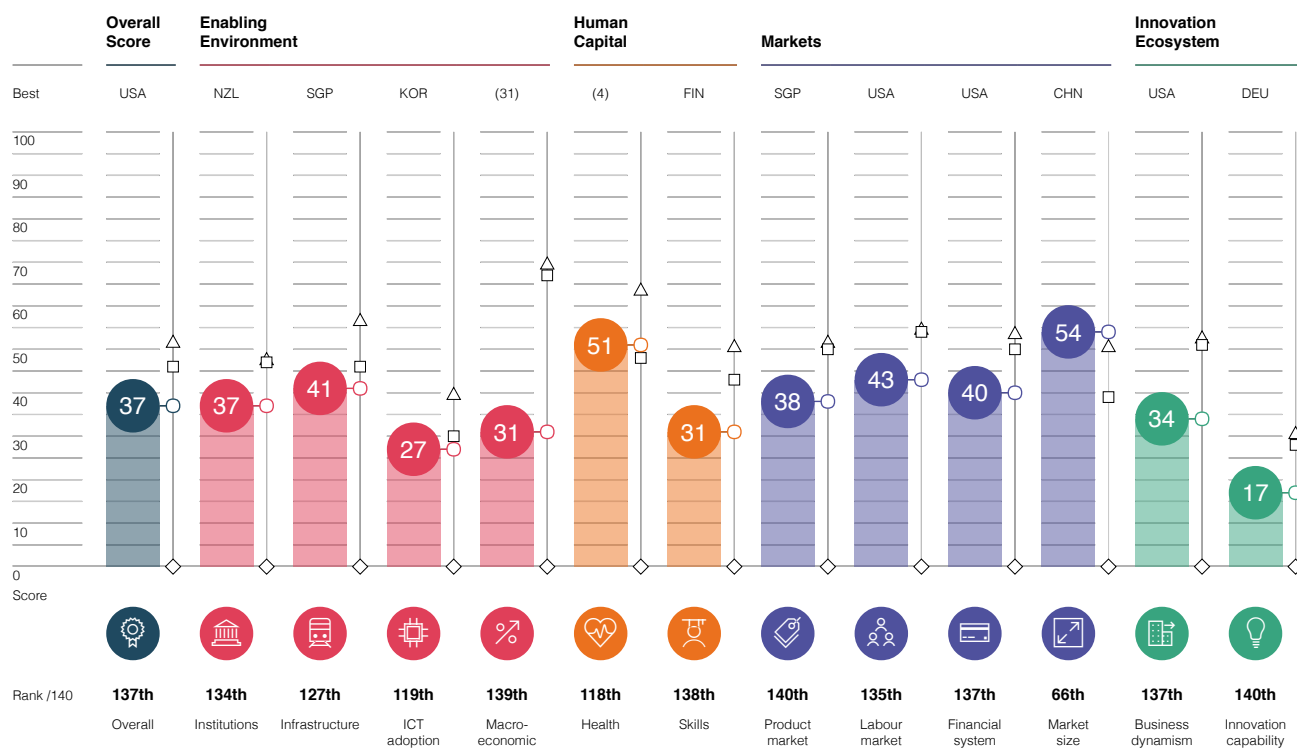
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Angola

137th/140

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

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

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

Argentina

81st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 79th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Argentina

81st/140

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

Argentina

81st/140

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

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

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

Armenia

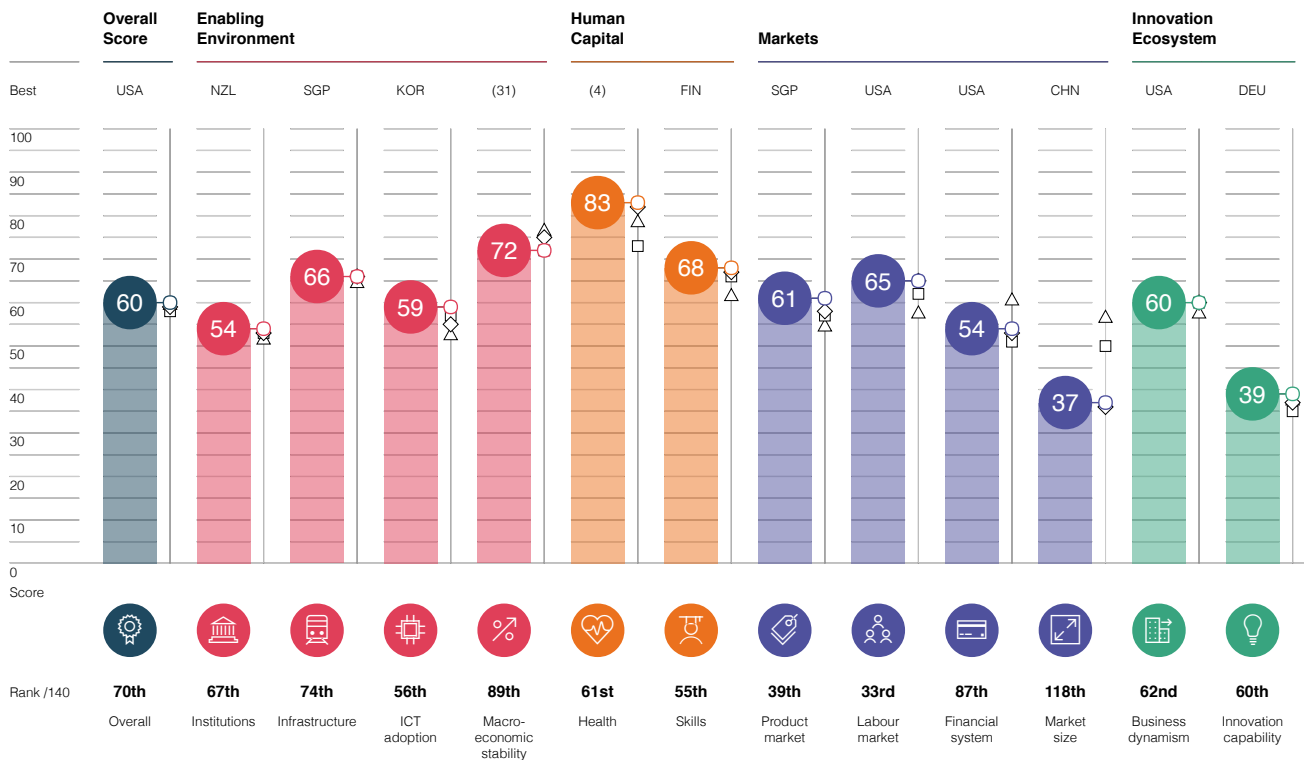
70th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 72nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Armenia

70th /140

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

Armenia

70th/140

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

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

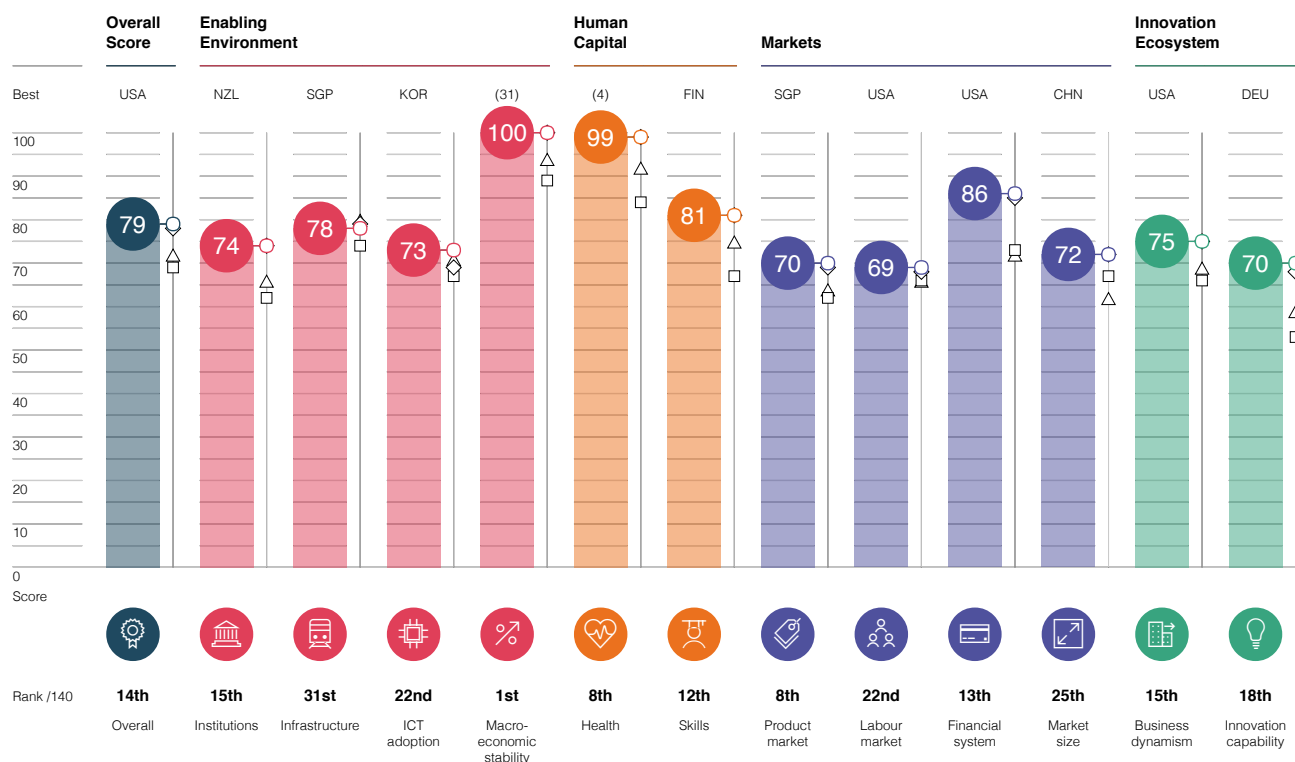
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Australia

14th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 15th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Australia

14th /140

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

Australia

14th/140

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

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

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

Austria

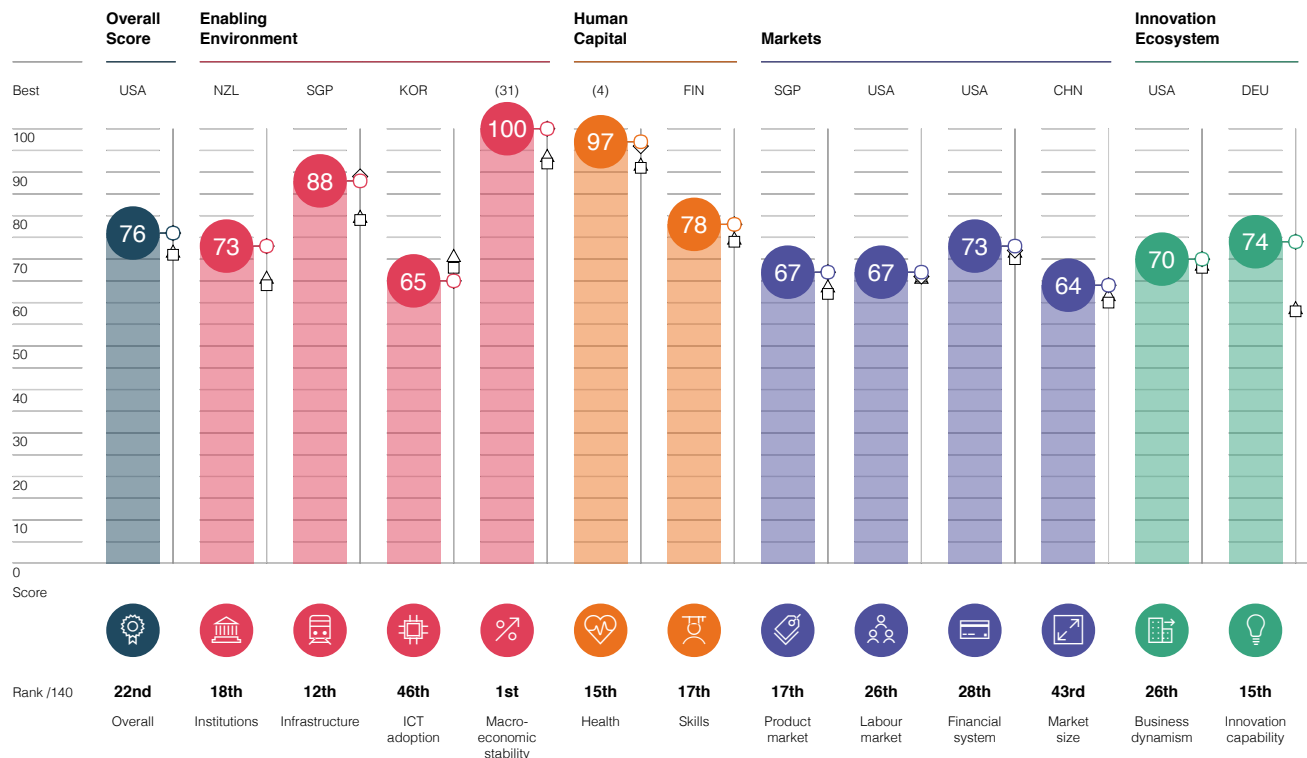
22nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 21st/135

Performance Overview
2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Austria

22nd/140

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

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

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

Azerbaijan

69th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 65th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Azerbaijan

69th /140

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

Azerbaijan

69th /140

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

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

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

Bahrain

50th / 140

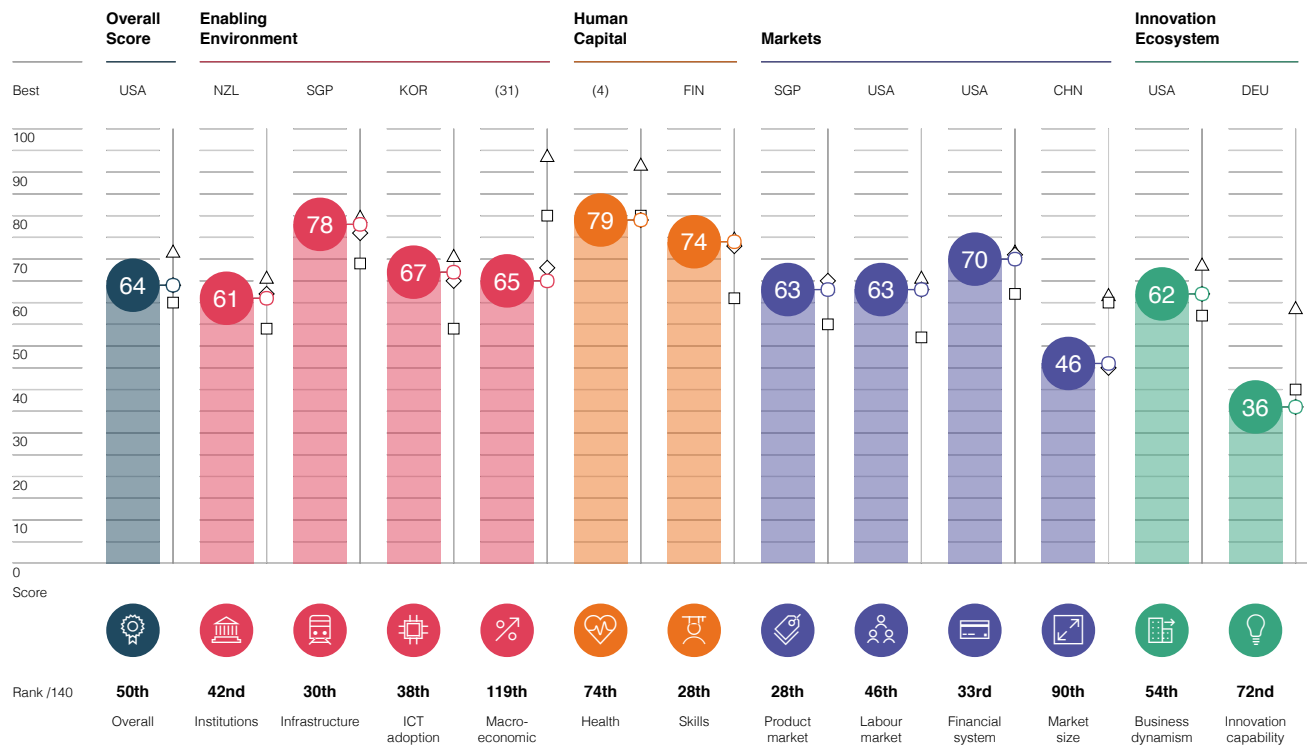
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 46th/135

Performance Overview Key

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

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Bahrain

50th /140

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

Bahrain

50th / 140

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

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

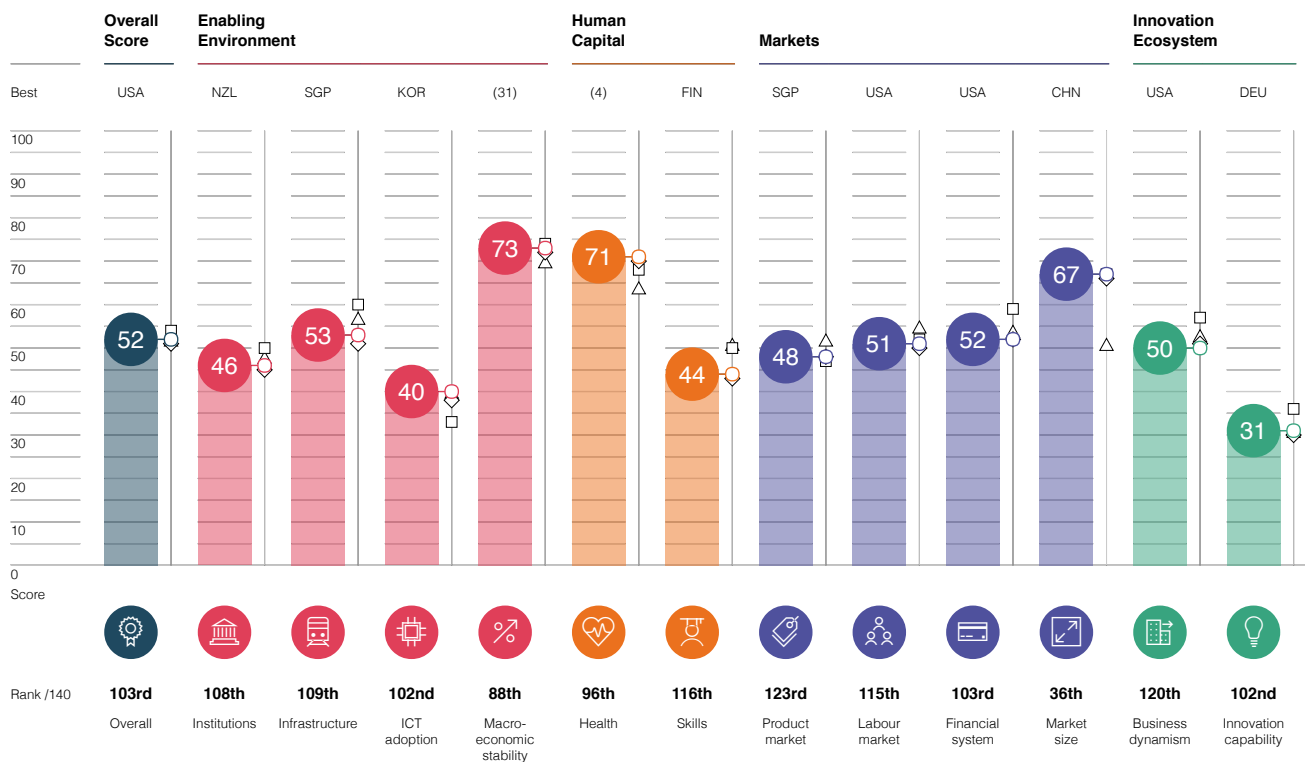
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Bangladesh

103rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 102nd/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Bangladesh

103rd/140

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

Bangladesh

103rd/140

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

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

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

Belgium

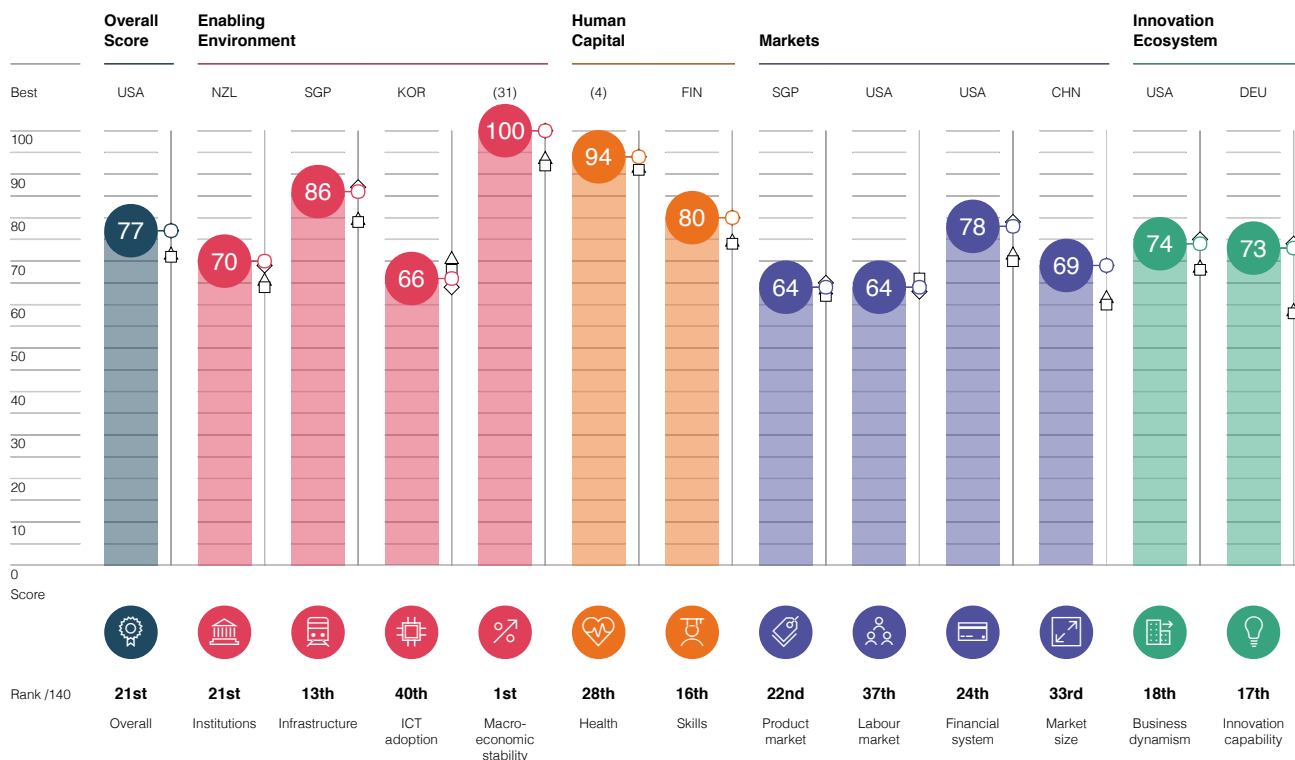
21st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 19th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Belgium

21st/140

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

Belgium

21st/140

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

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

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

Benin

123rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 122nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Benin

123rd/140

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

Benin

123rd/140

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

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

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

Bolivia

105th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Bolivia

105th/140

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

Bolivia

105th/140

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

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

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

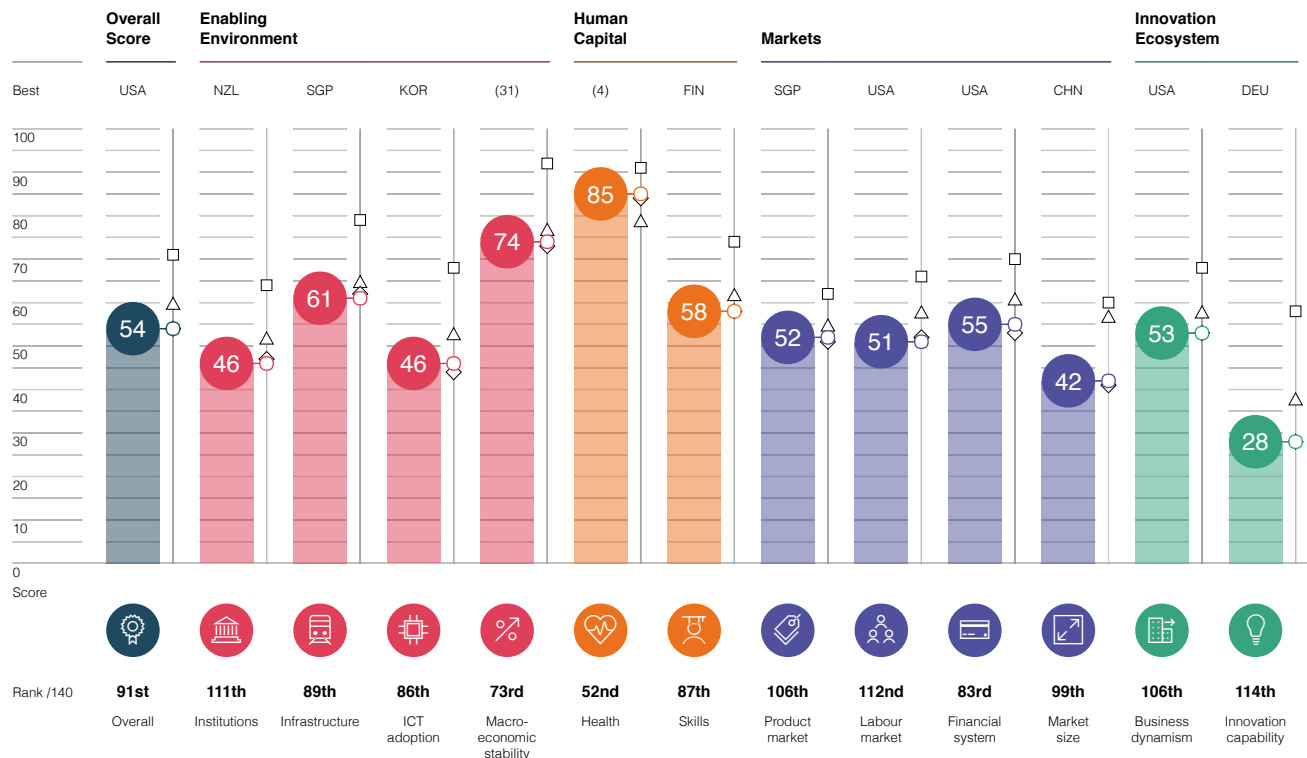
Bosnia and Herzegovina

91st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 90th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina

91st/140

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina

91st/140

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

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

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

Botswana

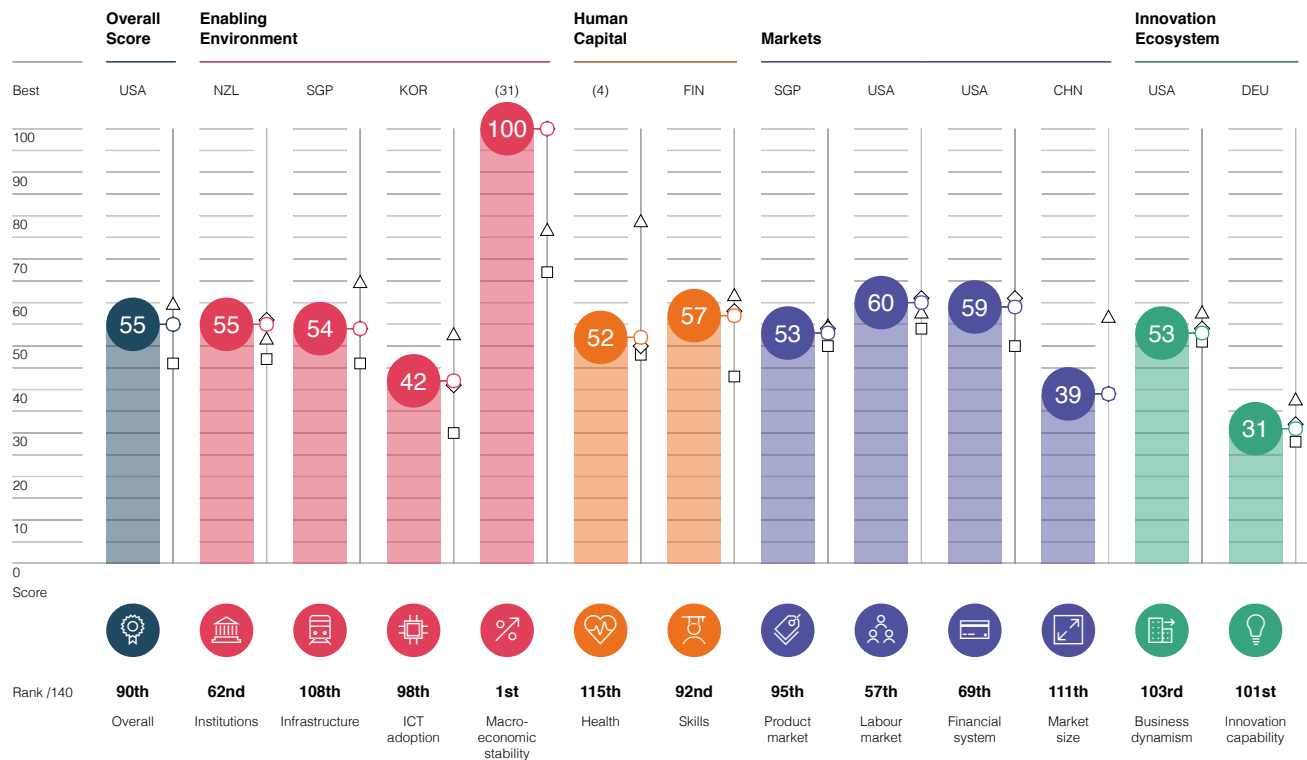
90th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 85th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Botswana

90th /140

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

Botswana

90th/140

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

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

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

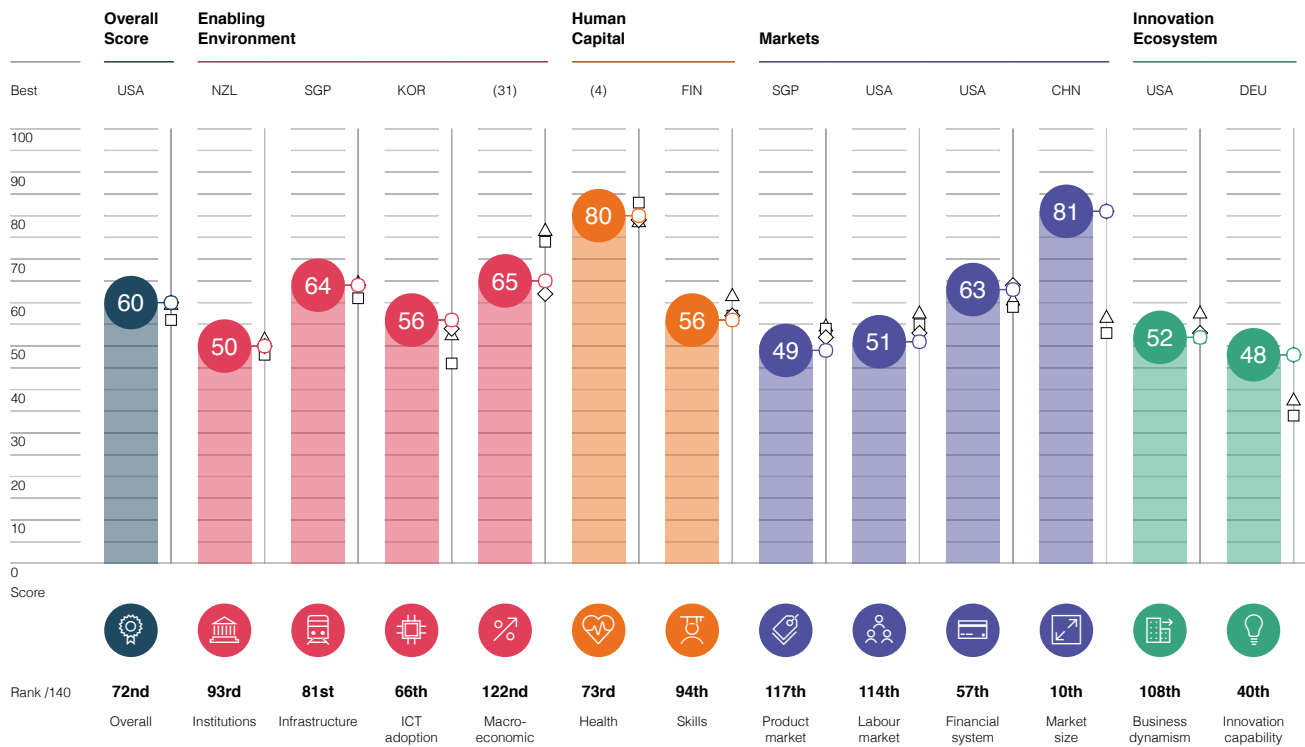
Brazil

72nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 69th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Brazil

72nd/140

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

Brazil

72nd/140

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

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

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

Brunei Darussalam

62nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 64th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Brunei Darussalam

62nd/140

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

Brunei Darussalam

62nd/140

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

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

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

Bulgaria

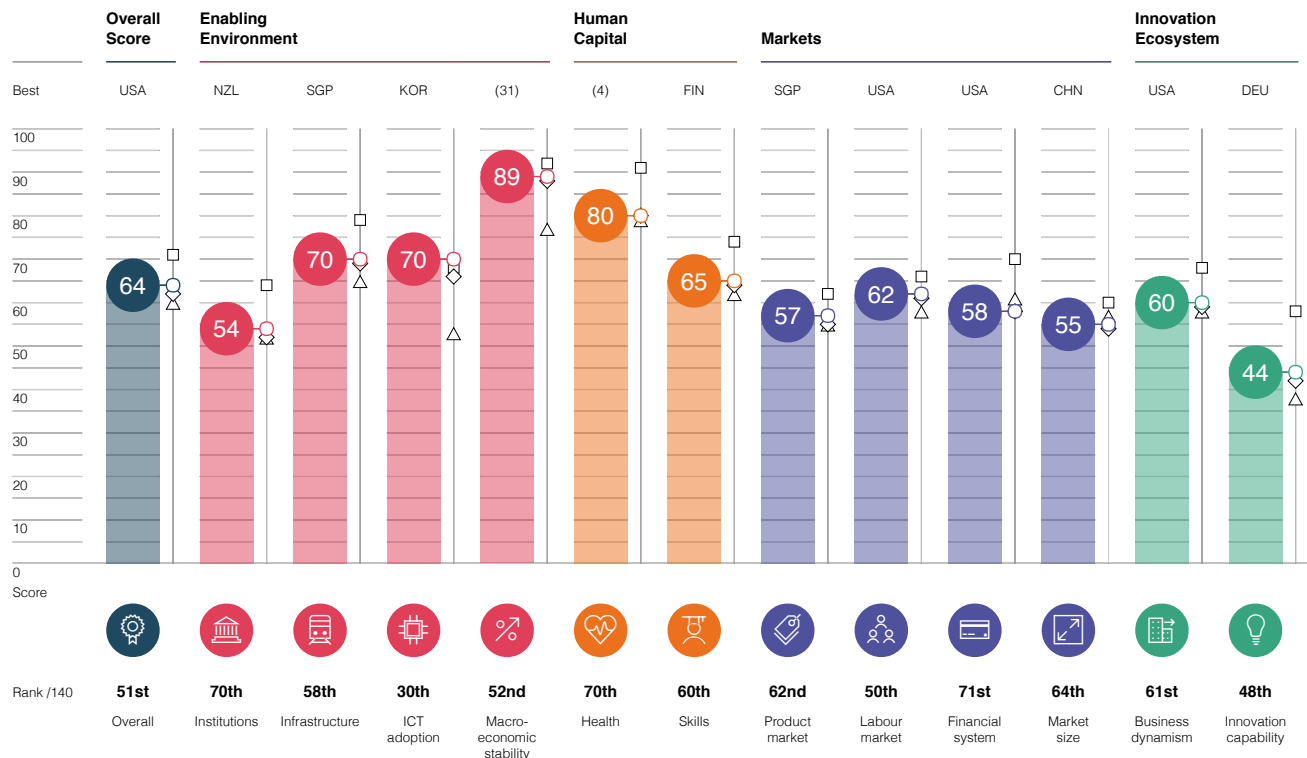
51st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 51st/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Bulgaria

51st/140

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

Bulgaria

51st/140

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

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

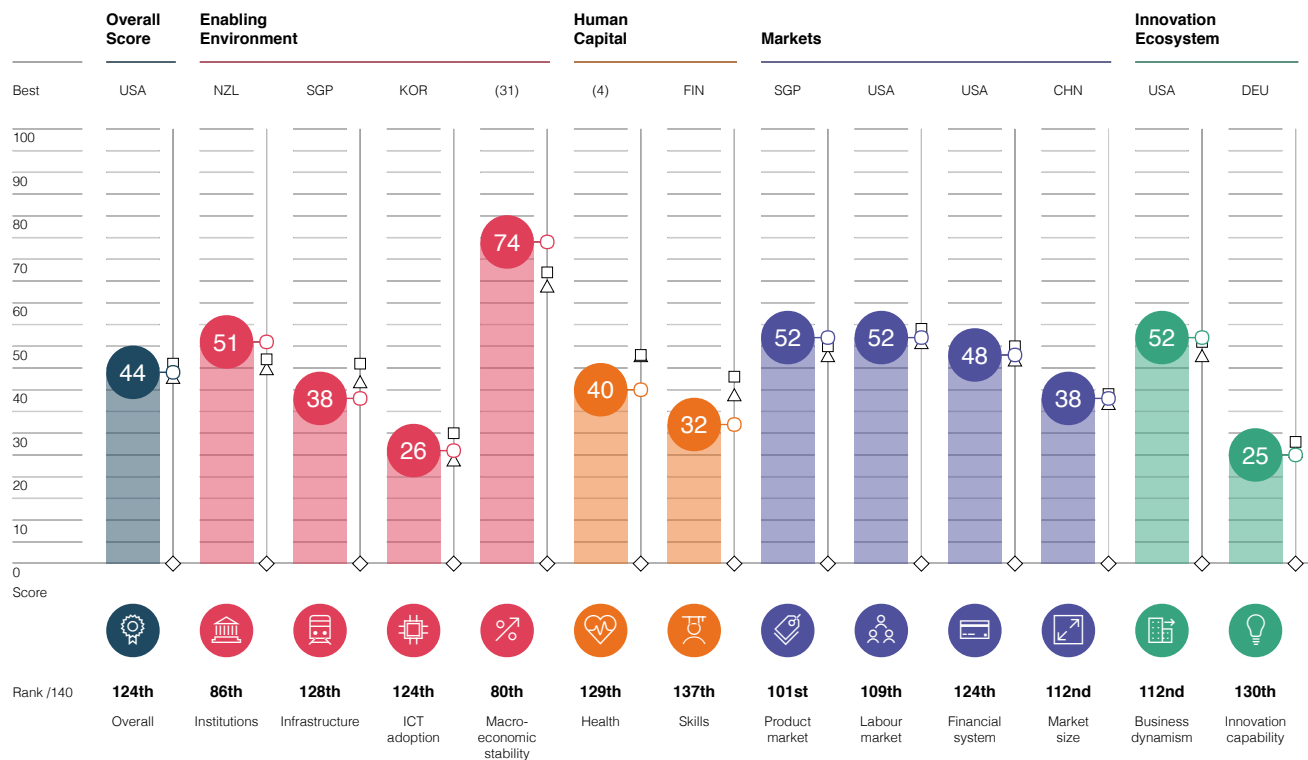
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Burkina Faso

124th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

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


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Burkina Faso

124th /140

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

Burkina Faso

124th/140

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

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

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

Burundi

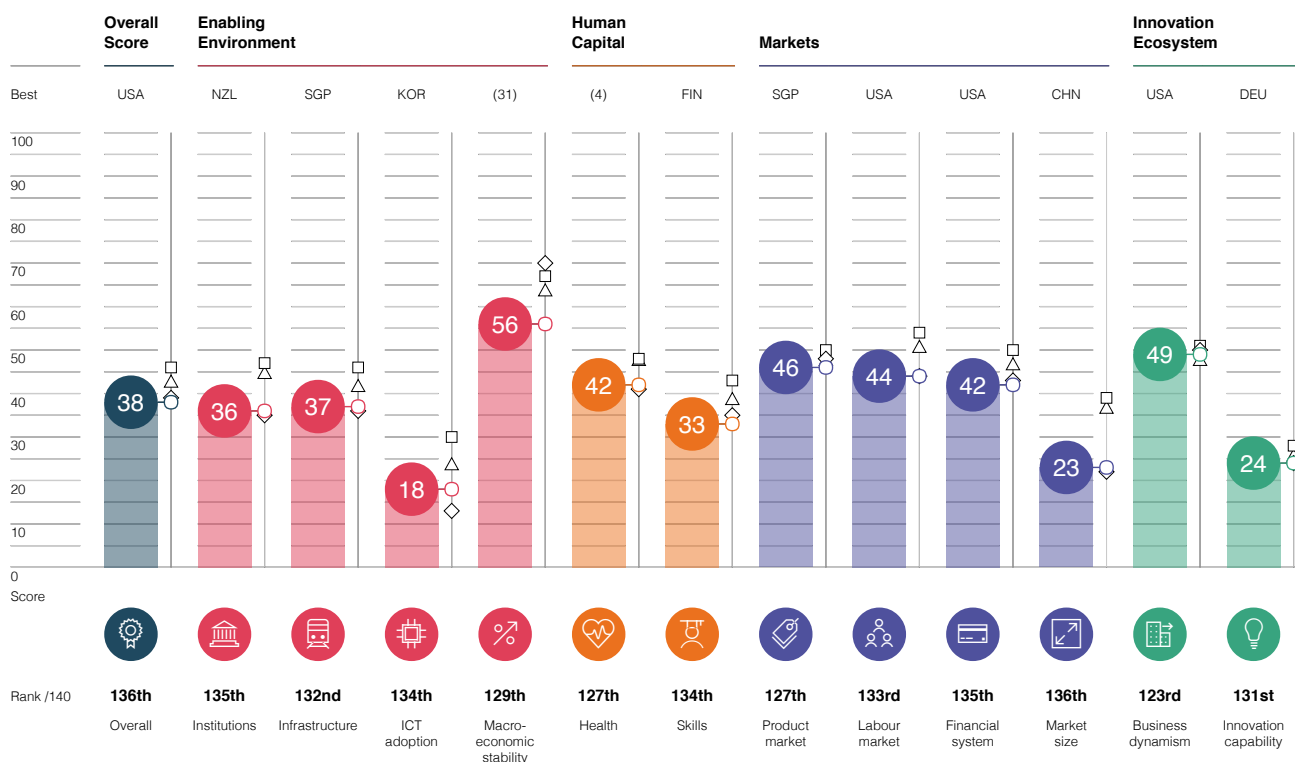
136th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 132nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Burundi

136th/140

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

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

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

Cambodia

110th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 109th/135

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

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Cambodia

110th/140

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

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

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

Cameroon

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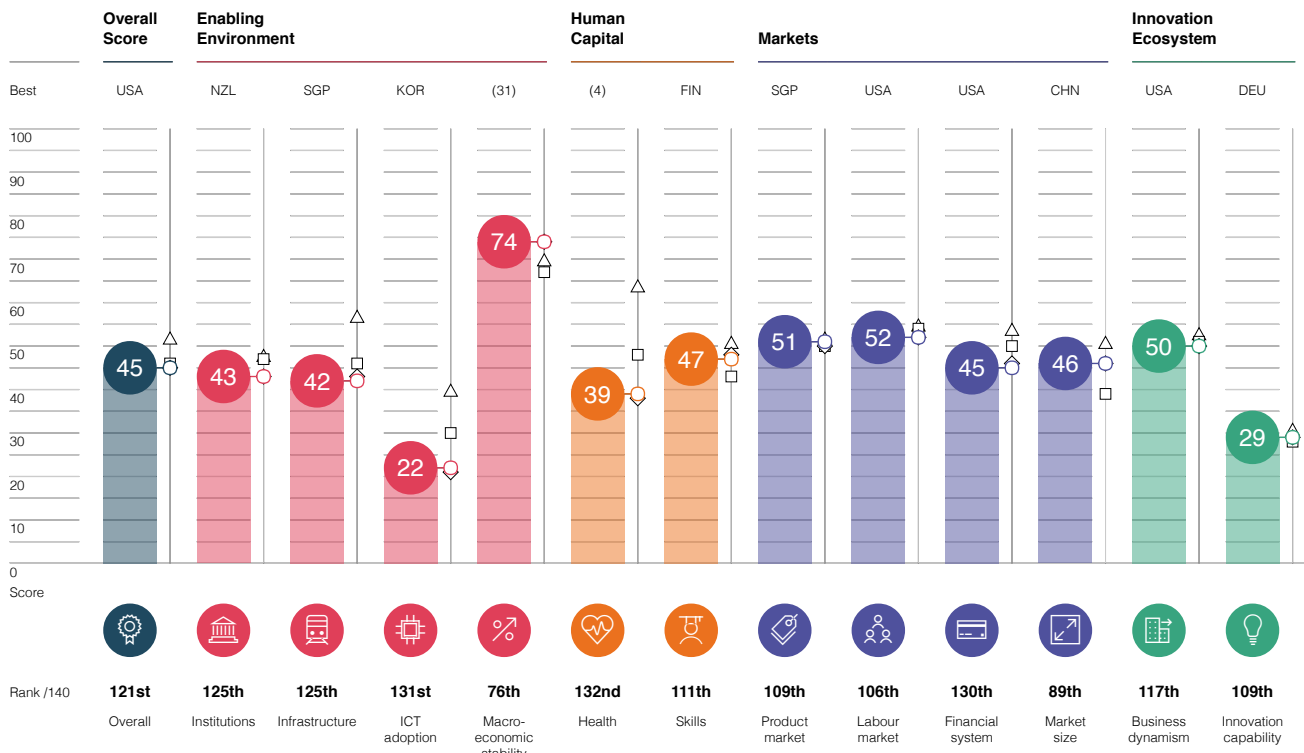
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 118th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Cameroon

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

Cameroon

121st/140

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

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

Canada

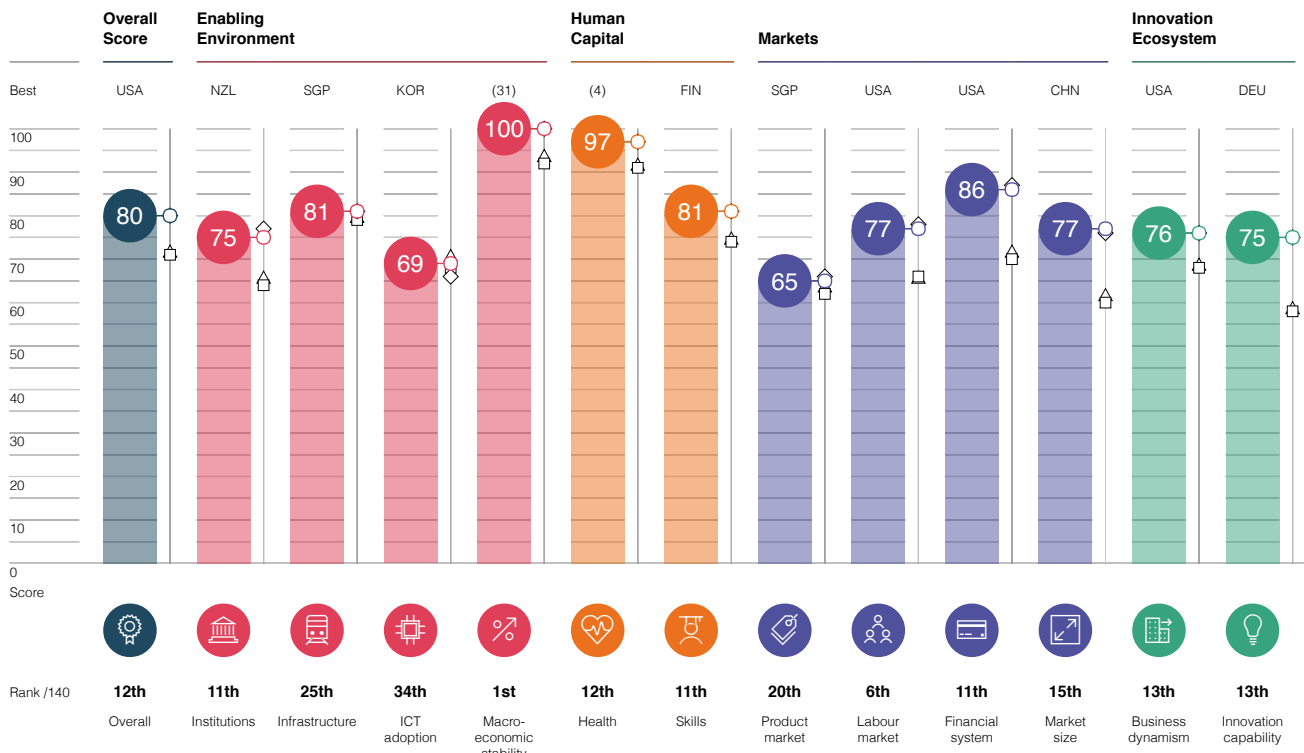
12th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 10th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Canada

12th /140

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

Canada

12th/140

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

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

Cape Verde

111th / 140

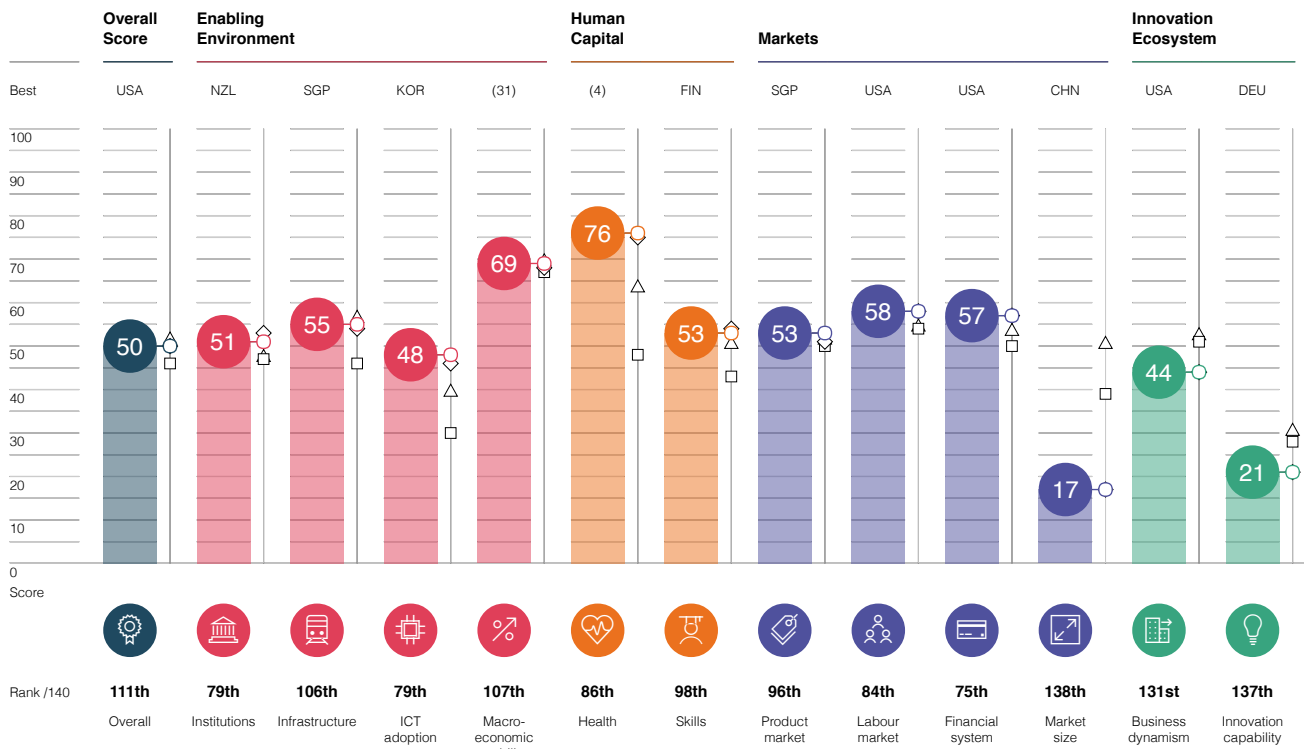
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 105th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Cape Verde

111th/140

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

Cape Verde

111th/140

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

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

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

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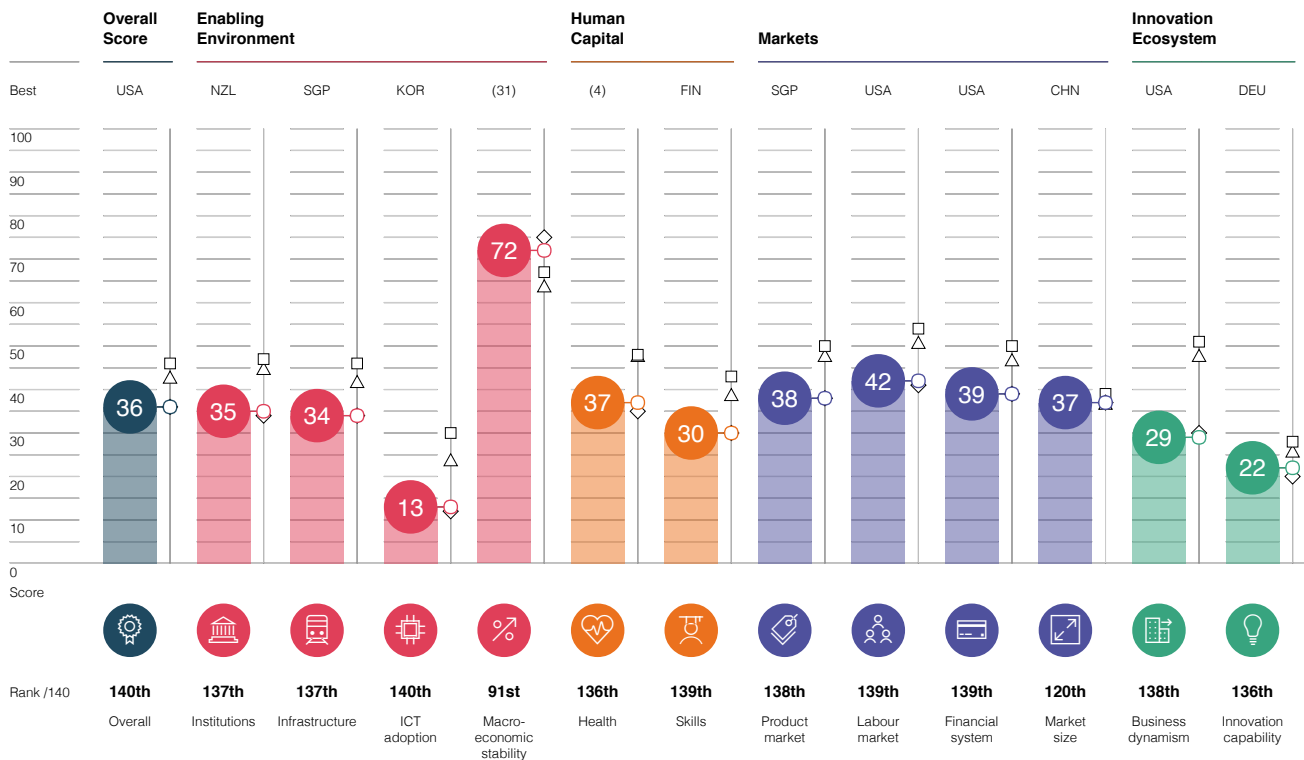
140th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 134th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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140th/140

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

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140th/140

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

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

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

Chile

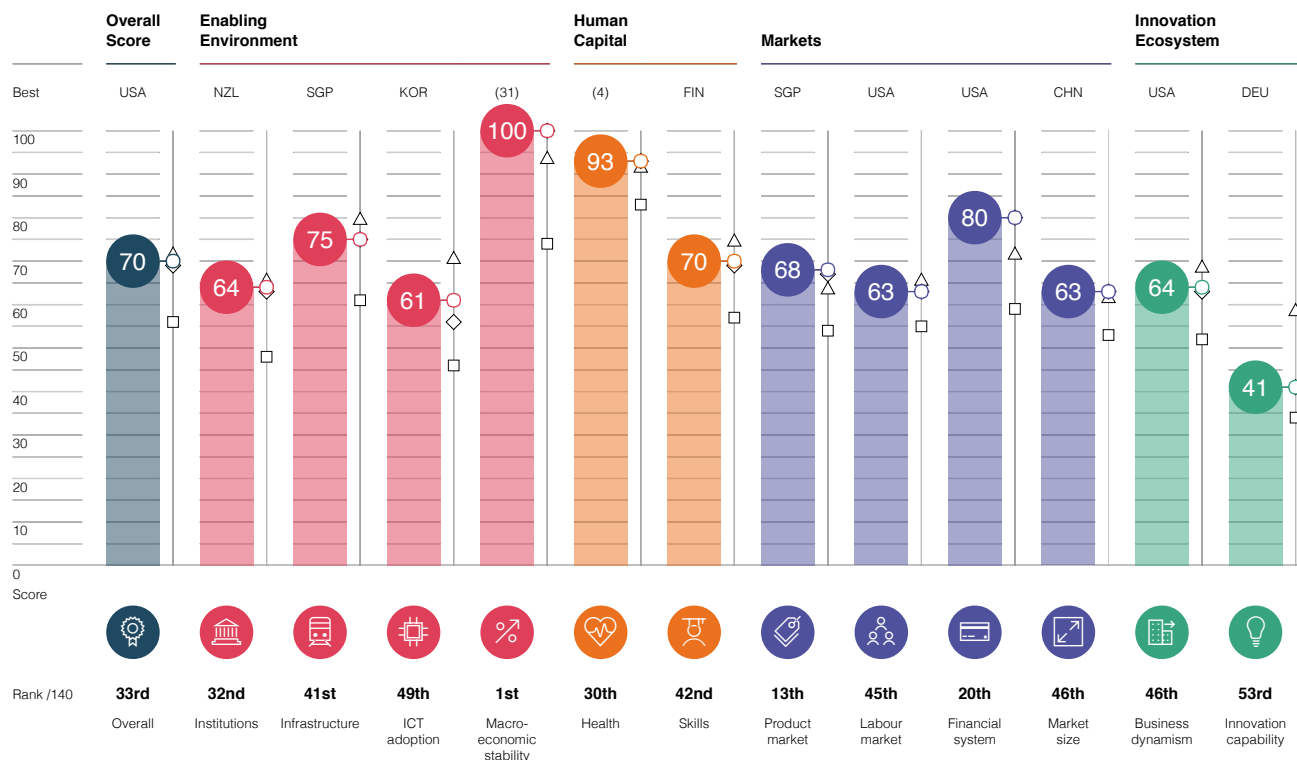
33rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 34th/135

Performance
Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Chile

33rd/140

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

Chile

33rd/140

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

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

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

China

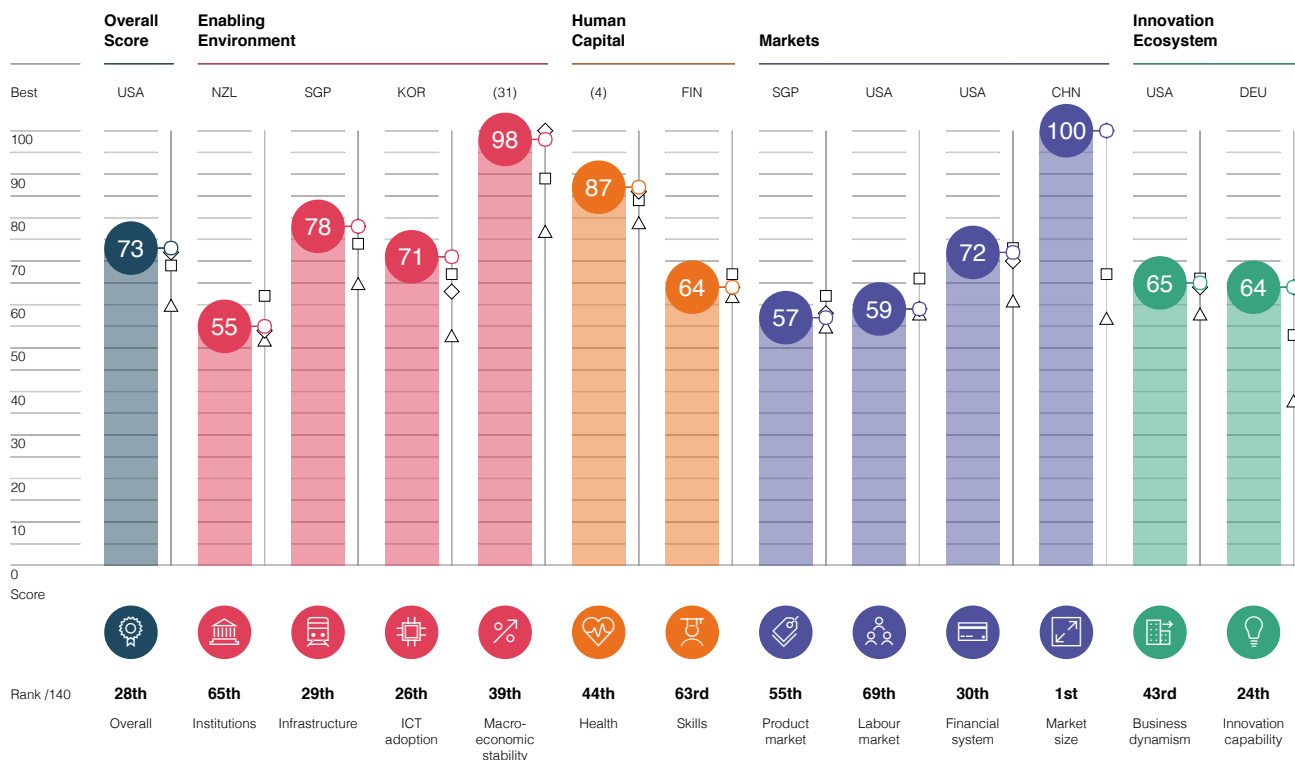
28th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 28th/135

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

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

China

28th /140

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

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

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

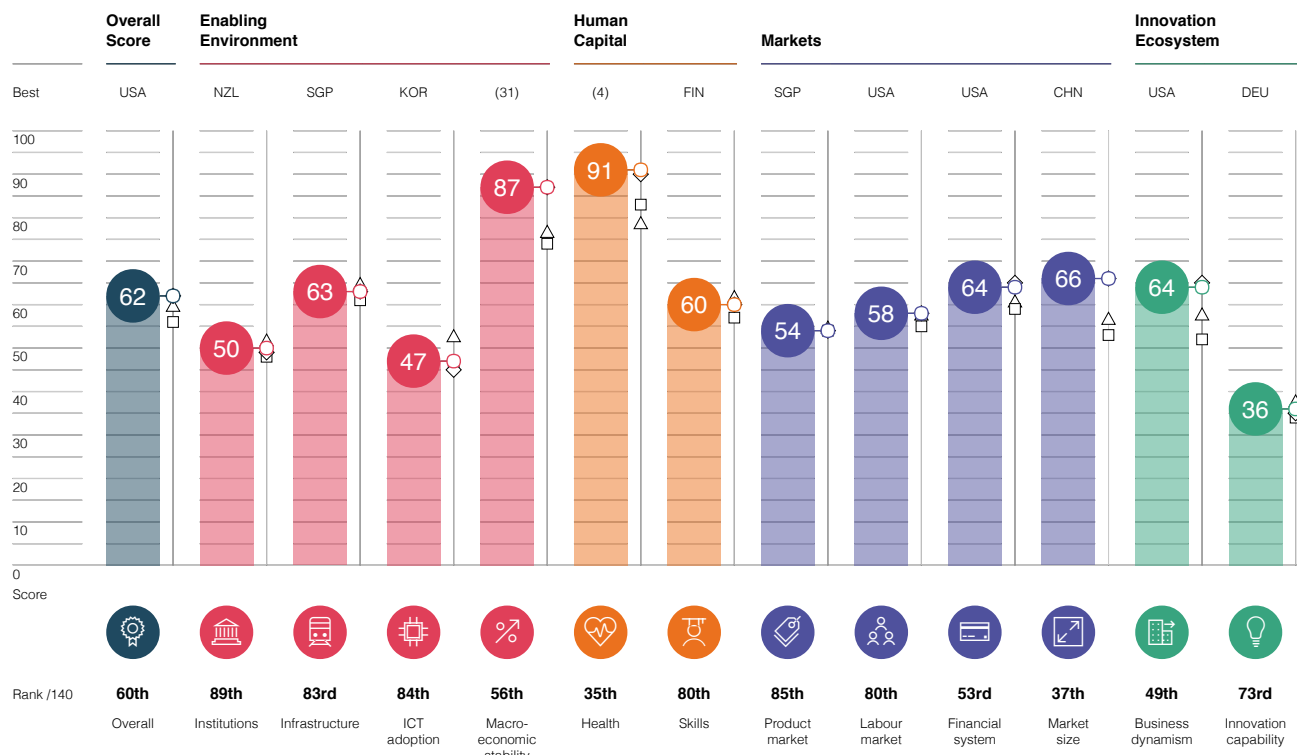
Colombia

60th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 57th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Colombia

60th /140

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

Colombia

60th/140

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

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

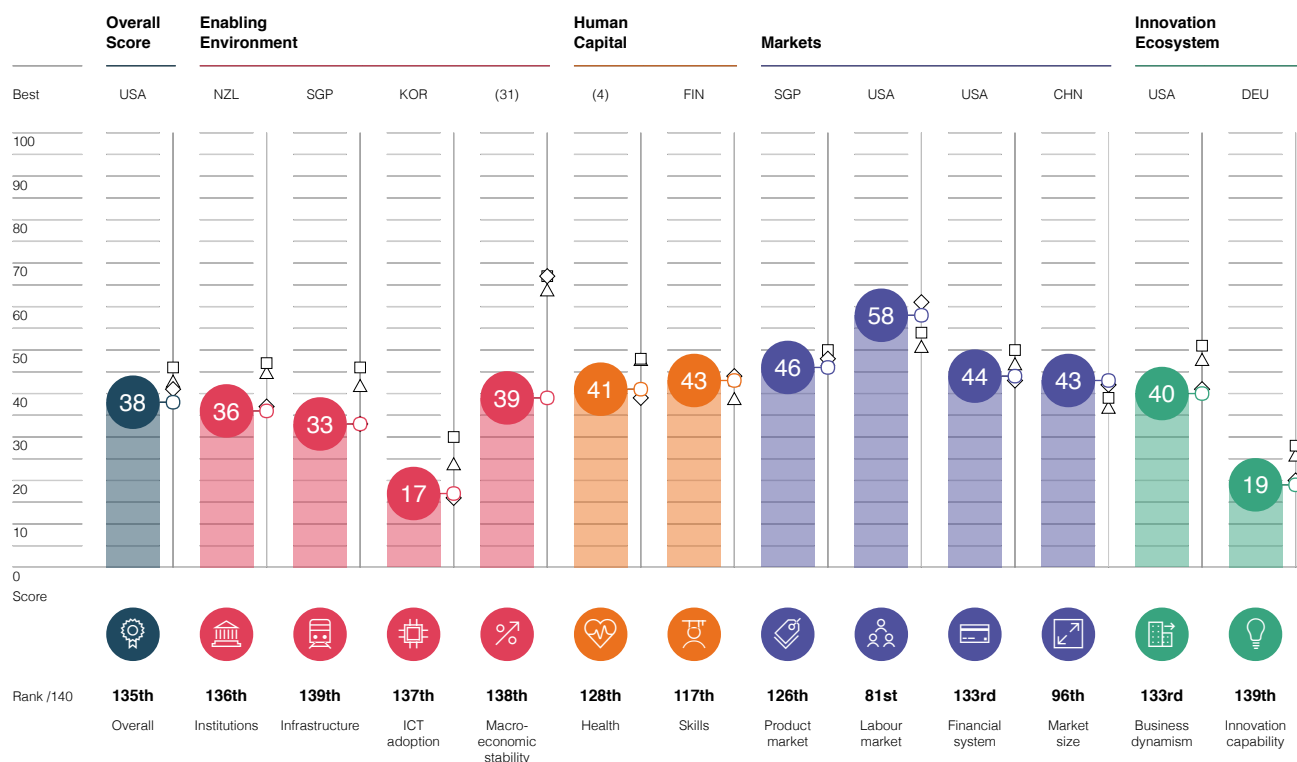
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Congo, Democratic Rep.

135th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 127th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Congo, Democratic Rep.

135th/140

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

Congo, Democratic Rep.

135th/140

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

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

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

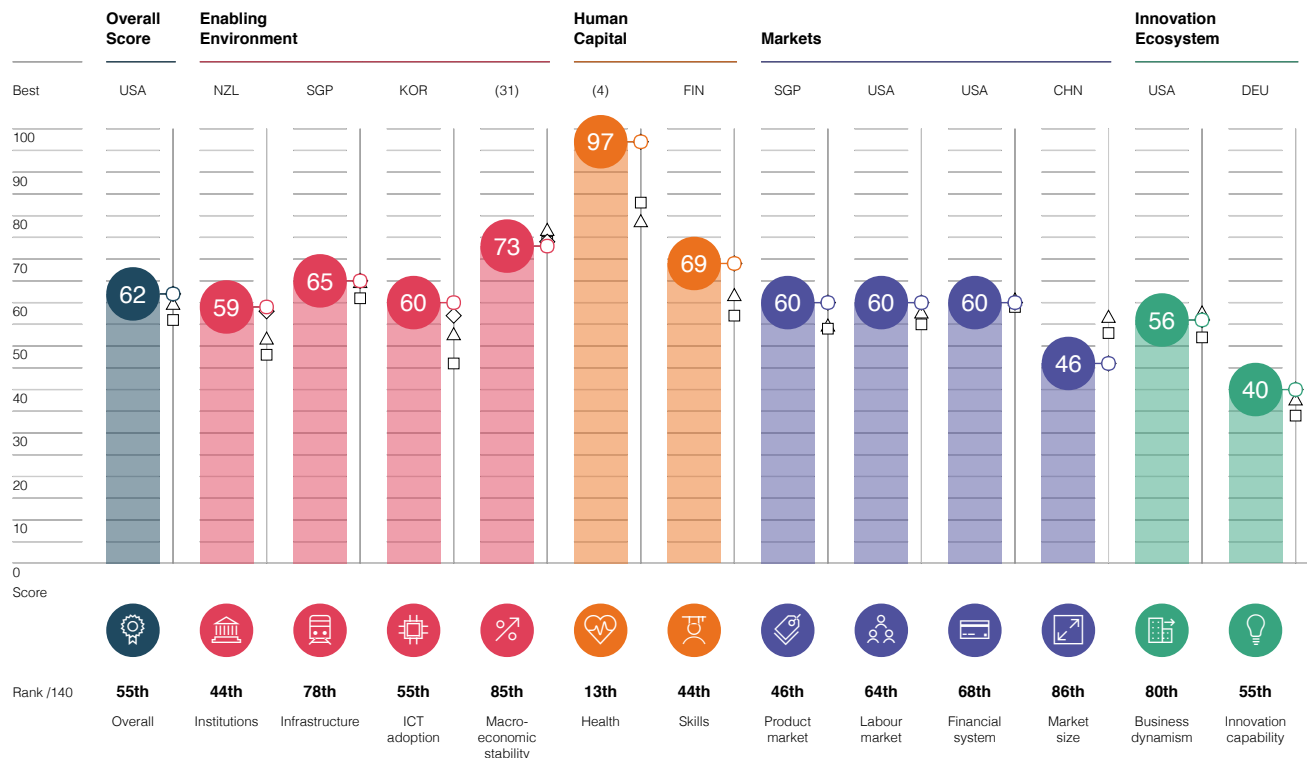
Costa Rica

55th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 54th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Costa Rica

55th /140

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

Costa Rica

55th / 140

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

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

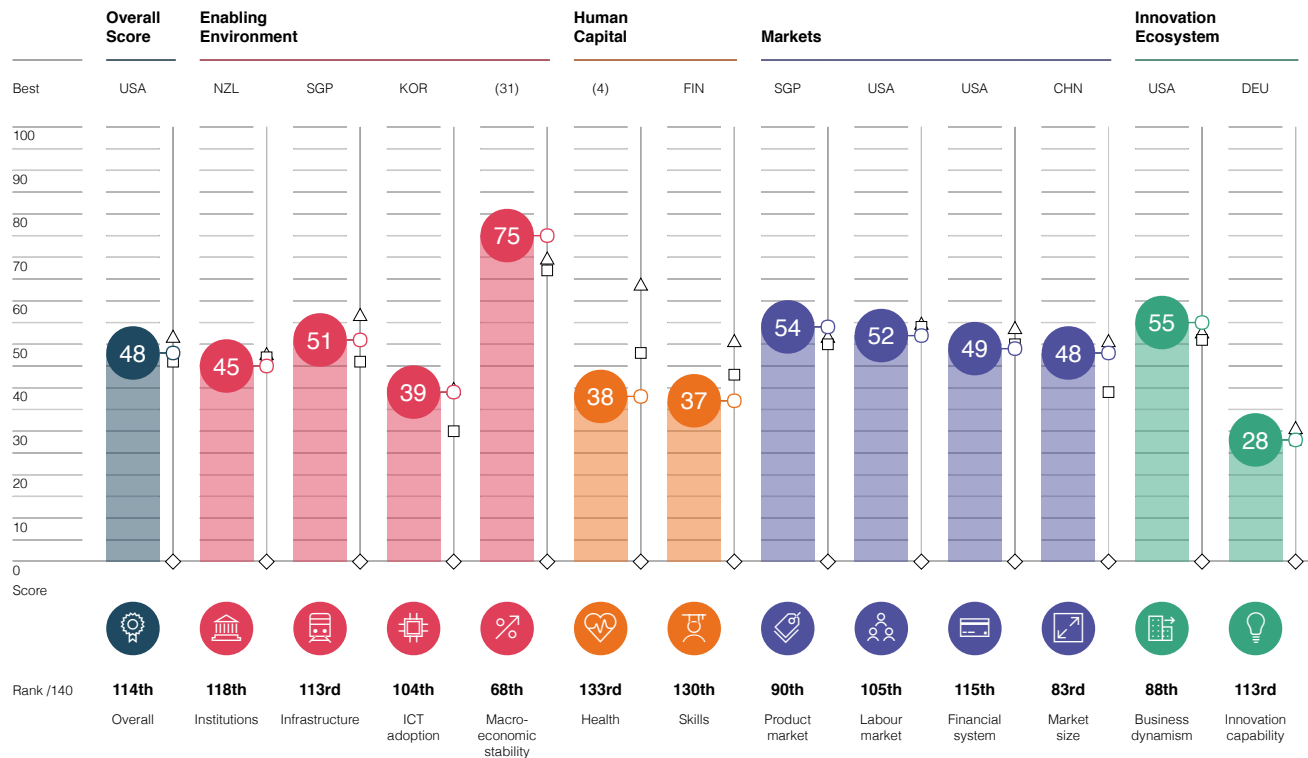
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Côte d'Ivoire

114th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

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

Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Côte d'Ivoire

114th/140

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

Côte d'Ivoire

114th/140

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

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

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

Croatia

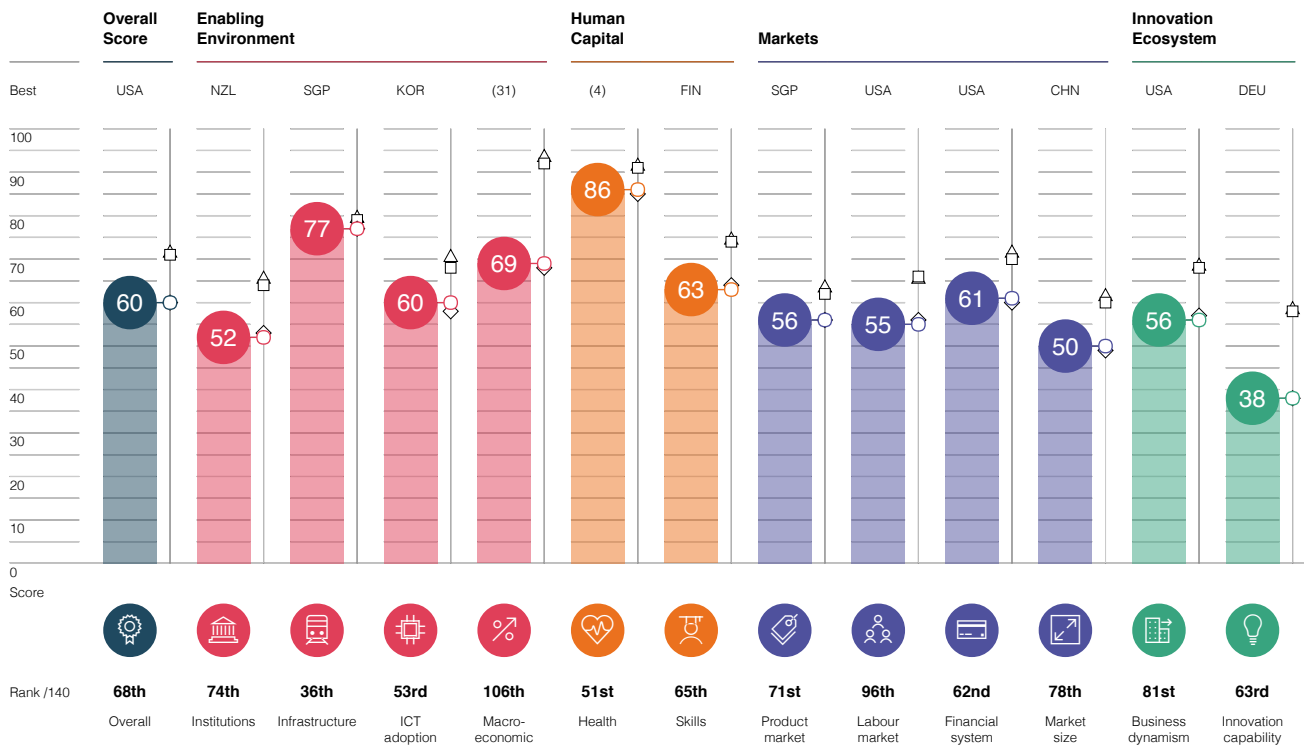
68th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 66th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Croatia

68th /140

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

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

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

Cyprus

44th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 43rd/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Cyprus

44th /140

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

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

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

Czech Republic

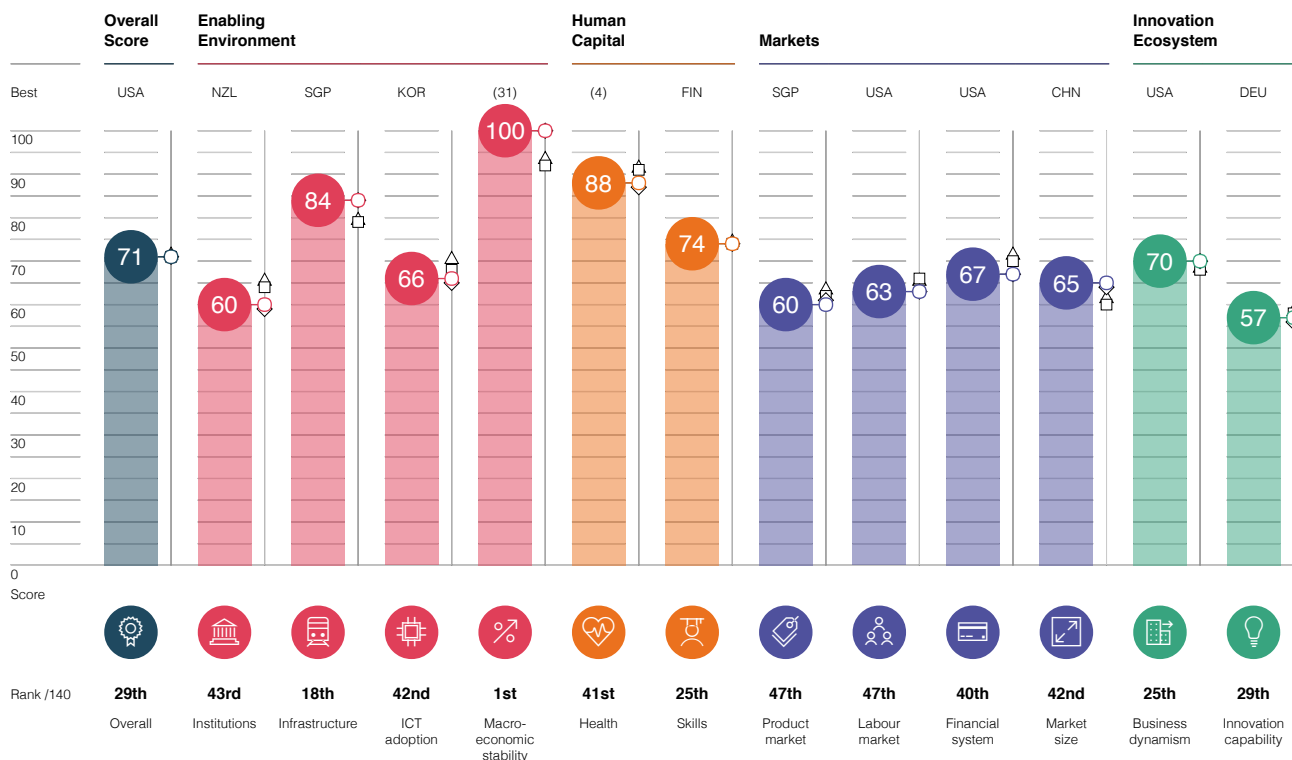
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Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 29th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Czech Republic

29th /140

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

Czech Republic

29th /140

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

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

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

Denmark

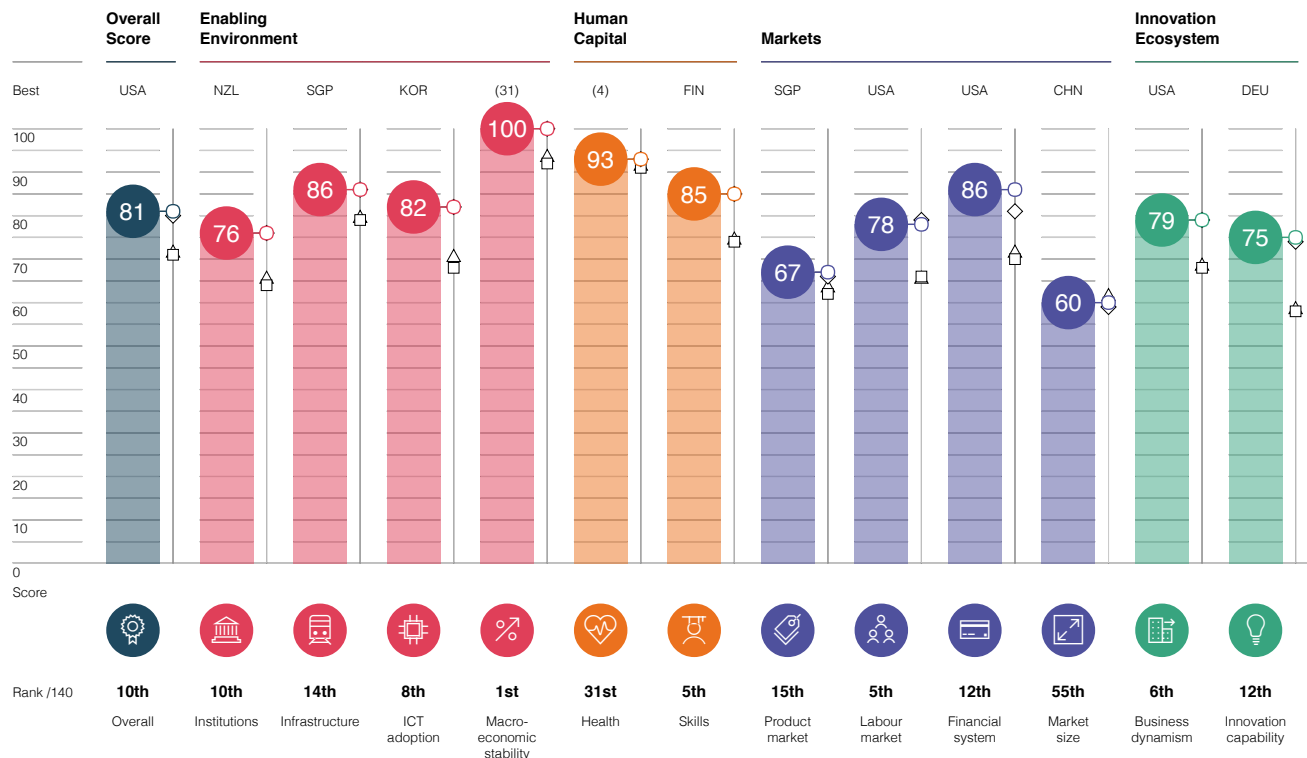
10th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 11th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Denmark

10th /140

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

Denmark

10th/140

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

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

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

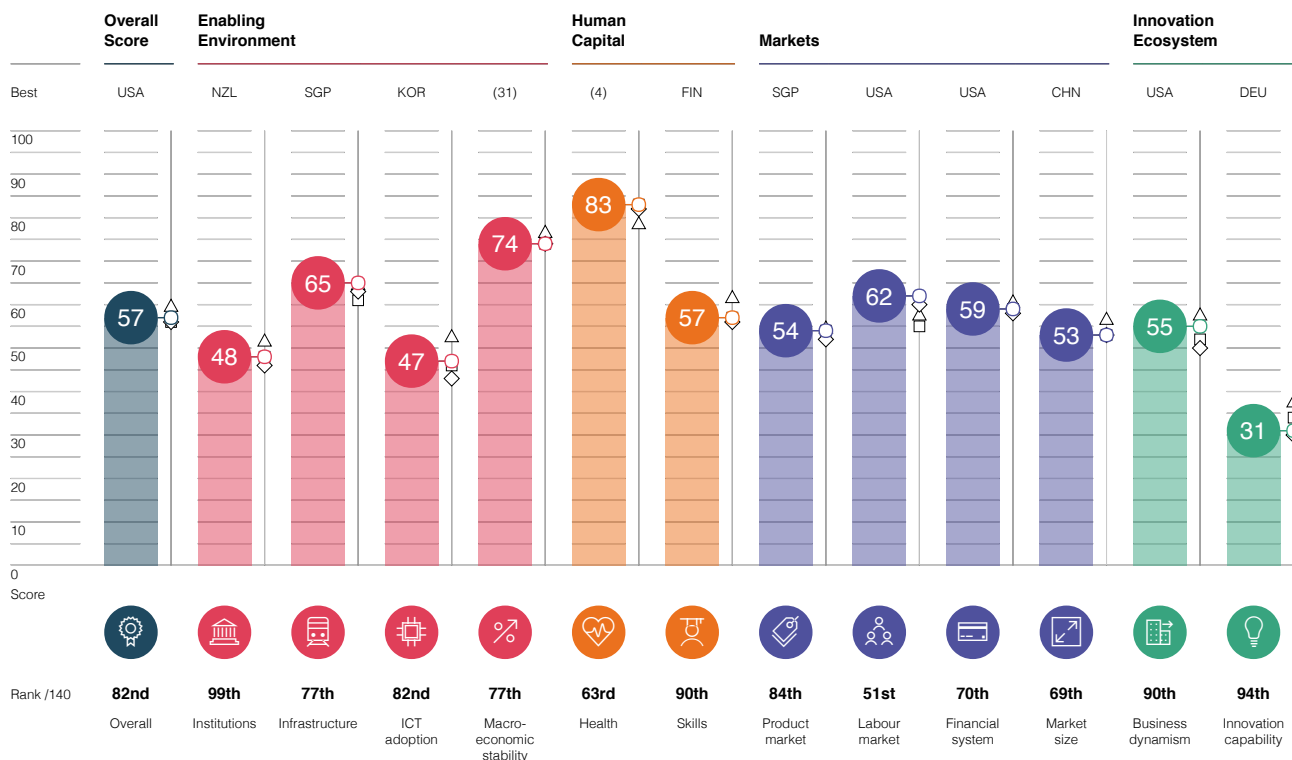
Dominican Republic

82nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 82nd/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Dominican Republic

82nd/140

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

Dominican Republic

82nd/140

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

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

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

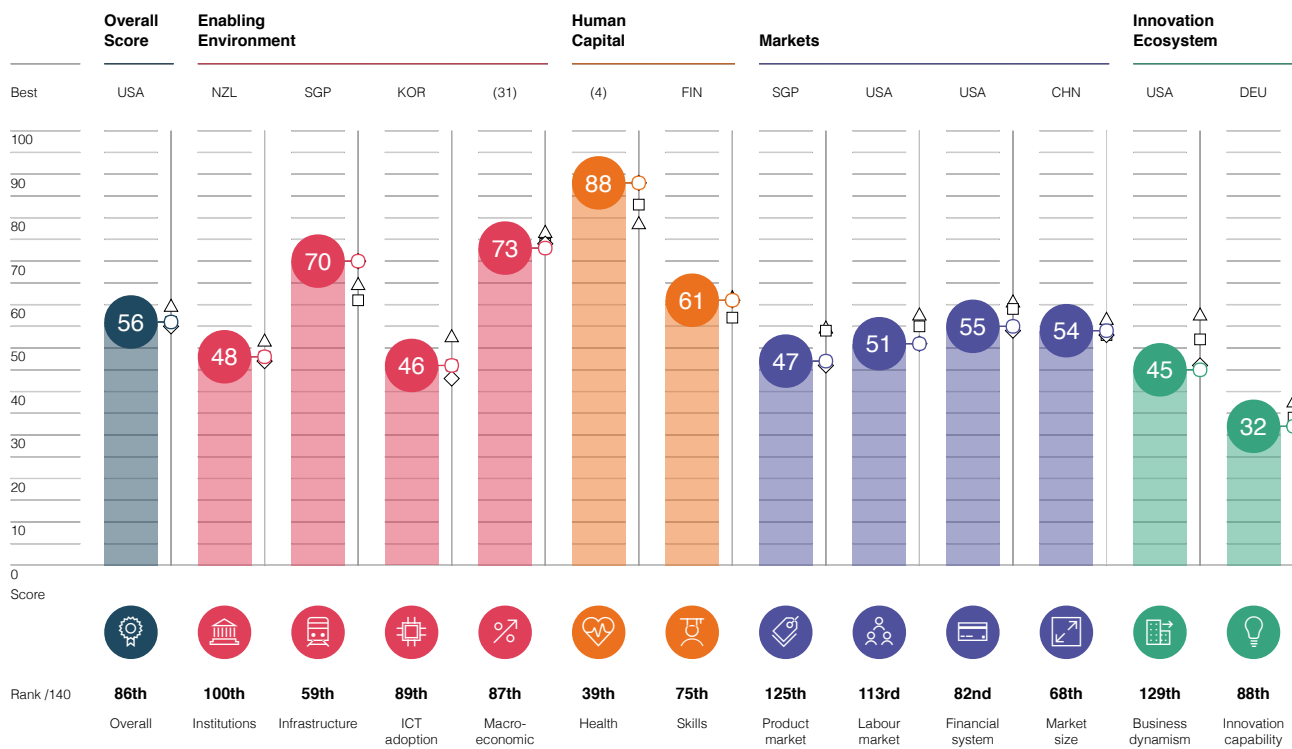
Ecuador

86th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 83rd/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Ecuador

86th /140

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

Ecuador

86th /140

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

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

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

Egypt

94th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 94th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Egypt

94th /140

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

Egypt

94th /140

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

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

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

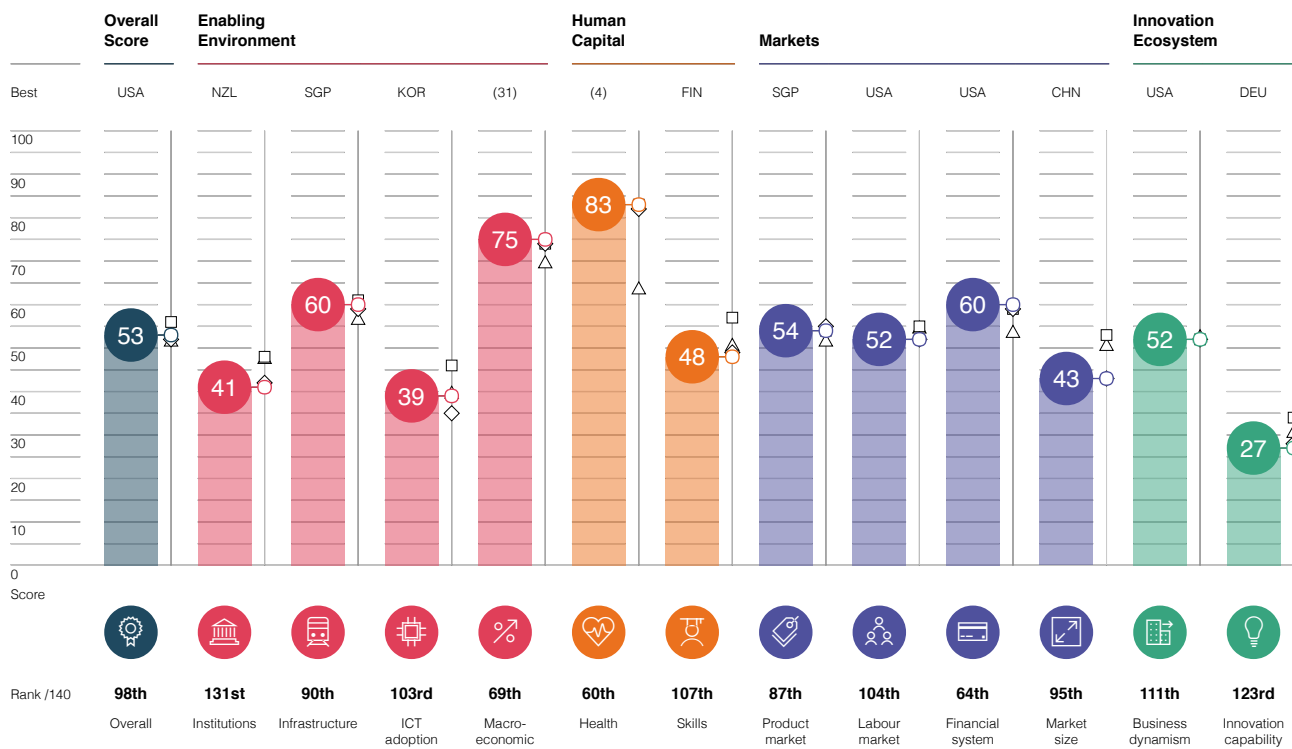
El Salvador

98th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 98th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

El Salvador

98th /140

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

El Salvador

98th/140

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

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

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

Estonia

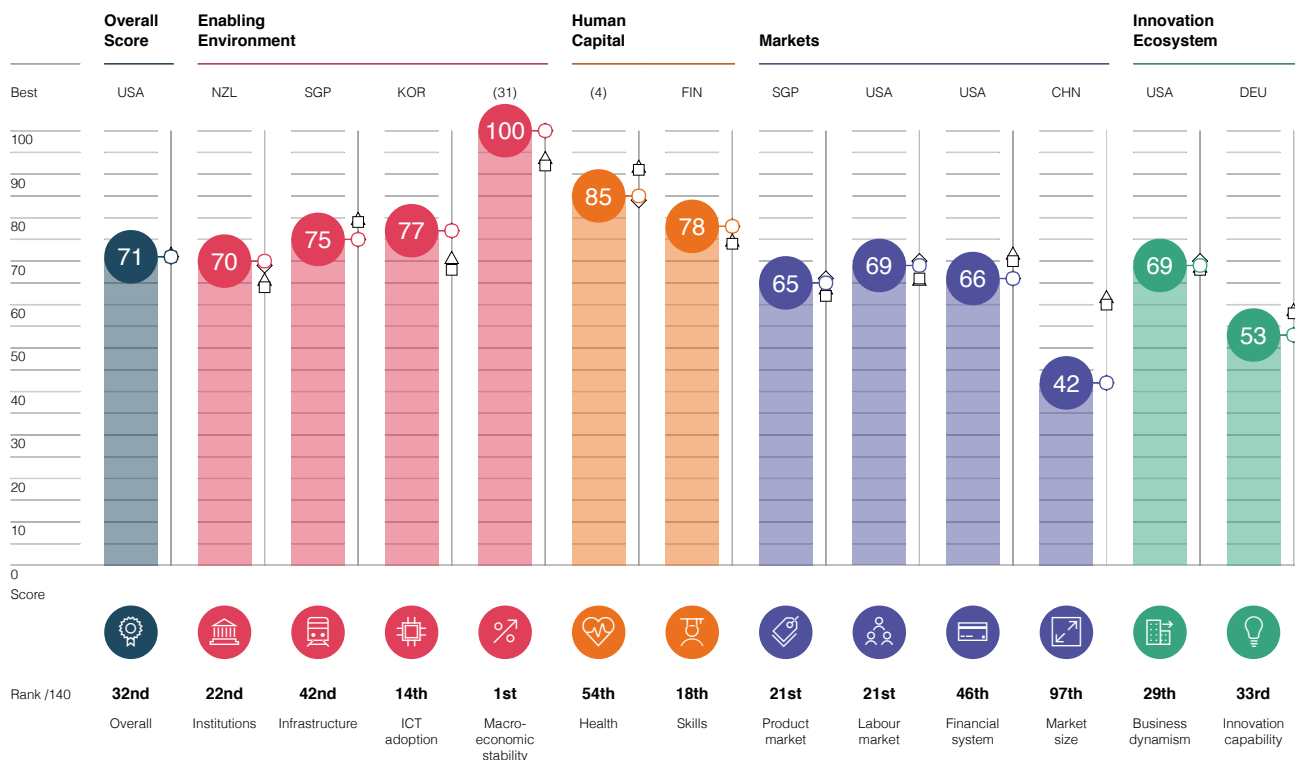
32nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 30th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Estonia

32nd/140

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

Estonia

32nd/140

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

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

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

Eswatini

120th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 116th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Eswatini

120th /140

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

Eswatini

120th/140

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

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

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Ethiopia

122nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 120th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Ethiopia

122nd/140

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

Ethiopia

122nd/140

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

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

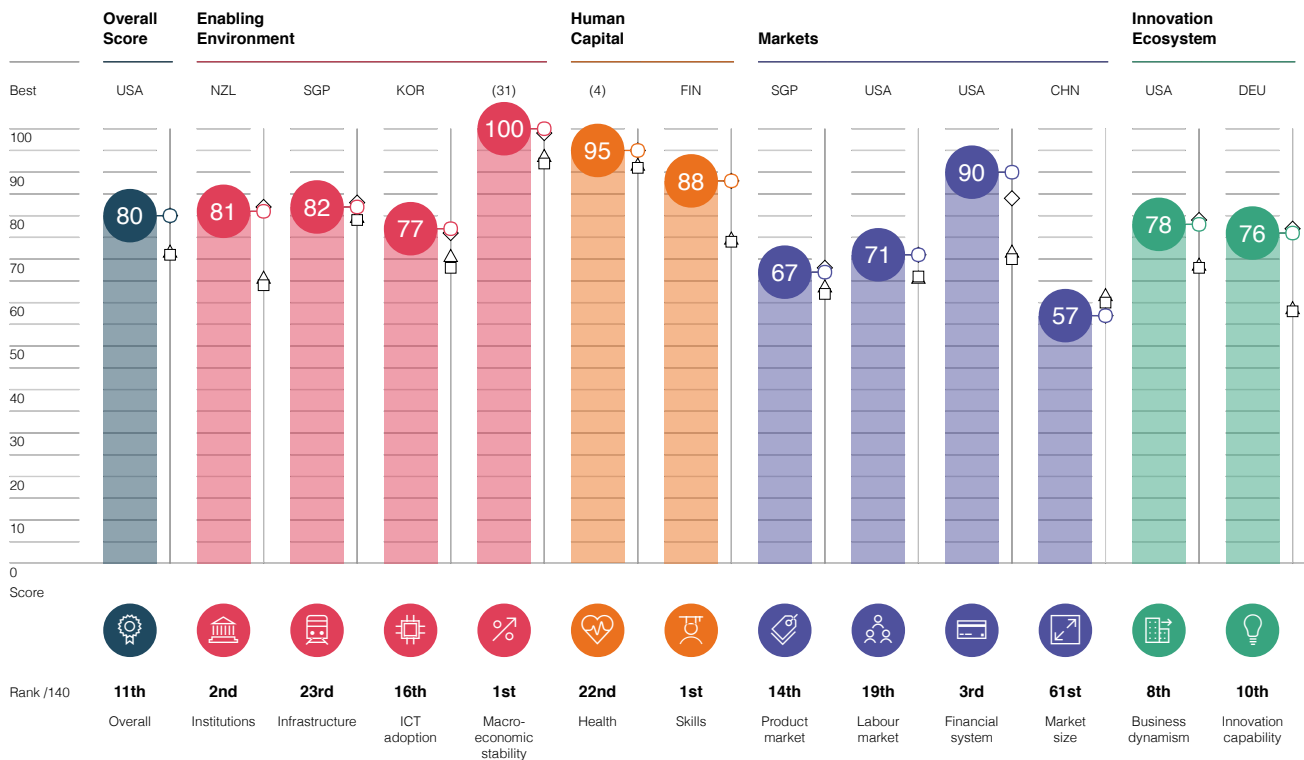
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Finland

11th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 12th/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Finland

11th/140

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

Finland

11th/140

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

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

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

France

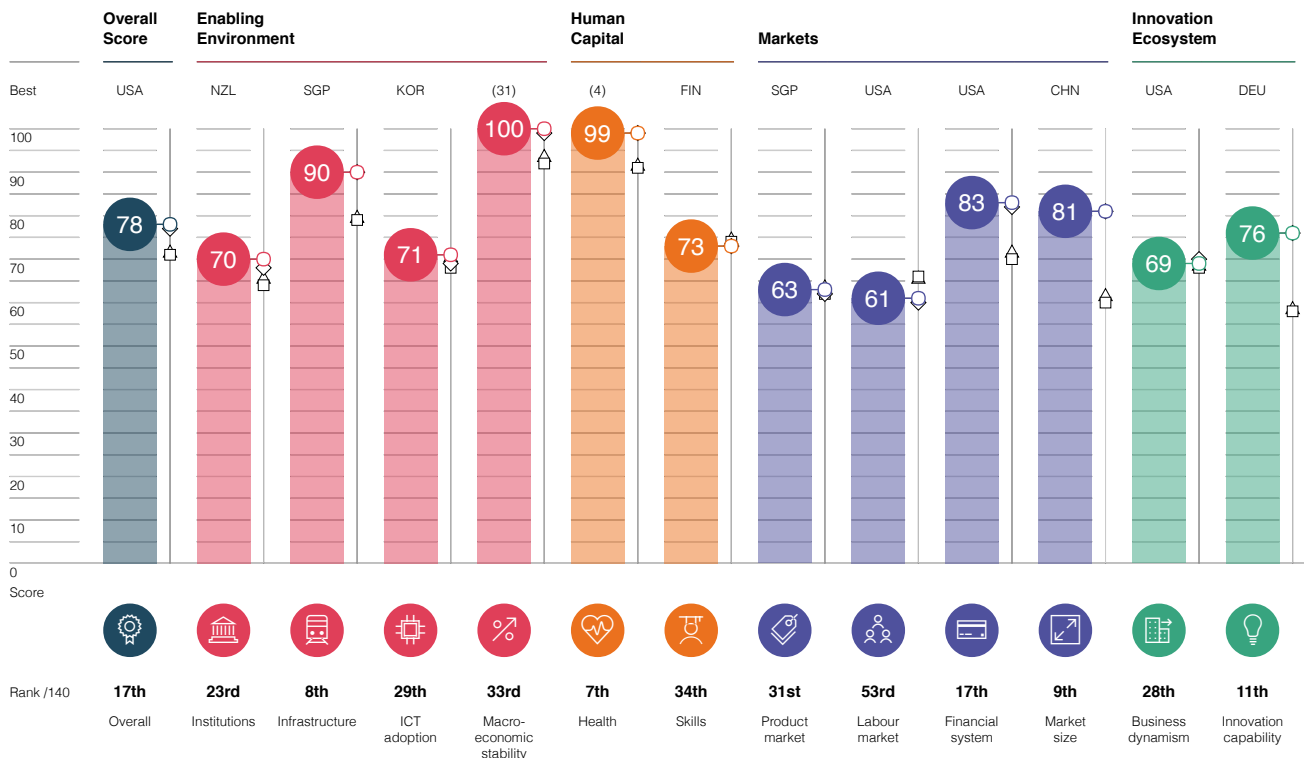
17th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 18th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

France

17th /140

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

France

17th/140

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

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

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

Gambia, The

119th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 119th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Gambia, The

119th/140

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

Gambia, The

119th/140

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

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

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

Georgia

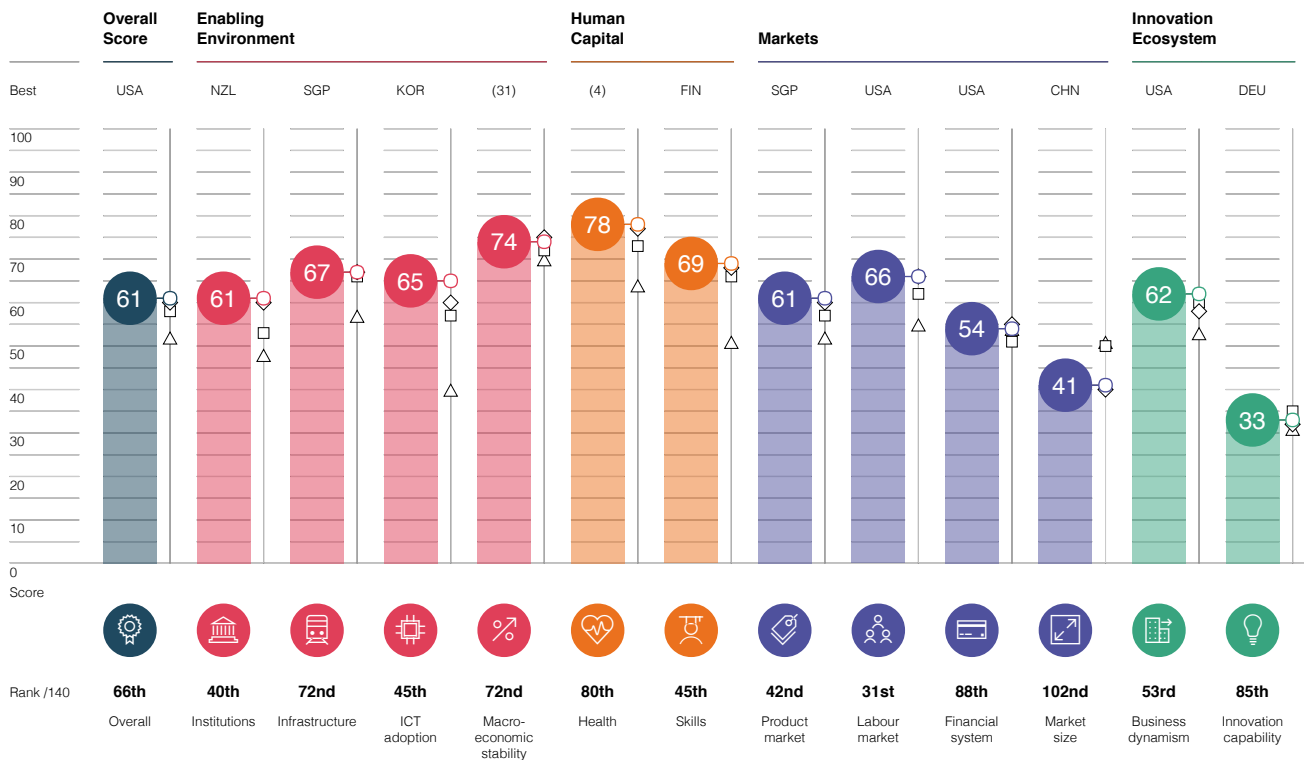
66th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 67th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

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

Georgia

66th /140

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

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

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

Germany

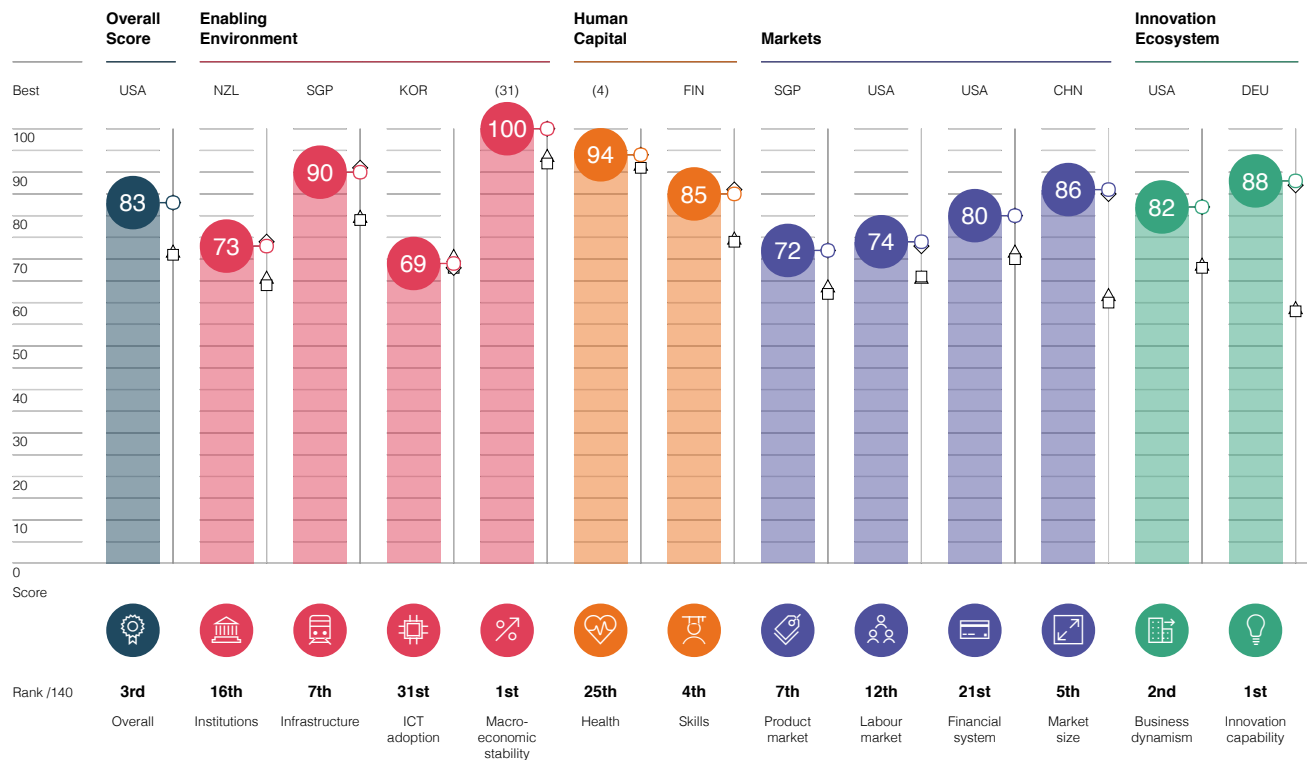
3rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 3rd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Germany

3rd/140

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

Germany

3rd/140

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

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

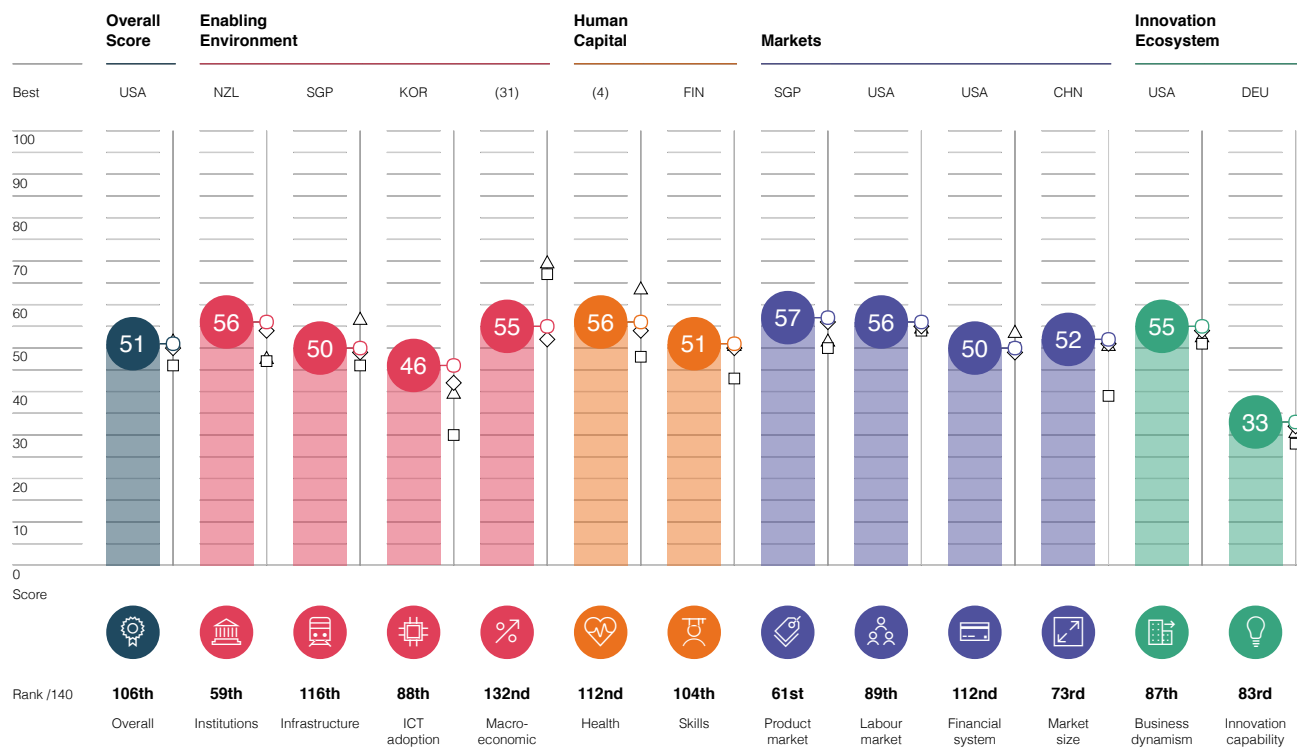
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Ghana

106th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 104th/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Ghana

106th/140

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

Ghana

106th/140

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

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

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

Greece

57th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 53rd/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

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

Social and environmental performance

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

Greece

57th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.5 ↑	87	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	69	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.8	99.2 ↑	24	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.3	97.3 ↓	107	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	79	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.8	48.8 ↑	85	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	78	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.3 ↓	127	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.2	70.8 ↑	61	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.4 ↑	131	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↑	133	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.88	87.6 ↑	33	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.4 ↑	135	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	48.0	48.0 ↑	52	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	107	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	68	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	4.5	15.0 =	135	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	119	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	76.2 ↑	38	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	66.9	66.9 =	63	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	36	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	17.0	42.4 =	45	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↓	77	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	232,147.0	77.2 ↑	27	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	37	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	50.2	50.1 ↑	30	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	38	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	8.0	95.9 ↓	49	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.7	100.0 =	17	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	37	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	58.9 ↑	57	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	115.9	96.6 ↑	76	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	63.4	n/a	80	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	33.9	67.7 ↑	18	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	92	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	69.1	69.1 ↑	56	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	73.6 ↑	83	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.6	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	47.3	47.3 ↓	99	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	95.7 ↑	21	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.6	95.7 ↑	20	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	70.4 ↓	39	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.7	71.6 =	44	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↓	99	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	111	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	46	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	72	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	52	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.3	95.9 =	15	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↓	119	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	9.6	100.0 =	6	Multiple (6)

Greece

57th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.7 ↑	63	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	118	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	50	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	64	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	24	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	23	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	46.0 ↓	48	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	18.0	82.0 =	31	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	51.8 ↑	107	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.9	75.2 =	69	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	97	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	105	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	110	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	87	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	43	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	120	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	84	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	111	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.78	71.9 ↑	59	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.0	72.2 ↓	119	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	49.4 ↑	114	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	112.6	100.0 =	23	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.7 ↑	137	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.8 ↑	129	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.4	21.4 ↓	74	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.1	34.6 =	56	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.1 ↓	137	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	36.3	27.7 ↑	137	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-16.7	100.0 =	10	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.7	95.3 =	93	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	59.0 ↑	58	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	272	n/a	54	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	34.4	n/a	89	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	58.0 ↓	72	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.2	98.9 =	45	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 ↑	77	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	33.6	36.2 ↓	80	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	90	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	100	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	120	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↓	126	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	45.0 ↓	44	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	123	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↓	127	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.30	25.6 ↓	39	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	123	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	412.7	89.2 ↑	30	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	9.72	43.6 ↑	36	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	31.9 ↑	40	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.06	16.2 ↓	31	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	94	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	n/a	96.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)

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

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

Guatemala

96th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 91st/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	16.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP per capita US\$	4,471.9	Unemployment rate %	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	43.5 ↓	123	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↓	138	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	27.3	9.3 ↑	132	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	39	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↑	126	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.1	53.1 ↓	54	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	21	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	90	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↓	117	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	36.2	63.8 ↑	94	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↓	112	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↓	118	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.62	61.8 ↓	88	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↓	123	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0 =	120	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	88	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	88	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	13.0	43.3 =	87	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	35	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	131	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	131	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↑	96	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	15.8	15.8 =	131	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.1 ↓	128	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.1	1.6 ↑	139	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	13,927.0	35.6 ↓	89	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	91	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	18.4	18.4 ↑	66	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	76	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	93.9	93.9 ↑	95	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.8	97.1 ↑	38	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	15.6	86.1 ↑	83	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	79	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	31.1 ↑	112	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	118.2	98.5 ↑	73	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	13.9	n/a	132	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.1	6.1 =	98	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	89	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	34.5	34.5 ↑	97	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	74.4 ↓	75	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	4.4	98.8 ↓	83	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	77	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	74.6 ↑	89	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.9	74.6 ↑	88	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	52.6 ↓	101	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.1	47.2 =	103	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↓	49	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	64	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 =	109	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	58	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.8	59.7 =	116	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↓	112	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	21.7	70.6 ↓	80	Multiple (6)

Guatemala

96th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	61.1 ↓	40	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	63	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	65	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↓	29	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	74	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	3.61	75.9 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.3 =	20	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	28.9 ↓	123	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	17.7	82.3 =	28	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	51.3 ↓	110	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.0	52.2 =	111	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	62	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	30	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.0 ↓	125	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	50	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↑	6	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	62	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	64	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.38	22.9 ↓	113	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.3	91.3 =	63	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	57.4 ↑	74	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.9	35.7 ↑	93	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	42	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	58	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0 =	118	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.1	18.6 =	94	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.7 ↓	13	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.1	96.9 ↓	33	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.8	100.0 =	85	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.5	94.8 =	94	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	50.8 ↑	74	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	126	n/a	72	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	28.5	n/a	110	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.6 ↓	91	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	22.9	88.6 ↑	109	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	26.5	73.9 =	113	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	28.0	30.1 ↓	94	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	128	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	12	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	55	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	50	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	64	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	30.7 ↓	100	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	80	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↓	87	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	120	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	57	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	79.7	65.0 ↑	108	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.03	0.5 ↑	112	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	1.5 =	117	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	79	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	n/a	58.7 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)

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

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

Guinea

126th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 123rd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	13.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	749.5	Unemployment rate %	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.7
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Guinea

126th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	41.6 ↑	128	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 =	126	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	8.8	71.8 =	109	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	56	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.7 =	139	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.0	45.0 ↓	110	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	3.8	3.8 =	138	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.0 =	122	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6 =	90	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.9	68.1 ↑	85	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 =	64	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.7 =	127	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.35	35.4 ↑	120	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 =	78	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	27.0	27.0 =	125	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 =	58	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 =	71	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	6.5	21.7 ↑	128	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 =	45	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	37.2 ↓	131	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	43.8	43.8 =	108	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.8 =	134	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.1 =	121	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	775.0	12.1 ↓	134	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 =	105	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	10.3	10.3 ↑	83	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 =	100	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	19.7	19.7 ↓	133	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	79.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	40.5	60.7 ↑	124	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.8 =	132	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	21.0 ↓	132	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	87.1	72.6 =	112	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	15.3	n/a	130	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	0.0 =	138	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	9.8	9.8 ↑	136	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	68.7 ↓	108	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	8.5	87.4 ↓	119	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	40.4 ↑	130	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	52.9	40.4 ↑	129	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	32.5 =	136	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	2.8	18.7 =	133	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9 =	8	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 =	38	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 =	137	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.5 =	138	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3 =	137	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.1	50.6 =	127	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.2 =	137	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	45.6	11.0 =	130	Multiple (6)

Guinea

126th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.1 ↑	94	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.1 =	120	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 =	70	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.5 =	30	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 =	130	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.14	32.4 ↑	106	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	36.2 ↑	95	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	69.7 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	46.5 ↓	128	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.4 =	31	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 =	66	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 =	94	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.1 =	22	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 =	122	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	63.8 ↓	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1 =	13	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.9 =	1	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0 =	135	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.3 =	136	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.22	2.1 ↑	134	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.6	71.4 =	122	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	49.6 ↓	111	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	10.0	10.5 ↑	137	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 =	68	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 =	60	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.0	0.5 =	135	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.7 =	44	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.4	81.9 ↓	96	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	1.0	100.0 ↑	89	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.8	99.6 =	59	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	37.0 ↑	116	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	24	n/a	121	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	67.1	n/a	26	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	59.4 ↑	65	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	67.5	66.3 ↑	134	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5 =	48	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	20.7	22.3 ↓	114	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	71	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 =	22	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 =	35	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 =	34	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 =	23	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.8 ↑	90	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7 =	29	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 =	48	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 =	21	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	52.7	59.0 ↑	126	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	3.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.6 =	134	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	195.48	56.8 ↑	93	Multiple (7)

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

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

Haiti

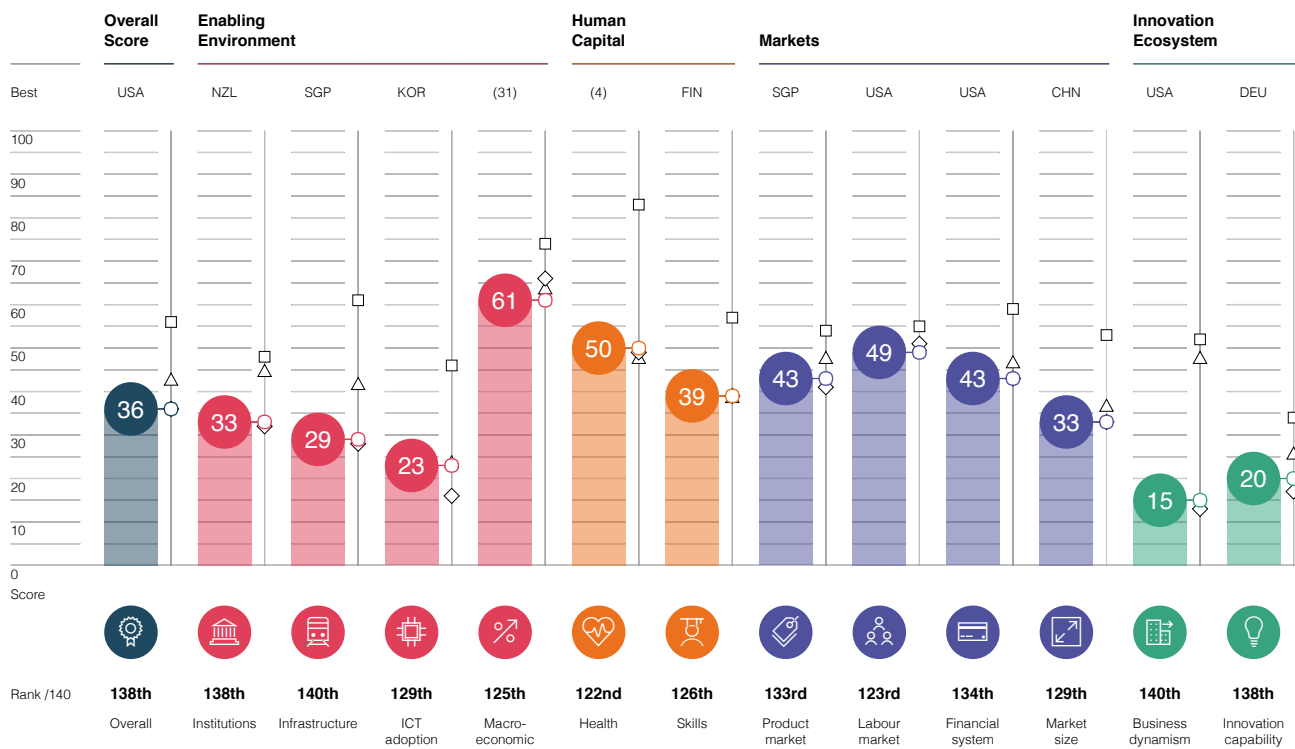
138th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 133rd/135

Performance
Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	783.8	Unemployment rate %	14.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.1

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	32.9 ↑	138	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	127	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	10.0	67.7 =	116	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	53	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	122	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.1 ↓	132	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	110	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	26.8	73.2 ↓	48	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↓	125	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.8 ↑	125	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.48	48.3 ↑	104	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.8 ↑	131	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	22.0	22.0 ↑	131	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↓	136	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↓	139	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	3.5	11.7 =	138	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↓	137	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	137	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	1.0	10.0 =	140	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	28.6 ↑	140	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	8.0	8.0 =	132	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.5 ↓	139	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.5	126	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,879.8	30.8 ↓	99	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	131	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	8.4	8.4 ↓	90	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.8 ↓	126	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	32.7	32.7 ↑	126	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	58.6	43.2 ↑	124	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	40.4	60.8 ↑	123	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.5 ↑	139	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	22.6 ↑	129	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	59.1	49.2 ↓	132	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	27.1	n/a	114	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.3	0.5 ↑	121	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	12.2	12.2 ↑	131	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	61.0 ↓	125	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	14.1	72.1 ↓	129	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	76	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	49.7 ↑	122	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.9	49.7 ↑	121	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	39.0 ↑	126	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	5.6	37.3 =	117	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↓	139	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	133	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	112	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	136	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↓	136	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.1	50.6 =	128	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.1	19.1 ↑	139	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	29.7	50.7 =	103	Multiple (6)

Haiti

138th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	42.8 ↑	133	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↑	133	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	1.7	12.1 ↓	140	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	136	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	125	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.86	61.0 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.8 =	77	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.0	25.8 ↑	129	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	82.5 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	49.4 ↓	123	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 =	32	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	135	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↓	88	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	1.8	12.8 ↓	135	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	30	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.8 ↑	104	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.8 ↓	140	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.3 ↓	140	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.58	46.9 ↑	88	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	44	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	42.9 ↑	134	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	18.8	19.8 ↓	125	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.2 ↑	136	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.7 ↑	134	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.6	10.1 =	115	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	128	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	n/a	80.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.1	100.0 =	77	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	33.3 ↑	129	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	18	n/a	128	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	53.6	n/a	52	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	14.9 ↑	140	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	200.2	0.0	139	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	97.0	3.0 =	138	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	0.0	0.0	133	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	0.0	0.0	134	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	139	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	136	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↑	140	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	138	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	20.3 ↑	138	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↓	138	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	138	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	117	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↑	139	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	56.3	60.0	122	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↓	122	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	5.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.5 ↓	138	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	44.82	41.1 ↓	114	Multiple (7)

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

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

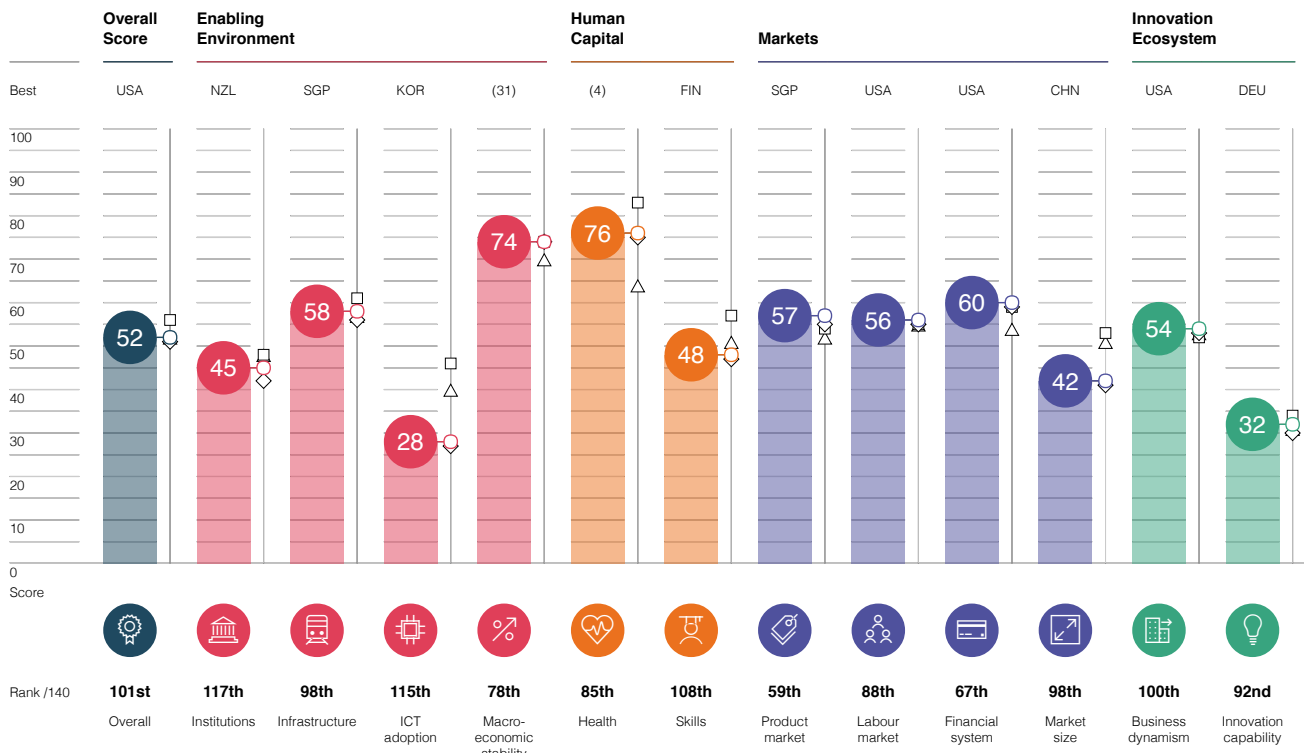
Honduras

101st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 103rd/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	2,765.9	Unemployment rate %	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	50.0

Honduras

101st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	44.7 ↑	117	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	136	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	56.5	0.0	139	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	67	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↑	120	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.6	51.6 ↑	60	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2 =	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	108	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	102	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	45.2	54.8 ↓	115	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↑	114	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	94	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.54	54.5 ↑	98	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	80	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↓	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	84	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	79	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	78	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	30	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	124	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	58.0 ↑	98	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	45.1	45.1 =	106	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	65	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	5.2 ↑	135	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,900.3	29.6 ↓	106	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	84	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	16.2	16.2 ↓	70	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	57	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	76.2	76.2 ↓	107	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	14.2	89.4 ↑	92	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	18.6	83.1 ↑	90	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	109	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	28.1 ↑	115	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	88.9	74.1 ↑	108	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	24.5	n/a	120	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.5	5.0 ↑	103	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	30.0	30.0 ↑	102	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	74.2 ↓	78	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	48.3	48.3 ↓	95	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	75.8 ↑	85	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.3	75.8 ↑	84	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	48.2 ↑	108	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.3	41.9 =	112	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	57	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	77	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	70	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 =	104	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	73	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.2	56.8 =	119	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	84	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	28.4	54.1 ↑	101	Multiple (6)

Honduras

101st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.9 ↑	59	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	93	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	81	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	88	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	101	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.19	72.1 ↓	54	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.5 =	23	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	31.0 ↑	118	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	21.1	78.9 =	42	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	56.4 ↑	88	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	30.3	45.1 =	123	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	76	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	43	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	108	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.4	24.0 ↓	111	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	59.8	59.8 ↓	105	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	31	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	5	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	72	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	74	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.50	37.5 ↑	96	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	3.3	100.0 =	12	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	59.8 ↑	67	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	55.2	58.1 ↑	63	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	47	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↑	66	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	27.1 =	72	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.2 ↑	17	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.9	95.1 ↑	47	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-1.0	100.0 =	61	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.7	95.3 =	92	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	41.9 ↑	98	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	42	n/a	98	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	57.6	n/a	41	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	53.9 ↑	100	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	41.3	79.4 ↓	122	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.0	87.4 =	81	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	18.9	20.3 ↓	118	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	34	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	64	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	72	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	79	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.5 ↑	92	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	59	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	71	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.4	115	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	72	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	56.0	59.9 ↑	123	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.01	0.3	120	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	9.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	87	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	291.00	61.1 ↑	84	Multiple (7)

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

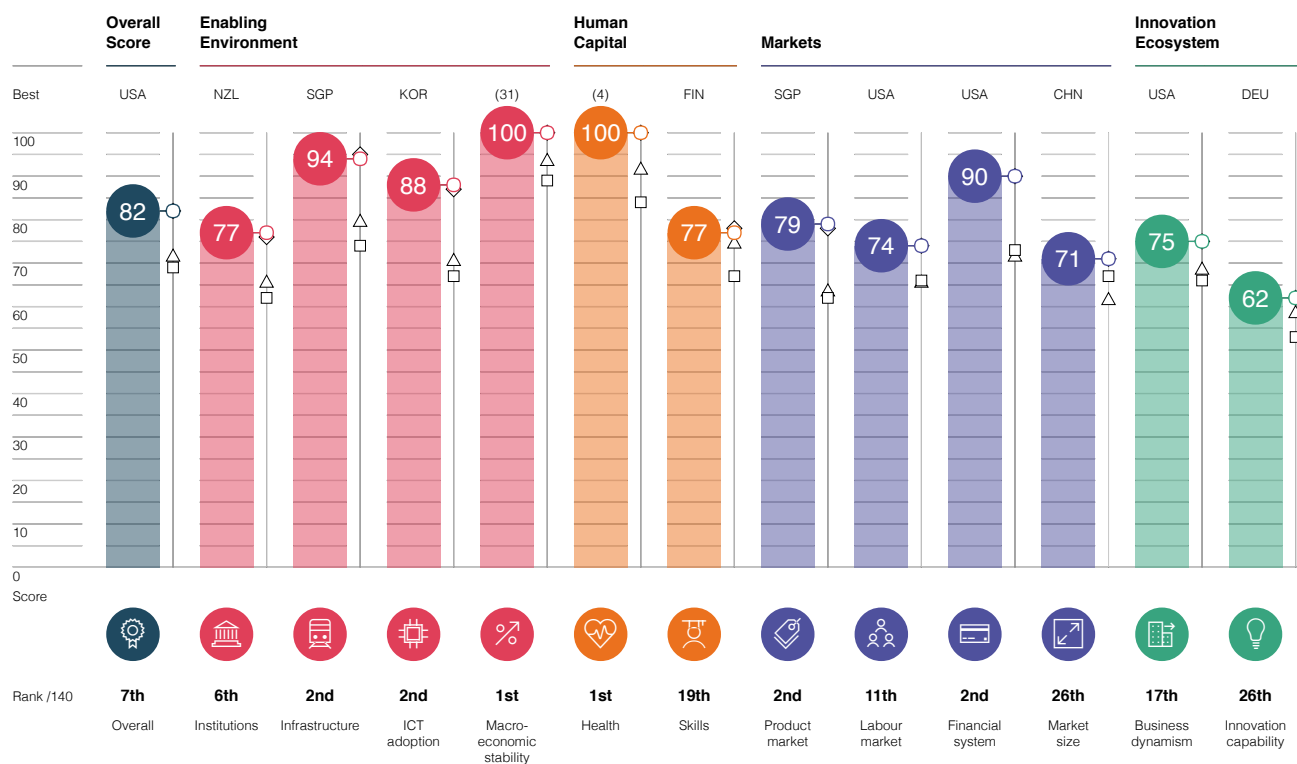
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Hong Kong SAR

7th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 7th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.36
GDP per capita US\$	46,109.1	Unemployment rate %	3.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	36.0

Social and environmental performance

Hong Kong SAR

7th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	76.9 ↑	6	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	22	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.8 ↑	6	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.7	51.7 ↓	59	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	65.4	65.4 =	42	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.2	85.9 ↑	8	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	4	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↑	57	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	2	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.3 ↑	4	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	n/a	92.9 ↑	n/a	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	16	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	77.0	77.0 =	13	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.0 ↓	6	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2 ↓	9	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	27.5	91.7 ↑	6	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↓	4	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	9.0	90.0 =	3	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	94.0 ↓	2	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.4 ↓	4	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.0 ↓	3	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	408,365.3	88.3 ↓	21	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.5	92.4 ↓	2	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	105.4	100.0 =	4	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.2 ↓	4	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	3.8	100.0 =	9	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	n/a	97.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.8	97.3 ↑	6	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	87.9 ↑	2	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	249.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	105.0	n/a	22	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	35.9	71.8 ↓	15	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	26.9	n/a	2	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	87.5	87.5 ↑	20	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	77.4 ↓	19	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.0	80.3 =	29	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	13	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	13	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↓	14	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	9	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	11	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.3	90.7 ↑	27	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	40	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	13.7	90.8 ↓	38	Multiple (6)

Hong Kong SAR

7th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	79.0 ↑	2	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↓	4	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	16	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.3 ↑	1	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	2	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	0.00	100.0 =	1	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	7.0	100.0 =	1	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.8	70.4 ↓	9	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	70.7 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	74.2 ↑	11	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	5.8	96.3 =	14	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.0 ↑	1	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	9	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.6 ↓	1	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	15	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	53	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	67	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↑	18	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	4	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.89	86.2 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.3	100.0 =	17	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	90.1 ↑	2	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	215.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	7	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	12	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1,044.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	13.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.7 ↓	6	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.9	99.3 ↓	7	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-13.5	100.0 =	13	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.0	100.0 =	53	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	26	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	414	n/a	42	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	195.2	n/a	1	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	74.5 ↓	17	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.1	99.5 ↓	26	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	1.5	99.0 =	2	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	87.2	93.9 ↓	9	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	4	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	23	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	11	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	8	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	61.9 ↑	26	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	20	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	7	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	4.41	51.8 ↓	28	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	11	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	457.7	90.8 ↑	25	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	44.76	70.3 ↑	26	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	25.4 ↑	48	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	10.4 ↑	43	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.5 ↑	3	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	7,047.95	95.3 ↑	17	Multiple (7)

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

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

Hungary

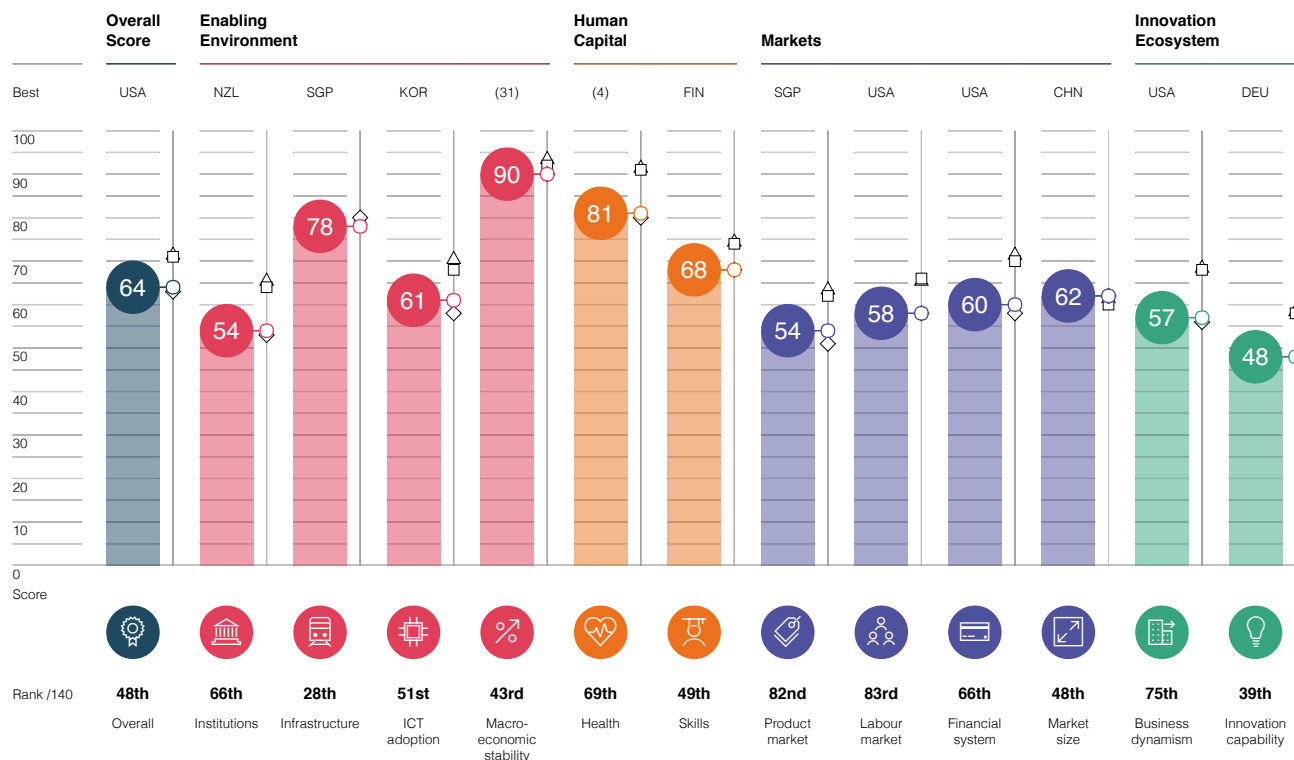
48th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 48th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US\$	15,531.2	Unemployment rate %	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	30.4

Hungary

48th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	54.2 ↑	66	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	63	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.1	94.7 ↑	61	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	48	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	69	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.7	48.7 ↑	87	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	57.7	57.7 =	61	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	103	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.2 ↓	134	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.1	70.9 ↓	60	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	95	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	89	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.71	70.8 ↑	66	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	96	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↓	57	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	108	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	76	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.0	86.7 =	15	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	59	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	78.4 ↓	28	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	80.8	80.8 =	28	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	74	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	83.3	100.0 =	6	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	53	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	52,147.1	52.5 ↑	62	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	87	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	96	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	8.4	95.4 ↑	52	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.6	95.3 =	43	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.8 ↑	33	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	61.0 ↑	51	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	123.8	100.0 =	56	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	49.1	n/a	96	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	30.4	60.8 ↑	26	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	5.4	n/a	33	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	79.3	79.3 ↑	33	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	90.0 ↑	43	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.4	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	80.7 ↑	69	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.8	80.7 ↑	68	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↑	49	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.3	81.8 =	25	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	100	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	123	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	97	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	115	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	138	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.1	83.8 ↓	50	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	75	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	10.8	98.1 ↑	13	Multiple (6)

Hungary

48th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↑	82	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↑	127	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	99	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	101	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	70	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.4	58.9 ↑	27	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	17.5	82.5 =	26	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	57.8 ↑	83	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.4	80.4 =	54	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↓	38	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	86	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	83	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	63	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	78.4	78.4 ↑	41	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↓	22	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	136	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	95	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	93	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.81	75.9 ↑	52	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	34.3	63.5 =	128	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	59.8 ↑	66	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	37.6	39.6 ↓	87	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	49	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	43	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	14.2	14.2 ↑	87	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.5	41.7 =	47	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	63	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.4	86.1 ↑	89	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-12.7	100.0 =	14	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.1	100.0 =	51	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	61.7 ↑	48	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	263	n/a	57	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	82.2	n/a	15	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	57.2 ↑	75	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	5.4	97.3 ↑	60	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	41	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	43.7	47.0 ↓	49	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	62	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↑	134	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	87	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	111	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	132	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	48.0 ↑	39	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↑	139	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	65	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	4.75	53.7 ↑	26	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	101	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	372.0	87.7 ↑	33	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	19.90	55.9 ↑	31	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.4	45.9 ↑	26	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	9.9 ↑	45	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↓	111	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,330.35	83.4 ↓	35	Multiple (7)

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

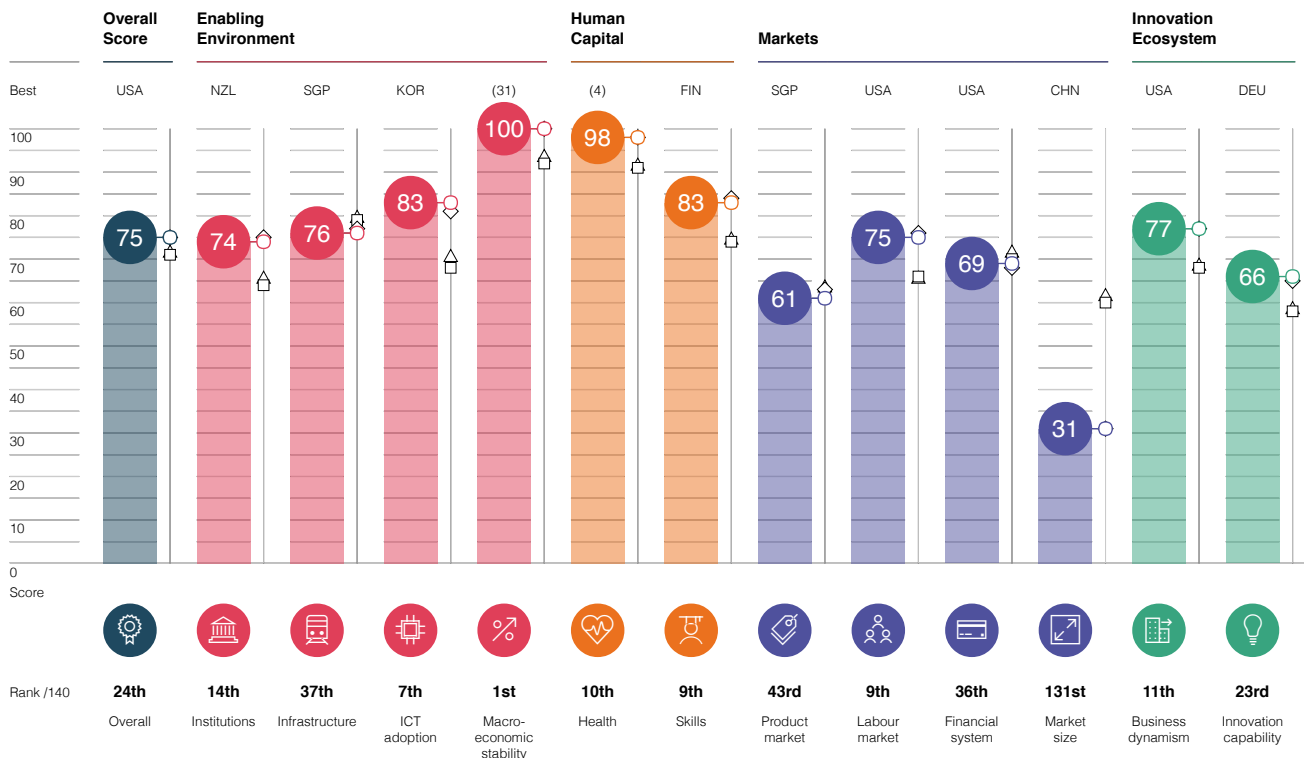
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Iceland

24th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 24th/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	70,332.2	Unemployment rate %	2.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.4

Social and environmental performance

Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	6.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.8
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.9		

Iceland

24th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	74.3 ↓	14	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.5 ↑	2	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 ↑	2	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	25	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.8 ↑	4	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	64.3	64.3 ↓	3	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6 ↓	21	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↓	10	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	14.1	85.9 ↓	13	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	29	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	16	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	68.5 ↑	72	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	31	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	77.0	77.0 ↓	13	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↓	15	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↓	23	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↑	24	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	24	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	76.4 ↓	37	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	57.5	57.5 =	81	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	63	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	35	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	53,237.5	52.8 ↓	61	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↓	24	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	7.2	7.2 ↓	101	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	11	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	3.1	100.0 =	6	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	5	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.9	98.2 ↑	2	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	82.7 ↑	7	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	122.6	100.0 =	59	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	113.3	n/a	16	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	39.9	79.7 ↑	9	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	12.7	n/a	14	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	98.2	98.2 ↑	1	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	98.4 ↑	10	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.5	98.4 ↑	9	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	83.3 ↓	9	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.5	83.3 =	18	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↓	19	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	14	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↓	8	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↓	5	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	17	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	19.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	18	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	10.1	99.6 =	8	Multiple (6)

Iceland

24th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↓	43	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	32	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	68	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	38	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	96	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	2.64	82.4 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	44.2 ↓	55	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	86.8 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 ↓	9	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	47	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↓	5	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	12	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	128	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	6	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	35	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	86	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↓	20	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	26	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.99	98.3 ↑	7	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.8	86.4 ↑	75	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	69.3 ↑	36	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	91.2	96.0 ↓	32	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	26	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	39	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	31.0	31.0 ↑	56	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.3	38.0 =	52	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	61	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	5.1	90.7 ↓	73	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-28.8	100.0 =	5	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	27.6	100.0 =	4	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	31.5 ↑	131	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	16	n/a	130	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	44.7	n/a	65	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	76.6 ↓	11	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.8	99.1 ↑	38	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.6	88.8 ↓	73	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	84.5	91.0 ↓	14	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	8	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	17	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	24	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	13	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	65.7 ↑	23	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	28	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	44	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	14.85	84.8 ↑	16	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	22	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	257.0	82.2 ↑	40	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	85.77	82.0 ↑	20	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.2	73.8 ↑	14	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	1.6 ↓	76	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	28	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	12,243.49	100.0 =	6	Multiple (7)

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

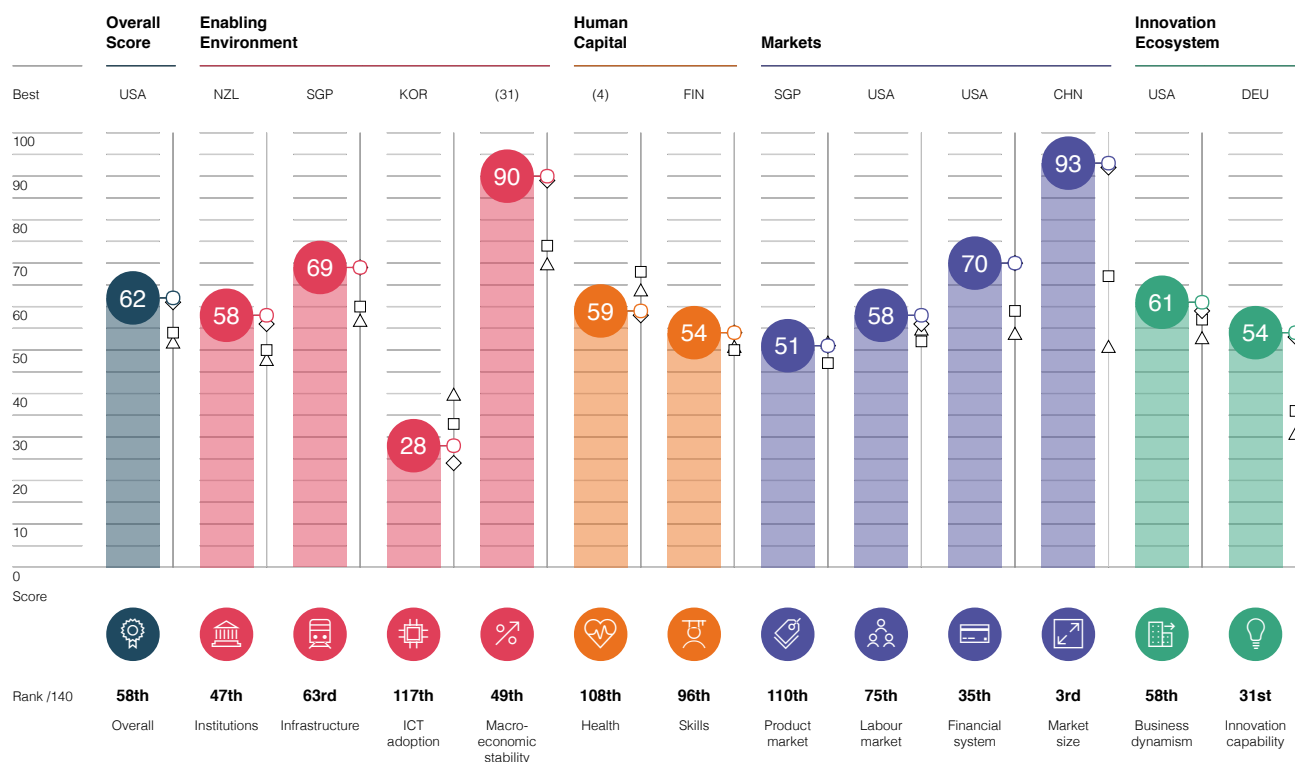
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

India

58th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 63rd/135

Performance Overview 2018 **Key** ◇ Previous edition ▲ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,316.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	7.45
GDP per capita US\$	1,982.7	Unemployment rate %	3.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.1

India

58th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	47	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	90	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.2	90.8 ↑	75	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	26.3	26.3 ↑	137	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	60	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.5	49.5 ↑	78	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	80.8	80.8 =	18	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	41	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↑	18	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	43.2	56.8 ↓	112	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	16	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	32	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.96	95.5 ↑	15	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	21	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	69	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	45	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	45	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	8.2	27.3 ↑	112	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	63	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	20	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	2	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.7 ↑	63	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 =	76	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	51	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	20.1	50.2 =	38	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	26	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,224,525.6	100.0 =	4	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	53	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	52.9	52.9 ↓	28	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	40	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	82.0	82.0 ↑	105	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	18.6	84.8 ↑	110	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	32.0	69.4 ↑	106	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	74	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	28.0 ↑	117	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	87.3	72.7 ↑	111	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	25.8	n/a	116	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.3	2.7 ↓	107	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	97	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	29.5	29.5 ↑	103	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	89.8 ↑	49	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	4.1	99.9 ↑	75	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	79.8	79.8 ↑	53	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	59.0 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.9	59.0 ↑	107	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	54.5 ↑	96	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.0	40.0 =	114	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	33	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	33	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	36	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	48	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	34	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.3	68.6 ↑	96	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	17	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	35.2	37.0 ↓	115	Multiple (6)

India

58th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↓	110	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	33	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	21	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	53	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	14.88	0.8 ↓	133	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	87	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.0	49.1 ↓	41	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	65.7	34.3 =	97	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↑	75	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.8	75.5 =	67	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	14	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	45	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	95	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	33	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	57.7	57.7 ↓	110	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	42	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	39	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	33	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	23	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.29	10.8 ↓	124	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.5	82.6 =	95	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	69.5 ↓	35	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	51.3	54.0 ↓	71	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↑	16	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	13	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	72.8	72.8 ↑	26	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.9	48.4 =	42	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	83	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.2	82.5 ↓	95	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-6.1	100.0 =	30	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	12.5	90.0 =	115	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	92.7 ↑	3	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	8,616	n/a	3	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	23.0	n/a	122	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	61.2 ↑	58	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	14.8	92.6 ↓	94	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	29.8	70.6 ↓	118	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	26.4	28.4 ↓	103	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.5	53.1 ↑	82	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	19	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	38	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.8 ↑	26	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	11	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↑	31	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	38	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	26	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.38	9.8 ↑	59	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	26	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	492.3	91.8 ↑	21	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.42	16.3 ↑	61	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.9 ↓	53	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.42	99.1 ↑	8	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	18	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	200.94	57.1 ↑	92	Multiple (7)

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

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

Indonesia

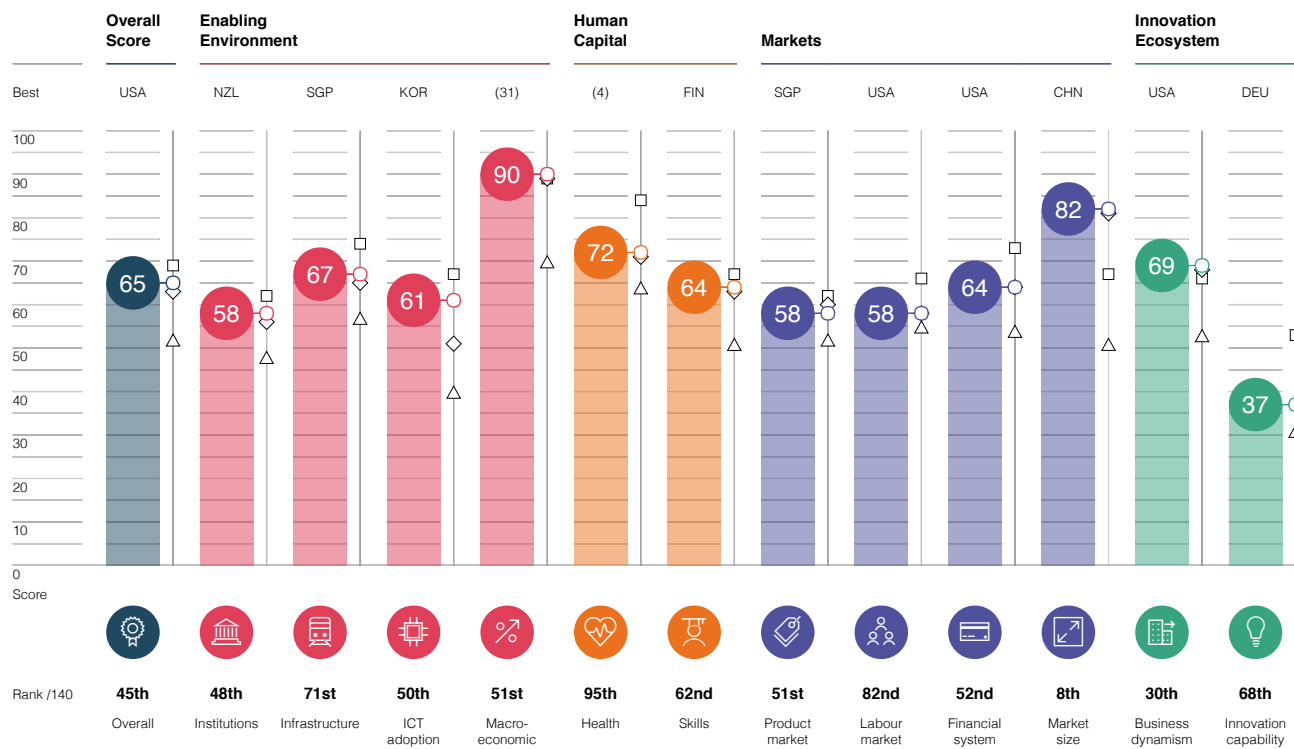
45th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 47th/135

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

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	262.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.55
GDP per capita US\$	3,875.8	Unemployment rate %	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5

Indonesia

45th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	48	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	98	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.8	96.8 ↓	109	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	72	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	63.0	63.0 ↑	10	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	53.8	53.8 =	67	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	50	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	37	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	39.7	60.3 ↑	100	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	26	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	46	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.62	61.8 ↑	88	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	24	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 =	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	47	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	44	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	11.3	37.7 =	95	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	62	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	24	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↑	71	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	120	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	75	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	2.5	6.1 =	82	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	19	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	972,336.6	100.0 =	5	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	49	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	40.9	40.9 ↑	41	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	61	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	91.2	91.2 ↑	98	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.4	94.3 ↓	56	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	19.2	82.5 ↓	92	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	75	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	61.1 ↑	50	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	173.8	100.0 =	6	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	95.7	n/a	30	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.3	4.6 ↑	104	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.8	n/a	51	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	25.5	25.5 ↑	110	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	89.7 ↑	51	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	79.3	79.3 ↓	55	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	71.7 ↑	95	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.9	71.7 ↑	94	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	64.1 ↑	62	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.9	52.8 =	94	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	29	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	34	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	33	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	39	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	35	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.8	71.2 ↑	85	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	29	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.0	90.1 ↑	40	Multiple (6)

Indonesia

45th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	58.5 ↓	51	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	34	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	39	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	73	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.01	60.0 ↓	77	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	70	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	41.8 ↓	61	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	48.3	51.7 =	89	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	57.8 ↓	82	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	57.8	0.0	134	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	19	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	50	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	71	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	39	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	60.8	60.8 ↑	101	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	59	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	31	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	42	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	18	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.50	37.2 ↑	97	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.5	95.1 ↓	42	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	63.9 ↑	52	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	38.3	40.3 ↑	86	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	23	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	25	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	44.7	44.7 ↑	44	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	23.6 =	80	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	72	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.9	95.2 ↓	46	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.8	100.0 ↑	87	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	19.9	100.0 =	23	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	81.6 ↑	8	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	2,954	n/a	7	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	18.6	n/a	132	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	69.0 ↑	30	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	10.9	94.6 ↑	81	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	23.1	77.3 ↑	108	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	64.7	69.6 ↓	33	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	58	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	26	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	26	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	19	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	21	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	37.1 ↑	68	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	37	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	28	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.04	1.2 ↓	97	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	25	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	182.0	77.2 ↑	58	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.08	1.5 ↓	99	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.8 =	112	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.02	4.2 ↑	53	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	49	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	166.22	55.1 ↑	97	Multiple (7)

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

Iran, Islamic Rep.

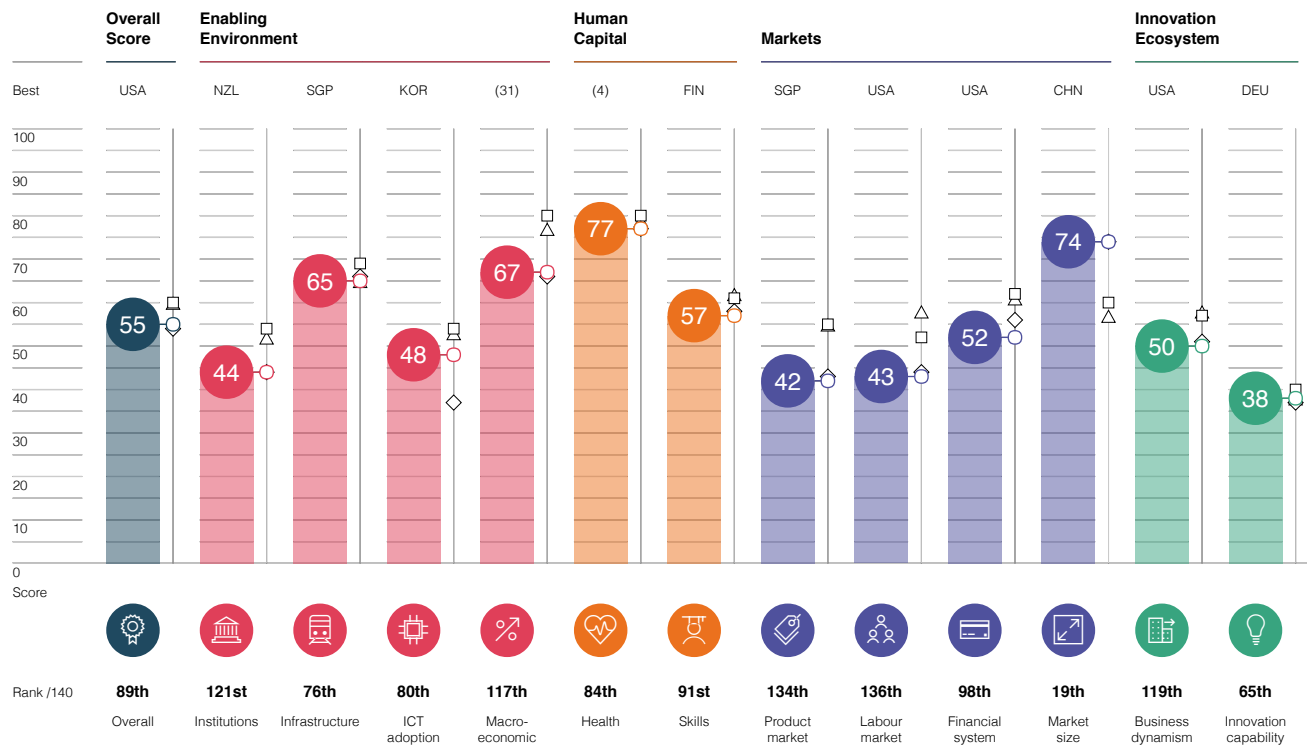
89th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 88th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	81.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.30
GDP per capita US\$	5,304.7	Unemployment rate %	12.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.8

Iran, Islamic Rep.

89th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	44.3 ↑	121	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	89	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.5	93.3 =	65	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.6	97.6 ↓	106	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	73	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.1	51.1 ↑	66	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	11.5	11.5 =	134	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	86	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	92	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	60.7	39.3 ↑	134	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↓	97	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	96	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.53	52.8 ↑	101	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	97	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	30.0	30.0 ↑	109	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	103	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↓	126	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	15.0	50.0 =	72	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	127	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	136	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	65.4 ↓	76	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	77.2	77.2 =	39	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	71	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.9	12.3 =	70	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	51	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	80,533.3	59.0 ↑	49	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	121	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	40.8	40.8 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	75	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.2	99.2 ↑	79	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	15.0	88.6 ↓	95	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	9.2	92.6 ↑	60	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	85	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	47.6 ↑	80	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107.3	89.4 ↑	88	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	68.2	n/a	71	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	12.4	24.8 ↑	67	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	53.2	53.2 ↑	81	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	66.9 ↑	117	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	9.5	84.8 ↑	122	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.0	49.0 ↓	87	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	77.5 ↑	84	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.8	77.5 ↑	83	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	57.0 ↓	91	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.0	53.3 =	92	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	121	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	96	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	113	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	69	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↓	78	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.9	82.7 =	57	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	102	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	26.8	58.1 =	97	Multiple (6)

Iran, Islamic Rep.

89th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	42.0 ↓	134	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	108	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	76	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	124	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	117	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	28.49	0.0	140	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 =	82	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	40.6 ↑	71	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	63.3	36.7 =	95	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	43.1 ↓	136	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.1	60.2 =	101	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	123	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	120	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↓	88	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.9	62.9 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	129	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	117	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	129	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	105	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.21	1.4 ↓	136	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.9	75.1 =	114	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	52.5 ↓	98	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	59.3	62.4 ↑	57	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	127	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↓	111	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	25.3	25.3 ↓	67	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	23.8 =	79	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	131	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	10.0	80.8 =	103	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	4.4	93.7 ↓	115	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	96.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	74.5 ↑	19	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,498	n/a	18	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	14.6	n/a	137	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↓	119	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.4	99.3 ↓	33	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4 ↑	88	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	15.4	16.6 ↓	123	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	126	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↓	130	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	75	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↓	71	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	37.6 ↑	65	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	125	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	82	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.06	1.9 ↓	91	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↓	114	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	241.7	81.3 ↑	42	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.08	1.4 ↓	100	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.8 =	81	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.17	44.2 ↑	16	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	56	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	675.69	70.1 ↑	59	Multiple (7)

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

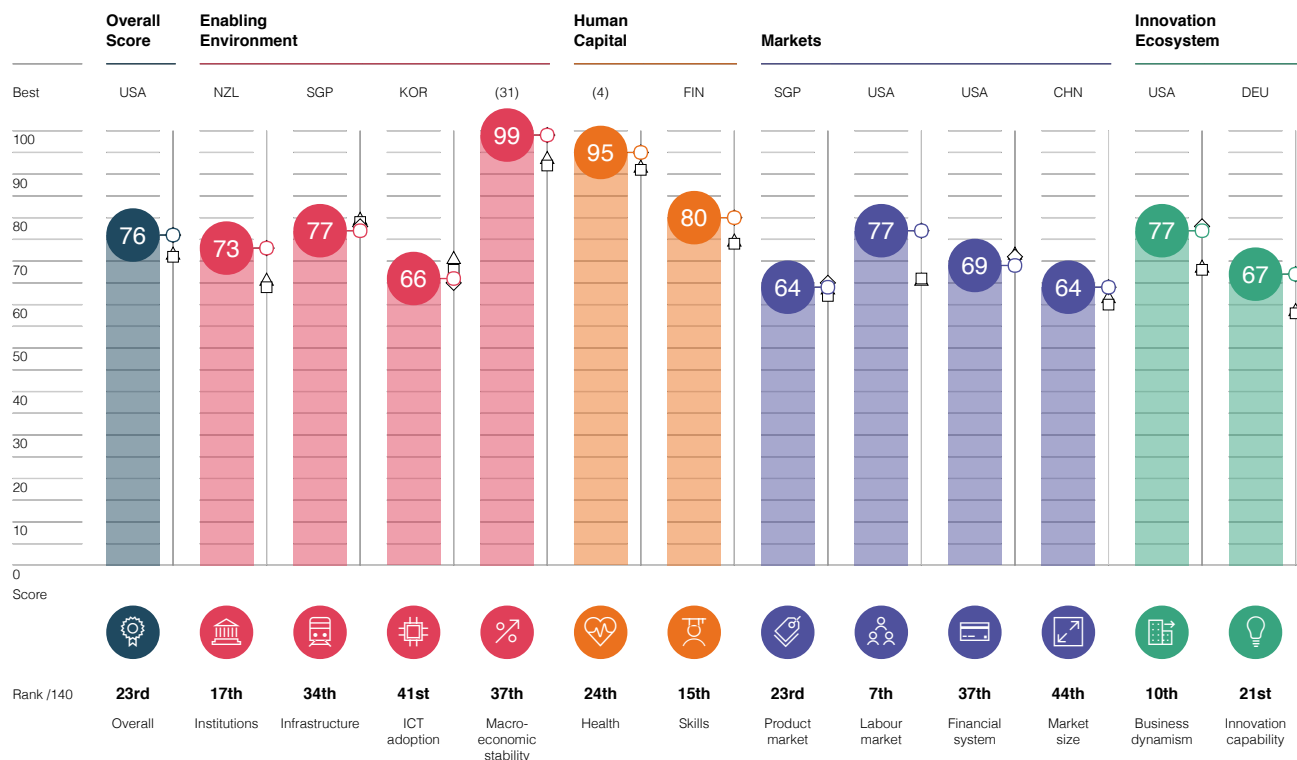
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Ireland

23rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 23rd/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.28
GDP per capita US\$	70,638.3	Unemployment rate %	6.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	23.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	5.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8

Ireland

23rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	73.1 ↑	17	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↑	26	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.8	99.0 ↓	25	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.9	98.9 ↑	93	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	25	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	63.5	63.5 ↑	8	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	21	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↓	12	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	35	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	14.6	85.4 ↓	16	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	36	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	51	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.93	93.3 ↑	22	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	26	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	74.0	74.0 ↑	19	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	14	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.5 ↓	15	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	21.0	70.0 =	43	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	42	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	77.0 ↓	34	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	76.4	76.4 =	42	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	49	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	30.2	75.6 =	26	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	46	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	139,529.5	68.1 ↓	33	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	29	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	10.7	10.7 ↓	82	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	27	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.2	96.7 ↑	44	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	9	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	39	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	66.0 ↑	41	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	102.9	85.7 ↓	99	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	102.0	n/a	25	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	29.4	58.9 ↑	27	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	n/a	82	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	85.0	85.0 ↑	23	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.4 ↑	37	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.0	98.7 ↑	85	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	95.1 ↑	24	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.4	95.1 ↑	23	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	79.9 ↑	15	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.5	83.3 =	18	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	16	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	22	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	12	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	19	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↓	12	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	19.6	100.0 =	3	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	31	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.1	84.8 =	49	Multiple (6)

Ireland

23rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	64.2 ↓	23	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	19	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	22	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	84	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↓	30	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	16	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.4	58.9 ↓	26	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	12.4	87.6 =	9	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	76.8 ↓	7	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.3	78.5 =	58	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	58	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	22	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	39	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	16	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	91.8	91.8 ↑	13	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	28	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	27	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.4 ↓	8	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	12	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.99	98.3 ↓	8	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.2	94.2 =	43	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↓	37	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	60.5	63.7 ↓	55	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	80	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	45	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	46.3	46.3 ↓	42	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	6.7	100.0 =	12	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	109	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	13.6	73.5 ↑	117	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-40.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	22.5	100.0 =	11	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	64.0 ↑	44	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	325	n/a	50	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	85.5	n/a	13	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	76.9 ↓	10	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.2	99.9 =	4	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 =	21	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	85.8	92.4 ↓	10	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	58	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	11	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↓	11	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	14	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	22	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	67.0 ↑	21	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	19	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↓	24	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	18.82	91.7 ↑	13	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	15	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	426.3	89.7 ↑	28	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	79.62	80.7 ↑	21	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.5	50.5 =	24	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	11.8 ↑	38	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	22	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	7,924.38	96.6 ↑	14	Multiple (7)

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

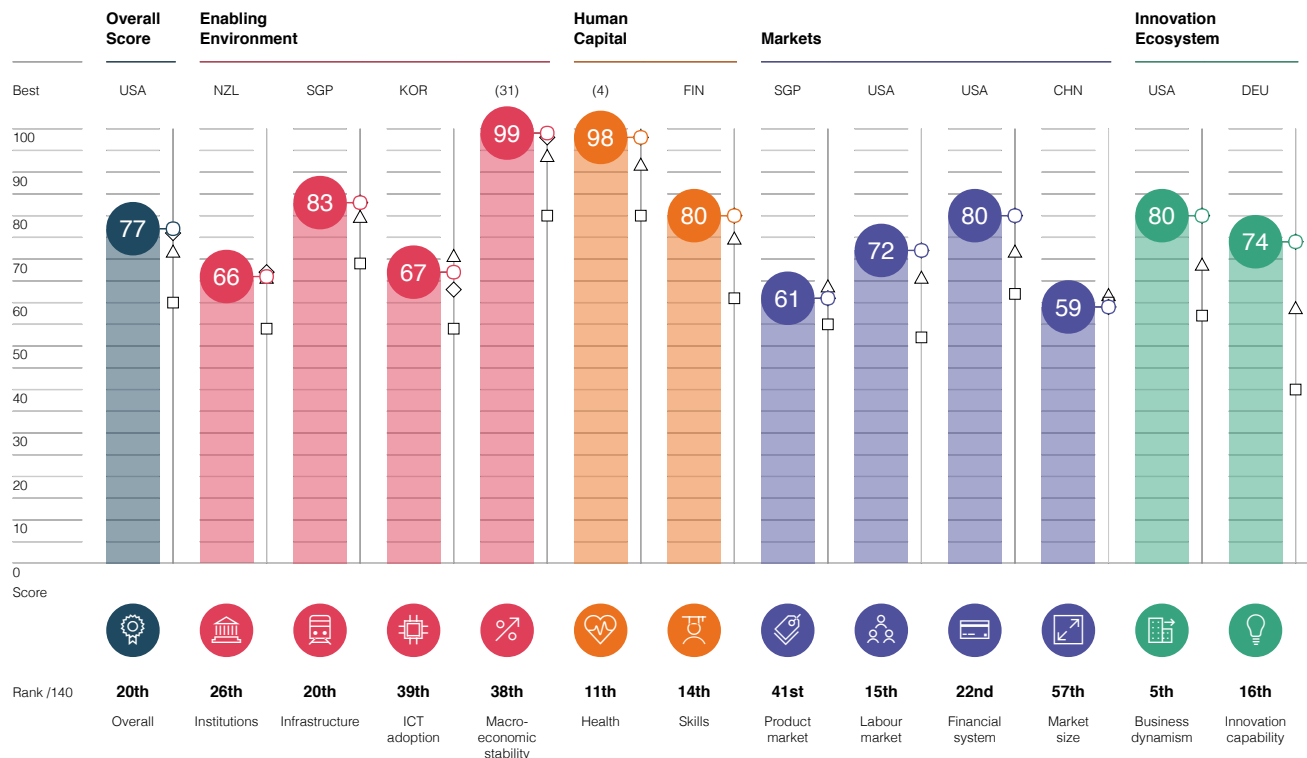
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Israel

20th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 20th/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average
 2018

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.25
GDP per capita US\$	40,258.4	Unemployment rate %	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.4

Israel

20th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	66.3 ↓	26	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↓	60	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.4	97.1 =	45	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	94.2	94.2 ↑	117	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	42	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	54.6	54.6 ↑	41	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.3 ↓	14	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	31	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.3	69.7 ↑	70	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↓	59	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	27	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.83	83.2 ↑	42	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	30	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↓	29	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↓	25	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↓	19	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	78	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↑	10	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	7	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	83.3 ↑	20	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	83.5	83.5 =	23	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	29	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	60.7	100.0 =	10	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	42	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	89,748.1	60.8 ↑	44	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↑	27	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	46.5	46.5 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	42	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.2	99.8 ↓	12	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	1.0	100.0 =	21	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.7	95.1 ↓	12	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	66.7 ↑	39	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	126.7	100.0 =	47	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	105.1	n/a	21	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	28.1	56.3 ↑	31	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	93	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	79.7	79.7 ↑	31	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.1 ↑	38	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	-0.2	98.2 ↑	92	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	98.2 ↑	11	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.4	98.2 ↑	10	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	80.0 ↑	14	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	13.0	86.4 =	8	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	23	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	37	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	9	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6 ↓	8	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	2	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.9	88.4 ↓	35	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	22	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.1	94.8 =	27	Multiple (6)

Israel

20th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	61.1 ↓	41	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	36	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	51	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	31	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	51	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	3.09	79.4 ↓	46	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	81	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.3	57.9 ↓	29	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	53.3 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	71.9 ↓	15	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.2 =	118	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	25	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↓	27	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↓	47	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	32	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.5	82.5 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	125	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	80	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↓	19	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	22	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.99	98.9 ↑	6	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.9	100.0 =	22	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	80.1 ↑	22	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	66.2	69.7 ↓	45	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	15	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↑	2	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	71.3	71.3 ↓	27	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.2	69.8 =	31	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.2 ↑	12	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.6	97.8 ↑	22	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.8	100.0 =	86	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.4	94.6 =	96	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	59.2 ↑	57	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	288	n/a	52	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	28.7	n/a	109	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	79.6 ↓	5	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	3.2	98.4 ↑	50	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.0	88.4 =	74	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	62.6	67.4 ↓	37	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.5	78.1 =	24	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.1 ↓	1	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	20	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↑	1	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	3	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	74.0 ↑	16	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	21	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↑	31	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	21.36	95.4 ↑	10	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↑	3	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	597.3	94.7 ↑	16	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	198.74	97.3 ↑	10	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	4.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.05	14.7 ↓	35	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	26	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,143.84	82.5 ↑	36	Multiple (7)

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

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

Italy

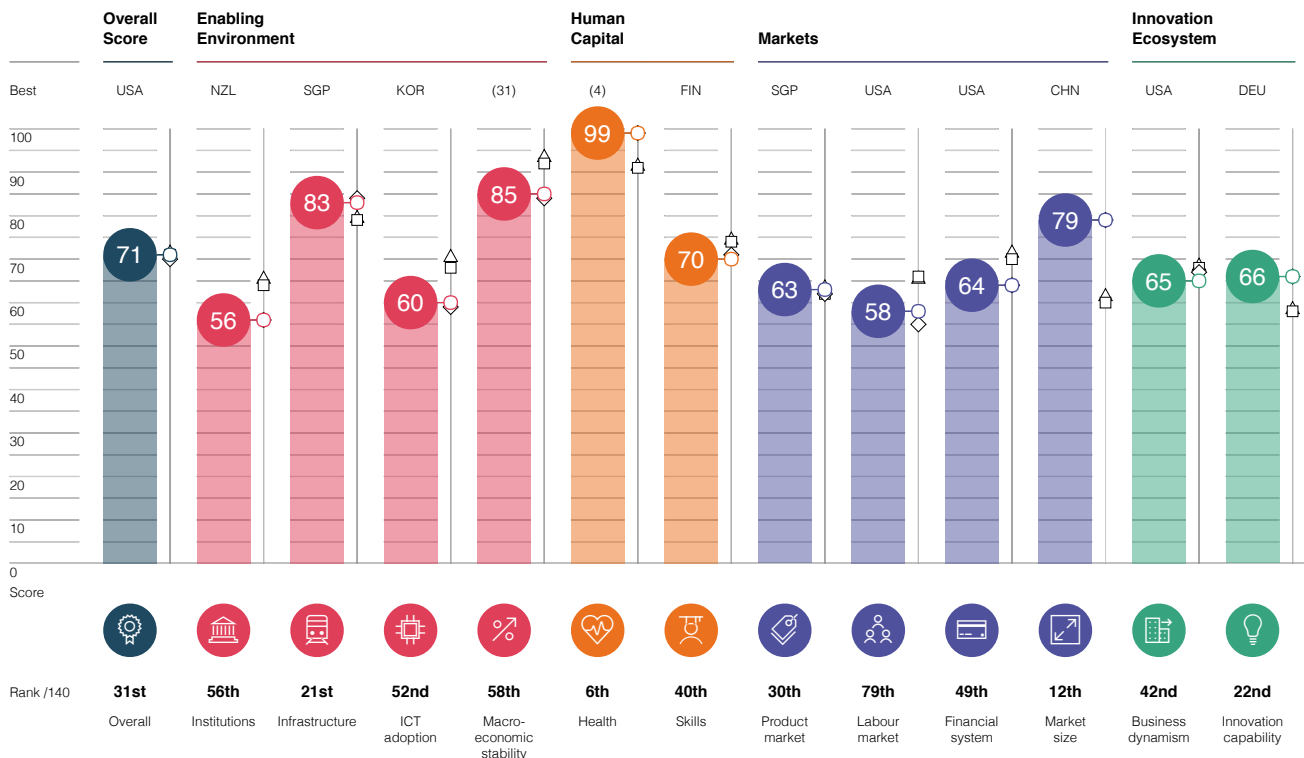
31st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 31st/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	60.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.82
GDP per capita US\$	31,984.0	Unemployment rate %	11.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.4

Italy

31st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	56.4 ↑	56	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	122	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.7	99.4 ↑	21	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 ↓	85	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	59	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.3	53.3 ↑	52	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	53.8	53.8 =	67	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	62	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↓	130	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	24.1	75.9 ↑	41	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.7 ↑	136	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.7 ↓	137	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.96	95.5 ↑	15	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↓	125	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	47	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	71	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	46	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	79	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	83.1 ↓	21	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0 =	22	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	54	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	55.7	100.0 =	14	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↓	49	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	616,580.8	97.1 ↓	11	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	57	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	62.5	62.5 ↓	19	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	47	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.0	97.9 ↑	30	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	1.6	100.0 =	23	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↓	38	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	60.3 ↑	52	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	141.3	100.0 =	25	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	87.9	n/a	41	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	27.9	55.9 ↑	32	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.8	n/a	64	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	61.3	61.3 ↑	64	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	85.0 ↑	58	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.6	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 =	60	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	99.2 ↑	6	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.8	99.2 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	70.1 ↓	40	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.2	67.7 =	56	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	104	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	44	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	60	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	64	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	48	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.3	90.4 =	30	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↓	56	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.0	94.9 =	25	Multiple (6)

Italy

31st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	62.6 ↑	30	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	97	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	5	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↓	35	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	28	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.5	61.8 ↑	23	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	26.9	73.1 =	58	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.1 ↑	79	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.5	98.9 =	12	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↑	125	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	114	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	135	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↓	97	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	97.9	97.9 ↑	6	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	51	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	25	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	100	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	127	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.77	71.1 ↑	60	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.2	78.9 ↑	100	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	64.3 ↑	49	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	87.4	92.0 ↓	35	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	123	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↑	118	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	26.5	26.5 =	62	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	8.1	100.0 =	9	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	115	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	17.1	66.4 ↑	124	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-9.8	100.0 =	19	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.2	94.1 =	100	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	79.1 ↑	12	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	2,105	n/a	12	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	29.2	n/a	108	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	65.4 ↓	42	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	13.7	93.2 ↑	90	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	37	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	64.6	69.5 ↓	34	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	13.5	84.4 =	14	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	71	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	104	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	83	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	104	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	65.8 ↓	22	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	137	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	4	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	4.06	49.8 ↓	29	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	58	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	858.7	100.0 ↑	7	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	62.91	76.4 ↓	22	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	44.5 ↓	27	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.38	90.8 ↓	9	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	39	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	6,012.54	93.6 ↑	19	Multiple (7)

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

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

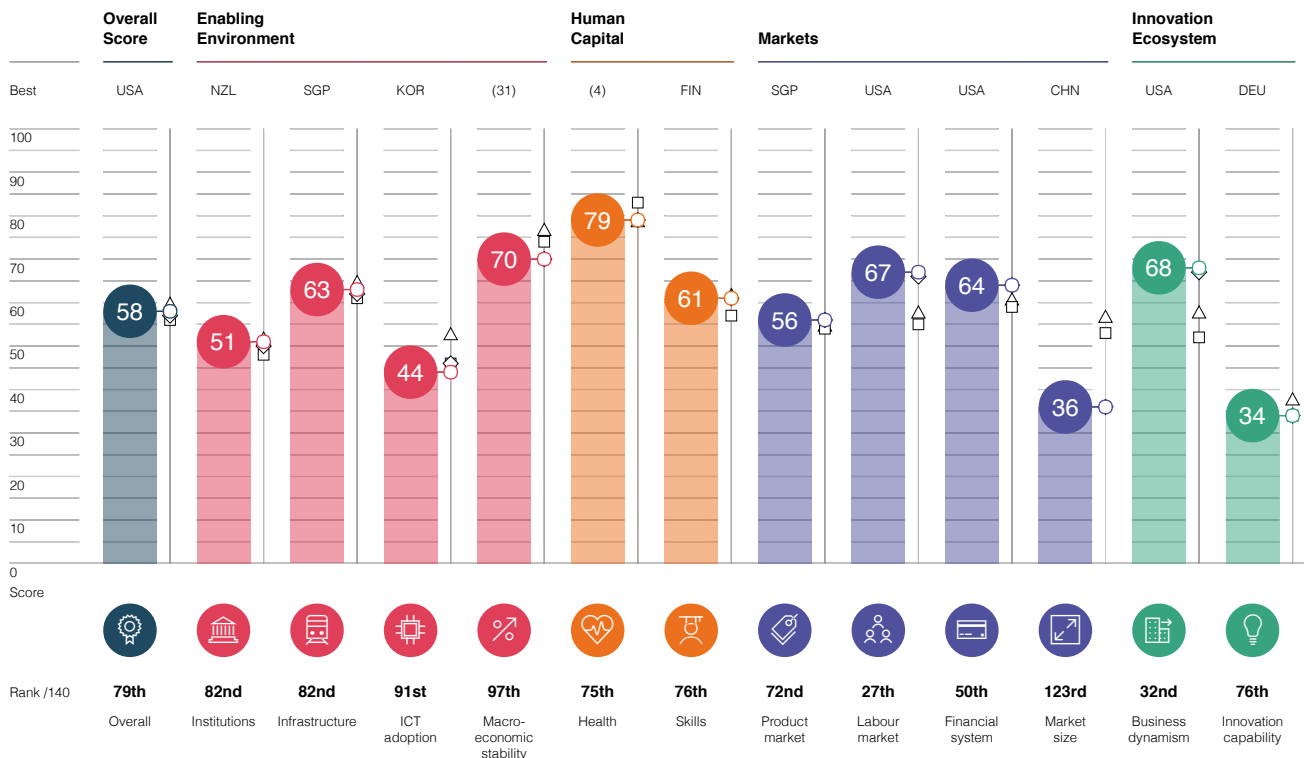
Jamaica

79th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 78th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	5,048.0	Unemployment rate %	12.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	45.5
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Jamaica

79th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↑	82	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↑	134	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	47.0	0.0	137	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	52	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	103	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	56.5	56.5 ↓	31	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	40	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	63	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	11.3	88.7 ↑	6	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	80	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	75	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.31	31.5 ↑	123	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	58	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	44.0	44.0 ↑	59	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	57	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	59	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	78	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↑	31	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	76	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	63.5 ↑	82	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	37.1	37.1 =	117	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	72	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↑	85	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	32,568.7	46.0 ↓	73	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	41	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	30.3	30.3 ↑	57	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	52	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.5	99.5 ↑	76	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	27.6	75.4 ↓	121	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	20.0	81.7 ↑	94	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	82	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	44.4 ↓	91	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107.0	89.1 ↓	89	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	48.9	n/a	98	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8.3	16.5 ↓	78	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.6	n/a	53	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	44.4	44.4 ↑	90	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	70.0 =	97	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	113	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	79.2 ↑	75	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.3	79.2 ↑	74	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↓	76	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.5	63.3 =	69	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	42	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	29	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	42	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	79	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	50	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.8	71.1 =	87	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	50	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	25.6	61.0 ↓	94	Multiple (6)

Jamaica

79th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.7 ↑	72	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	62	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	61	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↓	56	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	33	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.07	32.9 ↓	99	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.1 =	76	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	35.4 ↑	101	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	82.4 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	67.2 ↑	27	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.0	79.2 =	57	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	58	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	76	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	84.5	84.5 ↑	28	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	25	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	60	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	32	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	83	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.89	85.8 ↑	33	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.4	92.5 =	53	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	64.0 ↑	50	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	30.5	32.1 ↑	100	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	83	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.9 ↓	106	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	34.7	34.7 =	53	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.2	70.5 =	30	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↑	29	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.1	92.7 =	64	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.1	100.0 =	72	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.1 ↑	123	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	24	n/a	122	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	55.1	n/a	45	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↑	32	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	4.8	97.6 ↓	56	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.0	97.5 ↑	7	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	64.9	69.9 ↓	32	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	25	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	29	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	63	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	86	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	34.3 ↑	76	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	27	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	57	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.10	2.9 ↓	83	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	54	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	85.3	66.0 ↑	102	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.46	6.9 ↓	75	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	0.7 =	118	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	94	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	71	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	463.40	66.1 ↓	72	Multiple (7)

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

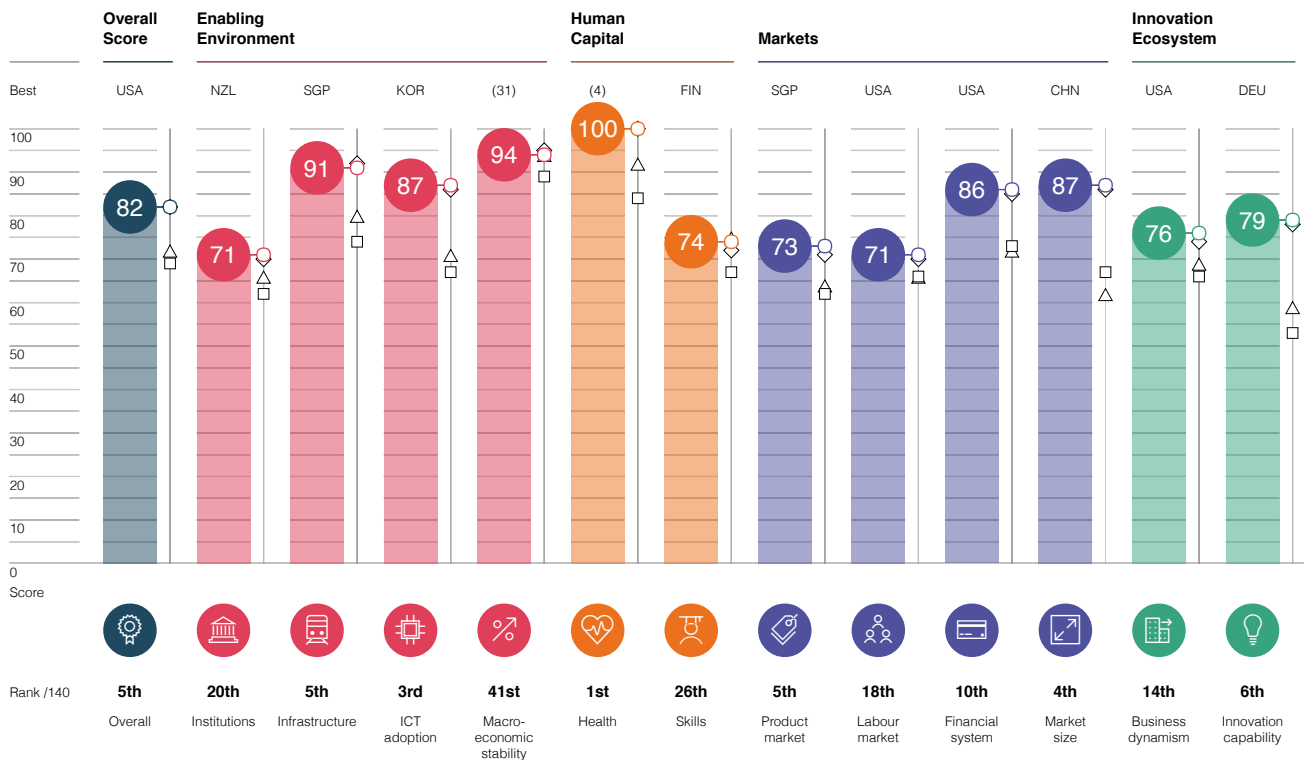
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Japan

5th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 8th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	126.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	4.27
GDP per capita US\$	38,439.5	Unemployment rate %	2.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.1

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	20	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↑	20	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.6	99.6 ↑	83	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.1 ↑	9	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	47.8	47.8 ↑	95	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	53.8	53.8 =	67	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.7 ↑	10	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	16	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	28.6	71.4 ↑	54	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	32	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↑	8	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	98.3 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	22	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	20	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.8 ↓	9	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.3 ↑	11	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	24.5	81.7 =	21	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↑	16	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	91.5 ↓	5	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 =	57	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.7 ↓	6	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	40.0	99.9 =	21	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	6.6	94.1 ↓	2	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,610,558.4	100.0 =	3	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↑	6	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	66.4	66.4 ↓	17	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↑	8	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.1	99.9 ↑	10	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	2.3	99.7 ↓	27	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.9 ↓	17	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	87.4 ↑	3	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	133.5	100.0 =	34	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	133.2	n/a	8	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	31.7	63.4 ↑	22	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	23.0	n/a	3	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	93.2	93.2 ↑	8	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	93.9 ↓	41	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.2	99.1 ↓	79	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	88.6	88.6 ↓	41	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	73.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	73.7 ↑	26	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.8	85.3 =	12	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	12	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	16	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	40	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	49	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	43	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.2	84.6 =	48	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	70	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.2	84.6 =	50	Multiple (6)

Japan

5th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	72.9 ↑	5	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	12	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	2	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.1 ↑	5	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	29	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	2.05	86.4 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↓	105	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	4.0	74.8 ↑	3	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	23.4	76.6 =	48	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	18	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.3	99.4 =	9	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	99	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.1 ↑	5	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↓	11	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	23	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.7	89.7 ↑	18	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	77	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	77	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↓	16	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	33	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.75	68.7 ↑	64	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.5	85.4 ↓	82	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	86.4 ↑	10	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	162.2	100.0 =	7	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	14	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	17	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	100.6	100.0 ↑	12	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	8.9	100.0 =	7	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↑	20	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.4	98.2 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	6.5	88.3 ↑	122	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.5	96.9 =	79	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	86.7 ↑	4	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	4,945	n/a	4	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	17.7	n/a	133	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	75.7 ↑	14	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	7.5	96.3 =	72	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.2	88.2 =	76	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	92.4	99.5 ↓	2	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	8	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	47	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	25	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	13	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	38	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	79.3 ↑	6	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	81	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	8	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	5.39	56.9 ↑	24	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	18	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	887.3	100.0 =	6	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	496.46	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.52	100.0 =	7	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	7	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	1,814.71	80.7 ↑	40	Multiple (7)

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

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

Jordan

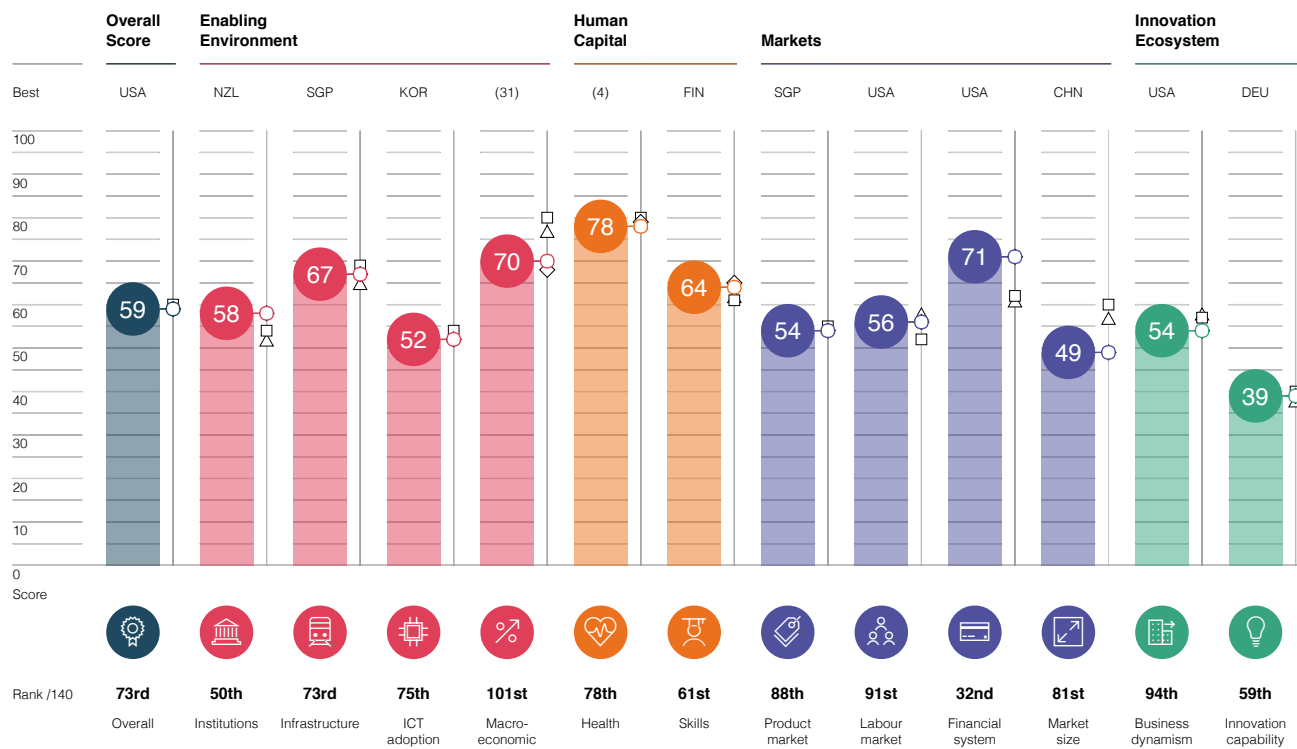
73rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 71st/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	5,677.6	Unemployment rate %	14.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.7

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.7 ↑	50	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↓	48	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.5	96.4 ↑	50	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.8	98.8 ↑	95	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↓	20	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.7	49.7 ↓	75	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↓	35	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	42	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	41.7	58.3 ↑	108	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	60	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	37	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.48	48.3 ↑	104	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	51	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	48.0	48.0 =	52	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	42	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	42	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	31	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	49	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	131	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	66.6 ↑	73	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	71.6	71.6 =	53	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	70	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	5.7	14.2 =	65	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	99	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	46,927.5	51.0 ↓	65	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	40	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	29.7	29.7 ↓	58	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	64	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	11.2	92.5 ↓	72	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	9.5	92.3 ↑	62	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	62	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	52.3 ↑	75	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	103.8	86.5 =	96	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	103.8	n/a	23	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	4.8	9.7 =	89	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	85	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	62.3	62.3 ↑	63	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.9 ↑	101	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	39.8	39.8 ↑	122	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.4 ↓	78	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.1	78.4 ↓	77	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	64.4 ↓	61	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.3	68.7 =	52	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	60	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	69	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	76	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	40	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	47	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.1	72.8 =	82	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	49	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	18.4	79.1 ↓	69	Multiple (6)

Jordan

73rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↑	88	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	76	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	44	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	36	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	102	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	7.29	51.4 ↑	88	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	37.3 ↓	89	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	42.3	57.7 =	79	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	55.6 ↑	91	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.3	99.3 =	11	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	40	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	39	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	43	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	72	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	74.2	74.2 ↑	52	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	118	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	47	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	86	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	51	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.22	2.6 ↑	133	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.5	89.6 ↓	66	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	70.7 ↑	32	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	71.9	75.6 ↑	40	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	29	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	32	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	67.6	67.6 ↓	28	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.5	25.2 =	78	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↓	43	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.4	92.1 ↑	66	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.1	99.6 ↓	100	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	18.6	100.0 =	32	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↑	81	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	81	n/a	80	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	60.8	n/a	33	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↑	94	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	24.2	87.9 ↓	110	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 =	77	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	27.7	29.8 ↓	100	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	89	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	78	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	43	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	51	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	38.9 ↓	59	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	49	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	32	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.30	8.0 ↓	63	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	53	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	134.0	72.6 ↑	78	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.05	13.1 ↓	65	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	14.5 =	71	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	2.6 ↓	63	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	60	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	695.04	70.4 ↓	57	Multiple (7)

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

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

Kazakhstan

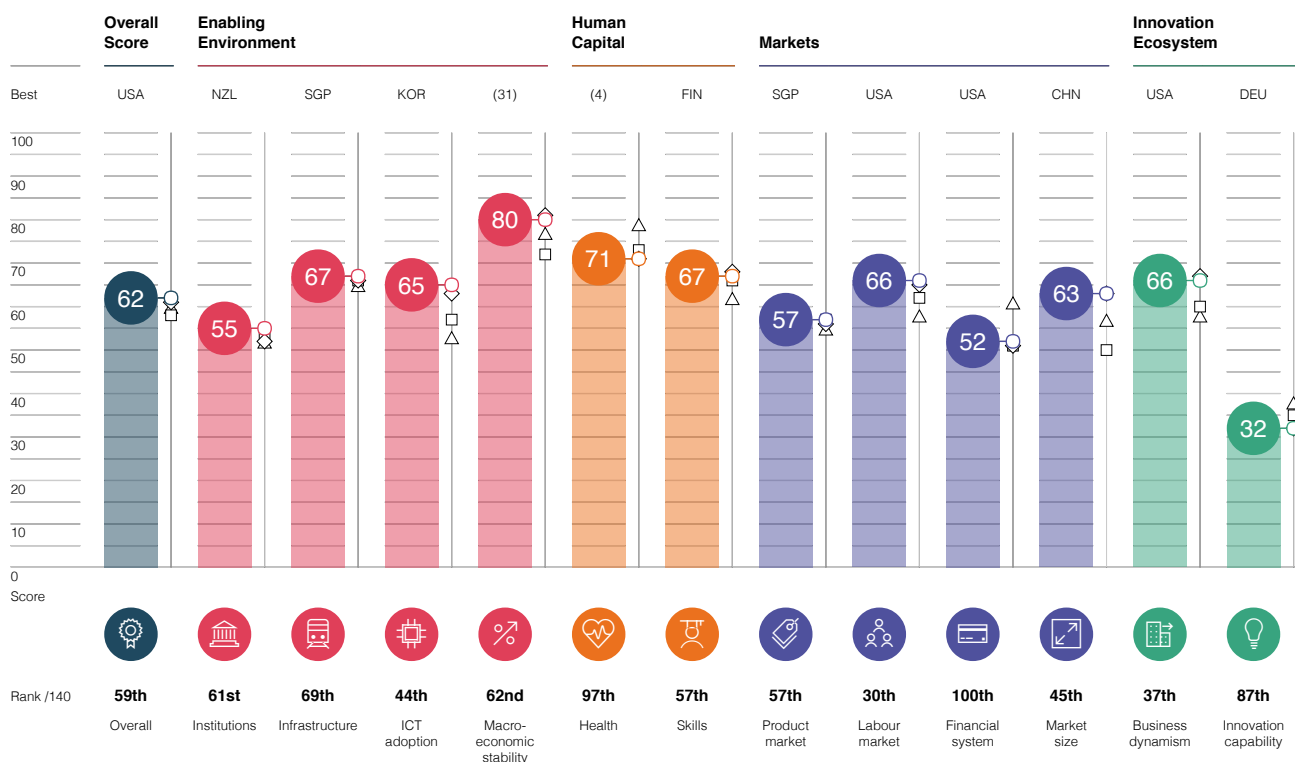
59th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 59th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP per capita US\$	8,840.9	Unemployment rate %	4.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.9

Kazakhstan

59th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	54.9 ↑	61	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↑	58	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.8	85.4 =	87	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 ↑	75	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	84	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.2	49.2 ↑	81	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	73	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	65	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	54.4	45.6 ↓	130	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	48	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	70	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.84	83.7 ↑	41	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	39	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↑	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	83	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	74	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.0	56.7 ↑	60	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	100	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 ↑	11	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	9.0	90.0 ↑	1	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	67.3 ↑	69	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	69.0	69.0 =	59	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	106	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	5.7	14.2 =	64	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	34	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	33,808.6	46.4 ↓	72	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	82	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	92	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.9	99.1 ↑	19	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	8.8	93.0 =	56	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	73	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	64.9 ↑	44	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	145.4	100.0 =	21	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	75.1	n/a	60	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14.1	28.3 ↑	61	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	6.7	n/a	29	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	74.6	74.6 ↑	45	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	80.3 ↓	62	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	11.0	80.6 ↓	124	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	70.8 ↑	97	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.7	70.8 ↑	96	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	67.0 ↓	57	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.0	73.3 =	40	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	76	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	92	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	93	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	47	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↓	87	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.0	83.5 ↑	53	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	45	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	18.6	78.6 ↓	73	Multiple (6)

Kazakhstan

59th / 140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	57.3 ↑	57	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	41	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	84	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	52	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.43	70.5 ↑	56	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	103	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	41.6 ↑	64	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	17.0	83.0 =	24	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	65.8 ↑	30	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.3 =	20	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	56	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	67	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	43	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	61.9	61.9 ↑	97	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	55	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	54	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	102	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	49	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.90	87.7 ↑	27	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.2	95.6 =	36	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	52.2 ↑	100	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	34.8	36.6 ↓	91	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	93	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↑	90	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	19.5	19.5 ↑	82	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.7	10.9 =	111	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	120	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	6.7	87.4 ↑	82	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-8.1	100.0 =	24	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.2	100.0 =	49	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	63.0 ↑	45	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	435	n/a	41	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	24.9	n/a	117	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	66.0 ↓	37	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.3	99.9 =	7	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	9.0	91.5 =	55	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	38.3	41.2 ↓	64	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↓	16	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	73	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	103	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	63	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	32.1 ↑	87	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	50	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	120	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.09	2.6 ↓	85	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	60	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	77.0	64.5 ↑	110	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.39	6.1 ↓	77	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.6 ↑	94	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.8 ↑	84	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	53	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	183.00	56.1 ↑	94	Multiple (7)

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

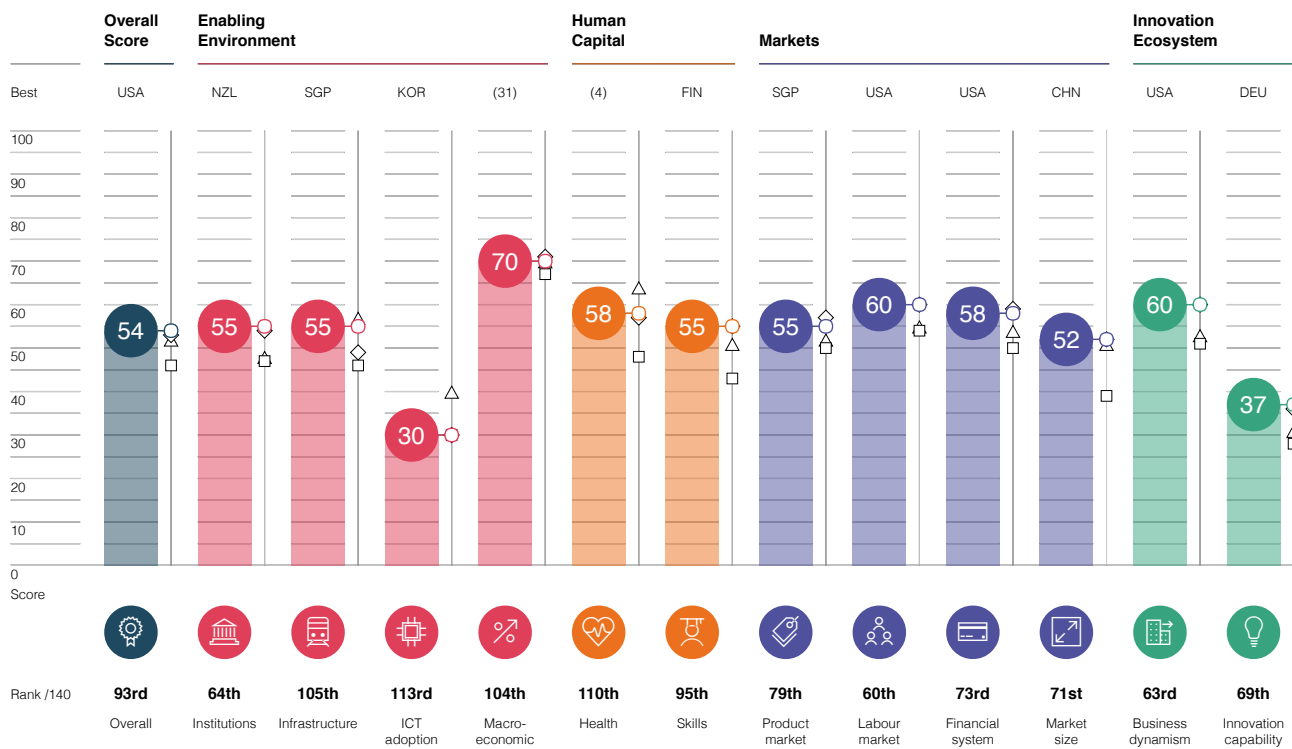
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Kenya

93rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 93rd/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	46.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.13
GDP per capita US\$	1,701.6	Unemployment rate %	11.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.8
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Kenya

93rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	54.6 ↑	64	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	114	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.9	85.2 ↓	89	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	87.0	87.0 ↑	125	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	81	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	61.6	61.6 ↑	14	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	51	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	47	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.8	69.2 ↑	77	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	28	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	44	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.53	53.4 ↑	100	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	28	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↑	120	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	50	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	58	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	16.0	53.3 =	67	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	74	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	81	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	54.8 ↑	105	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	57.6	57.6 =	80	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↓	61	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	6.6	16.4 =	63	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	54	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	28,294.2	44.1 ↓	74	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	47	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	14.9	14.9 ↑	72	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	58	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	64.5	64.5 ↑	110	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	19.7	83.7 ↓	115	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	35.0	66.4 ↑	115	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	108	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	30.2 ↑	113	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	86.1	71.8 ↑	113	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	35.7	n/a	108	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.6	1.2 ↑	114	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	91	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	16.6	16.6 =	125	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.5 ↓	104	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	7.2	91.2 ↓	114	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	47.8	47.8 ↓	97	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	58.1 ↑	110	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.6	58.1 ↑	109	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	55.4 ↑	95	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.4	56.0 =	87	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	46	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	57	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↑	56	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	43	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	21	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.1	61.7 =	113	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	47	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	30.7	48.4 =	110	Multiple (6)

Kenya

93rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	54.8 ↓	79	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	67	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	64	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	85	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.13	25.8 ↓	116	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.7 ↓	58	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	41.3 ↓	66	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	29.5	70.5 =	66	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.9 ↓	60	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	6.5	94.8 =	15	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	31	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	72	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	84	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.8 ↓	71	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.9	64.9 ↓	91	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	70	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	16	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	50	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	39	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.35	18.6 ↓	118	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	1.9	100.0 =	8	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	57.8 ↓	73	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.8	35.6 ↑	95	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	44	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	64	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	28.3	28.3 =	59	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.3	38.4 =	51	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	93	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	11.7	77.5 ↓	110	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.1	100.0 ↑	73	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	21.3	100.0 =	15	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	52.2 ↑	71	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	149	n/a	69	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	24.8	n/a	118	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	60.2 ↑	63	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	26.3	86.9 ↑	112	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	25.0	75.4 ↓	111	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	27.9	30.0 ↓	97	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	71	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	18	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	42	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	23	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	37	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	36.5 ↑	69	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	56	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	35	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.04	1.3 ↓	96	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	33	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	206.0	79.0 ↑	52	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.16	2.7 ↑	94	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.2 =	46	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	2.3 ↑	66	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	85	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	87.52	48.2 ↓	106	Multiple (7)

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

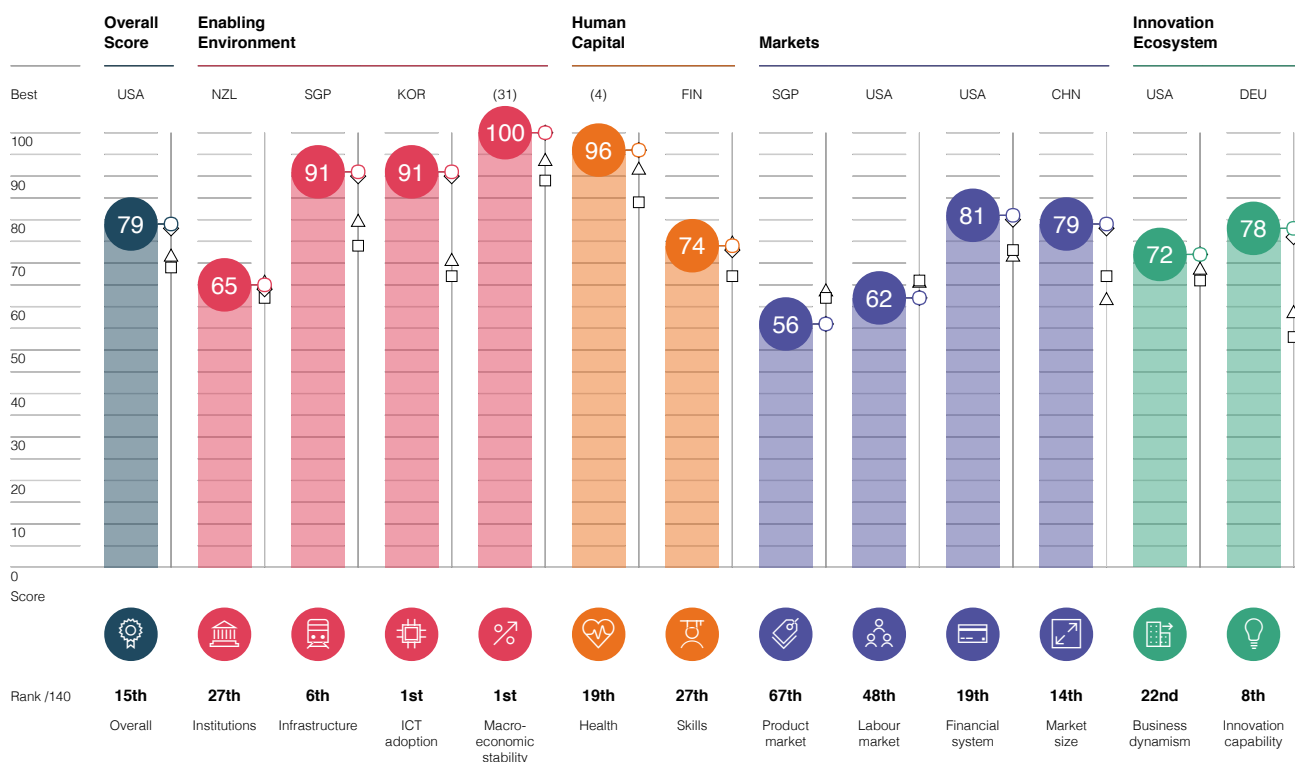
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Korea, Rep.

15th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 17th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	51.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.60
GDP per capita US\$	29,891.3	Unemployment rate %	3.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	5.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.6

Korea, Rep.

15th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	65.4 ↑	27	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	40	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↑	22	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	44	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	35	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.4	48.4 ↑	89	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	63	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	57	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	23.5	76.5 ↑	38	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	79	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	50	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	1.00	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	49	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	54.0	54.0 ↑	45	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	35	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	47	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	50	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	91.3 ↑	6	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↑	12	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	40.6	100.0 =	20	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.4 ↑	4	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	481,087.8	91.7 ↓	16	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↑	9	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	109.9	100.0 =	3	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↑	14	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	3.3	100.0 =	8	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	2.3	99.7 =	26	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.9 ↓	23	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	91.3 ↑	1	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	124.9	100.0 =	52	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	112.8	n/a	17	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	41.6	83.2 ↑	6	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	30.0	n/a	1	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	92.8	92.8 ↑	9	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.1 ↑	19	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.8	96.1 ↑	18	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	73.6 ↑	27	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.3	82.0 =	23	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	36	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	32	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	29	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	27	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.5	91.7 =	21	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↑	90	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.6	83.6 =	53	Multiple (6)

Korea, Rep.

15th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.2 ↑	67	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	59	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	93	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	51	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	66	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	9.04	39.7 ↓	96	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	85	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.4	60.1 ↓	25	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	23.1	76.9 =	47	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	62.4 ↑	48	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 =	114	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	87	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	124	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	63	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	30	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	58.8	58.8 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	104	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	75	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	61	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	16	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.81	75.7 ↓	53	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 ↑	56	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	81.4 ↑	19	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	140.6	100.0 =	13	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	45	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	53	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	88.0	88.0 ↓	19	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	11.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	74	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.5	100.0 =	2	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-5.2	100.0 =	37	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.3	94.4 =	97	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	78.5 ↑	14	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,848	n/a	14	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	38.9	n/a	84	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	71.6 ↓	22	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	14.6	92.7 =	93	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	12	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	84.7	91.2 ↓	12	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	8	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	77	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	88	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	37	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	35	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	78.2 ↑	8	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 =	82	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	30	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	15.46	86.0 ↑	15	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	31	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	549.3	93.5 ↑	18	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	444.63	100.0 =	3	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	4.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.29	70.4 ↑	11	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	2	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	4,378.73	90.2 ↑	23	Multiple (7)

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

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

Kuwait

54th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 56th/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average
 2018

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US\$	27,318.5	Unemployment rate %	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6

Kuwait

54th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	56.0 ↑	57	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	52	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.8	95.6 =	57	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 ↑	87	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↑	44	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	54.3	54.3 ↓	43	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	26.9	26.9 =	127	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	42	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	33	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.9	68.1 ↑	86	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	52	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	42	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	69.1 ↑	69	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	68	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	39.0	39.0 ↓	73	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	54	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	72	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.0	56.7 ↑	60	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	86	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	76	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	69.3 ↓	61	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	74.9	74.9 =	47	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↑	62	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↓	98	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	84,589.8	59.8 ↓	45	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	103	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	11.8	11.8 ↓	79	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↓	82	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	14.3	89.2 ↓	93	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	7.7	94.2 ↑	48	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↓	46	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	56.8 ↓	62	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	124.2	100.0 =	54	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	227.9	n/a	2	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.7	5.5 ↑	100	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	78.4	78.4 ↑	35	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	88.2 ↓	38	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.2	88.2 ↓	37	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	60.1 ↑	79	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.1	47.4 =	101	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	69	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	89	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	106	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	67	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	82	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.6	75.5 =	76	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	72	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	8.9	100.0 =	3	Multiple (6)

Kuwait

54th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.9 ↓	69	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	49	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	78	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	99	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	98	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.00	66.6 ↓	64	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↓	37	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	43.1 ↓	57	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	51.8	48.2 =	92	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↑	120	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	28.1	49.8 =	120	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	49	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	56	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	93	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	58	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	75	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	131	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	107	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	84	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.54	42.3 ↓	90	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.0	93.1 =	51	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	64.8 ↑	48	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	90.0	94.7 ↑	33	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	34	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	20	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	55.8	55.8 ↓	36	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.5	7.8 =	126	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↓	53	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.2	96.6 ↑	36	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	19.6	53.7 ↑	140	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.6	100.0 =	45	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	59.9 ↓	54	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	265	n/a	56	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	50.7	n/a	57	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.2 ↑	96	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.7	99.2 ↑	36	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	38.4	61.9 ↑	126	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	32.6	35.1 ↓	82	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	60	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	92	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	68	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	65	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	30.5 ↑	103	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	55	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	50	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.17	4.7 ↑	74	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	61	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	126.0	71.7 ↑	82	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.40	16.1 ↓	63	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.1 =	84	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	1.3 ↑	81	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	40	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

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

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

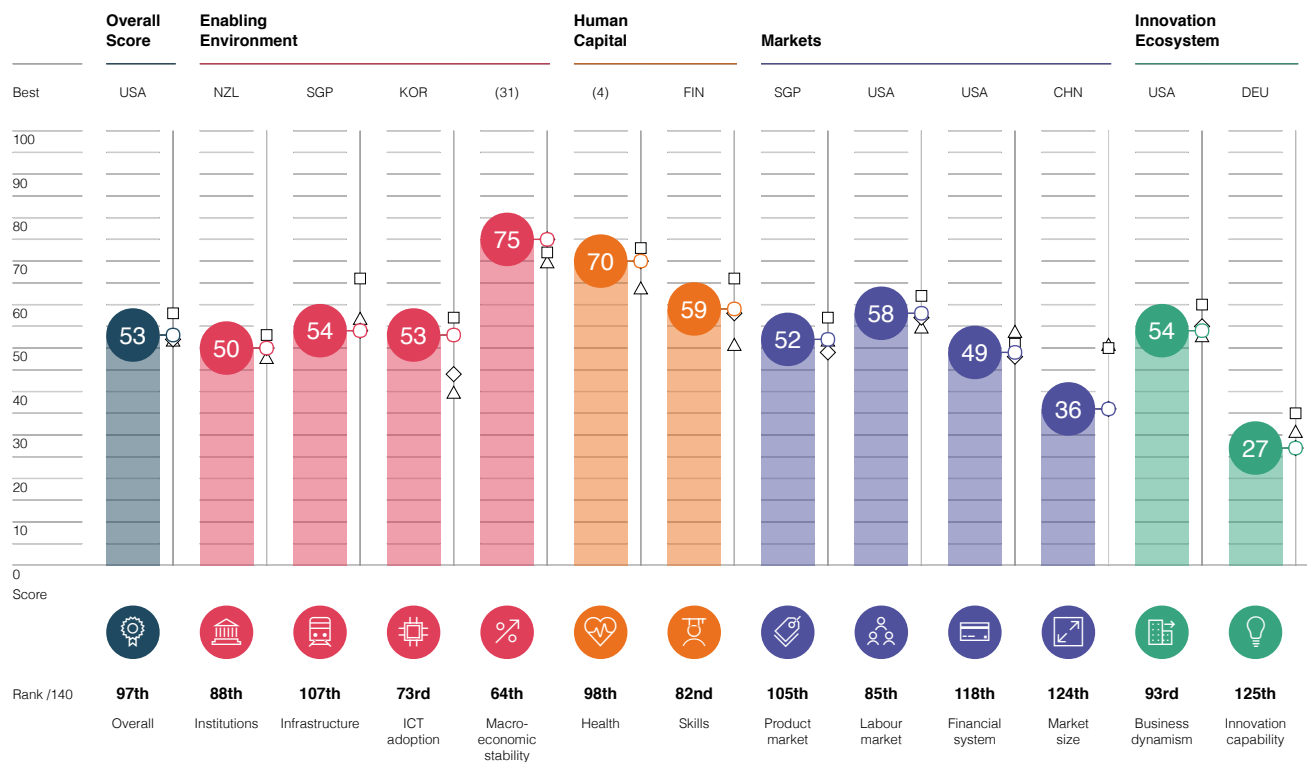
Kyrgyz Republic

97th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 100th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	1,143.7	Unemployment rate %	7.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.8

Kyrgyz Republic

97th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.4 ↑	88	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	105	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.5	86.5 ↑	86	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 ↑	77	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	108	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	50.1	50.1 ↓	71	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↓	99	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	88	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.0	69.0 ↓	79	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↓	82	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	98	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	68.5 ↑	72	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	105	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↑	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	121	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	111	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	24.0	80.0 ↓	25	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	125	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	69	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	54.3 ↑	107	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	37.8	37.8 =	116	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	118	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	2.1	5.3 =	84	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↓	89	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,251.2	30.0 ↓	104	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	129	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	1.4	6.0 ↓	138	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↓	67	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	19.7	83.7 ↑	114	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	13.3	88.4 =	77	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	99	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	52.8 ↑	73	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	121.9	100.0 =	62	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	73.7	n/a	61	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	4.3	8.5 ↑	91	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.0	n/a	49	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	34.5	34.5 ↑	98	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 ↑	64	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	70.2 ↑	98	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.5	70.2 ↑	97	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	58.8 ↑	82	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.6	70.7 =	47	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	127	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	129	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	83	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	113	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.4	74.5 ↑	79	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	99	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	25.0	62.4 ↑	92	Multiple (6)

Kyrgyz Republic

97th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	51.6 ↑	105	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↓	100	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↓	102	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	120	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	103	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.69	68.7 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	109	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	43.8 ↑	56	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	15.2	84.8 =	16	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	57.5 ↑	85	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.2 =	74	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	80	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	96	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	50	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↑	95	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	68.7 ↓	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	89	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	70	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	128	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	54	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.72	64.8 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.5	84.0 =	89	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.5 ↑	118	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.1	22.3 ↑	117	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	91	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↑	94	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	3.9	3.9 ↑	106	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.2	3.3 =	133	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	104	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	8.5	83.8 ↓	94	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.0	100.0 ↑	76	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	23.1	100.0 =	9	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.0 ↑	124	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	21	n/a	125	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	74.6	n/a	20	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.5 ↓	93	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.1	99.0 ↑	43	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	60	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	35.2	37.9 ↓	76	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	23	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	125	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	134	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	107	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	26.7 ↓	125	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	76	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↓	135	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↓	104	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	111	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	52.3	58.9 ↑	128	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.08	1.5 ↓	98	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.0 ↓	104	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	73	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	44.37	41.0 ↓	115	Multiple (7)

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

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

Lao PDR

112nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 110th/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	2,542.5	Unemployment rate %	0.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	7.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.4

Lao PDR

112nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	44.5 ↓	119	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	77	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.0	77.9 =	103	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 ↑	81	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	87	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	50.8	50.8 ↓	67	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	26.9	26.9 =	127	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	69	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	70	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	66.4	33.6 =	138	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	47	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	49	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.17	17.4 ↓	132	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	36	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↓	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	102	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	87	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	99	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	111	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	131	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	131	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	57.5 ↑	99	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	20.5	20.5 =	130	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	107	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.4 ↑	105	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	14,364.3	35.9 ↑	88	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	98	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	115	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	91.4	91.4 ↑	97	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	95.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	25.0	76.5 =	100	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	91	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	42.7 ↑	96	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	54.1	45.1 ↓	135	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	40.0	n/a	107	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.4	0.8 ↑	117	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	n/a	78	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	21.9	21.9 ↑	117	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↓	110	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	37.1	37.1 ↓	129	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	59.6 ↑	107	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.1	59.6 ↑	106	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	49.5 ↓	105	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	5.6	37.3 =	117	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↓	82	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↓	100	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	74	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	81	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	96	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.2	62.3 ↓	111	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	87	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	23.0	67.6 ↑	85	Multiple (6)

Lao PDR

112nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.5 ↓	91	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	74	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	46	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	127	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	91	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.69	55.4 ↓	85	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↓	46	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	40.3 ↑	73	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	55.4 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	55.4 ↑	94	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	34.2	37.2 =	127	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	90	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	54	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	86	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	60.8	60.8	101	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	62	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	73	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	92	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↓	50	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.49	36.4 ↓	99	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	6.8	100.0 =	24	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	51.3 ↑	106	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	19.1	20.1 =	124	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	64	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	49	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.5	8.7 =	120	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↓	95	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.0	94.9 =	50	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.7	98.2 ↑	109	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	41.1 ↑	100	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	45	n/a	97	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	35.9	n/a	86	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	40.1 ↓	134	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	3.5	98.3 ↑	51	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	67.0	33.2 =	136	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	0.0	0.0	133	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	0.0	0.0	134	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	114	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	79	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	78	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	42	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.4 ↑	117	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	65	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	58	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.05	1.4 ↓	95	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	52	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	69.0	62.9 ↑	115	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.20	3.4 ↑	90	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	8.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	52	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

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

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

Latvia

42nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 42nd/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	15,547.2	Unemployment rate %	8.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.2
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8		

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	49	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	42	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.4	90.3 =	78	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↓	41	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	67	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	46.7	46.7 ↓	99	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	75	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.8 ↑	99	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	19.6	80.4 ↓	22	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	81	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	109	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	68.5 ↑	72	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	111	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	58.0	58.0 ↑	37	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	66	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	55	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	22.0	73.3 =	36	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↑	60	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	73.1 ↑	47	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	81.6	81.6 =	25	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.8 ↑	92	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	28.8	72.1 =	28	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	28	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	20,522.6	40.1 ↑	82	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	23	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	7.6	7.6 ↓	96	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	31	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.1	97.8 ↑	31	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	8.0	93.9 =	51	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	51	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	80.4 ↑	11	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	126.4	100.0 =	48	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	117.9	n/a	13	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	27.0	53.9 ↑	35	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	16.5	n/a	9	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	79.8	79.8 ↑	29	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.5	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.8 ↑	76	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.2	78.8 ↑	75	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	74.5 ↑	23	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	13.2	88.2 =	6	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	53	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	82	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	68	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	41	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	97	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.8	87.5 =	40	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	59	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.1	97.2 =	15	Multiple (6)

Latvia

42nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	59.8 ↑	49	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	75	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	58	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↑	23	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	11	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	31	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	44.9 ↓	50	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	85.3 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↑	29	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	47	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	98	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	42	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.0 ↓	8	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	48	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	85.6	85.6 ↑	25	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	107	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	63	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	53	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	46	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.94	92.6 ↑	16	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.6	74.2 =	116	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	53.5 ↓	94	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	55.9	58.9 ↑	61	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	101	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	61	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.7	4.7 ↓	102	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	23.5 =	81	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	66	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.7	93.6 ↑	59	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	17.9	58.2 ↓	138	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	19.9	100.0 =	24	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	44.0 ↑	94	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	49	n/a	96	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	65.2	n/a	29	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	64.3 ↑	47	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.8	99.1 =	38	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 =	25	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	40.1	43.2 ↓	60	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	95	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	49	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	52	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	50	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	42.0 ↑	52	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	97	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	73	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.31	25.7 ↑	38	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	80	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	133.3	72.6 ↑	79	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	7.64	39.6 ↓	41	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.8 ↓	55	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	1.3 ↑	79	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	99	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	3,427.97	87.6 ↑	30	Multiple (7)

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

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

Lebanon

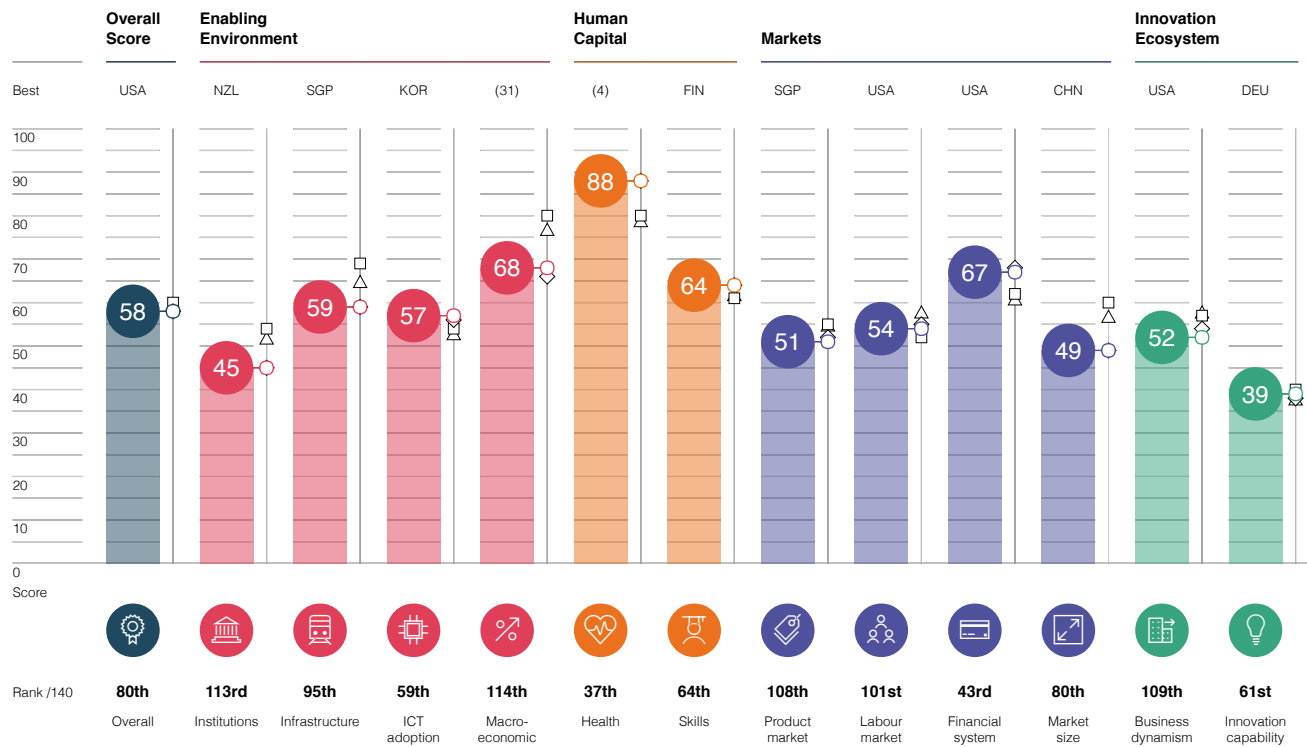
80th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 75th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	11,408.8	Unemployment rate %	6.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6		

Lebanon

80th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	45.2 ↑	113	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	102	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.0	88.2 ↓	81	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	92.5	92.5 ↑	119	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	102	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.6	45.6 ↑	106	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	102	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	122	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.2	68.9 ↑	81	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	102	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	104	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.44	44.4 ↓	107	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	126	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0 =	120	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	80	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	120	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	16.0	53.3 =	67	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	91	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	124	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	58.5 ↓	95	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	48.7	48.7 =	94	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.9 ↓	127	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.1 ↓	129	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	48,359.6	51.4 ↓	64	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	95	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	44.5	44.5 ↑	35	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	101	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	10.3	93.4 ↑	65	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	17.0	84.7 ↑	87	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↑	136	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	57.0 ↑	59	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	81.4	67.8 =	120	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	56.8	n/a	87	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	21.6	43.3 =	45	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	76.1	76.1 ↑	41	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	67.9 ↑	114	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.8	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	35.8	35.8 ↓	130	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	88.4 ↑	37	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.3	88.4 ↑	36	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	63.6 ↓	64	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.3	62.0 =	72	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	84	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	104	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	25	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.2 ↑	22	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	23	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.8	60.2 ↓	115	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	25	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.2	94.6 ↑	30	Multiple (6)

Lebanon

80th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	51.2 ↓	108	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	117	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	62	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	114	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.89	67.4 ↑	62	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	94	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	34.6 ↓	106	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	42.3	57.7 =	79	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	54.2 ↓	101	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.3 =	20	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↓	65	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	95	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.2 ↓	74	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.5 ↓	128	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↑	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	92	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	59	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	98	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	62	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.47	33.2 ↑	103	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.8	78.1 =	105	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	66.7 ↓	43	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	102.5	100.0 =	26	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	43	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	47	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	23.7	23.7 ↑	71	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.8	30.6 =	67	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↓	59	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.9	91.2 ↓	71	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-3.3	100.0 =	44	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.9	95.6 =	89	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	48.9 ↑	80	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	80	n/a	83	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	65.9	n/a	28	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	52.4 ↓	109	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	42.0	79.0 ↓	124	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4 =	88	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	31.4	33.8 ↓	85	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	128	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	46	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	107	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	66	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	53	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	38.6 ↑	61	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	100	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	59	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.87	19.2 ↑	47	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	74	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	161.3	75.4 ↑	62	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.70	18.2 ↑	58	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	17.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	1.9 ↑	70	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	62	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	706.80	70.6 ↓	54	Multiple (7)

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

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

Lesotho

130th / 140

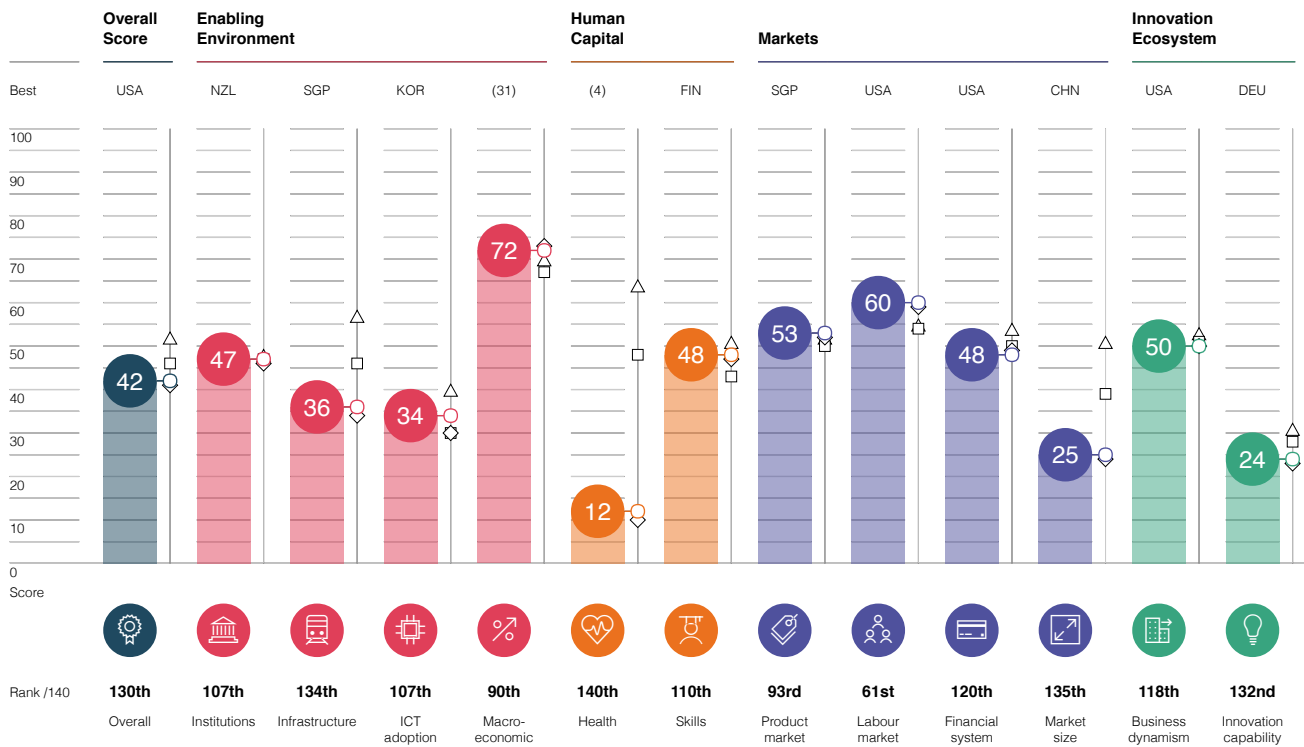
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 126th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	1,425.3	Unemployment rate %	27.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.6

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	2.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	54.2

Lesotho

130th / 140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	46.5 ↑	107	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↓	9	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	41.2	0.0	136	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	38	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↑	32	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.4	51.4 ↑	62	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	42.3	42.3 =	103	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	77	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	58	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	28.8	71.2 =	55	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	35	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↓	79	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.08	7.9 ↓	138	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	76	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	42.0	42.0 ↑	63	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	124	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	104	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	9.5	31.7 ↓	107	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	136	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	35.6 ↑	134	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	45.4	45.4 =	104	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.6 ↓	131	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.0	0.0	140	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	182.5	5.8 ↓	138	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	1.2	2.6 ↑	140	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	34.4	34.4 ↑	123	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	82.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	38.2	63.1 ↑	119	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↓	127	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	33.5 ↑	107	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	106.6	88.8 ↑	90	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	49.0	n/a	97	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	0.4 ↑	123	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	27.4	27.4 ↑	106	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	72.4 ↓	90	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.9	94.7 ↓	107	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	11.9 ↑	140	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	43.8	11.9 ↑	139	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	47.8 ↑	110	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.1	47.3 =	102	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	108	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	119	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	83	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	114	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	118	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.6	58.7 =	117	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	46	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	33.8	40.6 ↓	113	Multiple (6)

Lesotho

130th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.2 ↑	93	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	102	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	49	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	140	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.52	56.5 ↑	82	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↓	91	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	34.0 ↑	110	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	27.3	72.7 =	61	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.9 ↑	61	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.0	77.1 =	63	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	95	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	137	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	134	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	47	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	77.3	77.3 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	112	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	125	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	126	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	107	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.93	91.1 ↓	20	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.5 ↓	120	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	17.4	18.3 ↓	127	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↑	131	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.6	9.8 ↓	139	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.8	80.3 =	24	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	1.7	12.0 ↓	140	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.6	93.8 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.6	100.0 =	67	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	13.7	93.0 =	104	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	24.8 ↑	135	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	6	n/a	136	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	88.3	n/a	11	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↑	118	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	7.7	96.2 ↑	74	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	29.0	71.4 =	117	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	27.9	30.0 ↓	97	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	110	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	132	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	118	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	89	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	23.7 ↑	132	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	132	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↓	92	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	94	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	32.0	51.8 ↑	138	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.17	3.0 ↓	93	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	1.8 ↑	116	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	15	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

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

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

Liberia

132nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 130th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	729.3	Unemployment rate %	2.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	20.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.2
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Liberia

132nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	45.1 ↑	115	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	71	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.2	90.8 =	76	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↓	45	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	101	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	52.6	52.6 ↑	56	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	42.3	42.3 =	103	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	87	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	78	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.3	69.7 ↑	72	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	42	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	67	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.43	42.7 ↑	111	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↑	91	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↓	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	110	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	116	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	3.5	11.7 =	138	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	114	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	129	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	1.7	17.0 =	139	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	34.8 ↑	136	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	43.2	43.2 =	110	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↓	119	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	4.7 ↓	138	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	812.0	12.3 ↑	133	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	120	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	8.0	8.0 ↓	94	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↓	116	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	12.2	12.2 ↑	136	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	77.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	44.1	57.1 ↑	134	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.7 ↑	128	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	14.9 ↓	139	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	67.6	56.3 =	129	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	5.2	n/a	140	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	0.3 =	129	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	7.3	7.3 ↑	137	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↓	124	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	10.6	81.6 ↓	123	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	45.2	45.2 ↓	108	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	47.7 ↑	123	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.3	47.7 ↑	122	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	37.8 ↑	129	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	1.9	12.7 =	139	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	85	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	124	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	110	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	124	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	101	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.9	55.0 =	122	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	95	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	30.4	48.9 =	108	Multiple (6)

Liberia

132nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	47.2 ↓	124	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	88	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	105	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	125	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	123	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	12.08	19.5 ↓	123	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.1 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	1.9	22.6 ↓	133	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	72.3 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	51.8 ↑	108	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	25.7	54.9 =	109	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	70	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	106	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	66	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↓	104	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	77.3	77.3 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	57	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	132	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	74	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	86	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.28	10.0 ↑	126	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.4	100.0 =	18	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	45.8 ↓	127	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	19.6	20.6 =	123	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	109	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.3 ↓	108	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	n/a	6.1 =	n/a	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	108	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	13.6	73.5 =	116	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.0	100.0 =	75	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	20.8 ↓	137	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	6	n/a	137	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	44.1	n/a	69	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	55.3 ↑	85	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	15.7	92.2 ↑	96	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	31	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	17.1	18.4 ↓	120	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.0	62.5	62	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	124	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	85	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	81	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	106	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	22.0 ↑	135	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	58	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	97	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	96	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	29.7	50.7 ↑	139	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	0.0	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↑	109	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

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

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

Lithuania

40th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 38th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	16,730.2	Unemployment rate %	7.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.4

Lithuania

40th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↑	41	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↑	21	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	5.2	83.9 ↑	90	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	47	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	42.2	42.2 ↓	121	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	73.1	73.1 =	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	55	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↑	93	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	22.2	77.8 ↓	32	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↓	106	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	60	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.80	80.3 ↓	50	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	86	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	59.0	59.0 =	35	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	62	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	61	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	2	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	54	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	74.7 ↑	44	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	84.6	84.6 =	21	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	37	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	29.3	73.2 =	27	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	27	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	14,559.2	36.1 ↑	87	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	62	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	13.2	13.2 ↓	74	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	46	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.5	97.4 ↑	36	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	7.8	94.1 =	50	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↑	34	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	75.8 ↑	18	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	150.9	100.0 =	13	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	79.8	n/a	52	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	27.6	55.3 ↓	33	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	18.8	n/a	6	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	74.4	74.4 ↑	46	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.2	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.8 ↑	77	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.2	78.8 ↑	76	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	73.3 ↓	31	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.8	85.6 =	11	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	31	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	74	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	107	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	33	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	123	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.1	89.5 ↓	32	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	60	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	13.2	91.9 ↓	35	Multiple (6)

Lithuania

40th / 140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	57.7 ↓	53	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	89	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	87	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↓	25	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	59	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	9	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	46.2 ↓	47	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	12.6	87.4 =	10	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	65.2 ↑	32	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	24.6	57.2 =	106	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	48	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.9 ↑	5	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	41	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.7	90.7 ↑	14	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	133	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	32	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	36	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	40	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.96	94.9 ↓	12	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.2	62.2 =	130	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	56.9 ↑	76	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.7	43.9 ↓	82	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	87	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↑	59	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	9.0	9.0 ↓	93	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	26.0 =	75	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	67	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.7	93.6 ↑	60	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	4.1	94.4 ↓	114	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	21.2	100.0 =	16	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	50.1 ↑	76	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	83	n/a	79	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	81.2	n/a	17	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	64.5 ↑	44	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.6	99.7 =	13	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 =	25	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	45.3	48.8 ↓	46	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	88	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	57	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	32	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	36	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	34	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	47.4 ↑	42	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	35	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	96	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.41	27.1 ↑	36	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	37	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	169.7	76.1 ↑	60	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	11.99	47.1 ↑	33	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	34.7 ↑	37	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	4.0 ↓	55	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	78	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	3,671.91	88.3 ↑	28	Multiple (7)

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

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

Luxembourg

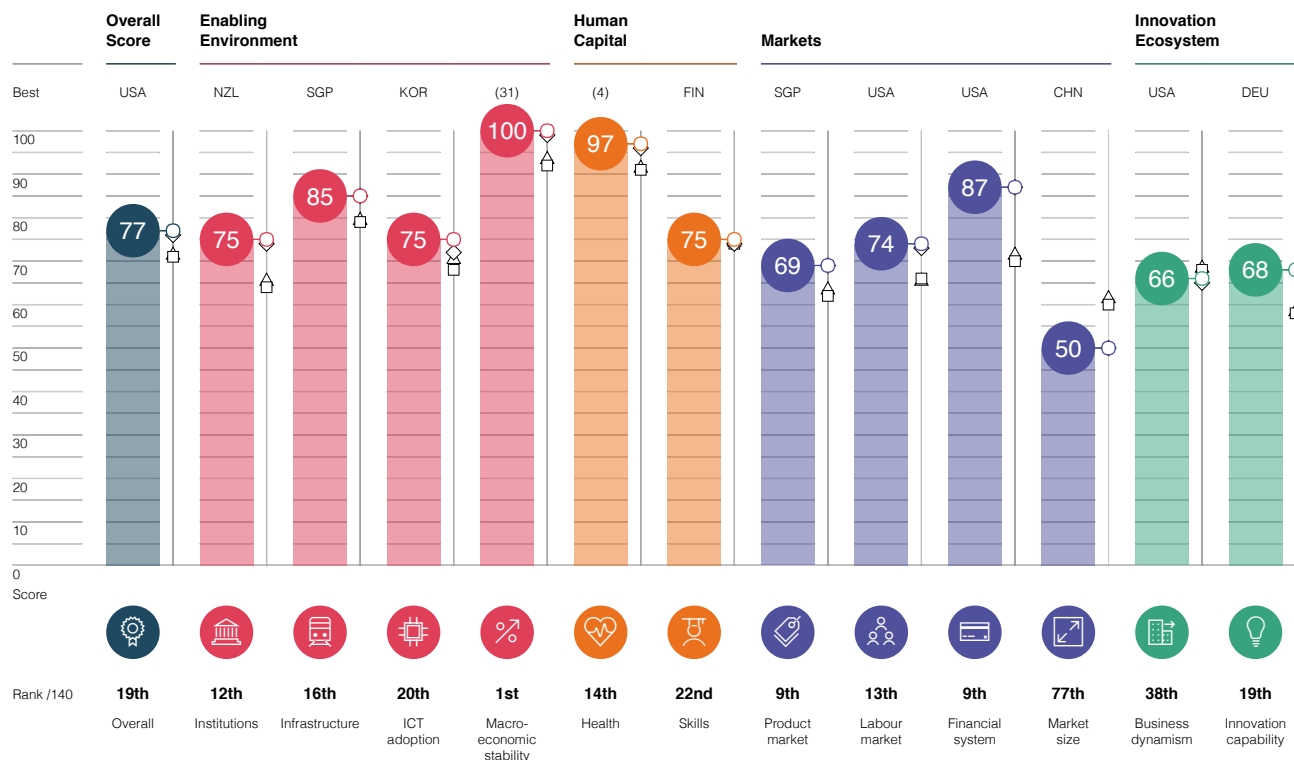
19th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 22nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	105,803.1	Unemployment rate %	5.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	70.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	12.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	6.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.8

Luxembourg

19th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	75.2 ↑	12	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.9 ↓	8	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 =	23	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.3 ↓	11	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	59.1	59.1 ↑	22	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.2	87.5 ↑	5	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	5	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	14.7	85.3 =	17	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↓	21	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↑	7	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.94	93.8 ↑	19	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↑	2	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↑	8	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.7 ↓	4	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.2	87.1 ↓	4	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	25.5	85.0 =	18	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.1 ↑	3	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 ↑	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	84.7 ↓	16	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↓	21	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	106.2	100.0 =	3	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	16	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	16,936.4	37.8 ↓	85	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	21	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	55	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	1.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	7	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.7	95.8 ↓	11	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	74.8 ↑	20	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	136.1	100.0 =	29	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	88.1	n/a	39	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	36.5	73.0 ↑	14	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.1	n/a	27	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	98.1	98.1 ↑	2	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.8 ↑	14	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.0	96.8 ↑	13	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	74.7 ↑	22	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.6	77.3 =	33	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↑	3	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	12	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	19	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	21	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↓	62	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.0	77.9 =	70	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	30	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	8.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (6)

Luxembourg

19th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	69.3 ↑	9	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	2	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	17	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↑	15	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	16	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.5	63.2 ↓	20	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	89.5 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	73.7 ↑	13	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.7	63.2 =	96	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	57	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↑	7	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	52	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↑	5	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	87.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.1 ↑	2	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	65	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	13	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	20	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.85	81.1 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.5	89.6 ↑	66	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	86.5 ↓	9	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	95.8	100.0 ↑	28	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	11	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	14	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	93.6	93.6 ↓	17	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.8	80.7 =	23	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↑	7	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.7	97.6 ↓	24	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.4	98.8 ↓	106	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	21.0	100.0 =	19	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↑	77	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	57	n/a	94	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	158.4	n/a	2	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	65.8 ↑	38	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.7	99.2 =	36	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	91	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	43.8	47.1 ↓	48	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	53	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↑	16	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	9	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	18	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	68.2 ↓	19	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↓	4	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↓	14	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	53.17	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	10	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	141.0	73.4 ↑	75	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	120.44	88.2 ↓	15	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.9 ↓	29	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.5 ↓	87	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	4	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	85,136.77	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)

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

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

Macedonia, FYR

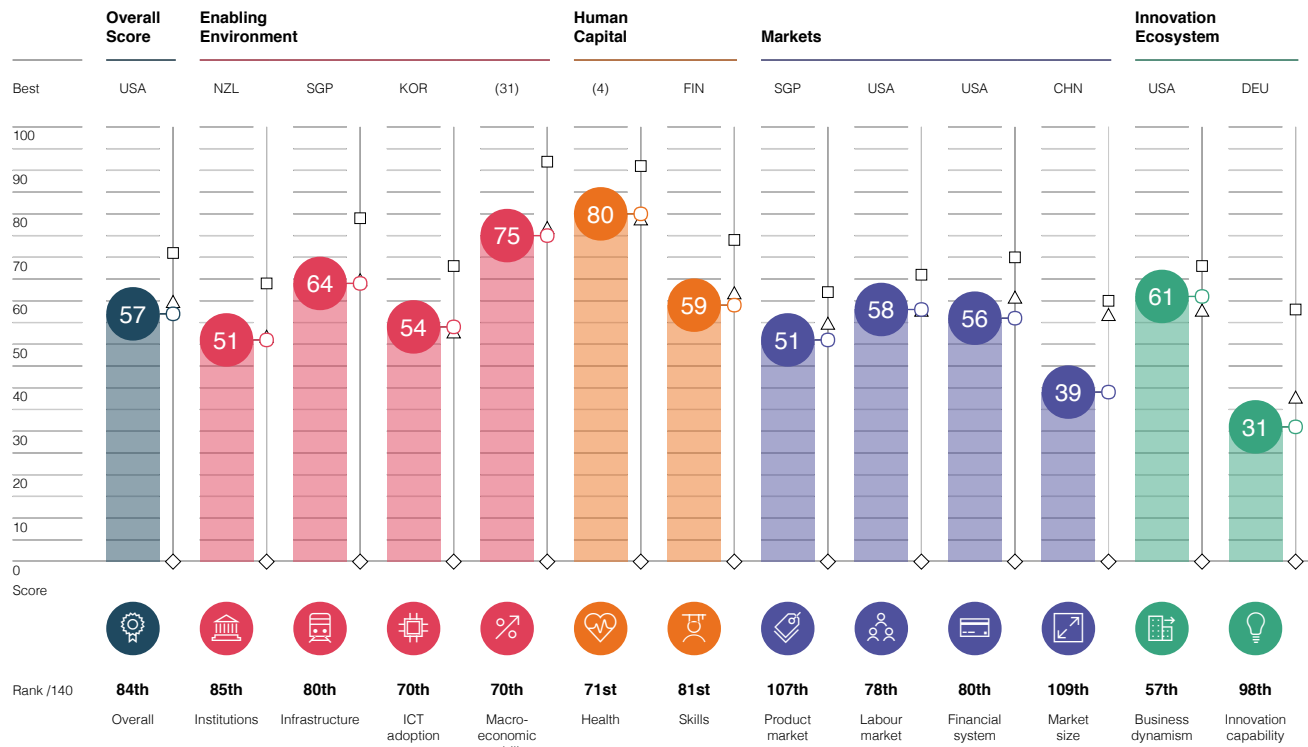
84th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: n/a

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	5,474.4	Unemployment rate %	22.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.6

Macedonia, FYR

84th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.6	85	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0	131	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.6	96.3 =	51	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	60	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3	110	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.2	48.2 ↑	90	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.3	128	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.7	129	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	32.4	67.6 ↑	89	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3	109	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.3	129	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.70	70.2 ↑	68	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3	120	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↓	91	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1	126	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7	133	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	25.0	83.3 ↑	19	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0	122	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	11	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	5	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	64.5	80	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	47.8	47.8 =	98	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3	97	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	26.6	66.4 =	31	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.1	116	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	5,203.2	25.7 ↑	115	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5	85	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.2	133	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	12.7	91.0 ↑	84	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.0	95.9 =	33	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0	72	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	54.0	70	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	101.9	84.9 ↑	100	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	63.9	n/a	78	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	18.6	37.1 ↑	51	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.0	n/a	58	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	72.2	72.2 ↑	51	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	74.6	70	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.6	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.3	49.3 ↓	84	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	80.0	71	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.6	80.0 ↑	70	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	59.0	81	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.8	65.3 =	63	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.2	134	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3	130	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4	114	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6	106	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2	129	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.3	74.0 =	81	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.5	121	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.4	89.0 =	42	Multiple (6)

Macedonia, FYR

84th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	51.5	107	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8	109	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9	124	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8	119	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2	99	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.96	66.9 ↑	63	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	86	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	36.3 ↑	93	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	83.2 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.1	78	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	47	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6	85	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7	126	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5	114	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0	74	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.2	73.2 ↓	54	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2	108	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8	98	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5	120	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1	88	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.73	65.7 ↑	70	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	55.6	80	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	49.3	51.9 ↑	75	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3	114	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.6	120	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	22.0	22.0 ↑	72	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.3	22.4 =	85	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9	85	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	6.3	88.3 ↑	80	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-6.9	100.0 =	27	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.0	98.0 =	73	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	39.2	109	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	28	n/a	115	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	78.3	n/a	18	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	61.2	57	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.1	100.0 =	3	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	41	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	47.7	51.3 ↓	42	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2	136	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6	118	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0	110	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1	133	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.1	98	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6	110	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0	108	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.13	3.9 ↓	77	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6	126	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	93.0	67.3 ↑	98	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.46	6.9 ↓	74	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	14.8 ↓	69	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↓	98	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.0	119	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	783.55	71.7 ↓	51	Multiple (7)

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

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

Malawi

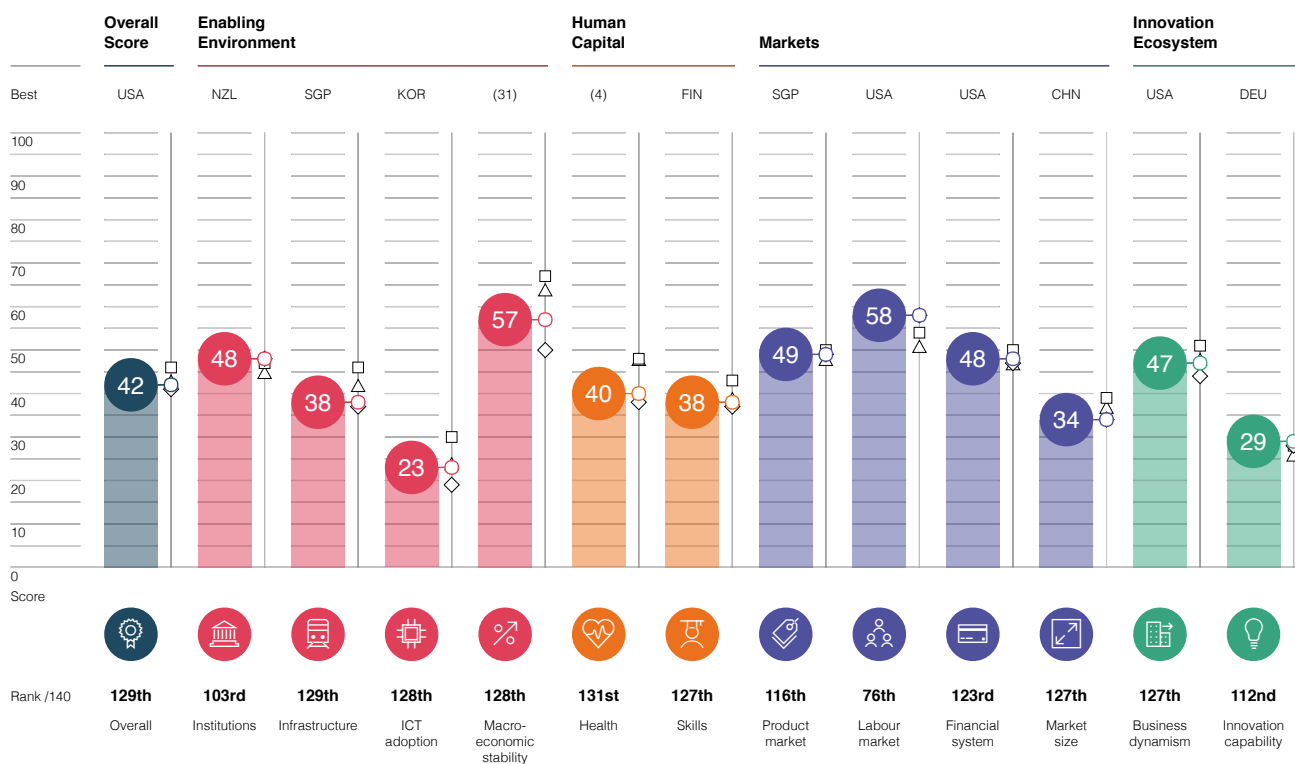
129th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 129th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	323.7	Unemployment rate %	5.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	2.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	45.5

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	48.0 ↑	103	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	66	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.7	95.8 =	56	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↓	41	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	95	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	46.9	46.9 ↑	98	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	67	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	86	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	27.4	72.6 ↑	51	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	51	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	85	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.20	20.2 ↓	128	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	107	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 =	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	79	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	108	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	99	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	84	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	37.8 ↑	129	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	65.0	65.0 =	70	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↑	115	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	6.7	16.8 =	60	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.1	19.0 ↑	110	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	883.0	12.8 ↓	131	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	117	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↓	131	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	11.3	11.3 ↓	137	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	77.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	40.3	60.9 ↑	122	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↑	121	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	23.0 ↑	128	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	41.7	34.8 ↑	138	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	25.5	n/a	118	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	0.1 ↑	135	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	112	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	11.5	11.5 ↑	134	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	57.5 ↑	128	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	16.6	64.9 ↑	134	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	39.7 ↑	131	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	52.7	39.7 ↑	130	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	38.1 ↑	127	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	5.7	38.0 =	116	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	98	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	120	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	125	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	132	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	91	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.4	57.8 =	118	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	111	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	69.5	0.0	138	Multiple (6)

Malawi

129th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	49.2 ↑	116	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	110	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	121	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	67	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.11	32.6 ↓	103	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.5	92.5 =	31	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	35.6 ↑	96	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	34.2	65.8 =	69	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.2 ↑	76	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	16.7	73.6 =	71	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	111	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.9 ↑	115	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	76.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	74	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	61	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	80	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	99	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.66	57.2 ↓	81	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	44	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	47.7 ↑	123	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	11.4	12.0 ↓	136	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.8 ↑	128	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.9 ↑	132	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.3	21.3 ↑	75	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.8	30.3 =	68	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	103	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	17.0	66.7 =	123	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-3.3	100.0 =	45	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	34.2 ↑	127	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	20	n/a	126	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	49.3	n/a	60	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	47.4 ↑	127	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	44.6	77.7 ↓	127	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	37.0	63.3 =	124	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	12.5	13.5 ↓	127	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.5	53.1 ↑	82	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	112	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	84	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	99	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	121	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	28.6 ↑	112	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	98	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	115	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	121	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↓	132	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	119.7	71.0 ↑	84	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	125	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.1	35.3 =	36	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	96	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.5 ↑	123	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	24.53	34.9 ↑	119	Multiple (7)

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

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

Malaysia

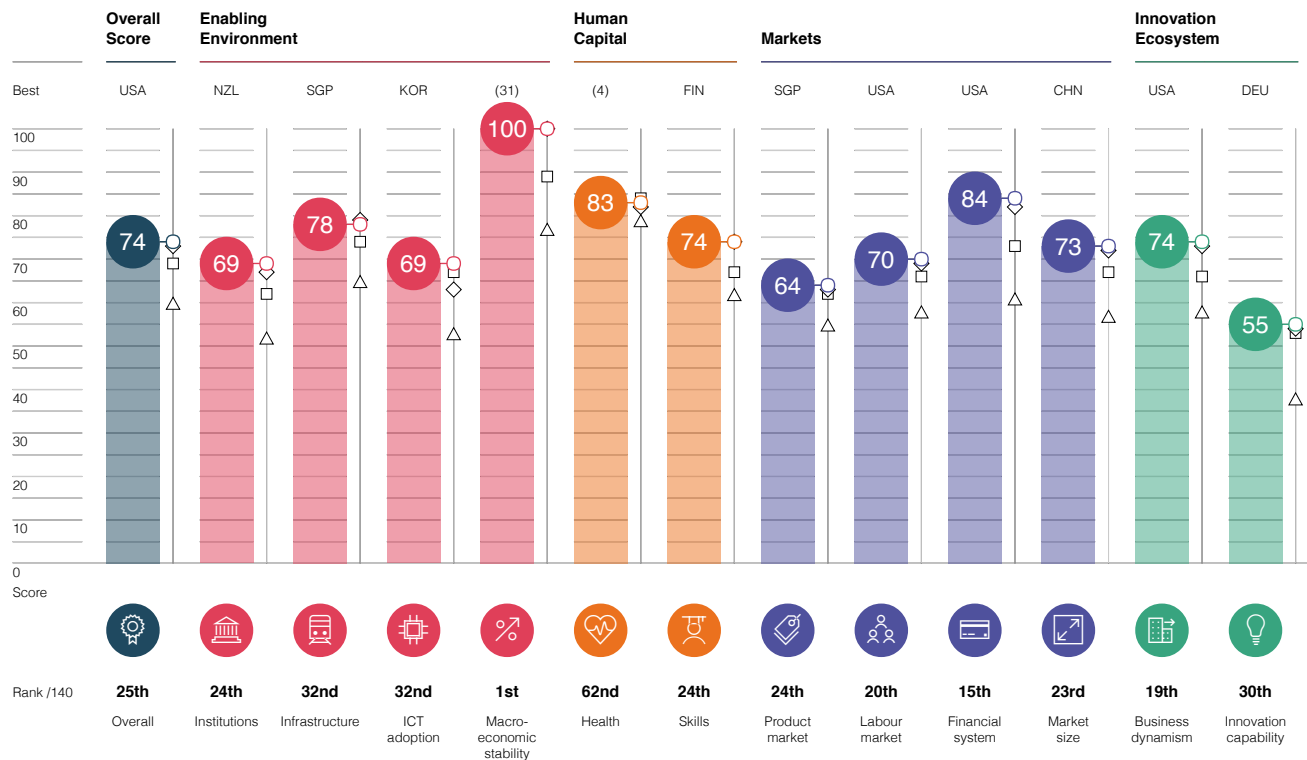
25th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 26th/135

Performance Overview Key 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.73
GDP per capita US\$	9,812.8	Unemployment rate %	3.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.0

Malaysia

25th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	68.7 ↑	24	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	44	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.1	94.5 =	62	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 ↑	86	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	29	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	56.8	56.8 =	30	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	33	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	12	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	47.4	52.6 ↓	118	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	5	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	15	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.89	88.8 ↑	32	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	9	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	47.0	47.0 ↓	55	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6 ↑	22	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	24	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↑	23	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	77.9 ↓	32	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	26.8	26.8 =	128	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	20	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	6.8	17.0 =	59	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	13	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	420,239.6	88.9 ↓	20	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	19	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	98.1	98.1 ↓	5	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	17	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	98.6	98.6 ↓	85	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	5.9	98.0 ↓	28	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	10.7	91.1 =	69	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.2 ↓	50	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	69.1 ↑	32	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	133.9	100.0 =	32	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	111.5	n/a	19	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8.5	17.0 ↓	77	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.8	n/a	39	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	78.8	78.8 ↑	34	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	82.6 ↑	62	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.4	82.6 ↑	61	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	74.2 ↑	24	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.5	70.0 =	49	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	4	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.8 ↓	9	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	6	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.1 ↑	11	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.4 ↓	4	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.7	76.0 ↑	74	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↓	16	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.6	96.0 ↓	18	Multiple (6)

Malaysia

25th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	63.6 ↑	24	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	18	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	9	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.2 ↑	13	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↑	16	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.11	65.9 ↓	68	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	99	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.9	47.5 ↓	44	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	42.3	57.7 =	79	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	70.2 ↑	20	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.9	58.6 =	105	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	9	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	15	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↑	21	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	11	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	29	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	8	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↑	17	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	5	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.64	54.7 ↑	85	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	16.4	88.3 =	70	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	84.1 ↑	15	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	123.2	100.0 =	19	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	5	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	5	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	128.8	100.0 =	9	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.2	69.7 =	32	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↑	38	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.6	97.8 ↓	23	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	7.4	85.7 ↑	126	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.8 =	83	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	73.0 ↑	23	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	848	n/a	26	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	75.3	n/a	19	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	73.8 ↑	19	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	5.4	97.3 ↑	60	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	18.5	81.9 =	98	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	81.3	87.5 ↓	19	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	3	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	15	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	5	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	2	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	55.5 ↑	30	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	17	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	9	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.85	32.1 ↑	33	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	6	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	232.3	80.8 ↑	44	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	6.29	36.5 ↓	42	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	43.3 ↑	28	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.05	14.7 ↑	34	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	8	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	699.91	70.5 ↑	55	Multiple (7)

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

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

Mali

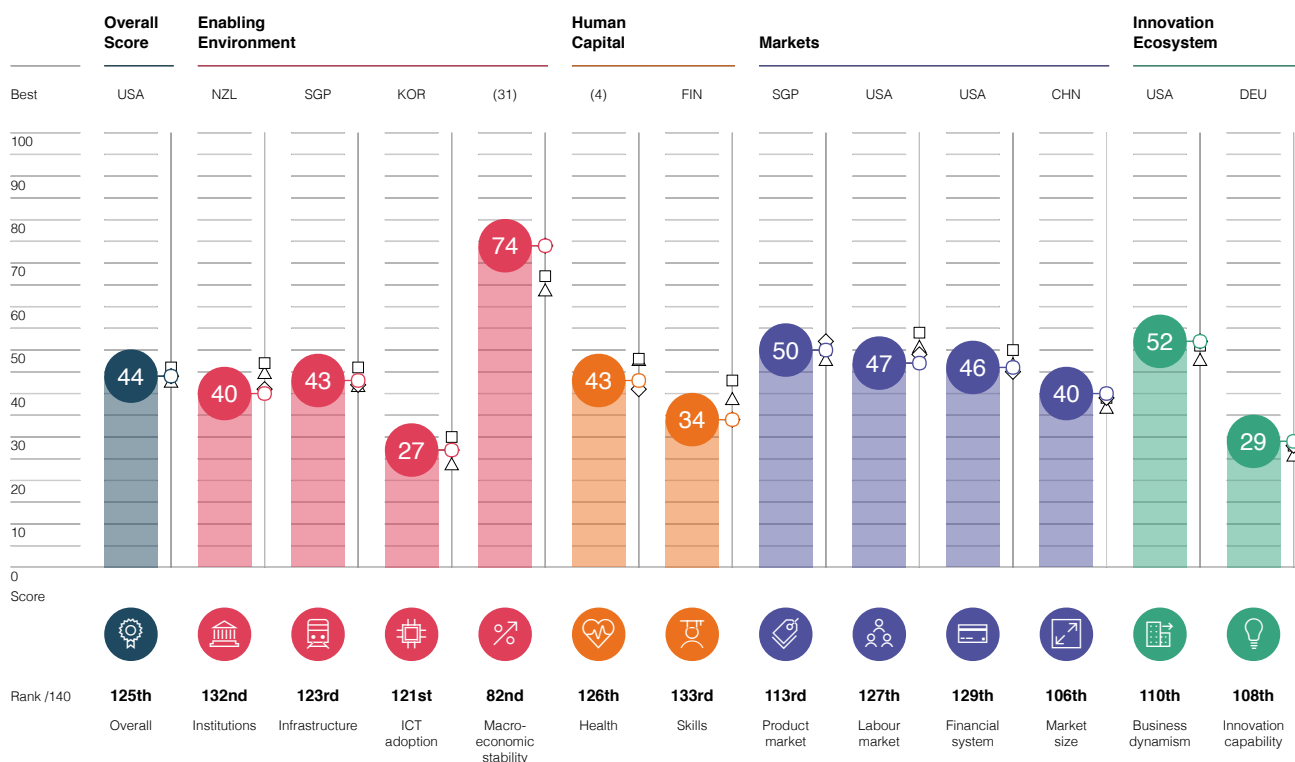
125th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 121st/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	810.8	Unemployment rate %	7.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.0

Mali

125th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	40.3 ↓	132	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	133	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	10.9	64.7 =	118	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	77.3	77.3 ↓	130	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	121	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	47.6	47.6 ↑	96	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	23.1	23.1 =	130	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	100	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	66	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	36.2	63.9 ↑	93	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	71	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	91	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.24	24.2 ↑	127	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	95	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↓	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	123	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	110	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	8.0	26.7 =	113	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	132	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	42.7 ↑	123	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	55.9	55.9 =	85	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	94	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	0.5	1.2 =	99	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↓	112	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,524.9	19.7 ↓	124	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↓	104	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.9 ↓	127	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	40.5	40.5 ↑	120	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	11.4	92.3 =	76	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	42.7	58.5 ↑	130	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↓	124	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	26.7 ↑	121	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	112.4	93.6 =	82	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	23.2	n/a	122	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	0.2 =	131	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	11.1	11.1 ↑	135	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	73.7 ↓	82	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.0	98.6 ↑	88	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	48.8	48.8 ↓	90	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	42.8 ↑	126	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.7	42.8 ↑	125	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	34.1 ↑	133	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	1.9	12.7 =	138	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↓	89	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	79	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	80	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	89	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	72	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	7.3	40.8 =	140	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	57	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	39.1	27.3 ↑	121	Multiple (6)

Mali

125th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	50.4 ↓	113	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↓	113	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	48	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	123	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	129	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.14	32.4 ↑	105	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↓	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	28.8 ↓	124	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	28.6	71.4 =	64	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	46.6 ↓	127	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.6	79.9 =	56	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	60	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	119	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	126	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	73	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↓	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	87	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	74	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	123	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	110	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.29	10.6 ↑	125	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	34.3	63.5 =	128	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	45.6 ↑	129	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	23.0	24.2 ↑	111	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	99	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	87	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.5	8.0 =	124	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	123	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	15.8	69.1 =	121	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	3.1	97.1 ↑	111	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	39.8 ↑	106	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	37	n/a	103	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	42.7	n/a	72	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	51.6 ↑	110	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	58.4	70.8 ↑	132	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.5	92.0 =	51	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	28.0	30.1 ↑	94	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	71	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↓	111	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	121	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	114	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	94	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	29.3 ↑	108	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	127	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	69	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.02	0.6 ↑	110	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	77	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	84.0	65.8 ↑	104	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.04	0.7 ↑	107	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	19.4 =	59	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	129	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	97.42	49.4 ↑	105	Multiple (7)

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

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

Malta

36th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 36th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	27,250.4	Unemployment rate %	4.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	79.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.4
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.5 ↓	33	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↑	17	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.9	98.5 =	28	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	68	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	74	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	63.8	63.8 =	7	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	56	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	45	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	27.4	72.6 ↓	52	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	37	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	65	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.85	84.8 ↑	38	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	23	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	56.0	56.0 ↑	41	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	34	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	34	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	12.5	41.7 =	89	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↓	22	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	71.7 ↓	52	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	105	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	32	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	23,551.5	41.8 ↓	80	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	31	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	48.2	48.2 ↓	31	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↓	35	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.6	96.3 ↓	48	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	13	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	45	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	72.4 ↑	24	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	130.0	100.0 =	41	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	102.5	n/a	24	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	42.1	84.2 ↑	5	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.2	n/a	46	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	77.3	77.3 ↑	37	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.6 ↑	16	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.9	96.6 ↑	15	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	72.4 ↓	35	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.9	72.6 =	43	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↓	45	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	41	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	26	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	38	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	100	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.9	88.3 ↑	37	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	37	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	13.0	92.4 ↑	33	Multiple (6)

Malta

36th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	61.5 ↑	36	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	29	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	27	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↓	34	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	8	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	25	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	42.4 ↓	60	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	67.8 ↑	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	67.8 ↓	24	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	7.3	93.1 =	16	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	42	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↓	26	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↓	17	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	19	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	62.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	26	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	124	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	39	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	42	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.73	66.1 ↑	69	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.1	95.7 ↓	35	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	72.2 ↓	29	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	92.7	97.6 ↓	31	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	37	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↓	65	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	38.5	38.5 ↓	47	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.0	66.2 =	34	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	41	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	5.4	90.0 ↑	75	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-12.3	100.0 =	15	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.8 =	82	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.7 ↑	119	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	18	n/a	129	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	124.1	n/a	4	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	59.2 ↑	66	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	7.3	96.4 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.1	84.3 ↑	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	38.8	41.8 ↓	62	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.5	34.4 =	120	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	29	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↓	40	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	55	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	48	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	51.0 ↑	34	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	45	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	42	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	3.72	47.6 ↑	30	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↓	48	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	97.0	67.9 ↑	96	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	22.36	57.9 ↑	30	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	25.6 ↑	47	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	93	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	45	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	32,163.76	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)

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

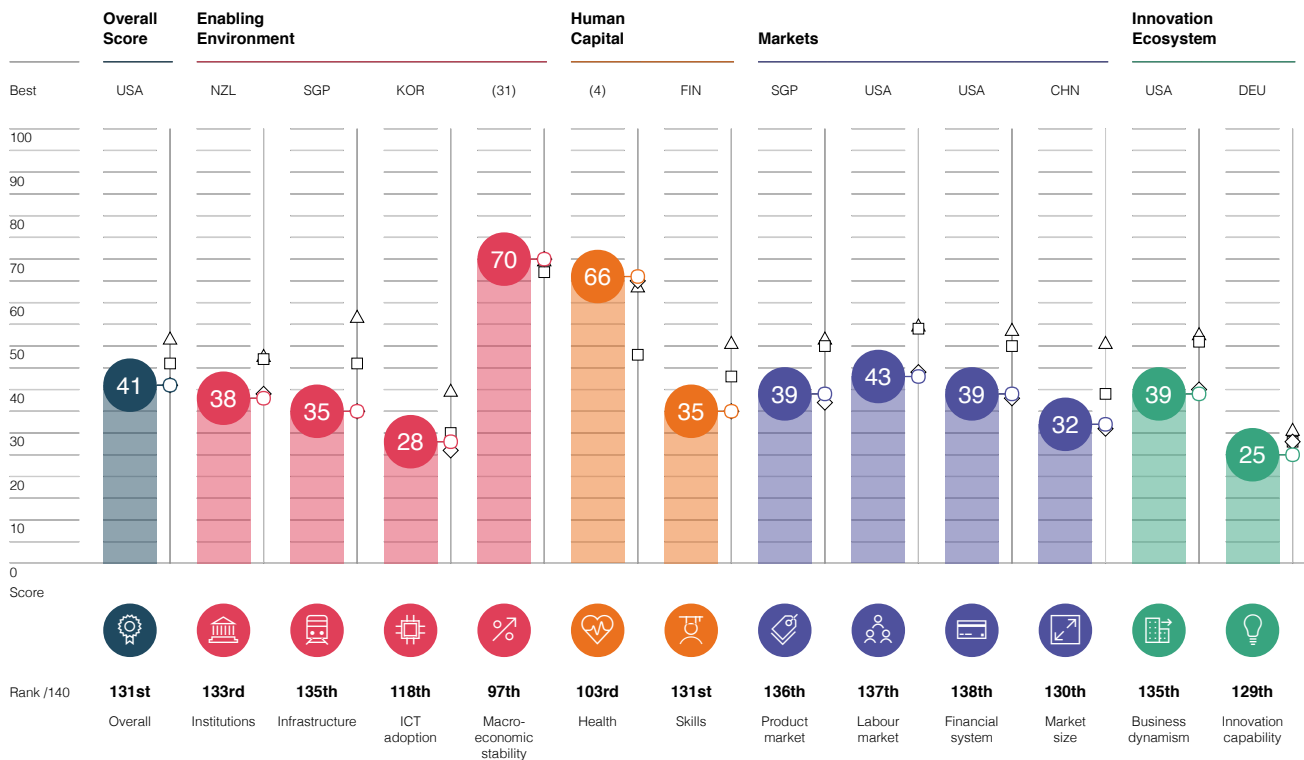
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Mauritania

131st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 128th/135

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	1,317.9	Unemployment rate %	9.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	13.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.6

Mauritania

131st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	38.4 ↓	133	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	50	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	9.9	68.0 =	115	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	52	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	40.0	40.0 ↓	128	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	38.5	38.5 =	110	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.7 ↓	134	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.3 ↓	132	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.1	70.9 ↓	59	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.4 ↓	127	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.2 ↑	131	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.18	18.0 ↑	131	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.7 ↑	136	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↑	120	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.7 ↓	139	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	117	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	8.0	26.7 ↑	113	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.9 ↑	139	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	35.4 ↑	135	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	91	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.1 ↑	140	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	0.7	1.8 =	96	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.9 ↓	111	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	999.5	13.5 ↑	129	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.1 ↓	138	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	9.4	9.4 ↑	85	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.9 ↓	128	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	31.3	31.3 ↑	129	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	82.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	33.6	67.7 ↑	111	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.8 ↑	130	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	27.7 ↑	118	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	92.2	76.8 ↑	106	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	30.3	n/a	111	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.3	0.6 ↑	120	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	18.0	18.0 ↑	123	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	70.0 =	97	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	113	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	65.6 ↑	103	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.0	65.6 ↑	102	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	34.6 ↓	131	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	3.8	25.1 =	128	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	140	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	114	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	134	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	84	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	103	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	8.3	46.4 ↓	137	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.6 ↑	132	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	36.4	34.1 ↓	116	Multiple (6)

Mauritania

131st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	39.4 ↑	136	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.4 ↓	138	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.8 ↑	138	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	137	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	139	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.25	31.7 ↑	110	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	95.0 =	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	30.0 ↑	120	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	70.7 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	42.8 ↓	137	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.5	86.5 =	36	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	122	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↓	84	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	100	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.9 ↓	117	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	61.9	61.9 ↓	97	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	109	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.3 ↓	139	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.6 ↑	138	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↑	135	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.38	22.5 ↑	114	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.2	78.9 =	100	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	38.9 ↑	138	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	22.8	24.1 =	112	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.4 ↑	138	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.5 ↓	126	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.6	9.6 =	117	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↓	139	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	22.0	56.6 ↑	132	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.3	100.0 =	70	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	27.9	100.0 =	3	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	32.2 ↑	130	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	16	n/a	131	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	59.2	n/a	36	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	38.7 ↓	135	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	19.3	90.4 ↑	104	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 ↑	31	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	0.0	0.0	133	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	0.0	0.0	134	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.3 ↓	140	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.7 ↑	140	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↑	136	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	72	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	25.5 ↓	129	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	113	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	83	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↓	135	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	38.7	54.5 ↑	134	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	2.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↑	135	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	175.88	55.7 ↑	95	Multiple (7)

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

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

Mauritius

49th / 140

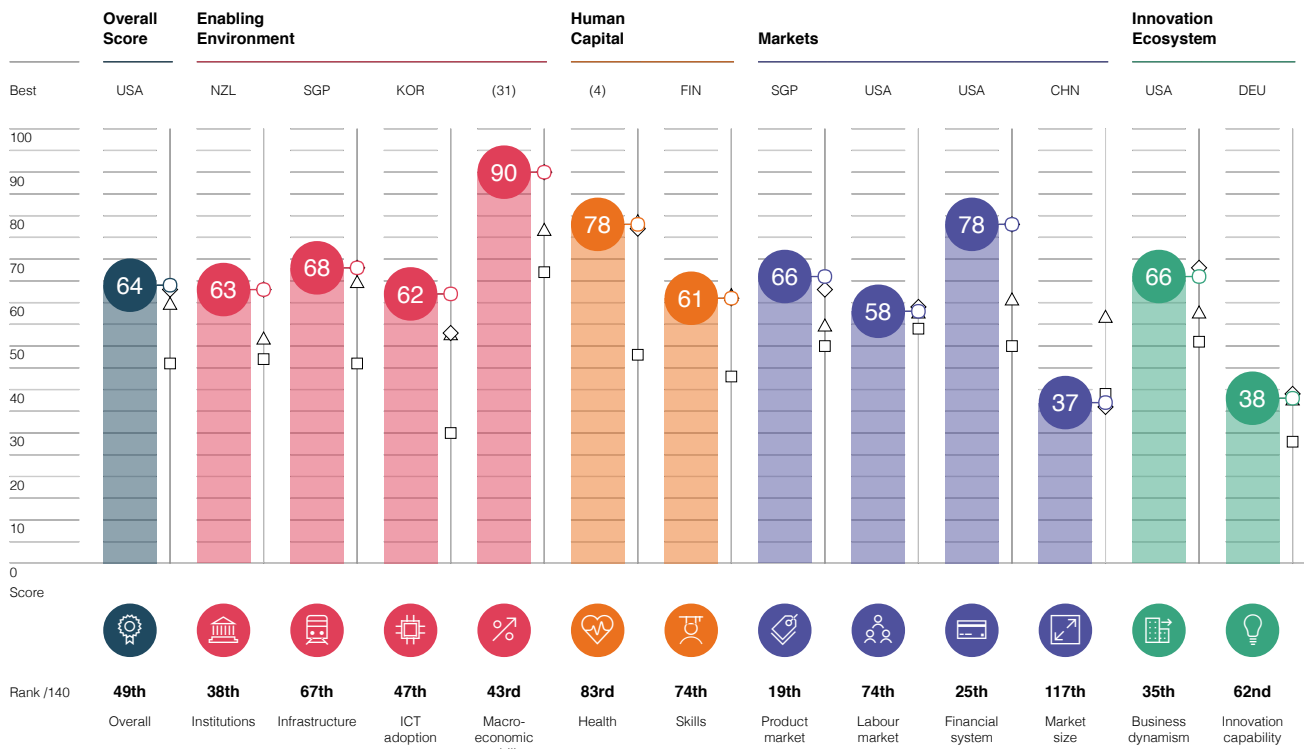
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 49th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	9,794.1	Unemployment rate %	7.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.8
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Mauritius

49th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	62.8 ↑	38	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	30	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.8	95.5 ↓	58	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	61	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	55.3	55.3 ↑	38	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2 =	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↑	32	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	23	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	26.5	73.6 ↑	45	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	50	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	29	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	69.1 ↑	69	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	48	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	47	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	33	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	51	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.0	56.7 ↑	60	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	36	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	16	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	69	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.0 ↓	67	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	50	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	39	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	16,860.2	37.8 ↓	86	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	54	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	32.0	32.0 ↑	55	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	65	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.9	99.9 ↓	69	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	5.9	98.0 ↑	27	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	13.7	88.1 ↑	78	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	87	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	62.1 ↑	47	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	145.4	100.0 =	23	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	59.0	n/a	84	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	19.4	38.9 ↑	49	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	11.3	n/a	16	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	52.2	52.2 ↑	84	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	90.0 ↑	43	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	77.7 ↑	83	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.9	77.7 ↑	82	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.0 ↑	74	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.8	45.3 =	106	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	40	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	47	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	52	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	52	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	80	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.1	83.7 =	51	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	68	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	17.8	80.5 ↑	64	Multiple (6)

Mauritius

49th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	65.6 ↑	19	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↑	16	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	72	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	78	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	40	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	0.61	95.9 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.6 ↑	53	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	42.6 ↑	59	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	16.9	83.1 =	23	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↓	74	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	73.6	0.0	136	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	26	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↓	44	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	54	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↓	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	68	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	88	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	54	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	69	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.65	56.8 ↑	83	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	7.9	100.0 =	25	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	77.7 ↓	25	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	99.3	100.0 =	27	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	55	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	67	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	64.2	64.2 ↓	32	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	5.5	92.5 =	20	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.7 ↑	31	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.8	85.3 ↓	91	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-8.3	100.0 =	23	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.6	100.0 =	44	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.9 ↑	117	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	25	n/a	119	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	60.2	n/a	34	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	66.5 ↓	35	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.0	99.5 ↑	22	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 ↑	25	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	67.4	72.6 ↓	28	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	58	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	61	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	47	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	88	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	68	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	38.3 ↓	62	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	22	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	46	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.55	13.4 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	88	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	63.3	61.7 ↑	117	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.81	10.9 ↑	70	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.9 =	93	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↓	105	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	55	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,926.08	85.9 ↓	32	Multiple (7)

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

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

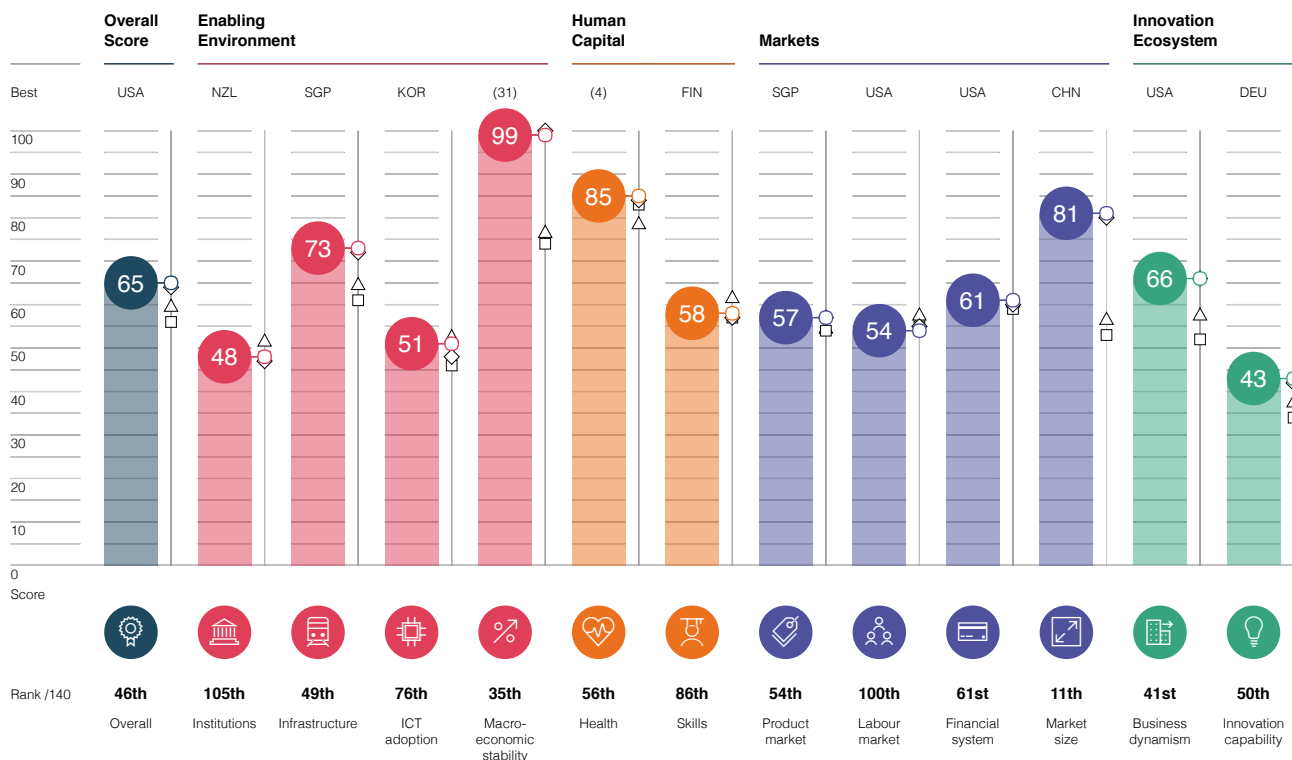
Mexico

46th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 44th/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	123.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.94
GDP per capita US\$	9,304.2	Unemployment rate %	3.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.4

Mexico

46th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	47.7 ↑	105	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↓	139	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	19.3	36.4 ↓	130	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.1	98.1 ↓	102	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.6 ↓	138	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.5	45.5 ↑	108	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	92.3	92.3 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↓	110	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	95	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	48.9	51.1 ↑	120	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↑	117	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↑	115	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.94	94.4 ↑	17	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	92	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↓	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	85	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	65	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	16.3	54.3 =	66	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	48	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	69	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	72.9 ↑	49	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	93.5	93.5 =	7	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	47	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	13.6	34.0 =	50	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	74	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	497,154.0	92.4 ↓	15	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	70	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	43.7	43.7 ↑	36	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	60	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	13.1	90.5 ↑	85	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.3	95.7 ↓	36	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	71	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	51.3 ↑	76	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	88.5	73.8 ↑	109	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	63.6	n/a	79	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	13.3	26.5 ↑	64	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.0	n/a	50	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	59.5	59.5 ↑	69	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.4 ↓	35	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	4.4	98.8 ↓	82	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	84.6 ↑	56	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.1	84.6 ↑	55	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	86	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.6	57.3 =	82	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	77	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	59	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	63	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	87	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	60	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.1	78.4 ↑	69	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	104	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	26.7	58.1 ↑	96	Multiple (6)

Mexico

46th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	57.5 ↑	54	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	98	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	91	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	65	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	50	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.03	66.5 ↑	65	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.9 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	44.2 ↓	54	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	29.5	70.5 =	66	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↓	100	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	22.0	62.5 =	99	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	105	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	61	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.3 ↓	109	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	56.7	56.7 ↓	112	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	48	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	22	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	67	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	82	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.56	44.6 ↑	89	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.6	75.6 ↓	112	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	60.8 ↑	61	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	32.4	34.1 ↑	97	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	94	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	54	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	35.1	35.1 ↓	51	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.8	30.8 =	65	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	39	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.3	96.4 ↑	37	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.2	99.5 ↓	102	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.9 =	81	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	80.6 ↑	11	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	2,239	n/a	11	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	40.8	n/a	77	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	65.5 ↓	41	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	17.0	91.5 ↑	100	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.4	92.1 =	50	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	67.6	72.8 ↓	27	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	67	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	65	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	62	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	83	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	42.7 ↑	50	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	86	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	40	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.30	8.1 ↑	62	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	64	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	360.7	87.2 ↑	35	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.65	17.9 ↑	59	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	18.4 ↑	61	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.11	28.2 ↑	22	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	58	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	882.81	73.0 ↑	50	Multiple (7)

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Moldova

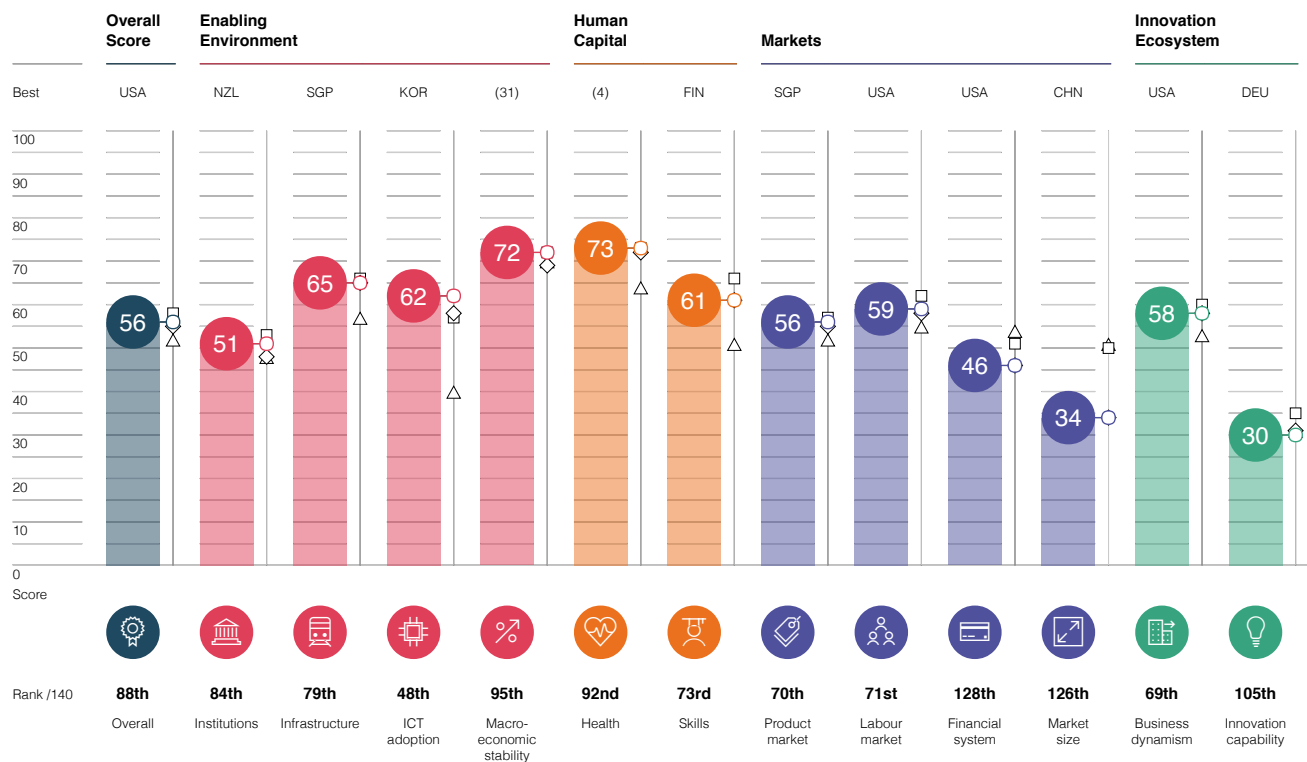
88th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 87th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	2,279.7	Unemployment rate %	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.3

Moldova

88th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.8 ↑	84	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	88	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.2	90.9 =	74	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	32	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	104	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	44.4	44.4 ↑	115	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2 =	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.2 ↑	130	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↑	120	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.0	70.0 ↑	66	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	93	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	120	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.86	86.0 ↑	36	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	114	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↑	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	116	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	102	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	22.0	73.3 =	36	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	107	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	24	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	65.0 ↑	79	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	62.1	62.1 =	75	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.6 ↓	130	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	34.0	85.0 =	24	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	72	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	10,407.5	32.4 ↓	95	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	79	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.4 ↓	125	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	18.8	84.6 ↑	111	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	18.3	83.3 =	89	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	94	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	61.7 ↑	48	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	90.4	75.3 ↓	107	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	60.0	n/a	82	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14.4	28.8 ↑	59	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.8	n/a	26	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	71.0	71.0 ↑	52	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	71.6 ↑	95	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	6.5	93.1 ↑	112	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	72.7 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.3	72.7 ↑	91	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.2 ↑	73	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.6	77.3 =	34	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	117	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	117	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	115	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	57	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	135	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.6	64.6 =	107	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	74	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	17.4	81.4 ↑	60	Multiple (6)

Moldova

88th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.7 ↑	70	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	78	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↑	119	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	82	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	71	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	3.47	76.9 ↓	49	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.3	31.3 ↓	117	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	85.4 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.1 ↑	71	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.7	59.0 =	103	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	94	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	70	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	96	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	85	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.4	79.4 ↓	39	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	99	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	109	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	103	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	71	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	1.14	100.0 =	2	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	31.3	67.6 ↓	125	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	45.6 ↑	128	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	34.1	35.9 ↓	92	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	111	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↑	121	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.3	0.3 =	116	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.0	16.9 =	100	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↑	134	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	16.4	67.9 ↓	122	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-10.1	100.0 =	17	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	20.5	100.0 =	21	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	34.4 ↑	126	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	18	n/a	127	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	71.0	n/a	23	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↓	69	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	5.6	97.2 ↑	62	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 ↑	21	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	28.0	30.1 ↓	94	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↓	88	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	103	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	129	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	91	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	30.2 ↓	105	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	106	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	136	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.12	3.6 ↓	79	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	117	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	92.3	67.2 ↑	99	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.31	5.0 ↓	81	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.3 ↓	77	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	106	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↓	107	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	584.29	68.5 ↓	65	Multiple (7)

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

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

Mongolia

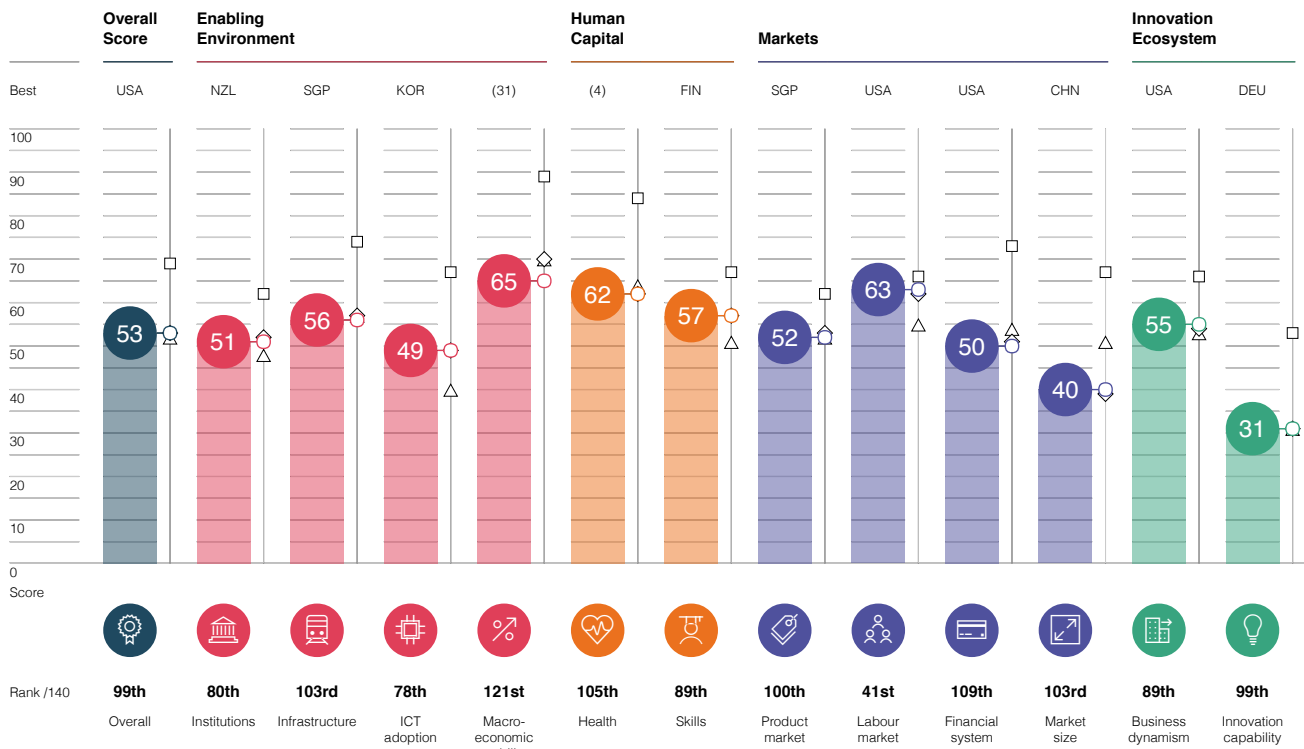
99th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 95th/135

Performance Overview Key 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	3,639.9	Unemployment rate %	7.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	9.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.3

Mongolia

99th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	51.1 ↓	80	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	59	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	5.7	82.5 ↑	93	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	82	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	57.1	57.1 ↑	28	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↓	113	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	67	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.1	71.0 ↓	58	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	104	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↓	112	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.74	73.6 ↑	62	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↓	128	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↓	87	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	120	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	127	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.5	48.3 =	74	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	126	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	20	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	56.2 ↓	103	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	45.2	45.2 =	105	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↓	110	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	1.2	2.9 =	94	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	62	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	9,490.1	31.5 ↓	97	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	113	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	1.6	10.7 ↑	137	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	91.0	91.0 ↑	99	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	11.4	92.3 ↑	75	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	19.8	81.9 =	93	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	100	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↓	78	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	126.4	100.0 ↑	49	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	80.8	n/a	50	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	9.3	18.5 ↑	76	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.3	n/a	45	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	22.3	22.3 ↓	115	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	65.0 ↓	121	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	30.0	30.0 ↓	137	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	62.2 ↑	105	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.9	62.2 ↑	104	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	57.4 ↑	89	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.5	63.3 =	69	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	95	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	110	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	120	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	94	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↓	139	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.5	85.9 ↑	42	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	116	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	29.7	50.8 ↓	102	Multiple (6)

Mongolia

99th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	52.3 ↓	100	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	121	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.5 ↑	137	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	108	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.60	69.3 ↓	58	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.8	96.1 ↓	5	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	30.6 ↓	119	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	13.7	86.3 =	12	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	63.5 ↑	41	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.3 =	20	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↓	86	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	83	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	10	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	94	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	75.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↑	128	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	85	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	87	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	94	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.92	89.5 ↓	23	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	44	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	50.2 ↓	109	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	57.5	60.5 ↓	59	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	122	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.9	15.4 ↑	130	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	6.2	6.2 ↓	99	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.5	7.8 =	126	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	122	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.2	86.5 =	87	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-3.6	100.0 =	43	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	40.5 ↑	103	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	36	n/a	104	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	58.5	n/a	39	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	55.0 ↑	89	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.4	99.3 ↑	33	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	60	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	17.0	18.3 ↓	121	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	113	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↑	134	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	82	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	102	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.0 ↑	99	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	32	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	131	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.11	3.3 ↑	81	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	112	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	80.0	65.1 ↑	107	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.45	6.9 ↑	76	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.2 ↓	96	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	101	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	414.30	64.9 ↓	74	Multiple (7)

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

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

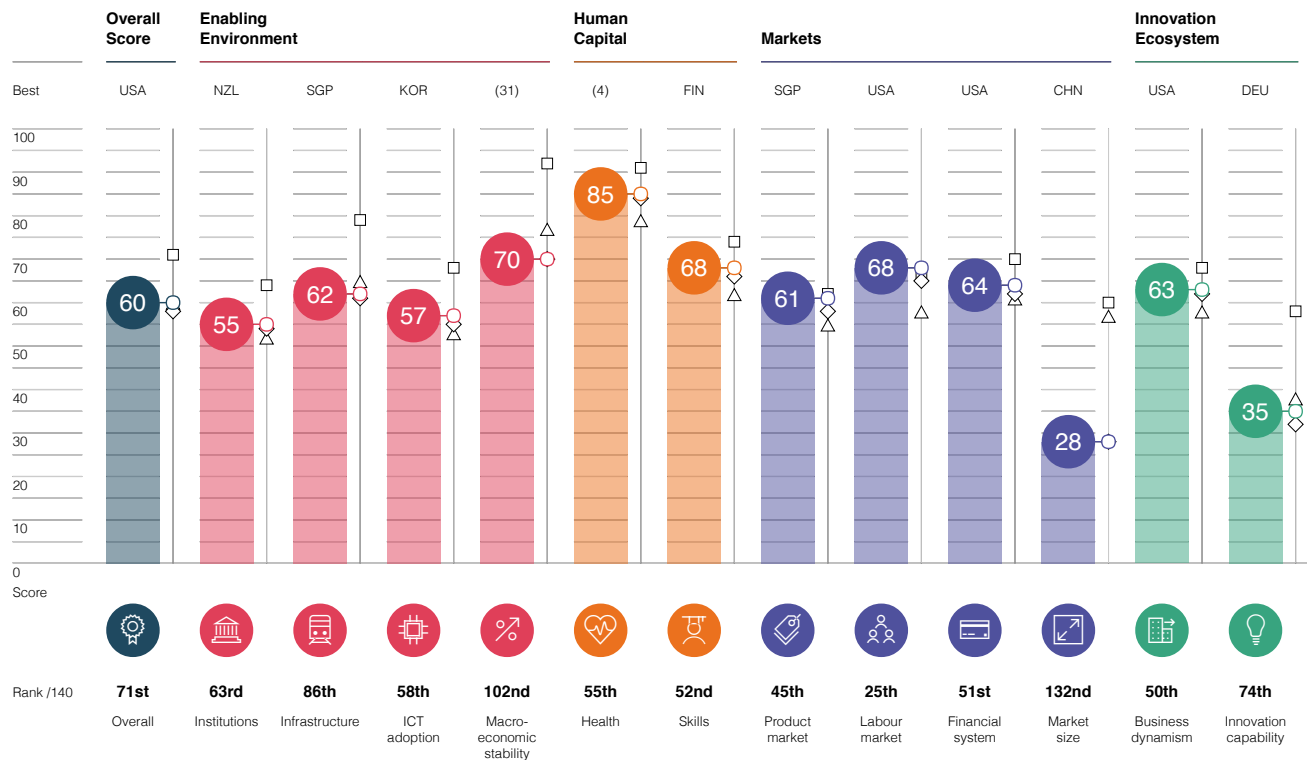
Montenegro

71st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 73rd/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	7,647.0	Unemployment rate %	16.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	11.6

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.9
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Montenegro

71st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	54.7 ↑	63	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	70	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.5	86.6 ↓	85	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	29	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	77	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.8	48.8 ↑	84	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	23.1	23.1 =	130	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	68	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	55	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.2	68.8 ↑	84	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	38	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	61	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.74	74.2 ↓	61	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	50	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	46.0	46.0	56	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	75	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	89	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.5	58.3 =	56	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	96	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	62.2 ↑	86	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	27.7	27.7 =	126	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	78	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	18.1	45.3 =	41	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	78	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	9,813.0	31.8 ↓	96	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	76	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	6.5	6.5 ↓	104	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	70	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	16.6	86.9 ↓	100	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	8.1	93.8 =	52	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	61	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	57.1 ↑	58	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	166.1	100.0 =	8	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	66.5	n/a	75	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	21.8	43.7 ↑	44	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.1	n/a	48	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	69.9	69.9 ↑	55	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.7 ↑	102	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	39.5	39.5 ↑	123	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	84.8 ↑	55	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.1	84.8 ↑	54	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.1 ↑	52	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.2	74.7 =	37	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	71	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	78	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	75	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	74	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	84	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.9	82.8 =	56	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	51	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	n/a	86.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (6)

Montenegro

71st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↑	45	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	48	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	69	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	76	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↓	60	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	2.02	86.5 ↑	38	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	78	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	39.0 ↑	84	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	85.3 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	67.5 ↑	25	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.2	85.0 =	39	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	77	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	42	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	88.7	88.7 ↑	21	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	56	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	4	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	89	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	70	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.90	87.5 ↓	28	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.4	92.5 ↓	53	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	63.9 ↑	51	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.0	52.7 ↓	74	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	48	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	48	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	82.6	82.6 =	23	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	n/a	21.6 =	n/a	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	80	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	n/a	69.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-15.7	100.0 =	12	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	28.2 ↑	132	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	10	n/a	134	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	67.1	n/a	27	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↑	50	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.5	99.3 =	35	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	60	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	49.3	53.1 ↓	40	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	13.5	84.4 =	14	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	100	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	115	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	76	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	67	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	34.9 ↑	74	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	67	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	91	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.27	7.3	68	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	59	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	41.7	55.6 ↑	131	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.88	19.4 ↑	55	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.7 ↑	74	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↓	94	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	72	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	622.39	69.2 ↑	62	Multiple (7)

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

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

Morocco

75th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 77th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	34.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.24
GDP per capita US\$	3,151.2	Unemployment rate %	9.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6		

Morocco

75th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	56.6 ↑	54	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↓	35	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.2	97.5 =	40	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	28	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	34	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	39.7	39.7 ↓	129	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	65	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	39	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	43.1	56.9 ↓	110	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	25	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	55	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.78	77.5 ↓	55	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	46	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	69	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	39	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	43	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	15.5	51.7 =	70	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	47	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	71.5 ↑	53	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	79.1	79.1 =	33	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	48	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.7	11.8 =	72	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↓	55	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	71,958.0	57.3 ↓	52	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	46	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↑	16	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	28	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.1	99.1 ↑	81	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	15.2	88.3 ↓	97	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	20.1	81.5 ↑	96	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↑	43	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	44.2 ↑	93	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	122.9	100.0 ↑	58	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	58.3	n/a	85	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.9	7.7 ↑	93	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	94	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	58.3	58.3 ↑	73	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	90.0 ↓	47	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↓	52	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	74.9 ↑	88	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.0	74.9 ↑	87	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	45.2 ↓	114	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	4.8	32.0 =	123	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	94	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	101	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	117	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	96	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	99	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.8	65.5 =	102	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.9 ↓	138	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	26.6	58.5 ↓	95	Multiple (6)

Morocco

75th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.2 ↑	75	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	43	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	67	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	76	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.10	32.6 ↑	102	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↑	71	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.3	33.2 ↑	112	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	21.0	79.0 =	39	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↑	119	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.7	65.2 =	91	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	103	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	109	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↑	27	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.7 ↓	124	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	74.2	74.2 ↓	52	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	69	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	36	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	66	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	87	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.24	4.8 ↓	129	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.3	78.8 ↓	102	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	66.3 ↑	44	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	65.3	68.8 ↓	46	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	56	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	81	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	49.6	49.6 ↑	39	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.7	44.8 =	45	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↑	23	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.6	85.7 ↓	90	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-7.8	100.0 =	25	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	13.1	91.6 =	106	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	60.0 ↑	53	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	272	n/a	55	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	48.8	n/a	61	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	53.9 ↑	99	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	8.0	96.0 ↓	76	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	9.0	91.5 ↑	55	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	28.4	30.6 ↓	92	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	104	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	80	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	100	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	95	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	34.0 ↑	78	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	112	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	74	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.07	2.2 ↓	90	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	102	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	154.7	74.8 ↑	69	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.13	2.3 ↓	97	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.7	23.8 =	51	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.02	5.8 ↓	50	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	75	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	287.18	60.9 ↑	85	Multiple (7)

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

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

Mozambique

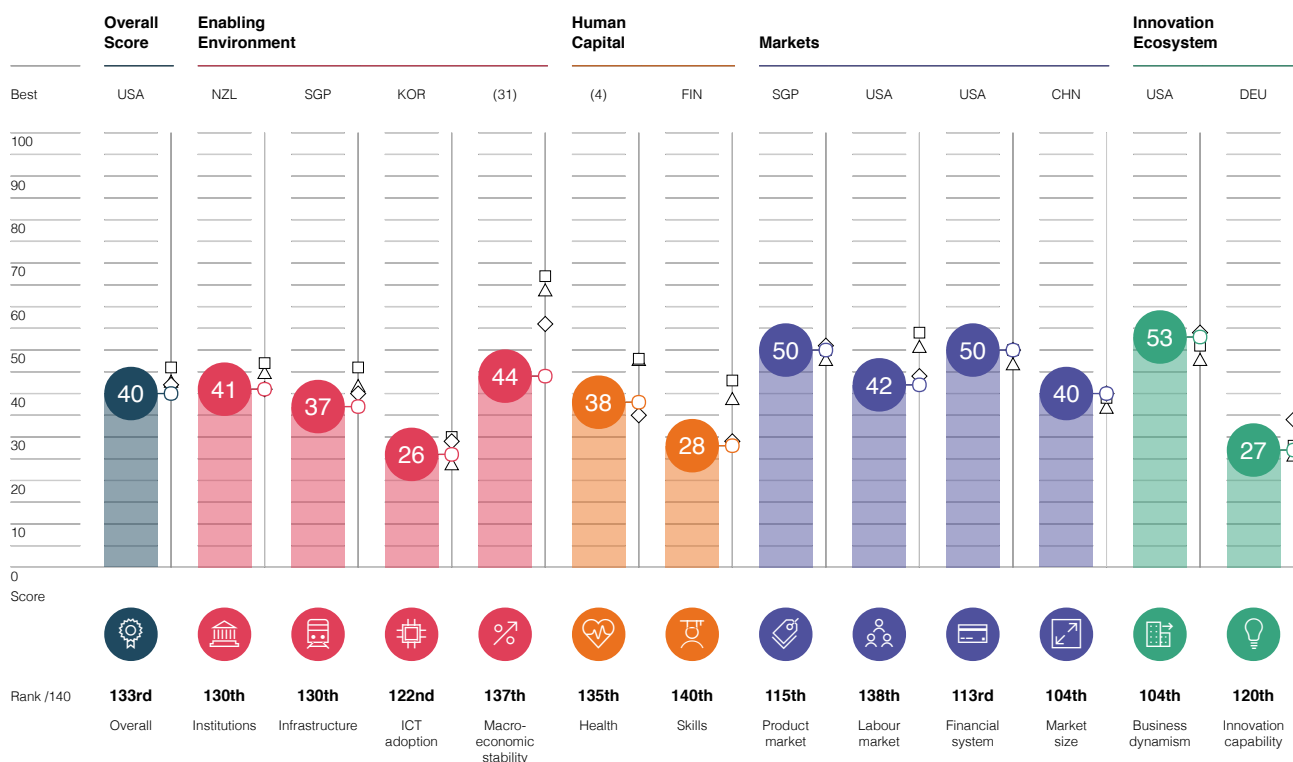
133rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 125th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	429.3	Unemployment rate %	25.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	29.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	2.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	54.0

Mozambique

133rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	41.2 ↓	130	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	132	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.4	90.2 =	79	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.1	96.1 ↑	114	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.7 ↓	133	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.2	48.2 =	91	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	42.3	42.3 =	103	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↓	119	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↑	119	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.1	68.9 ↓	80	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↓	100	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	117	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.44	44.4 ↑	107	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	117	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	25.0	25.0 ↓	129	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	125	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	132	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	9.5	31.7 =	107	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↑	133	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	131	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	37.3 ↓	130	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	56.2	56.2 =	84	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.8 ↓	133	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	3.9	9.7 =	77	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.8 ↑	96	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,267.5	18.9 ↓	125	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↓	136	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	9.3	9.3 ↓	87	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	112	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	28.6	28.6 ↓	131	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	19.3	84.1 ↓	113	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	44.7	56.4 ↑	135	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↓	125	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	26.3 ↓	122	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	40.0	33.4 ↓	139	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	25.7	n/a	117	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	0.3 ↓	130	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	102	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	17.5	17.5 ↑	124	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	44.5 ↓	137	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	17.3	63.1 ↓	136	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	25.9	25.9 ↓	139	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	37.7 ↑	135	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	52.1	37.7 ↑	134	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	28.2 ↓	140	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	2.1	14.0 =	136	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	136	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	135	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	138	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	137	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	128	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.7	53.7 =	123	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↓	128	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	54.7	0.0	134	Multiple (6)

Mozambique

133rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	49.6 ↓	115	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	119	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	130	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	130	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	133	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	7.81	47.9 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.7 =	9	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	37.3 =	88	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	18.6	81.4 =	34	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	42.5 ↓	138	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	37.5	30.2 =	130	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	119	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	129	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	127	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.5 ↓	127	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	81.4	81.4 ↓	35	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	130	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	93	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	132	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↓	134	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.21	0.8 ↓	137	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	4.5	100.0 =	15	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	49.5 ↓	113	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.9	35.7 ↑	94	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	121	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.3 ↓	128	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	8.9	8.9 =	94	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	23.0 =	82	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	125	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	6.1	88.7 ↓	79	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.8	100.0 ↑	88	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.4	98.8 =	65	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	40.3 ↓	104	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	33	n/a	108	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	69.0	n/a	25	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	52.8 ↓	104	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	18.1	91.0 ↓	103	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	19.0	81.4 =	100	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	31.5	33.9 ↓	84	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	62	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	127	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	127	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	113	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	118	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.1 ↓	120	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↓	90	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	111	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	104	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	83.7	65.7 ↑	105	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.2 ↓	78	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4	97	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.0 ↓	126	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	46.33	41.5 ↓	113	Multiple (7)

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

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

Namibia

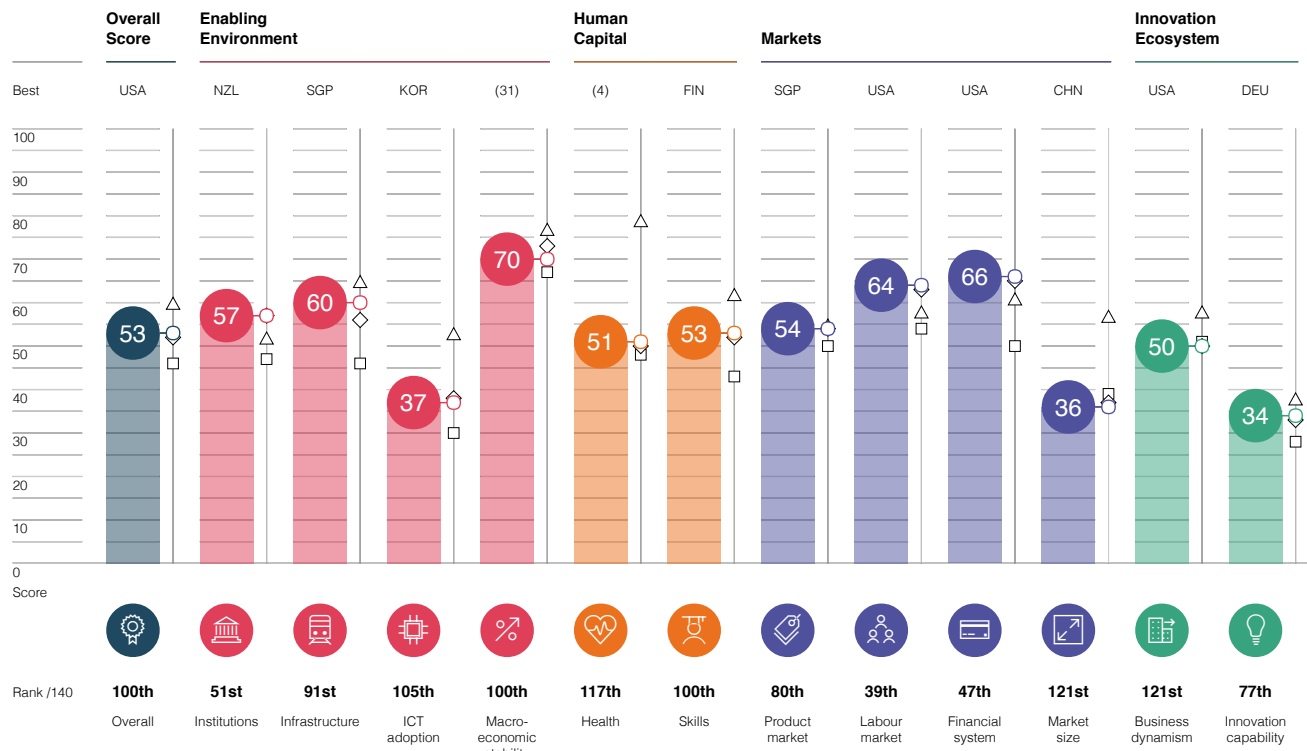
100th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 99th/135

Performance Overview 2018

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	5,413.1	Unemployment rate %	23.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	59.1

Namibia

100th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.2 ↑	51	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	79	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	17.1	43.6 =	128	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	75	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.0	53.0 =	55	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	73.1	73.1 =	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↓	27	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↓	24	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	20.2	79.8 ↓	24	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	39	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	30	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.39	39.3 ↑	116	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	40	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	51.0	51.0 ↓	46	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	31	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	40	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	8.5	28.3 =	110	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↓	44	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	81	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	59.7 ↑	91	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	92.8	92.8 =	10	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↑	28	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	3.2	8.0 =	80	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	80	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,338.9	24.1 ↓	119	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	50	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	15.4	15.4 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	41	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	55.9	55.9 ↑	116	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.0	96.9 ↑	41	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	28.8	72.6 ↑	103	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	57	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	37.3 ↓	105	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	104.5	87.1 ↓	95	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	59.3	n/a	83	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.5	5.0 ↓	102	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	103	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	31.0	31.0 ↑	101	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.9 ↓	100	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	6.4	93.2 ↓	111	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	46.7	46.7 ↓	102	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	51.5 ↑	117	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.5	51.5 ↑	116	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	52.7 ↑	100	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.5	56.7 =	85	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	86	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	99	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	119	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↓	114	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.7	65.0 =	103	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↑	82	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	29.8	50.6 =	104	Multiple (6)

Namibia

100th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↓	80	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	35	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	95	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	94	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	75	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.49	56.8 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	41.2 =	67	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	37.0	63.0 =	75	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	63.7 ↑	39	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.7	88.2 =	29	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	79	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	57	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	80	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↑	93	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.5	82.5 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↑	136	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	35	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	56	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	65	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.77	70.8 ↓	61	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	1.9	100.0 =	8	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	65.7 ↑	47	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	60.7	63.9 ↑	54	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	78	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	69	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	3.0	3.0 =	108	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	6.6	100.0 =	13	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↓	48	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.5	97.9 ↑	19	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	8.7	82.4 ↑	130	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.5	94.7 =	95	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.2 ↓	121	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	24	n/a	120	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	54.6	n/a	46	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	49.7 ↓	121	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	11.3	94.4 ↑	83	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	66.0	34.2 =	135	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	34.0	36.6 ↓	78	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	65	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	45	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	94	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	81	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	34.1 ↑	77	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	52	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	89	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.22	6.0 ↑	72	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	81	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	80.7	65.2 ↑	106	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.36	5.7 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.2 =	79	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	111	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	63	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	476.55	66.4 ↓	71	Multiple (7)

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

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

Nepal

109th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 108th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	834.2	Unemployment rate %	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.8

Nepal

109th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	48.5 ↑	98	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	107	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.2	94.4 ↓	64	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	89.6	89.6 ↓	122	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	80	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.5	49.5 ↓	79	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	57.7	57.7 =	61	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	88	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	87	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	32.1	68.0 ↑	87	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	90	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	92	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.78	78.1 ↑	54	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	118	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↑	102	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	87	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	122	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	5.5	18.3 =	133	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	105	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 ↑	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	48.5 ↑	117	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	34.3	34.3 =	122	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↓	126	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	5.2 ↑	134	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	27,598.5	43.8 ↓	75	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↑	130	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	1.8	13.1 ↑	136	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	77.3	77.3 ↑	106	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	25.0	78.1 ↓	119	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	35.1	66.2 ↑	116	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	126	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	40.5 ↑	101	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	123.2	100.0 ↑	57	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	52.4	n/a	93	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.8	1.5 =	111	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	n/a	76	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	19.7	19.7 ↑	120	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	70.3 ↑	96	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	7.2	91.1 ↑	116	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.4	49.4 ↓	82	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↑	102	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.4	66.8 ↑	101	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	48.4 ↑	106	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	4.7	31.3 =	124	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	122	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	125	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	92	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	102	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	95	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.2	67.8 ↑	98	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	96	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	22.4	68.9 ↑	83	Multiple (6)

Nepal

109th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	44.8 ↑	130	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	79	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↑	128	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	116	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↓	86	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	17.18	0.0	139	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.1 ↑	49	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.3	32.2 ↑	116	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	42.9	57.1 =	83	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	49.1 ↑	125	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.2	51.7 =	112	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↑	114	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	134	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	119	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	96	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	75.3	75.3 ↓	50	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	117	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	34	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	113	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	106	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.34	17.2 ↓	119	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	37	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	62.9 ↑	58	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	69.2	72.9 ↑	42	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	54	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	80	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	62.2	62.2 ↑	34	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	26.1 =	74	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	102	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.5	96.0 =	40	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	9.4	80.6 ↓	131	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	96.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	46.7 ↑	84	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	72	n/a	86	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	49.4	n/a	59	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.0 ↑	98	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	24.9	87.6 ↑	111	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 ↑	91	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	43.0	46.3 ↓	50	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	88	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	118	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	111	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	117	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↑	103	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	29.0 ↓	110	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	108	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	104	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	1.0 ↓	100	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↓	115	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	109.3	69.7 ↑	88	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.03	0.6 ↓	110	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.1 =	83	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	102	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	93	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	102.55	49.9 ↑	104	Multiple (7)

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

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

Netherlands

6th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 5th/135

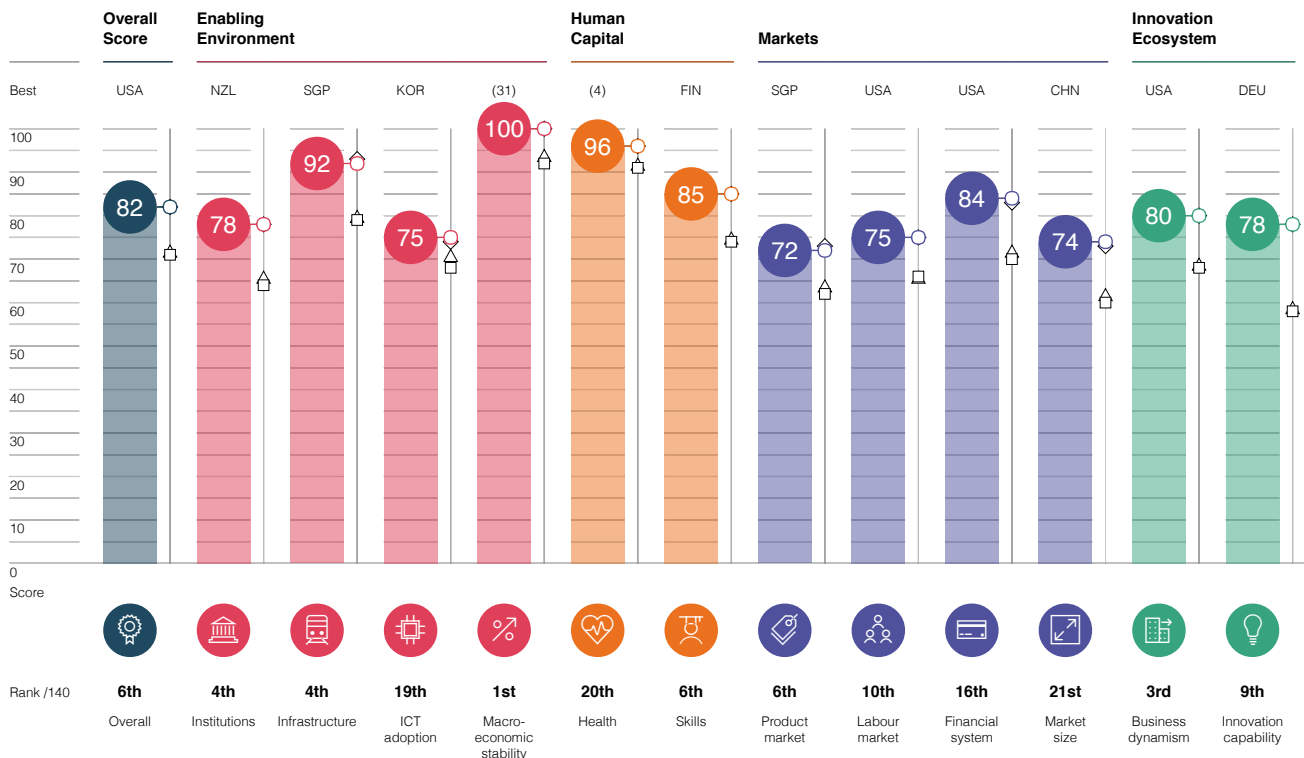
Performance Overview 2018

Key

◇ Previous edition

△ High income group average

□ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.72
GDP per capita US\$	48,345.7	Unemployment rate %	4.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	5.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	28.2

Netherlands

6th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	77.9 ↓	4	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	29	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.6	99.8 ↑	13	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 ↑	73	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↓	16	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	62.8	62.8 ↑	11	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	21	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.6 ↓	4	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	8	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	10.0	90.0 ↑	3	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	17	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	6	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.99	98.9 ↑	4	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	14	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↓	8	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.3 ↓	7	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.3 ↓	5	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	2	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.7 ↓	5	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	24	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	92.4 ↓	4	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	82.1	82.1 =	24	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.3 ↑	3	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	72.6	100.0 =	8	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↓	7	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	228,866.0	77.0 ↓	28	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↓	3	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	86.4	86.4 ↑	6	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.4 ↓	2	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.4	99.6 ↓	15	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	3	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.8	97.5 ↓	4	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	75.1 ↑	19	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	120.5	100.0 =	67	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	90.8	n/a	35	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	42.3	84.7 ↑	4	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	6.2	n/a	31	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	90.4	90.4 ↓	12	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.0 ↑	20	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.7	96.0 ↑	19	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	84.5 ↓	6	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.1	80.9 =	27	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	5	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↓	3	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	3	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↓	4	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↓	15	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	18.0	100.0 =	9	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.9 ↑	7	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.7	95.7 ↓	21	Multiple (6)

Netherlands

6th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	72.3 ↓	6	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↓	11	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	6	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2 ↓	2	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	6	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.9	72.9 ↓	5	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	12.2	87.8 =	7	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	74.9 ↑	10	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.8	75.3 =	68	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	15	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	3	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	10	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	93.8	93.8 ↓	12	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	24	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	66	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.4 ↓	2	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	13	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.91	88.8 ↑	25	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.8	83.6 ↓	90	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	83.7 ↑	16	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	113.9	100.0 =	22	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	20	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	18	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	96.4	96.4 ↑	15	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.3	72.1 =	29	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↑	33	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.5	95.9 ↑	42	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-5.0	100.0 =	39	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.7	100.0 =	43	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	73.9 ↑	21	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	834	n/a	28	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	95.1	n/a	9	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	80.3 ↑	3	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	4.4	97.8 ↑	54	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 =	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	89.7	96.6 ↓	3	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	7	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↓	5	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	6	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	9	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	77.5 ↓	9	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↓	14	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↓	6	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	20.59	94.3 ↓	12	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	5	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	854.3	100.0 ↑	8	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	183.37	95.9 ↑	11	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.0	67.1 ↑	19	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.16	40.7 ↓	17	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	17	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	10,568.62	99.7 ↑	8	Multiple (7)

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

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

New Zealand

18th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 16th/135

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


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US\$	41,593.1	Unemployment rate %	4.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	5.3		

New Zealand

18th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	81.6 ↓	1	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.3 ↓	7	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.0	98.4 =	31	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	36	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.9 ↓	8	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	66.1	66.1 ↓	2	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.3	89.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↓	6	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	13.6	86.4 ↑	8	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	19	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	10	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	98.3 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↓	15	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↓	1	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↓	10	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↓	8	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.0	86.7 =	15	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.9 ↓	9	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	9.3	93.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	24	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	76.1 ↓	39	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 =	56	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	39	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	15.4	38.5 =	47	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	48	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	96,703.9	62.0 ↓	43	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↓	26	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	33.1	33.1 ↑	50	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↓	23	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.4	97.5 ↑	35	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	2.4	99.6 =	29	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.7 ↓	30	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	73.4 ↑	23	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	136.0	100.0 =	30	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	101.6	n/a	26	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	33.6	67.2 ↑	20	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	5.2	n/a	35	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	88.5	88.5 ↑	17	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.2	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.2 ↓	18	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.8	96.2 ↓	17	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	83.2 ↓	10	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	13.1	87.3 =	7	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↓	21	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↓	18	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	17	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	20	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	51	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	18.9	100.0 =	7	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	5	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.5	88.8 =	44	Multiple (6)

New Zealand

18th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	73.5 ↓	4	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	5	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	34	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	33	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	4	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.60	89.3 ↓	35	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.2 ↓	47	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.7	67.7 ↑	13	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	11.0	89.0 =	3	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	78.4 ↓	4	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	20	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	13	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↓	19	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	20	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	84.5	84.5 ↑	28	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	72	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	11	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.4 ↓	6	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↓	17	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.94	92.2 ↑	19	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	2.8	100.0 =	11	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	76.1 ↓	26	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	154.8	100.0 =	8	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	10	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↑	15	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	40.9	40.9 ↑	46	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	3.0	49.7 =	41	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.2 ↓	9	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.5	99.9 ↑	3	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-8.4	100.0 =	22	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	12.8	90.8 =	110	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↑	67	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	172	n/a	64	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	26.3	n/a	116	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	76.4 ↓	12	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.3	99.9 =	7	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	0.5	100.0 =	1	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	84.2	90.6 ↓	15	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	82	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↓	15	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↓	9	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	16	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	6	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	61.4 ↑	27	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	10	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	36	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	7.21	64.6 ↓	21	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↓	19	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	438.3	90.1 ↑	27	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	58.15	75.0 ↑	23	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	38.4 =	34	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.03	9.0 ↑	47	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	24	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	4,326.40	90.1 ↓	24	Multiple (7)

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

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

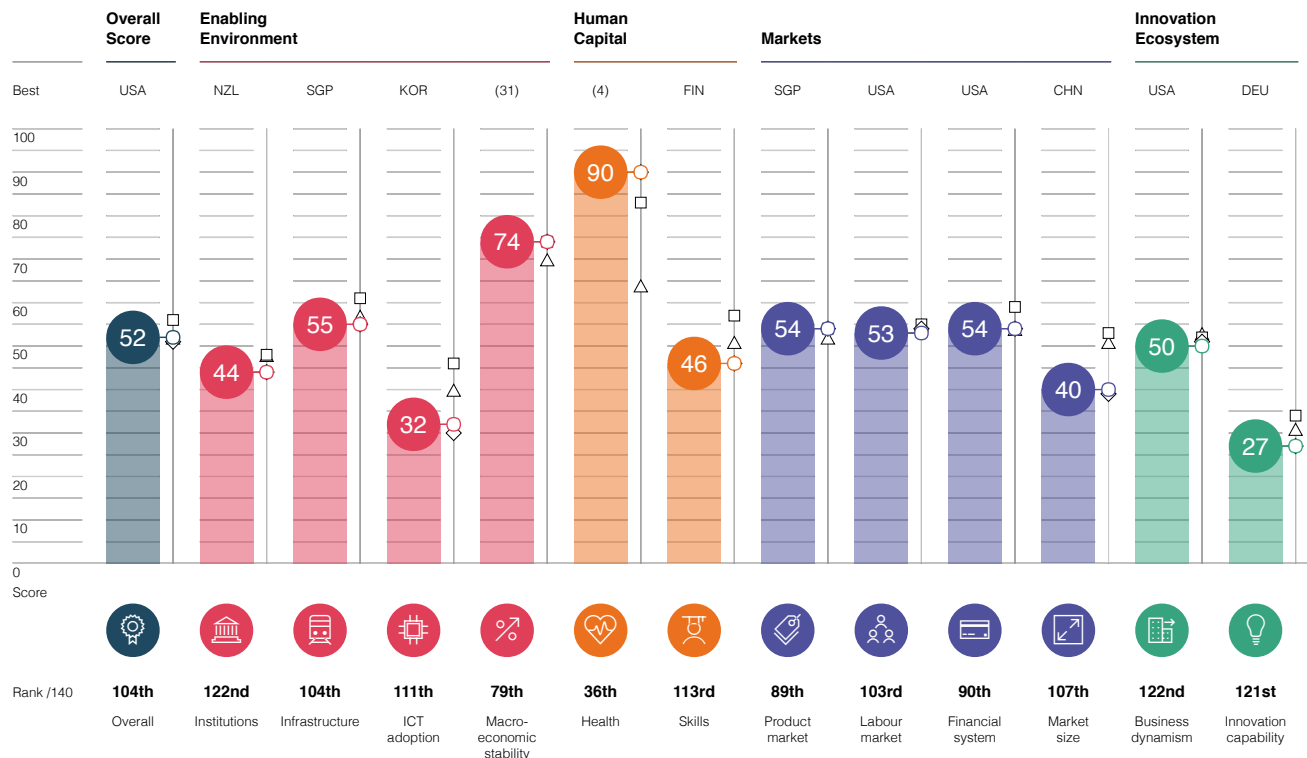
Nicaragua

104th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 101st/135

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	2,206.6	Unemployment rate %	4.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.2

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	43.9 ↓	122	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	25	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.4	76.7 ↑	104	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	49	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	91	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.9	49.9 ↓	73	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	92.3	92.3 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	1.6	10.6 ↑	138	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.3 ↓	133	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.4	69.6 ↑	73	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	105	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↑	130	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.39	38.8 ↓	117	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	116	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	26.0	26.0 =	127	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	119	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	125	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	6.5	21.7 =	128	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	80	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	131	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	55.2 ↑	104	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	48.6	48.6 =	95	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	60	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.4 ↑	120	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	5,604.7	26.3 ↓	113	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	110	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	8.7	8.7 ↓	89	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	99	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	89.0	89.0 ↑	101	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	18.2	85.2 ↑	109	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	21.0	80.6 =	97	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↓	115	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	32.0 ↑	111	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	131.6	100.0 =	37	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	30.4	n/a	110	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.4	6.8 ↑	94	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	24.6	24.6 ↑	113	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	74.0 ↓	79	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	48.1	48.1 ↓	96	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	90.4 ↑	36	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.9	90.4 ↑	35	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	45.5 ↓	113	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.3	42.0 =	111	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	115	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↓	134	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	132	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	127	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	126	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.7	65.0 =	103	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↓	124	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	30.2	49.5 =	105	Multiple (6)

Nicaragua

104th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↓	89	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↓	116	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↓	133	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	126	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	106	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	3.85	74.3 ↑	53	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.6	92.8 ↑	28	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	37.0 =	91	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	12.8	87.2 =	11	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	52.8 ↓	103	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.9	77.2 =	62	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	54	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	51	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	117	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.4 ↓	137	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	65.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	19	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	30	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	119	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	118	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.53	41.2 ↑	91	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.1	79.0 ↓	99	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	54.0 ↓	90	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	36.5	38.4 ↑	88	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	107	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↑	122	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.8	0.8 =	114	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	22.7 =	83	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↓	68	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.0	99.0 ↓	11	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.0	100.0 ↑	98	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	39.7 ↑	107	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	33	n/a	109	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	59.2	n/a	37	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	49.6 ↓	122	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	65.4	67.3 ↑	133	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	14.0	86.4 =	84	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	35.3	38.0 ↓	75	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	83	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	117	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	124	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	131	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.0 ↓	121	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	101	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	123	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.02	0.6	111	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↓	133	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	71.3	63.4 ↑	113	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.6 ↑	108	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↓	114	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	220.82	58.1 ↓	89	Multiple (7)

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

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

Nigeria

115th / 140

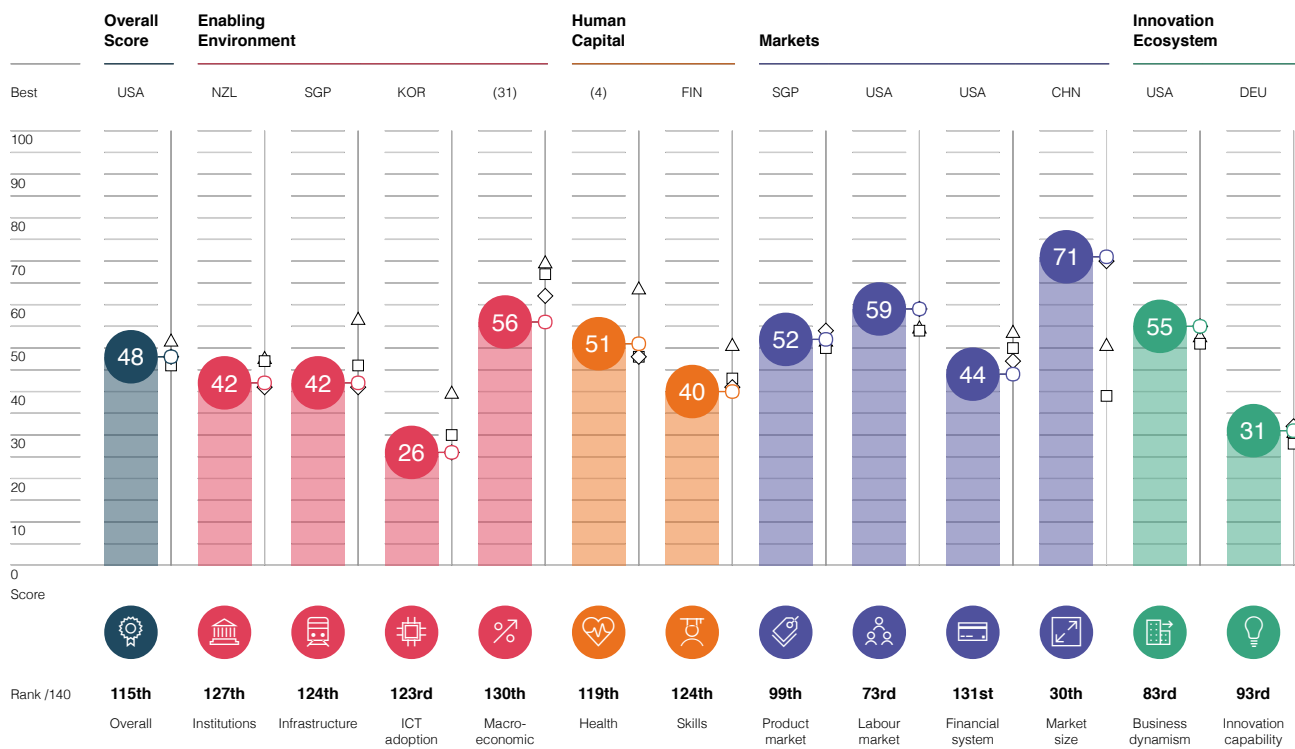
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 112nd/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	188.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.88
GDP per capita US\$	1,994.2	Unemployment rate %	7.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.0

Nigeria

115th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	41.7 ↑	127	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↓	115	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	9.8	68.3 =	114	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	0.0	0.0	139	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↓	129	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	54.2	54.2 ↑	46	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	38.5	38.5 =	110	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	97	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.2 ↓	121	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	37.4	62.6 ↑	96	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↓	119	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↓	111	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.48	48.3 ↑	104	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	121	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	27.0	27.0 ↓	125	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	113	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	129	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.4	24.7 ↑	121	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	77	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	42.3 ↑	124	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	66.6	66.6 =	64	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.4 ↓	132	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.1	10.3 =	75	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.3 ↑	127	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	26,395.1	43.2 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	128	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	20.0	20.0 ↓	64	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.3 ↓	124	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	60.6	60.6 ↑	114	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	16.7	86.7 ↓	102	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	43.4	57.8 ↑	131	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.1 ↓	137	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	26.2 ↑	123	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	75.9	63.3 ↓	124	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	19.9	n/a	126	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	0.1 ↓	136	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	105	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	25.7	25.7 ↑	107	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	56.4 ↓	130	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	16.1	66.4 ↓	133	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	46.4	46.4 ↓	103	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↑	119	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.3	50.9 ↑	118	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	40.2 ↓	124	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.9	46.0 =	105	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	91	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	137	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↓	135	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	121	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	98	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	8.7	48.2 =	133	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.3 ↓	131	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	37.6	31.1 =	119	Multiple (6)

Nigeria

115th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	52.4 ↓	99	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	115	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	98	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↓	52	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	48	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.51	29.9 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.5 =	18	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.0	24.2 ↓	131	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	27.1	72.9 =	59	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.5 ↓	73	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	3.2	100.0 =	7	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↓	16	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↓	112	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	26	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.9 ↓	121	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	60.8	60.8 ↑	101	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	32	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	21	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	57	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	89	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.45	30.8 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	56	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	44.1 ↓	131	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.8	15.6 ↑	132	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↓	132	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.2 ↓	138	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	9.6	9.6 ↓	92	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.3	5.3 =	131	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	107	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	12.8	75.1 ↓	113	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.6	100.0 =	68	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.8	99.7 =	58	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	70.8 ↑	30	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,019	n/a	24	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	16.7	n/a	134	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	55.4 ↑	83	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	28.8	85.6 ↑	114	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	18.9	81.5 ↑	99	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	27.8	29.9 ↓	99	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	13	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↓	44	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	61	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	77	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.4 ↓	93	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	64	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	94	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↑	119	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	119	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	157.3	75.0 ↑	65	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↑	123	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	9.8 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.02	6.5 ↓	49	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	82	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	111.52	50.8 ↓	103	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Norway

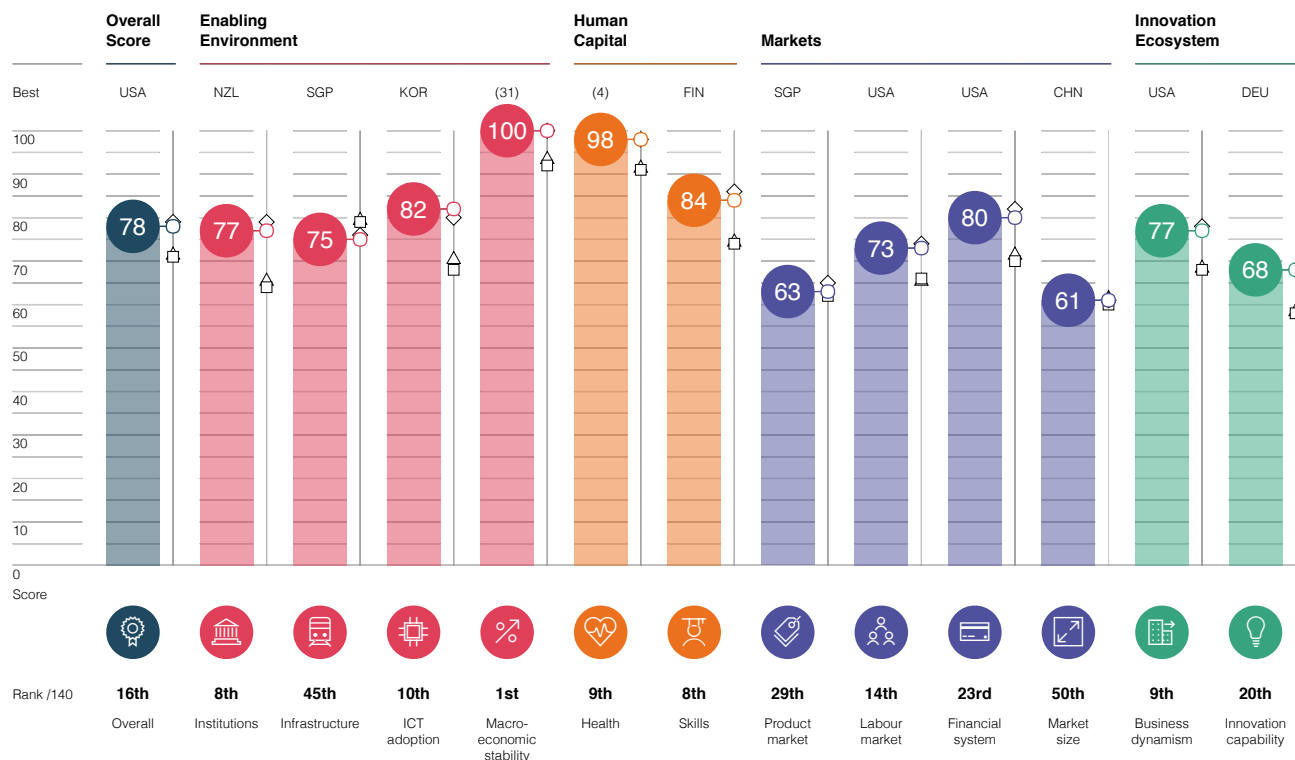
16th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 14th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.30
GDP per capita US\$	74,940.6	Unemployment rate %	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	6.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.5

Norway

16th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	76.7 ↓	8	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.4 ↓	10	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↓	10	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↓	41	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	22	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	64.0	64.0 ↓	5	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	21	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.5 ↓	11	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	21	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	7.6	92.4 ↓	1	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↓	40	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	20	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	97.8 ↑	11	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	18	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	85.0	85.0 =	3	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↓	17	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	22	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	20.0	66.7 =	47	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.0 ↓	12	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	3	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	74.7 ↓	45	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	50.4	50.4 =	90	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.2 ↑	43	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	10.9	27.3 =	53	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	29	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	135,535.8	67.6 ↓	34	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	20	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	5.8	5.8 ↓	105	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	22	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.8	97.1 ↓	39	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	6	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.9 ↓	16	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	81.6 ↑	10	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107.8	89.9 ↓	86	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	95.1	n/a	32	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	40.2	80.5 ↑	8	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	15.4	n/a	10	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	97.3	97.3 ↑	4	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	98.4 ↑	9	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.5	98.4 ↑	8	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	83.9 ↓	8	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.8	85.2 =	13	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	14	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	10	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	22	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↓	13	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	5	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.9	99.2 ↑	11	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	15	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	8.9	100.0 =	4	Multiple (6)

Norway

16th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	62.8 ↓	29	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	23	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	15	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↓	43	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↓	83	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	2.80	81.3 ↓	45	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.5	63.0 ↓	21	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	72.8 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	73.5 ↓	14	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.3 =	20	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	78	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.5 ↓	8	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	131	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	9	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	97.9	97.9 ↓	6	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	58	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	101	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↓	15	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	35	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.96	95.6 ↑	11	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.9	89.0 =	69	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	80.1 ↓	23	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	137.4	100.0 =	14	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	13	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	21	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	52.1	52.1 ↑	38	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.6	76.3 =	26	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↓	11	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.2	98.6 ↓	13	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	3.5	95.9 ↓	113	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.0	100.0 =	54	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	61.3 ↑	50	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	346	n/a	47	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	33.2	n/a	93	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	77.0 ↓	9	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.9	99.6 =	20	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	12	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	93.1	100.0 =	1	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	49	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↓	4	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	38	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	15	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	67.8 ↓	20	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↓	40	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	19	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	14.25	83.6 ↑	17	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	20	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	502.7	92.1 ↑	20	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	115.24	87.4 ↓	16	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.9	64.4 ↑	21	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.07	18.1 ↑	27	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	23	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	3,457.38	87.7 ↑	29	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

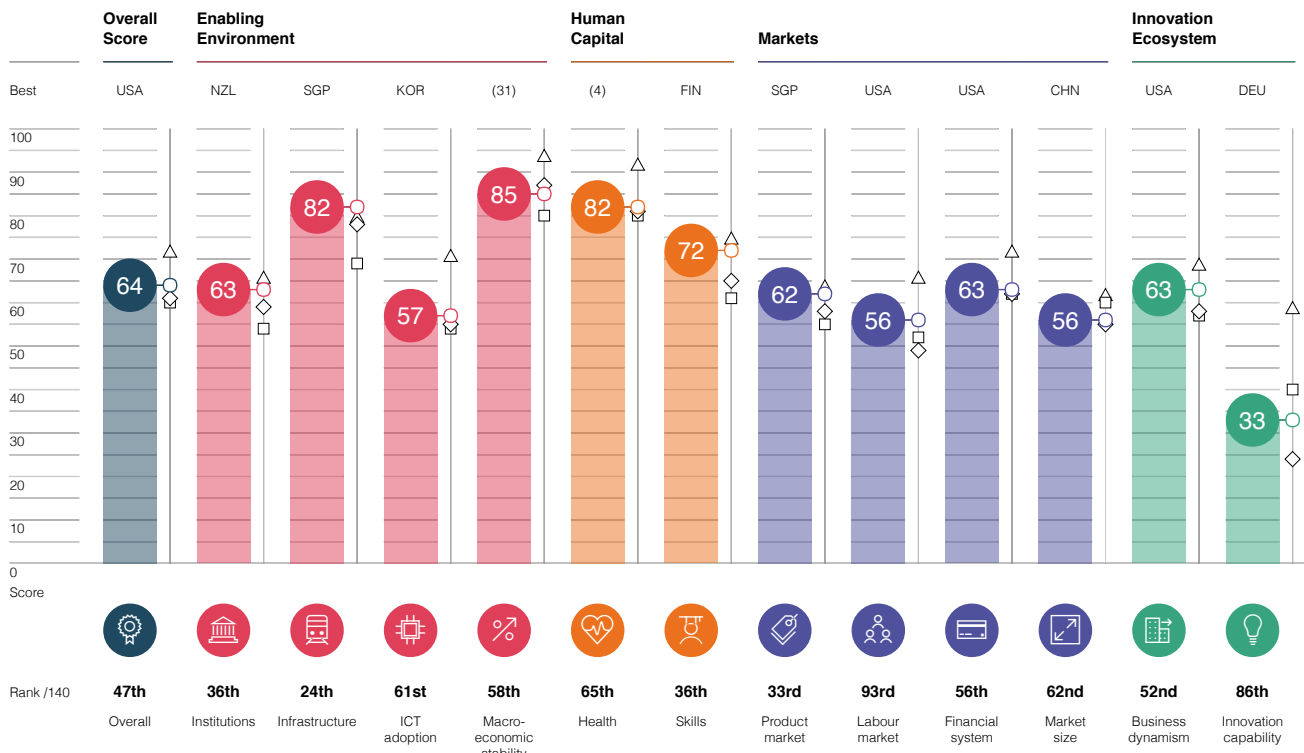
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Oman

47th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 61st/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average
 2018

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US\$	17,972.9	Unemployment rate %	3.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.3

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.1 ↑	36	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.9 ↓	4	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.7	99.5 =	19	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.3	89.0 ↑	5	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.2	51.2 ↑	65	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	42.3	42.3 =	103	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.5 ↑	18	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	19	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	40.7	59.3 ↓	103	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	15	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	13	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.83	83.2 ↑	42	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	7	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	44.0	44.0 ↓	59	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	20	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↑	17	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	13.0	43.3 =	87	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	37	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	81.8 ↑	24	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	92.4	92.4 =	12	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.6 ↑	8	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	43	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	81,119.1	59.2 ↓	47	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↑	28	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	63.6	63.6 ↑	18	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	18	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.6	99.6 ↑	73	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.7	94.1 ↑	59	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	14.6	87.1 =	80	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↓	44	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	56.9 ↑	61	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	149.8	100.0 =	14	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	93.9	n/a	33	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.5	15.1 ↑	82	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.4	n/a	72	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	76.8	76.8 ↑	38	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	85.0 ↓	58	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	60	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	81.9 ↑	65	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.2	81.9 ↑	64	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	71.6 ↑	36	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.6	63.9 =	68	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	37	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	26	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	39	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7	30	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	56	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.7	81.5 ↑	60	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	14	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.0	97.5 =	14	Multiple (6)

Oman

47th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	62.5 ↑	33	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	9	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	31	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	39	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.20	65.3 ↓	71	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.9	46.7 ↑	45	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	47.4	52.6 =	87	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	55.6 ↑	93	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	N/Apl.	0.0	138	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	14	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	28	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	29	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↓	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	90	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	23	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↑	29	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	41	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.23	3.4 ↓	132	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.0	93.1 =	51	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↑	56	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	62.7	66.0 ↑	51	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	17	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	19	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	46.9	46.9 ↓	41	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.1	18.5 =	96	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↑	45	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.8	97.4 ↑	30	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	17.8	58.4 ↓	137	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.9	97.9 =	75	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	55.8 ↑	62	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	170	n/a	65	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	55.5	n/a	43	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	62.7 ↑	52	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	4.0	98.0 =	53	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.3	94.2 =	36	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	38.1	41.0 ↓	65	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	39	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	31	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	31	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	49	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	32.6 ↑	86	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0	9	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	25	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.09	2.7 ↓	84	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	34	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	108.0	69.5 ↑	91	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.18	3.1 ↓	92	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	8.2 ↑	87	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	1.3 ↑	80	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	30	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Pakistan

107th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 106th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	197.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.83
GDP per capita US\$	1,541.1	Unemployment rate %	4.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.5

Pakistan

107th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	46.3 ↑	109	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	121	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.4	86.8 ↑	84	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	0.0	0.0	140	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	100	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.9	45.9 ↑	105	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	70	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	46	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	43.2	56.8 ↑	112	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	46	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	62	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.50	50.0 ↑	103	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	53	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	32.0	32.0 =	99	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	105	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	83	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.6	25.3 ↑	117	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	113	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 ↑	45	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	5	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	59.0 ↑	93	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	66.9	66.9 =	62	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	69	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	11.6	29.1 =	52	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	52	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	98,082.1	62.2 ↓	41	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	89	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	33.4	33.4 ↓	49	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	69	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	73.6	73.6 ↑	109	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	17.1	86.3 ↑	105	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	34.3	67.0 ↑	112	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	102	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	23.6 ↑	127	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	73.4	61.1 ↑	126	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	24.7	n/a	119	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.9	1.9 ↑	109	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	99	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	15.5	15.5 ↑	126	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.6 ↓	103	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	39.1	39.1 ↓	124	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	58.2 ↑	109	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.6	58.2 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	39.9 ↑	125	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	5.2	34.6 =	121	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	64	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	90	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	51	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	75	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	63	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	8.6	47.7 ↑	134	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	42	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	47.6	5.9 ↓	131	Multiple (6)

Pakistan

107th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	47.9 ↓	122	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	66	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	53	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	128	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	110	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	16.85	0.0	138	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.2 ↑	43	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.1	28.1 ↓	127	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	28.3	71.7 =	62	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	49.7 ↑	121	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.2	51.7 =	112	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	44	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	108	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	123	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	46	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	59.8	59.8 ↑	105	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	88	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	79	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	94	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	61	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.17	0.0	138	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.5	91.0 ↓	64	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	54.1 ↑	89	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.8	16.7 ↑	129	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	62	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	28	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	29.1	29.1 ↑	58	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.7	11.4 =	109	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	94	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	10.1	80.7 ↑	104	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.5	100.0 =	82	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.4	98.9 =	63	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	70.7 ↑	31	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	963	n/a	25	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	22.0	n/a	126	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	59.1 ↑	67	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	7.6	96.2 ↑	73	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.5	82.9 ↑	96	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	44.5	47.9 ↓	47	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	58	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	98	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	56	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	32	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	34.9 ↑	75	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	107	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↑	54	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↓	102	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	50	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	203.7	78.8 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.05	0.8 ↓	105	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	8.2 ↓	88	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	10.8 ↑	41	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	33	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	131.02	52.5 ↑	100	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Panama

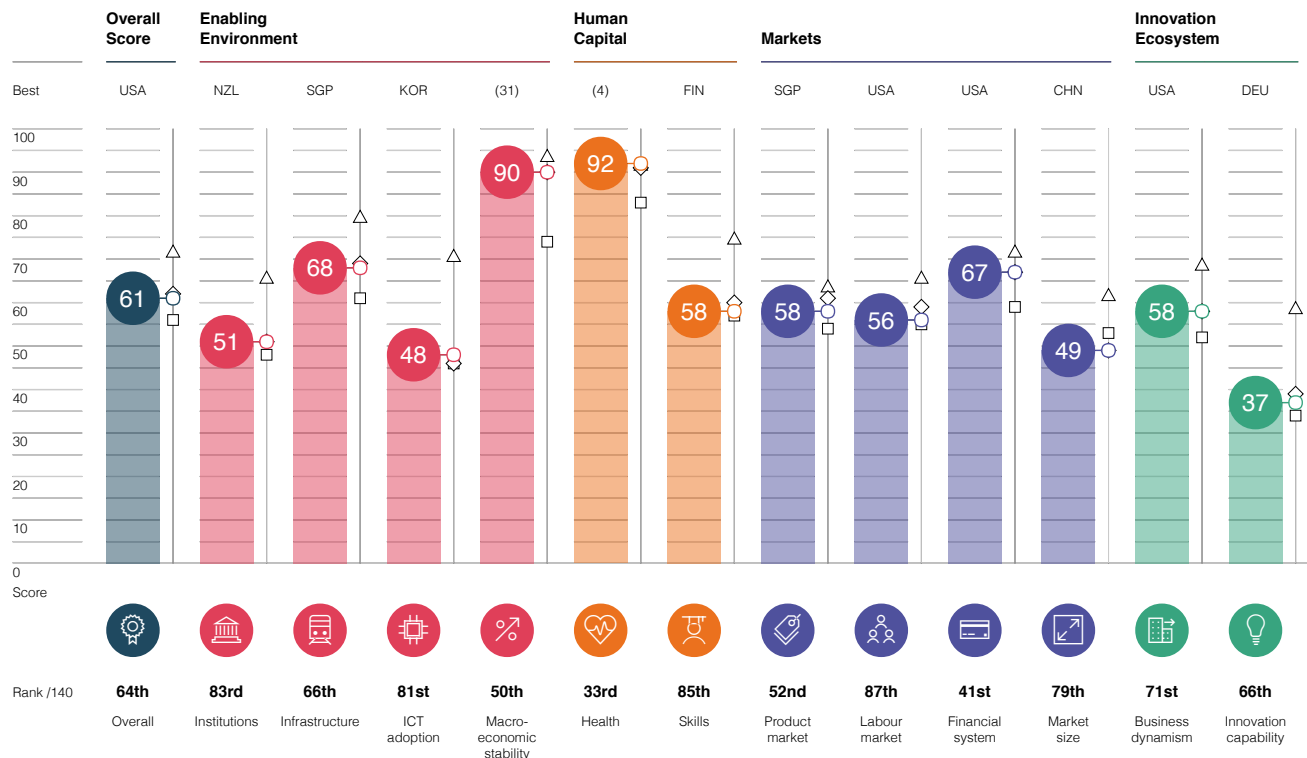
64th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 55th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	15,089.4	Unemployment rate %	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	8.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	50.4

Panama

64th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↓	83	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↓	72	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	9.7	68.9 ↑	113	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	32	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	83	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.9	53.9 ↓	47	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	118	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↓	91	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.6	69.4 ↑	74	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	76	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↓	113	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.72	71.9 ↑	63	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	90	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↓	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	63	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	54	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	11.0	36.7 =	96	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	40	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	81	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.3 ↓	66	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	54.2	54.2 =	88	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	56	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	1.0	2.6 =	95	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	31	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	43,824.3	50.0 ↓	68	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↓	13	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	52.0	52.0 ↑	29	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↓	7	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	95.5	95.5 ↑	93	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	13.8	89.8 ↑	90	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	10.2	91.6 =	66	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	90	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	47.5 ↑	81	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	145.8	100.0 =	20	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	60.7	n/a	81	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	10.9	21.8 ↑	70	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.5	n/a	68	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	54.0	54.0 ↑	78	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	89.8 ↑	50	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.8	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	79.6	79.6 ↑	54	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	91.8 ↑	33	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.4	91.8 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	58.2 ↓	85	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.8	65.3 =	63	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	83	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	91	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↓	86	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	97	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	119	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.7	70.6 =	90	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	100	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	21.9	70.3 =	81	Multiple (6)

Panama

64th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	58.0 ↓	52	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	95	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	59	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↓	45	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.78	68.1 ↓	61	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.3 =	36	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.9	46.7 ↓	46	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	47.8	52.2 =	88	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	56.5 ↓	87	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.1	70.6 =	80	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	120	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	81	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	84	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 =	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	101	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	41	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	70	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	121	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.69	60.8 ↓	77	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.0	83.3 =	92	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	66.9 ↓	41	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	88.0	92.7 ↑	34	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	39	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	40	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	25.9	25.9 ↓	66	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.2	37.2 =	54	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.6 ↓	21	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.5	95.9 ↓	41	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	8.6	82.8 ↓	129	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.8	95.5 =	91	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	48.9 ↑	79	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	95	n/a	76	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	40.3	n/a	80	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↑	71	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	5.7	97.2 ↑	64	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	31	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	27.1	29.2 ↓	101	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.0	50.0 ↑	88	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	62	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	72	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	64	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	75	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	37.5 ↓	66	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	47	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	68	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.26	7.2 ↑	69	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	84	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	165.7	75.8 ↑	61	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.12	13.8 ↓	64	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.1 =	115	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.5 ↑	90	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	54	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,096.52	82.3 ↓	37	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

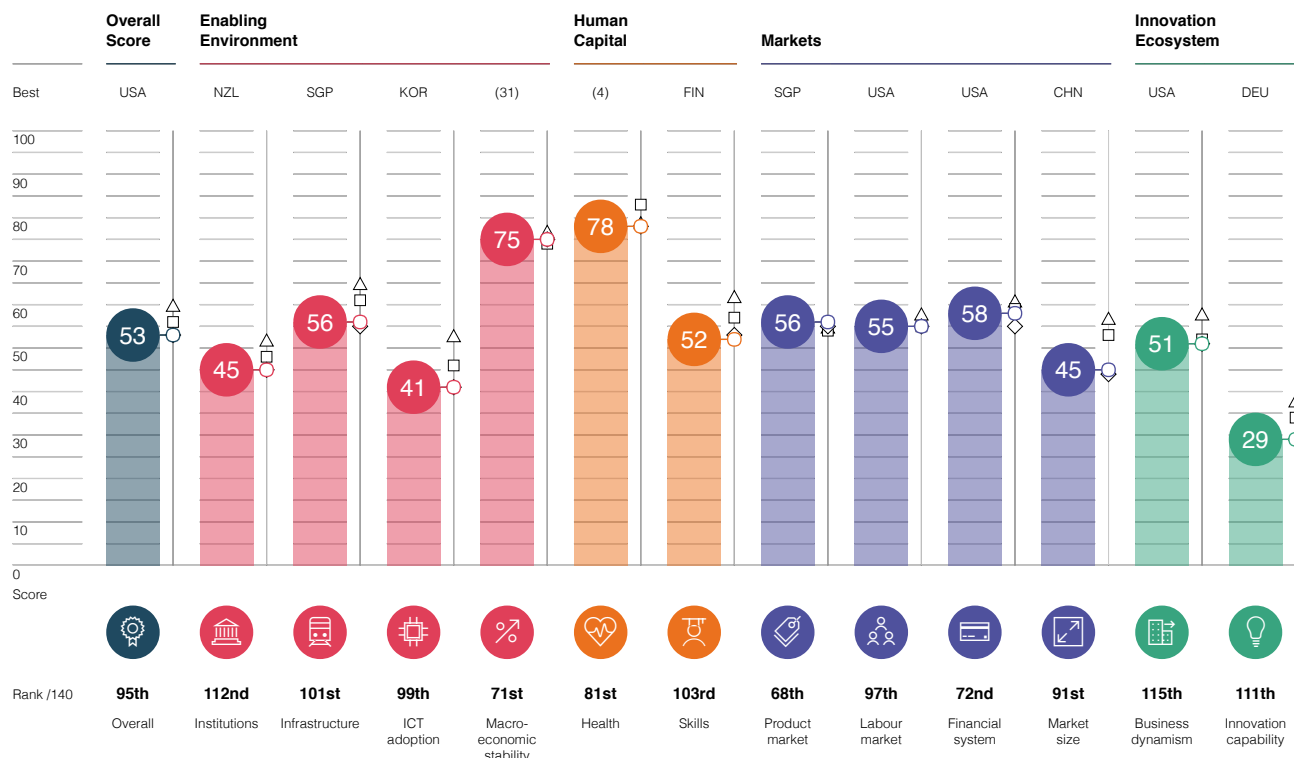
Paraguay

95th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 96th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	4,259.6	Unemployment rate %	4.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	47.9

Paraguay

95th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	45.3 ↑	112	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	95	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	9.3	70.2 =	112	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.9	98.9 ↑	92	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	130	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.5	48.5 ↓	88	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	84.6	84.6 =	14	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.9 ↓	136	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	106	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	32.3	67.7 ↑	88	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	70	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.5 ↓	135	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.57	57.3 ↓	95	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↓	113	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↓	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	95	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	112	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	12.0	40.0 =	91	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	101	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	136	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	56.3 ↑	101	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	47.3	47.3 =	99	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	129	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.2 ↑	128	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,647.5	24.7 ↑	118	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	119	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	95	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.3	99.3 ↑	78	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	24.6	78.6 ↑	118	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	10.1	91.8 =	65	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	110	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	41.5 ↑	99	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	109.6	91.4 ↓	85	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	47.9	n/a	100	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	4.1	8.2 ↑	92	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	n/a	79	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	53.4	53.4 ↑	80	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	74.6 ↓	71	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.2	49.2 ↓	86	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.0 ↑	81	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.0	78.0 ↑	80	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	51.8 ↓	103	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.4	56.1 =	86	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	127	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	127	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.8 ↓	129	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	134	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.3	68.3 =	97	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.0 ↓	127	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	24.2	64.6 =	88	Multiple (6)

Paraguay

95th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.1 ↑	68	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	72	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↓	116	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	106	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	77	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.70	55.4 ↑	86	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.8 ↓	8	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	41.0 ↑	68	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	15.9	84.1 =	19	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	54.6 ↑	97	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	29.4	47.1 =	121	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	118	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↑	93	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	62	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.5 ↓	119	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.2	72.2 ↑	58	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	4	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	28	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	115	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	115	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.64	54.9 ↑	84	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.6	85.3 =	83	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	72	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.9	56.8 ↑	66	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	73	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↑	85	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.9	5.9 ↑	100	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.3	20.8 =	89	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	54	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.9	95.1 ↓	48	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	1.7	100.0 ↑	94	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.7 =	85	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	45.0 ↑	91	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	62	n/a	92	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	44.1	n/a	70	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	50.7 ↑	115	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	39.9	80.1 ↓	121	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	35.0	65.3 =	122	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	21.6	23.3 ↓	110	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	66	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	72	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	126	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	58	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	119	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	28.9 ↓	111	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↓	117	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↓	121	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↓	124	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	71.3	63.4 ↑	113	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.3 ↑	102	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4	110	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↓	102	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	n/a	73.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

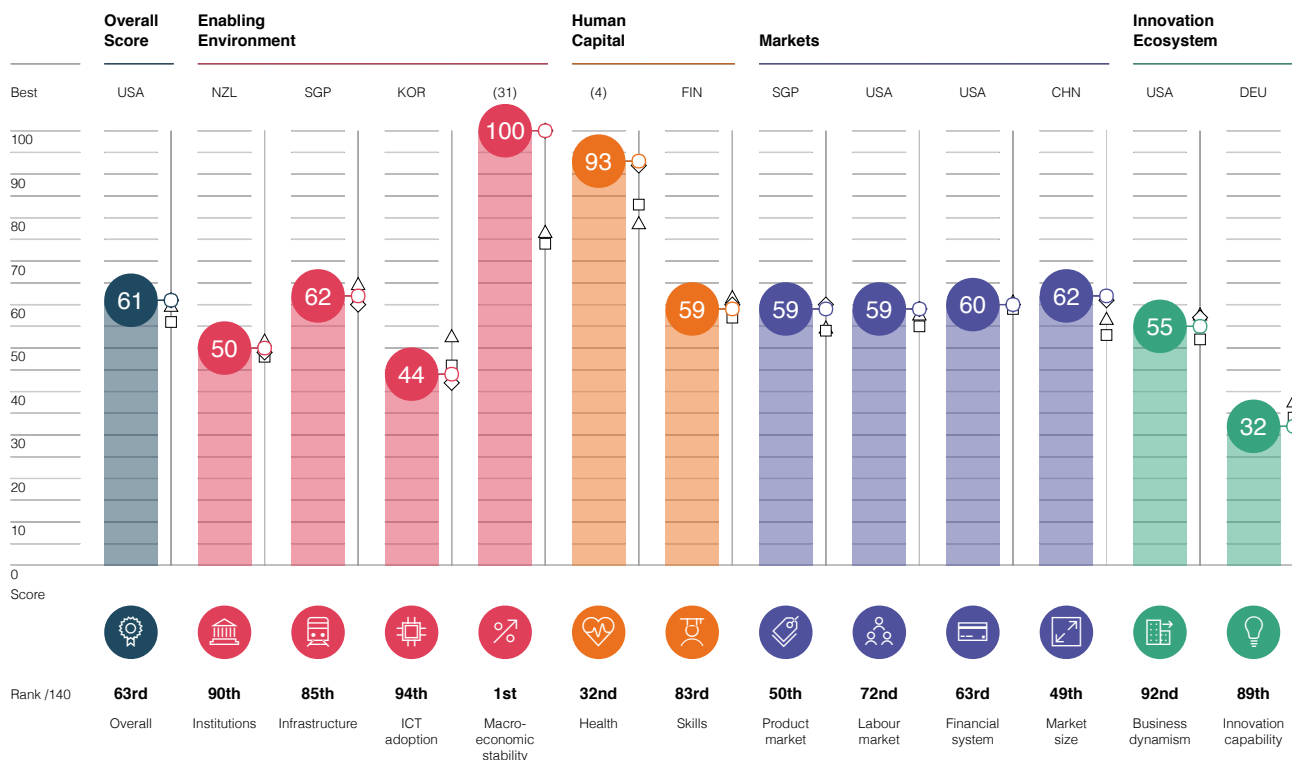
Peru

63rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 60th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	31.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.33
GDP per capita US\$	6,762.2	Unemployment rate %	3.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.8

Peru

63rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.2 ↑	90	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	129	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.7	75.7 ↓	107	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 ↓	91	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↑	136	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.0	49.0 ↓	82	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	92.3	92.3 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↓	115	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	103	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.3	69.7 ↑	71	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.5 ↑	128	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↓	136	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.87	86.5 ↑	35	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	109	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↑	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	117	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	121	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.5	58.3 ↑	56	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	61	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	76	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	62.4 ↑	85	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	48.3	48.3 =	96	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	108	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	1.6	3.9 =	89	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	93	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	76,200.0	58.2 ↑	50	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	86	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	42.1	42.1 ↑	37	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	85	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	95.1	95.1 ↑	94	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	11.0	92.7 ↓	70	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.6	95.3 =	42	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	80	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	43.9 ↑	94	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	121.0	100.0 ↑	65	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	64.2	n/a	77	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.2	14.4 ↑	84	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	95	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	45.5	45.5 ↑	89	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	93.3 ↑	32	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.8	93.3 ↑	31	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	58.6 ↓	83	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.1	60.7 =	73	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	124	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↓	83	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	95	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	111	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	106	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.4	74.4 =	80	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	108	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	18.3	79.2 ↓	67	Multiple (6)

Peru

63rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	59.5 ↓	50	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	84	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	108	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	56	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.55	89.7 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↑	66	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	38.2 ↓	85	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	16.4	83.6 =	21	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.8 ↓	72	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.4	84.5 =	40	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	128	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	102	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↓	16	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.9 ↓	126	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	63	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	24	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	81	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	96	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.65	56.9 ↑	82	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.0	95.8 =	34	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	60.5 ↑	63	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	40.9	43.0 ↑	84	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	79	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	70	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	37.1	37.1 ↑	50	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	26.9 =	73	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	42	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.3	92.3 ↓	65	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.5	100.0 ↑	81	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.2	94.1 =	101	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	61.6 ↑	49	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	387	n/a	45	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	22.5	n/a	125	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.5 ↓	92	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	10.0	95.0 ↓	78	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	26.5	73.9 =	113	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	29.7	32.0 ↓	87	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	66	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	66	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	93	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	108	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	123	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.9 ↓	89	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	95	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	101	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↓	101	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	118	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	184.0	77.3 ↑	57	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.21	3.6 ↑	86	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.9 ↑	106	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	2.2 ↑	68	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	88	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	615.68	69.1 ↓	63	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Philippines

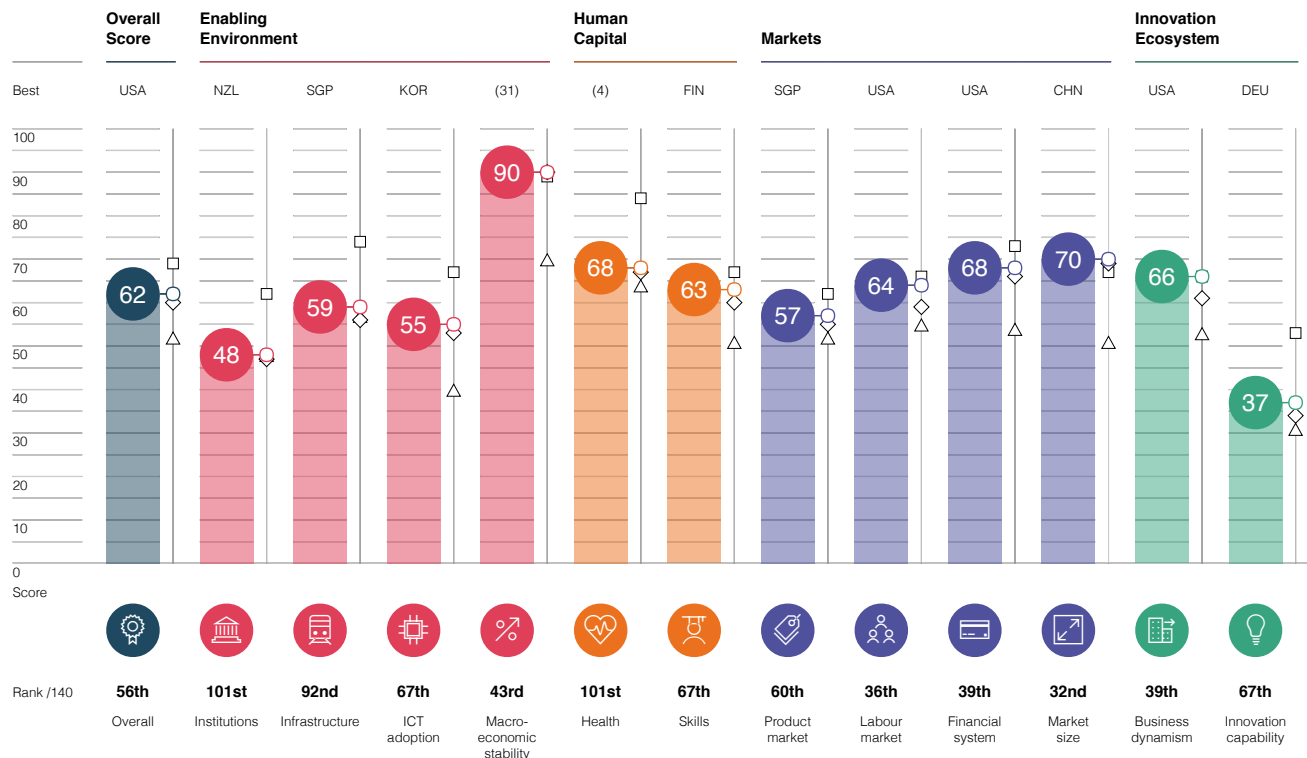
56th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 68th/135

Performance Overview Key 2018

◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	105.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.69
GDP per capita US\$	2,976.3	Unemployment rate %	2.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.8		

Philippines

56th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	48.3 ↑	101	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	120	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	11.0	64.3 ↓	119	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	26.7	26.7 ↓	136	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↓	123	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	59.4	59.4 ↓	21	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↓	105	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	74	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	42.5	57.5 ↓	109	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↑	91	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↑	100	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.94	93.8 ↑	19	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	77	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	34.0	34.0 ↓	95	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	65	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	52	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	13.5	45.0 =	83	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	43	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	59.4 ↑	92	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	22.5	22.5 =	129	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	88	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	1.6	4.0 =	87	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.5 ↑	100	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	306,152.8	82.6 ↓	26	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	92	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	25.0	25.0 ↓	61	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	84	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	89.6	89.6 ↑	100	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.1	94.7 ↑	54	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	25.4	76.1 =	101	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	60	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	54.8 ↑	67	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	110.4	92.0 ↓	84	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	68.6	n/a	70	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.2	6.5 ↑	96	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	55.5	55.5 ↑	76	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	90.0 =	43	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	67.6 ↑	101	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.6	67.6 ↑	100	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	62.9 ↑	67	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.6	64.0 =	67	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	26	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	25	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	27	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	24	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	20	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.6	69.9 =	93	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	23	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	30.3	49.3 =	106	Multiple (6)

Philippines

56th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.9 ↑	60	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	65	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	112	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↑	21	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	42	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.39	70.8 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.2	85.8 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	38.2 ↓	85	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	48.6	51.4 =	90	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	64.5 ↑	36	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.2 =	118	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	41	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	24	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	57	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.9	62.9 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	91	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	9	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	31	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	10	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.61	51.3 ↑	86	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	8.7	99.0 =	27	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	67.9 ↑	39	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.9	44.1 ↑	81	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	46	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	46	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	84.1	84.1 ↓	22	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.9	31.0 =	64	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↑	16	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.7	97.5 ↑	27	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	6.4	88.3 ↓	121	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.1	98.3 =	71	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	70.2 ↑	32	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	798	n/a	29	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	39.7	n/a	83	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	65.8 ↑	39	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	15.8	92.1 =	97	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	28.0	72.4 =	115	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	21.3	22.9 ↓	112	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	8	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	20	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	30	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	15	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	12	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	37.2 ↑	67	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	15	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	49	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.09	2.5 ↓	87	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	27	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	194.3	78.1 ↑	55	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.33	5.2 ↓	80	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.6 =	99	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	1.8 ↑	71	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	57	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	160.02	54.7 ↑	98	Multiple (7)

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Poland

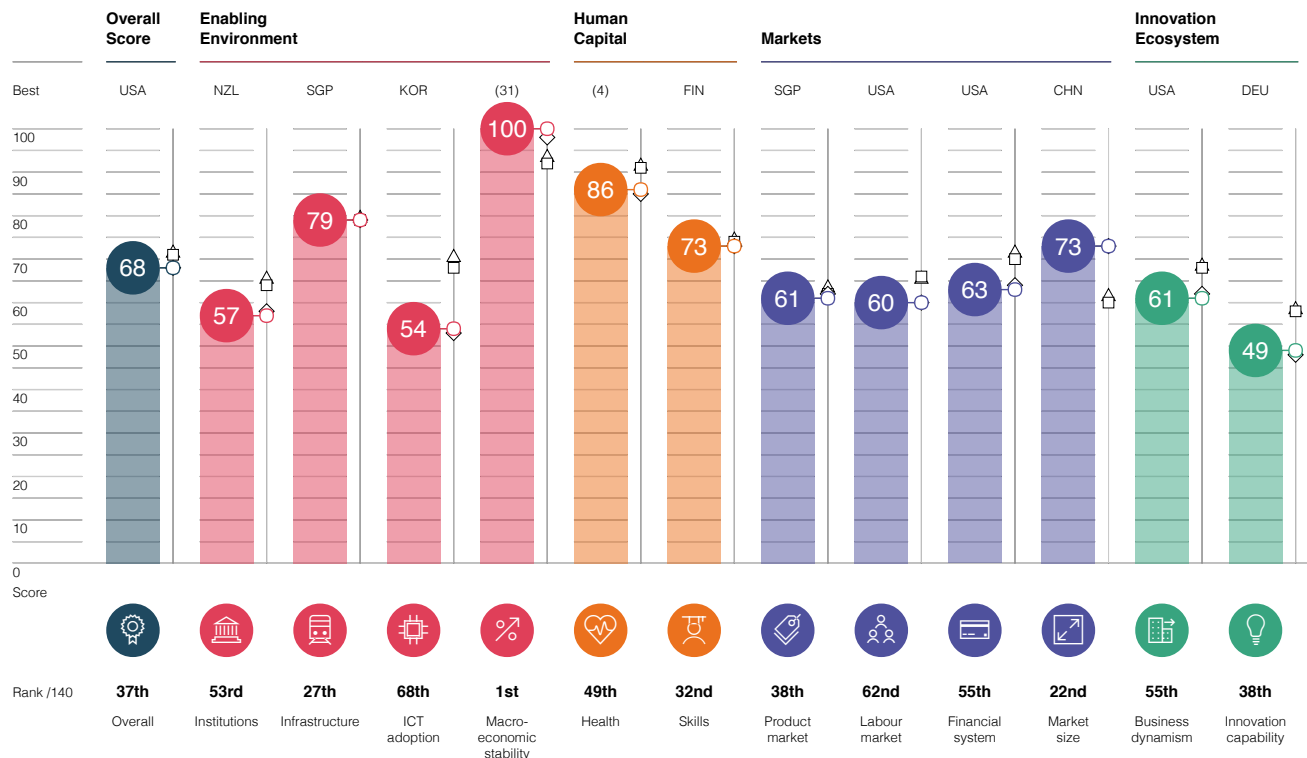
37th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 37th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	38.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.88
GDP per capita US\$	13,822.6	Unemployment rate %	4.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.6		

Poland

37th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.1 ↓	53	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	57	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.7	99.4 ↑	20	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	57	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	92	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	50.1	50.1 ↑	70	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↓	114	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.9 ↓	123	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	26.6	73.4 ↓	46	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↑	111	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	106	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.89	89.3 ↑	31	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	110	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	60.0	60.0 ↓	33	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.2 ↓	98	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	73	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	19.5	65.0 =	49	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	67	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	79.3 ↓	27	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	78.7	78.7 =	34	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	64	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	58.9	100.0 =	12	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	44	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	114,416.4	64.7 ↑	38	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	55	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	55.4	55.4 ↓	25	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	54	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.4	97.5 ↓	33	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.5	95.4 =	41	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↓	41	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↑	68	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	130.5	100.0 =	40	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	57.3	n/a	86	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	18.5	37.0 ↓	52	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.5	n/a	54	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	73.3	73.3 ↑	47	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	86.2 ↑	49	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.6	86.2 ↑	48	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	72.9 ↓	32	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.7	84.5 =	15	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	65	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	106	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	109	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	68	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	67	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.4	91.3 ↑	23	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	83	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	10.5	98.8 =	11	Multiple (6)

Poland

37th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	61.2 ↓	38	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	71	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	20	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	69	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	63	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	13	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.3	56.3 ↓	33	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	11.0	89.0 =	3	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.8 ↓	62	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.8	69.2 =	82	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	78	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↑	25	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	64	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	78.4	78.4 ↑	41	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	113	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↓	130	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	73	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	56	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.84	79.5 ↑	45	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.0	76.4 ↓	109	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↓	55	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.5	56.3 ↑	68	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	59	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↓	83	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	29.8	29.8 ↓	57	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.8	46.1 =	44	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	51	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.0	92.8 ↑	63	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-5.1	100.0 =	38	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.9 =	80	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	73.4 ↑	22	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,021	n/a	23	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	51.2	n/a	55	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	61.5 ↓	55	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	12.0	94.0 ↑	84	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	37.0	63.3 =	124	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	63.1	67.9 ↓	36	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	8	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	81	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	89	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	92	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	113	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↑	38	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	134	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	67	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.61	29.4 ↑	34	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↓	116	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	456.3	90.7 ↑	26	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	11.90	47.0 ↑	34	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	33.4 ↑	39	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.15	39.8 ↑	18	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	67	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	3,033.56	86.3 ↑	31	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Portugal

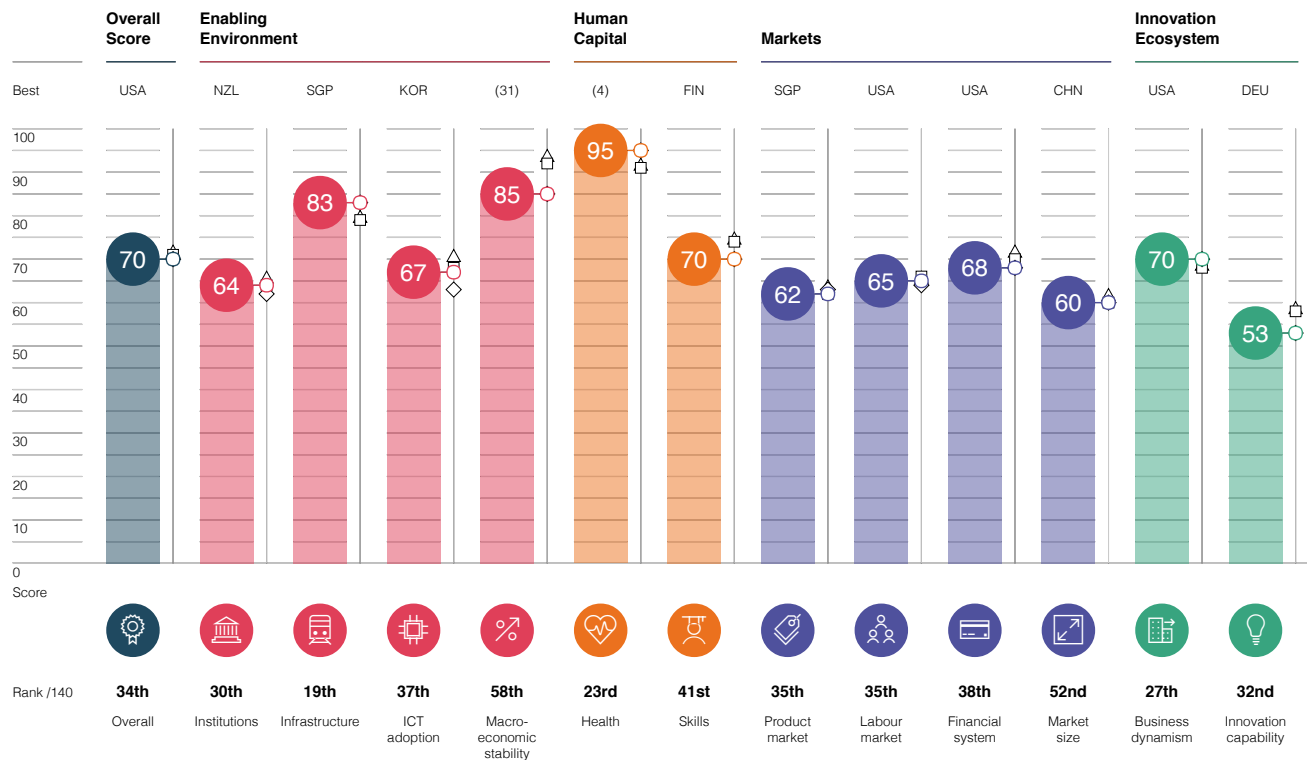
34th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 33rd/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.25
GDP per capita US\$	21,161.3	Unemployment rate %	8.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.5

Portugal

34th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.9 ↑	30	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.0 ↓	12	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.6	99.5 ↑	17	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.6 ↑	23	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	54.2	54.2 ↓	45	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2 =	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	38	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	82	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	14.2	85.8 ↑	14	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	94	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	116	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.90	89.9 ↑	30	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	70	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	26	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	40	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	28	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	21.0	70.0 =	43	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↑	94	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	83.3 ↑	19	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	90.1	90.1 =	15	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.2 ↑	5	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	27.6	69.0 =	29	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	23	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	174,511.4	72.0 ↓	30	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↓	33	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	54.1	54.1 ↑	27	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	26	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.0	94.8 ↑	53	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	1.1	100.0 =	22	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.2	87.3 ↓	26	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	67.1 ↑	37	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	113.9	94.9 ↑	78	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	68.9	n/a	69	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	34.6	69.2 ↑	17	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	10.5	n/a	21	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	70.4	70.4 ↑	54	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	85.0 =	58	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 =	60	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	95.3 ↑	23	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.5	95.3 ↑	22	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	69.9 ↑	41	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.9	59.3 =	75	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	59	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	45	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	29	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	50	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	32	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.3	90.5 ↓	29	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	36	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	13.3	91.7 =	36	Multiple (6)

Portugal

34th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	61.9 ↓	35	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	61	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	38	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	22	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	5	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	21	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.2	54.3 ↓	35	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	21.8	78.2 =	44	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	64.7 ↑	35	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.0	72.9 =	73	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	121	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	49	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↓	82	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	38	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.7	90.7 ↑	14	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	9	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	116	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	60	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	67	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.95	93.5 ↑	13	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.8	73.9 =	117	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	68.4 ↑	38	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	120.4	100.0 =	20	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	74	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↑	55	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	27.7	27.7 ↓	61	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	7.0	100.0 =	11	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	127	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	11.8	77.1 ↑	112	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-25.7	100.0 =	6	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	13.0	91.2 =	108	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	60.1 ↑	52	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	286	n/a	53	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	43.2	n/a	71	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	69.7 ↓	27	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.1	99.0 =	43	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 =	21	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	63.8	68.7 ↓	35	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	14.5	90.6 =	6	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	80	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	70	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	41	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	46	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	53.1 ↑	32	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	41	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	38	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.34	26.1 ↓	37	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	41	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	391.3	88.4 ↑	31	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	10.89	45.5 ↑	35	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.6 ↓	30	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.08	20.7 ↑	26	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	43	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	5,617.63	92.9 ↑	20	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

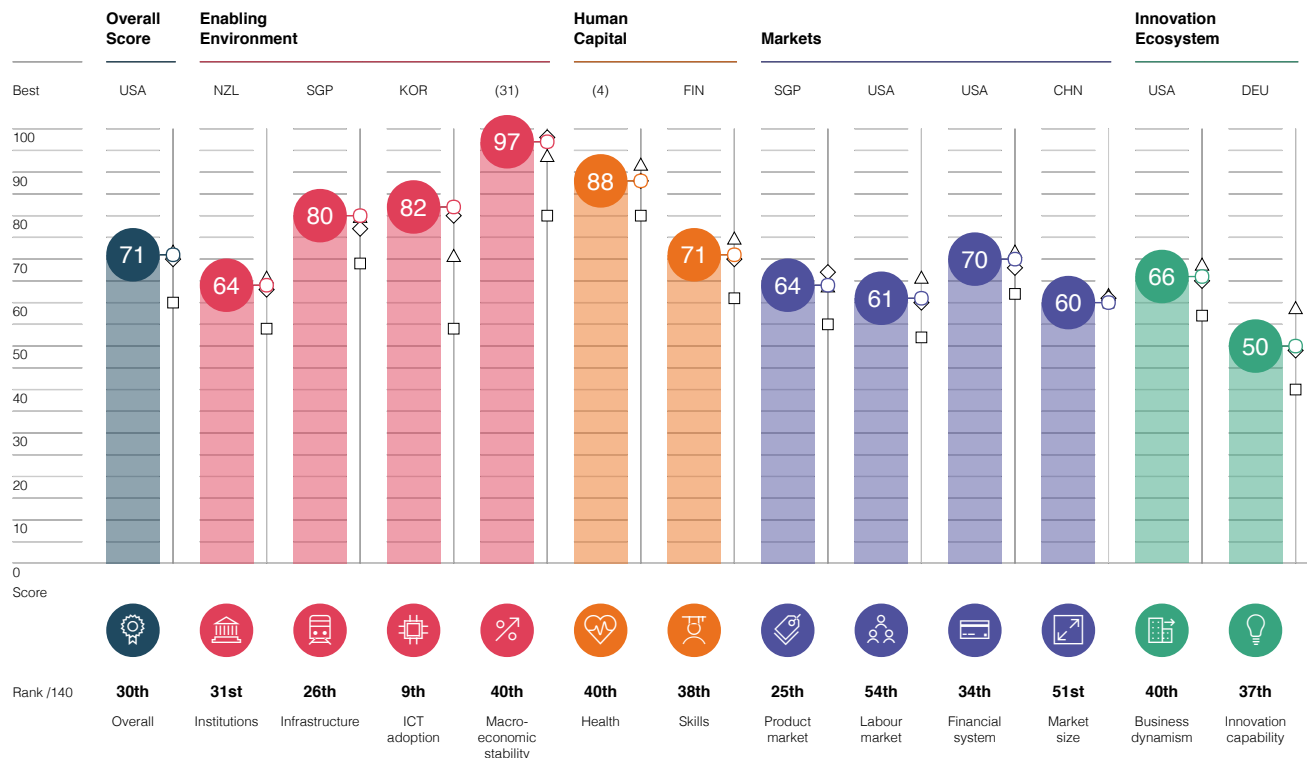
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Qatar

30th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 32nd/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average
 2018

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.27
GDP per capita US\$	60,804.3	Unemployment rate %	0.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	7.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	15.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.8 ↑	31	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.0 ↓	16	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.4	100.0 =	5	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	35	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↓	21	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	56.5	56.5 =	32	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	7.7	7.7 =	135	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	30	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	9	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	40.2	59.8 ↓	101	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	14	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	14	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.71	71.4 ↑	64	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	8	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	26	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	30	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	27	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	24.5	81.7 =	21	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↑	25	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	2.0	20.0 =	139	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	124	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	80.0 ↑	26	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	75.6	75.6 =	45	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	14	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	21	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	141,531.4	68.3 ↓	32	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↓	14	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	32.1	32.1 ↑	54	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	19	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.1	99.1 ↓	81	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.0	98.0 ↑	29	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	9.0	92.9 =	58	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.1 ↓	35	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	81.9 ↑	9	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	148.3	100.0 =	16	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	117.4	n/a	14	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	9.7	19.4 ↓	74	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8.4	n/a	24	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	94.3	94.3 ↑	7	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	96.5 ↓	40	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	93.0	93.0 ↓	40	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	88.0 ↓	40	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.2	88.0 ↓	39	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	70.7 ↑	38	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.8	65.4 =	62	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	27	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	17	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↓	16	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	17	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↑	13	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.2	67.7 ↑	99	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	9	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.6	95.9 ↓	19	Multiple (6)

Qatar

30th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	63.6 ↓	25	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	6	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	23	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↓	62	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	20	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.29	64.7 ↓	72	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.2 ↓	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.0	50.0 ↓	39	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	60.1	39.9 =	94	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	61.3 ↑	54	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.2	60.0 =	102	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	29	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	29	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	21	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	14	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	102	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	27	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	11	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.49	36.2 ↓	101	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	37	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	70.1 ↑	34	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	65.0	68.4 ↑	48	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	9	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	8	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	92.8	92.8 ↑	18	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.4	22.5 =	84	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	49	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.7	97.6 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	18.6	56.4 ↓	139	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.0	98.0 =	74	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	60.4 ↓	51	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	310	n/a	51	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	35.7	n/a	87	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	65.7 ↑	40	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	6.7	96.7 ↓	67	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.7	91.8 =	54	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	30.7	33.0 ↓	86	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	10	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	22	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	10	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	14	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	50.3 ↑	37	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↑	12	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	16	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.56	28.9 ↑	35	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	14	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	110.0	69.7 ↑	87	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	9.09	42.5 ↓	37	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	16.0 =	66	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	1.4 ↑	77	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	14	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	1,596.53	79.4 ↓	43	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Romania

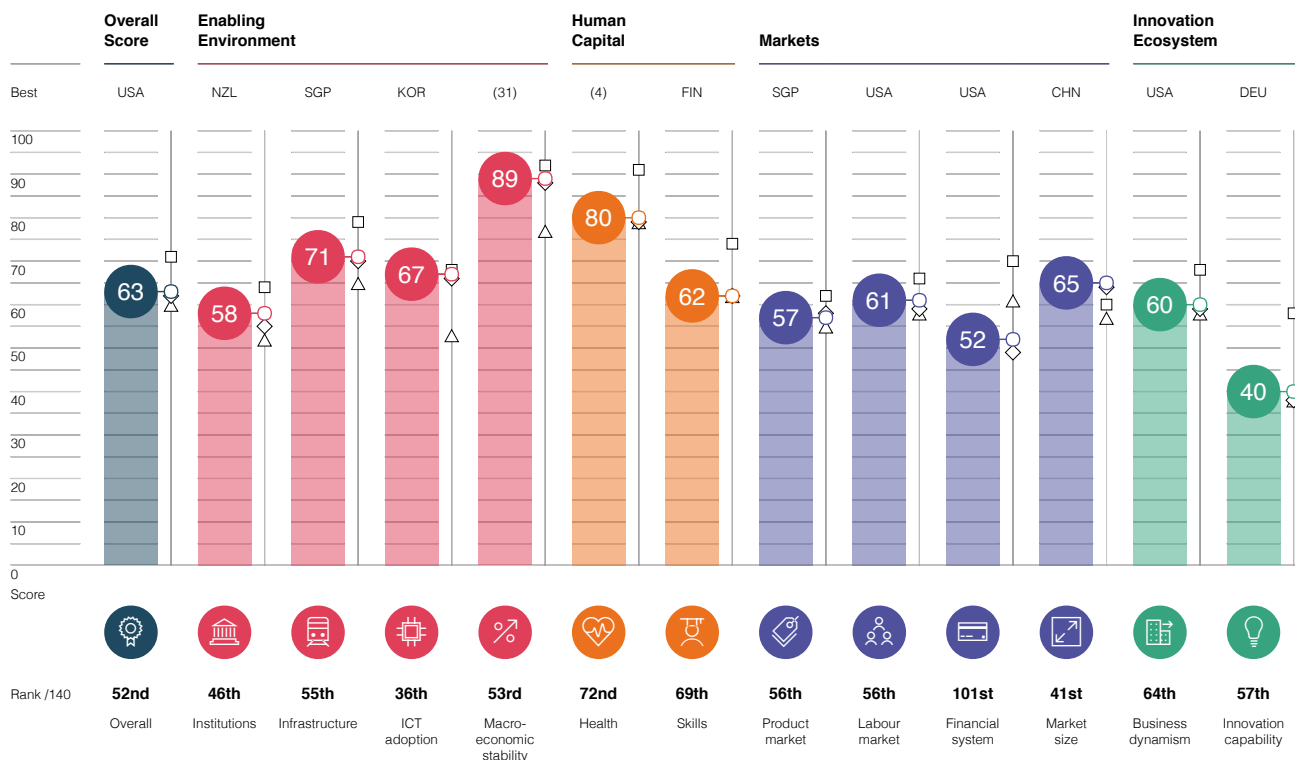
52nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 52nd/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP per capita US\$	10,757.0	Unemployment rate %	4.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.9

Romania

52nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	58.1 ↑	46	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	65	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.2	97.5 ↑	41	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	50	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.7	49.7 ↑	77	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	54	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↑	104	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	23.7	76.4 ↑	39	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↑	108	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	53	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.71	70.8 ↑	66	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	93	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	48.0	48.0 =	52	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	43	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	32	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.0	56.7 ↑	60	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	53	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	54	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	71.2 ↑	55	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	66.2	66.2 =	66	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↑	113	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	45.2	100.0 =	18	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	75	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	59,903.7	54.5 ↓	57	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	61	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	29.2	29.2 ↑	59	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	73	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	12.0	91.6 ↑	79	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	8.1	93.8 =	53	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	52	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	67.1 ↑	36	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	114.6	95.5 ↓	77	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	82.9	n/a	47	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	24.3	48.6 ↑	41	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	11.3	n/a	17	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	59.5	59.5 ↑	70	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	89.2 ↑	53	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	-0.1	98.3 ↑	91	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	79.8 ↑	72	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.5	79.8 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.8 ↓	69	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.0	73.3 =	42	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	120	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	80	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	131	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	56	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	133	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.3	79.3 ↓	67	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	129	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	19.3	76.7 ↓	75	Multiple (6)

Romania

52nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	57.3 ↓	56	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	77	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	94	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	28	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	44	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	32	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	39.5 ↓	80	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	14.5	85.5 =	15	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	60.7 ↑	56	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.0	100.0 =	8	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	13	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	68	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	46	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	52	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	3	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	135	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	106	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	108	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.75	69.0 ↓	63	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.8	75.3 =	113	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	51.9 ↑	101	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.7	31.3 ↓	101	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	112	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.6 ↑	114	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	8.7	8.7 =	95	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.2	20.3 =	90	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	71	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.6	81.6 ↑	100	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-10.0	100.0 =	18	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.4	100.0 =	46	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	64.7 ↑	41	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	439	n/a	40	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	47.2	n/a	63	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	60.1 ↑	64	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.4	99.8 ↑	9	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.0	88.4 =	74	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	35.6	38.3 ↓	74	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	125	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	109	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	84	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	88	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	39.6 ↑	57	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	26	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	119	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.95	20.4 ↑	46	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	109	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	204.3	78.9 ↑	53	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	3.27	26.7 ↑	49	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	16.3 ↑	65	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	10.8 ↑	42	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	116	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	1,379.68	77.8 ↑	47	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Russian Federation

43rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 45th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	144.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	3.16
GDP per capita US\$	10,608.2	Unemployment rate %	5.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.7

Russian Federation

43rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	52.7 ↑	72	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	78	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	10.8	65.0 ↑	117	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	93.1	93.1 ↑	118	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	88	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	43.9	43.9 ↓	117	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	92	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	79	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	50.0	50.0 ↓	121	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	73	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	78	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.92	92.1 ↑	23	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	54	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0 =	113	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	112	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	85	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.0	86.7 =	15	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	89	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	72.2 ↑	51	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	78.0	78.0 =	38	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	104	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	5.0	12.5 =	69	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	15	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	426,396.7	89.2 ↑	18	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	52	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	32.2	32.2 ↓	53	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	45	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	10.1	93.7 ↓	64	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	8.5	93.4 =	54	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	53	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	72.1 ↑	25	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	157.9	100.0 =	11	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	80.8	n/a	51	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	21.4	42.9 ↑	46	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	13.5	n/a	12	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	73.1	73.1 ↑	49	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	87.5 ↑	55	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.4	96.2 ↑	102	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	78.9	78.9 ↓	56	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↑	100	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.9	68.5 ↑	99	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↑	50	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.7	71.3 =	45	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	66	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	67	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	72	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	37	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	53	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.5	86.3 ↑	41	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	38	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	20.1	74.6 =	77	Multiple (6)

Russian Federation

43rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	54.2 ↑	83	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.2 ↑	73	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	63	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	19	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	113	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	4.57	69.5 ↑	57	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	110	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	35.5 ↑	99	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	25.7	74.3 =	54	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.5 ↑	67	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.2 =	74	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	43	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	82	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 =	97	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	55	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.2	73.2 ↓	54	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	93	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	99	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	93	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	37	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.85	80.9 ↑	43	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	36.3	60.7 ↓	133	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	54.8 ↑	86	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.5	57.3 ↑	65	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	106	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↑	93	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	32.0	32.0 ↑	55	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.1	18.7 =	93	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	114	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.4	81.9 ↓	97	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-3.8	100.0 =	42	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	12.9	91.0 =	109	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	84.0 ↑	6	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	3,651	n/a	6	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	21.3	n/a	128	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	62.9 ↑	51	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.1	99.5 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.1	90.4 =	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	40.7	43.8 ↓	57	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	41	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	71	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	93	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	57	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	50.7 ↑	36	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	39	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	95	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.75	17.2 ↓	50	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	40	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	479.0	91.4 ↑	22	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	3.80	28.8 ↑	47	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.1	37.7 ↑	35	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.29	70.4 ↑	12	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	66	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	397.29	64.4 ↑	75	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Rwanda

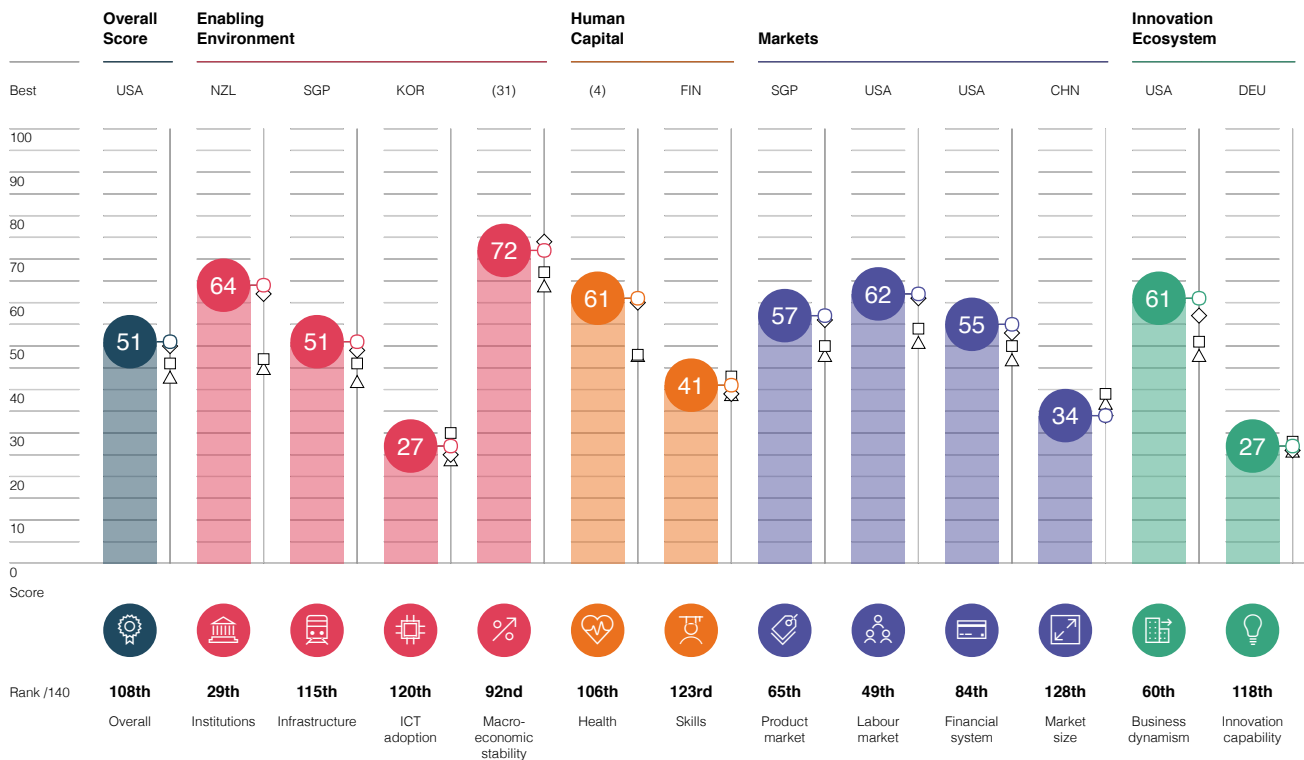
108th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 107th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	771.7	Unemployment rate %	1.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	7.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	45.1

Rwanda

108th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	64.4 ↑	29	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	38	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.5	93.2 =	68	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 ↓	82	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	33	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.3	49.3 ↑	80	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	34	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	20	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	52.9	47.1 ↑	128	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	13	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	19	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.76	75.8 ↑	58	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	12	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	55.0	55.0 ↑	43	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	44	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	37	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	28.0	93.3 =	5	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	69	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.7	77.0 ↑	10	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	50.8 ↑	115	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	27.2	27.2 =	127	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	40	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	71	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,559.9	19.8 ↓	123	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	56	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	111	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	30.0	30.0 ↑	130	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	82.2 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	32.8	68.6 ↑	108	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	97	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	27.1 ↑	120	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	72.2	60.2 ↓	127	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	35.0	n/a	109	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	0.4 ↓	127	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	108	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	20.0	20.0 ↑	119	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	71.8 ↓	92	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.3	96.4 ↓	101	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	47.2	47.2 ↓	100	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↑	106	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.5	60.9 ↑	105	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	40.9 ↑	123	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	4.4	29.3 =	126	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	80	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	68	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	91	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	82	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	65	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.2	62.3 ↑	109	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	43	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	58.5	0.0	137	Multiple (6)

Rwanda

108th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.6 ↑	65	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	24	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	40	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	97	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	87	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.69	22.1 ↓	121	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↓	52	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	41.7 ↓	63	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	25.0	75.0 =	51	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	62.1 ↑	49	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	46	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	32	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↑	31	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	64	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	61	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	86.6	86.6 ↑	24	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	39	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	106	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	41	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	60	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.45	31.8 ↑	106	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.9	100.0 =	22	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	54.9 ↑	84	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.0	22.1 ↑	119	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	35	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	38	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	26.0	26.0 =	65	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.6	10.5 =	114	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	98	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.1	86.7 ↓	86	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.4	100.0 =	79	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	23.2	100.0 =	7	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	33.8 ↓	128	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	22	n/a	124	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	31.4	n/a	104	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	60.6 ↑	60	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	44.6	77.7 ↑	127	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	12	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	19.1	20.6 ↓	117	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	42	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	46	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	45	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	43	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.3 ↑	118	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	121	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	75	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.3 ↑	116	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	47	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	64.7	62.0 ↑	116	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↑	121	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	4.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↑	98	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	17.17	31.2 ↓	122	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Saudi Arabia

39th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 41st/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.40
GDP per capita US\$	21,120.5	Unemployment rate %	5.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	62.2 ↑	39	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	18	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 =	48	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	89.1	89.1 ↑	123	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↑	13	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.6	53.6 ↓	50	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	26.9	26.9 =	127	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	24	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	29	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	63.1	36.9 ↑	137	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	20	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	21	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.71	71.4 ↑	64	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	5	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	49.0	49.0 ↑	50	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↑	29	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	31	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.0	33.3 ↑	102	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↑	33	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 ↑	5	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	75.5 ↑	40	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	99.3	99.3 =	2	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	30	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	0.7	1.6 =	97	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	50	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	331,405.1	84.1 ↓	24	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	39	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	59.5	59.5 ↓	21	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	44	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.1	99.1 ↓	81	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.5	96.4 ↓	47	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	13.9	87.9 ↓	79	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	47	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	59.9 ↑	54	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	122.1	100.0 =	60	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	90.0	n/a	37	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.6	15.2 ↓	81	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.8	n/a	52	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	74.9	74.9 ↑	44	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	82.4 ↑	64	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.4	82.4 ↑	63	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	73.4 ↑	30	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.2	68.0 =	54	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	47	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	53	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	50	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	26	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	45	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.9	94.0 =	18	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	34	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.7	95.8 ↓	20	Multiple (6)

Saudi Arabia

39th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	62.5 ↓	32	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↑	17	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	26	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↑	47	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	54	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.42	63.9 ↓	74	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.5 ↓	61	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	41.5 ↓	65	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	42.5	57.5 =	82	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	53.4 ↑	102	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.7	58.9 =	104	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	37	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	38	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.8 ↑	18	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	24	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	106	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	38	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	43	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	24	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.23	3.4 ↑	131	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	56	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	65.9 ↑	45	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	52.8	55.6 ↑	70	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↑	36	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	29	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	66.0	66.0 ↑	29	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.6	9.3 =	118	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	28	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.4	98.2 ↓	17	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	7.0	86.8 ↑	124	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.9	100.0 =	42	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	76.3 ↓	17	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,615	n/a	16	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	27.0	n/a	114	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	51.2 ↑	114	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	6.8	96.6 ↓	68	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.8	82.6 ↑	97	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	0.0	0.0	133	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	0.0	0.0	134	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	35	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	39	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↑	21	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	31	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	47.4 ↑	41	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	18	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	22	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.85	18.9 ↑	48	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	36	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	251.0	81.9 ↑	41	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	5.34	33.9 ↓	43	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	27.3 =	45	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	11.9 ↑	37	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	29	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	366.16	63.5 ↓	77	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Senegal

113rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 111th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	15.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	1,038.1	Unemployment rate %	4.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.3

Senegal

113rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	52.5 ↑	73	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	96	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.4	76.7 =	105	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↑	54	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↑	45	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.3	53.3 ↑	53	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	38.5	38.5 =	110	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	84	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	52	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	25.6	74.4 ↑	43	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.2 ↑	55	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	36	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.51	50.6 ↑	102	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	43	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	45.0	45.0 =	57	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	70	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	56	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.0	33.3 =	102	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	102	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	51.8 ↑	111	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	55.0	55.0 =	86	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	82	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.6	11.5 =	73	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	92	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,655.2	29.3 ↓	107	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	88	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	22.7	22.7 ↑	63	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↓	83	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	64.0	64.0 ↑	111	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	16.7	86.8 ↓	101	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	29.2	72.3 ↑	104	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	107	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	28.0 ↑	116	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	99.4	82.8 ↑	101	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	26.9	n/a	115	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.7	1.4 ↑	112	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	25.7	25.7 ↑	108	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	69.4 ↓	105	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.1	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	38.9	38.9 ↓	125	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	55.9 ↑	114	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.9	55.9 ↑	113	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	42.5 ↓	118	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	3.5	23.3 =	129	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	103	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	35	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	69	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	59	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	39	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.0	50.0 ↓	130	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	67	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	31.7	45.6 ↑	111	Multiple (6)

Senegal

113rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	54.4 ↑	81	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	81	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	60	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	85	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	80	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.14	32.4 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↓	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	29.2 ↓	122	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	19.0	81.0 =	35	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	55.6 ↓	92	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.8	77.5 =	61	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	96	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	89	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↓	110	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↓	84	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↓	16	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	53	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	104	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	112	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.67	58.3 ↑	79	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.6	78.3 =	104	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	51.7 ↑	104	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.2	34.9 ↑	96	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	96	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.9 ↑	96	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	19.8	19.8 =	80	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.0	17.2 =	99	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	87	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	17.3	66.1 ↑	126	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.9	100.0 =	64	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.2	98.4 =	70	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	41.1 ↑	101	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	39	n/a	100	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	54.2	n/a	49	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.3 ↑	95	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	33.8	83.1 ↑	116	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	31	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	29.7	32.0 ↑	87	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	71	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	115	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↓	120	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	73	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.8 ↑	110	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.2 ↑	97	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	109	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	99	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↑	103	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	70	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	107.7	69.4 ↑	92	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.03	0.5 ↑	111	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	18.0 =	63	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↓	99	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	112	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	271.15	60.3 ↑	86	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Serbia

65th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 70th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	5,899.0	Unemployment rate %	14.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.7		

Serbia

65th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	51.6 ↓	76	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	104	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.4	97.0 ↓	46	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	55	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	89	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	n/a	45.6	n/a	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	107	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	98	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	29.6	70.4 ↓	63	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	113	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	108	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.81	81.5 ↓	47	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	81	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	41.0	41.0	66	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	115	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	100	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	18.0	60.0 ↑	52	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	108	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	73.0 ↑	48	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	76.1	76.1 =	43	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	95	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	43.1	100.0 =	19	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↑	87	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	27,204.6	43.6 ↓	76	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	72	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	98	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	13.8	89.8 ↑	91	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	9.3	92.5 =	61	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↑	54	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	56.9 ↑	60	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	124.1	100.0 =	55	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	77.1	n/a	56	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	21.2	42.4 ↑	47	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.7	n/a	65	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	67.1	67.1 ↑	57	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 ↑	64	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	81.5 ↑	67	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.1	81.5 ↑	66	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	67.5 ↑	56	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.0	73.4 =	39	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	92	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	81	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	54	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	73	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	70	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.6	81.3 ↑	61	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	64	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.5	88.7 ↑	45	Multiple (6)

Serbia

65th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.5 ↑	66	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	83	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	106	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	74	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	92	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.33	64.5 ↓	73	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↓	65	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	39.9 ↑	78	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	81.3 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	61.5 ↑	52	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	7.7	92.3 =	17	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	100	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↓	53	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	68	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	76	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	68	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	122	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	58	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.84	80.2 ↓	44	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.2	83.1 =	93	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	55.9 ↑	79	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	43.4	45.7 ↓	80	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	95	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	77	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	16.2	16.2 =	84	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	27.4 =	70	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	86	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.8	81.1 ↑	102	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-4.6	100.0 =	40	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	20.6	100.0 =	20	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	50.7 ↑	75	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	96	n/a	75	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	65.1	n/a	31	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	60.9 ↑	59	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.3	98.9 ↑	46	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 ↑	25	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	34.0	36.6 ↓	78	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	13.5	84.4 =	14	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	119	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	94	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	98	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	93	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	39.7 ↑	56	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	53	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	86	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.20	24.2 ↑	41	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	79	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	156.7	74.9 ↑	66	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	2.98	25.4 ↑	52	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.9	28.9 ↑	42	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	3.4 ↑	59	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↑	127	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	648.86	69.7 ↑	61	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

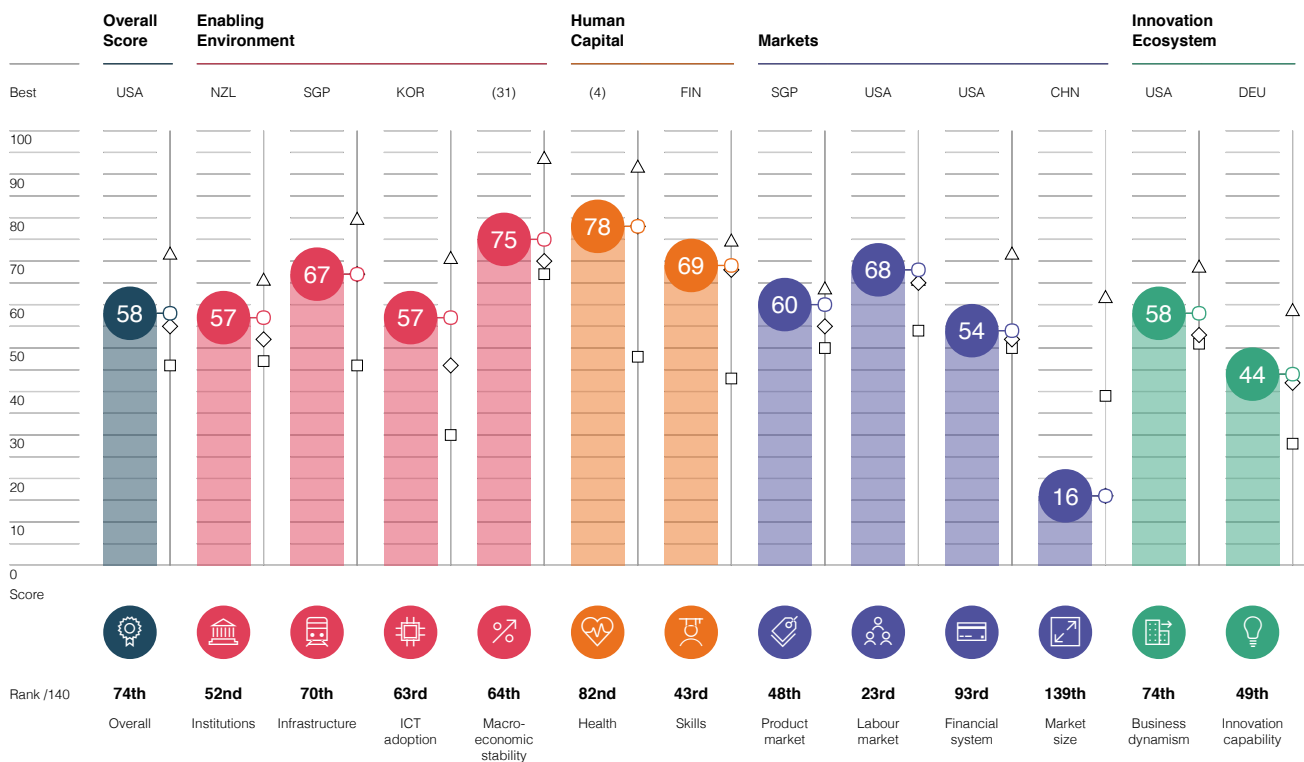
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Seychelles

74th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 84th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.00
GDP per capita US\$	15,686.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	15.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.5		

Social and environmental performance

Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.8

Seychelles

74th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	57.1 ↑	52	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	68	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	12.7	58.5 ↓	124	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	64	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	3.8	3.8 =	138	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	53	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	40	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.2	69.8 ↑	69	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	33	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	43	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.65	64.6 ↑	81	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	33	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	60.0	60.0	33	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	52	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	69	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	21.0	70.0 ↑	43	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	92	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	67.0 ↑	70	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	46	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.0	82	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,777.0	30.7 ↓	100	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	58	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	9.4	9.4 ↑	86	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	37	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.0	99.0 ↑	84	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	96.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	14.6	87.1 =	81	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	64	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	56.6 ↑	63	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	176.6	100.0 =	4	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	76.0	n/a	58	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	16.1	32.1 ↑	56	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	56.5	56.5 ↑	75	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 ↑	64	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.0 ↑	82	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.9	78.0 ↑	81	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	69.3 ↑	43	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.4	62.7 =	71	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	41	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	58	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	34	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	60	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	85	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.8	87.7 ↓	39	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↑	28	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.0	90.0 ↓	41	Multiple (6)

Seychelles

74th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	60.1 ↑	48	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	68	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	101	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	43	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.67	88.9 ↑	37	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	n/a	58.6 ↓	n/a	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	76.4 ↑	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	67.8 ↑	23	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	12.0	83.4 =	43	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	61	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	59	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	121	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	40	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	88.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	54	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	121	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	99	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	48	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	1.23	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	2.3	100.0 =	10	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	53.6 ↑	93	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	25.0	26.3 ↑	109	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	66	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	84	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1.3	1.3 =	111	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.9	31.7 =	61	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	79	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	6.8	87.4 ↑	84	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.6	98.4 ↓	108	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	24.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	16.4 ↑	139	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	2	n/a	140	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	109.2	n/a	5	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	57.6 ↑	74	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	13.2	93.4 ↑	88	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	32.0	68.3 =	120	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	38.8	41.8 ↓	62	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	62	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	48	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	76	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	87	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	73	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	43.5 ↑	49	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	23	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	51	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.73	16.9 ↓	51	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	76	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	53.0	59.1 ↑	125	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	8.06	40.5 ↓	40	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	8.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	36	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	20,352.52	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Sierra Leone

134th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 131st/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	491.5	Unemployment rate %	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	10.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.0		

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	46.9 ↑	106	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	113	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.7	95.9 =	55	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	65	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	106	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	55.7	55.7 ↑	34	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	94	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	94	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.0	70.0 ↑	64	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	68	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	83	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.41	41.0 ↑	113	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	94	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	30.0	30.0 =	109	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	109	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	103	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	6.5	21.7 =	128	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	130	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	36.3 ↑	133	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	57.4	57.4 =	82	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	87	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.1 ↓	106	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	133.6	4.8 ↓	139	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↓	133	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	8.3	8.3 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	108	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	8.9	8.9 ↓	139	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	77.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	45.1	56.0 ↑	137	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↑	122	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	22.4 ↑	130	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	84.9	70.7 =	116	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	20.4	n/a	125	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	0.0	140	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	11.8	11.8 ↑	133	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	52.3 ↓	134	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	14.8	70.1 ↓	131	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	34.5	34.5 ↓	132	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	36.3 ↑	137	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	51.6	36.3 ↑	136	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	38.1 ↓	128	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	4.0	26.7 =	127	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	123	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	126	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	104	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	128	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	116	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.5	52.8 =	126	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	85	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	37.3	31.7 ↓	118	Multiple (6)

Sierra Leone

134th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	44.1 ↑	132	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	87	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↑	118	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	133	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	131	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	14.07	6.2 ↑	131	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.4 ↑	24	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	1.8	20.5 ↓	134	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	71.4 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	44.7 ↓	132	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	75.5	0.0	137	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	125	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	113	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	77	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.1	69.1 ↓	80	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	65	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	128	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	118	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	116	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.30	12.8 ↓	121	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	37	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	42.0 ↑	136	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	5.3	5.5 ↑	139	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	115	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	76	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.4	6.4 =	128	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	117	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	22.7	55.3 ↑	133	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-1.1	100.0 =	59	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	31.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	26.9 ↑	134	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	10	n/a	132	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	40.4	n/a	78	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↑	124	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	36.2	81.9 ↓	120	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 ↓	68	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	11.1	11.9 ↓	128	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.2 ↑	123	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.2 ↓	96	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	102	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	98	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	26.8 ↑	124	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	120	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	113	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.08	2.3 ↑	89	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	99	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	41.7	55.6 ↑	131	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.08	1.4 ↑	101	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	13.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↑	106	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	54.28	43.2 ↓	112	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

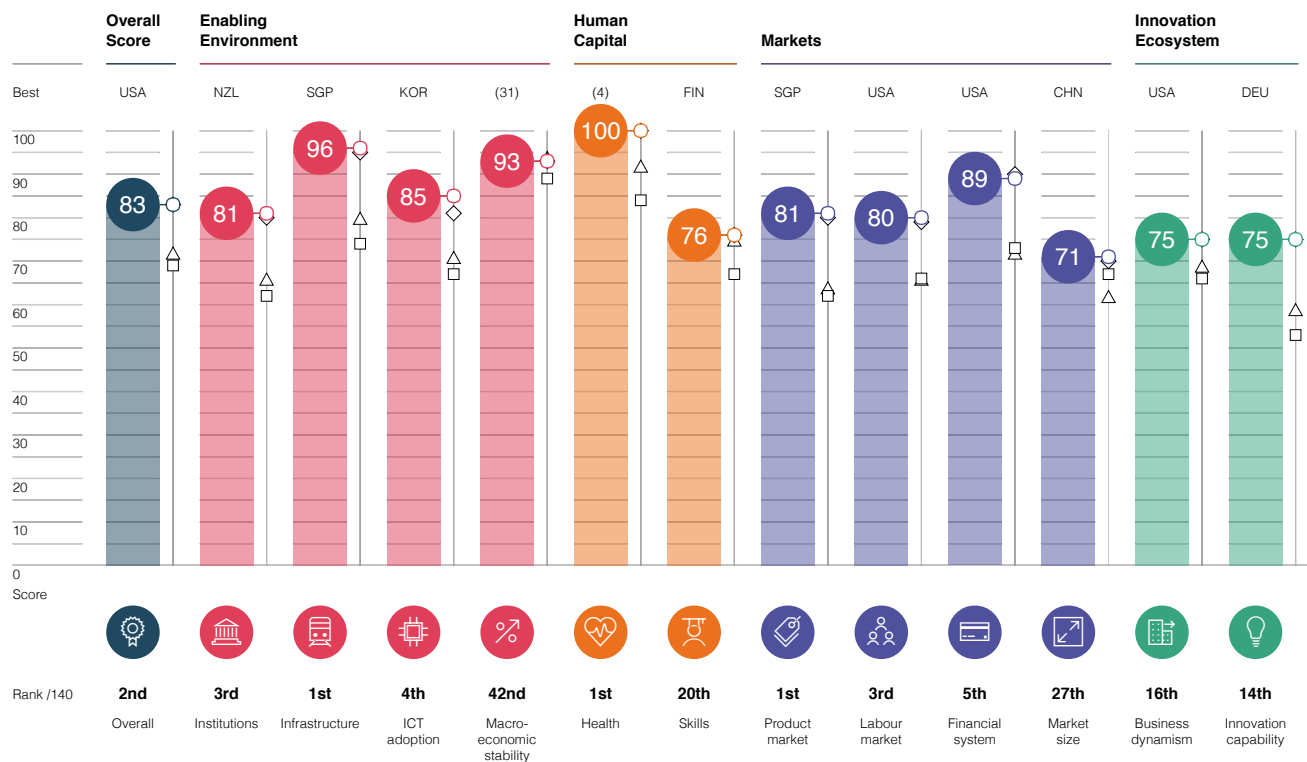
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Singapore

2nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 2nd/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.42
GDP per capita US\$	57,713.3	Unemployment rate %	2.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	21.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7

Singapore

2nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	80.7 ↑	3	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.1 ↑	3	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.9 ↓	2	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	57.6	57.6 ↑	26	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	84.6	84.6 =	14	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.0 ↑	19	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↓	17	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	51.0	49.1 ↑	124	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↓	1	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.1 ↓	1	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.97	96.6 ↑	13	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.6 ↓	1	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0 =	6	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.3	89.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.8 ↑	3	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	29.0	96.7 =	1	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.5 ↓	2	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	9.3	93.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	95.7 ↑	1	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↑	1	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↓	5	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	352,687.7	85.4 ↓	23	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.7	95.0 ↑	1	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	115.1	100.0 =	2	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.6 ↑	1	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	2.3	99.7 =	25	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.9	97.5 ↑	3	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	85.2 ↑	4	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	148.2	100.0 =	17	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	148.2	n/a	4	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	25.8	51.5 ↓	39	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	20.9	n/a	4	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	84.5	84.5 ↑	24	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	92.6 ↑	42	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.0	98.7 ↑	86	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	86.5	86.5 ↓	42	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	73.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	76.0 ↓	20	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	11.5	76.5 =	35	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↓	6	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↓	8	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	5	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↓	6	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↑	9	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.4	85.6 =	44	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	21	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	17.4	81.4 =	61	Multiple (6)

Singapore

2nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	81.2 ↑	1	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↑	1	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↓	12	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2 ↑	1	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	0.02	99.8 ↑	2	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.9	99.0 ↑	3	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.9	72.2 ↓	6	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	89.2 ↑	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	80.2 ↑	3	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	3.0	100.0 =	5	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.2 ↓	2	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.9 ↑	4	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	88.7	88.7 ↑	21	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	97	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	46	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	3	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↓	3	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.88	85.2 ↑	34	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.8	86.4 ↓	75	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	89.3 ↓	5	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	130.3	100.0 =	17	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↓	4	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↓	6	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	225.2	100.0 =	3	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	6.0	99.7 =	17	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.4 ↑	3	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.2	98.5 ↓	14	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	7.5	85.4 ↓	127	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.1	98.1 =	72	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	27	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	480	n/a	37	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	153.8	n/a	3	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	74.7 ↓	16	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.5	99.8 ↑	11	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	2.5	98.0 =	5	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	88.7	95.5 ↓	4	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	82	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	30	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↓	18	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	20	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	16	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 ↑	14	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.1 ↓	2	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	12	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	25.27	100.0 ↑	7	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	12	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	466.7	91.0 ↑	24	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	121.25	88.3 ↑	14	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.2	73.3 =	17	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.12	31.0 ↑	21	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	11	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	4,630.39	90.8 ↑	22	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Slovak Republic

41st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 39th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.14
GDP per capita US\$	17,664.3	Unemployment rate %	8.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.5

Slovak Republic

41st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	56.4 ↑	55	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	74	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.0	98.1 ↓	34	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	46	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	112	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	51.4	51.4 ↑	63	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	65.4	65.4 =	42	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↓	116	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.9 ↑	125	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	20.3	79.7 ↓	25	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.2 ↑	129	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.4 ↑	128	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.81	80.9 ↑	49	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	108	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	47	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	68	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	50	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	27	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	77.6 ↑	33	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	76.0	76.0 =	44	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	67	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	74.0	100.0 =	7	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	40	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	6,351.2	27.5 ↑	111	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	97	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	97	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.7	99.3 ↓	17	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.4	95.5 =	38	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.1 ↑	21	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	67.8 ↑	35	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	130.7	100.0 =	39	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	82.6	n/a	48	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	25.8	51.6 ↑	38	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.0	n/a	28	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	80.5	80.5 ↑	28	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.9 ↑	32	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.4	99.8 ↑	78	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	84.0 ↑	57	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.9	84.0 ↑	56	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.6 ↑	48	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.7	84.4 =	16	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	54	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	97	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	96	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	42	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	131	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.8	82.2 =	59	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	109	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	15.2	86.9 =	47	Multiple (6)

Slovak Republic

41st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.0 ↓	78	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↓	136	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	82	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↑	20	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	37	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	15	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	44.7 ↓	51	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	81.9 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	60.2 ↓	58	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.8	69.2 =	82	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	116	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	71	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	70	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	44	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↓	131	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	118	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	49	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	47	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.86	82.3 ↑	38	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	39.7	56.0 =	136	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	63.7 ↑	54	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.4	56.2 ↑	69	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	38	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	42	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.1	5.1 =	101	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.6	43.7 =	46	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.6 ↑	10	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.4	92.0 ↑	67	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	1.5	100.0 =	93	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.2	100.0 =	50	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	57.7 ↑	60	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	163	n/a	66	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	95.8	n/a	8	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	64.5 ↓	45	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.1	99.5 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 =	77	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	47.3	50.9 ↓	43	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	101	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	60	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	48	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	69	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	46.6 ↑	43	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	111	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	66	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	2.80	41.0 ↑	32	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	63	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	228.3	80.5 ↑	45	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	8.90	42.1 ↓	38	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	39.3 ↑	32	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.02	5.8 ↓	51	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	100	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,670.29	84.9 ↑	34	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

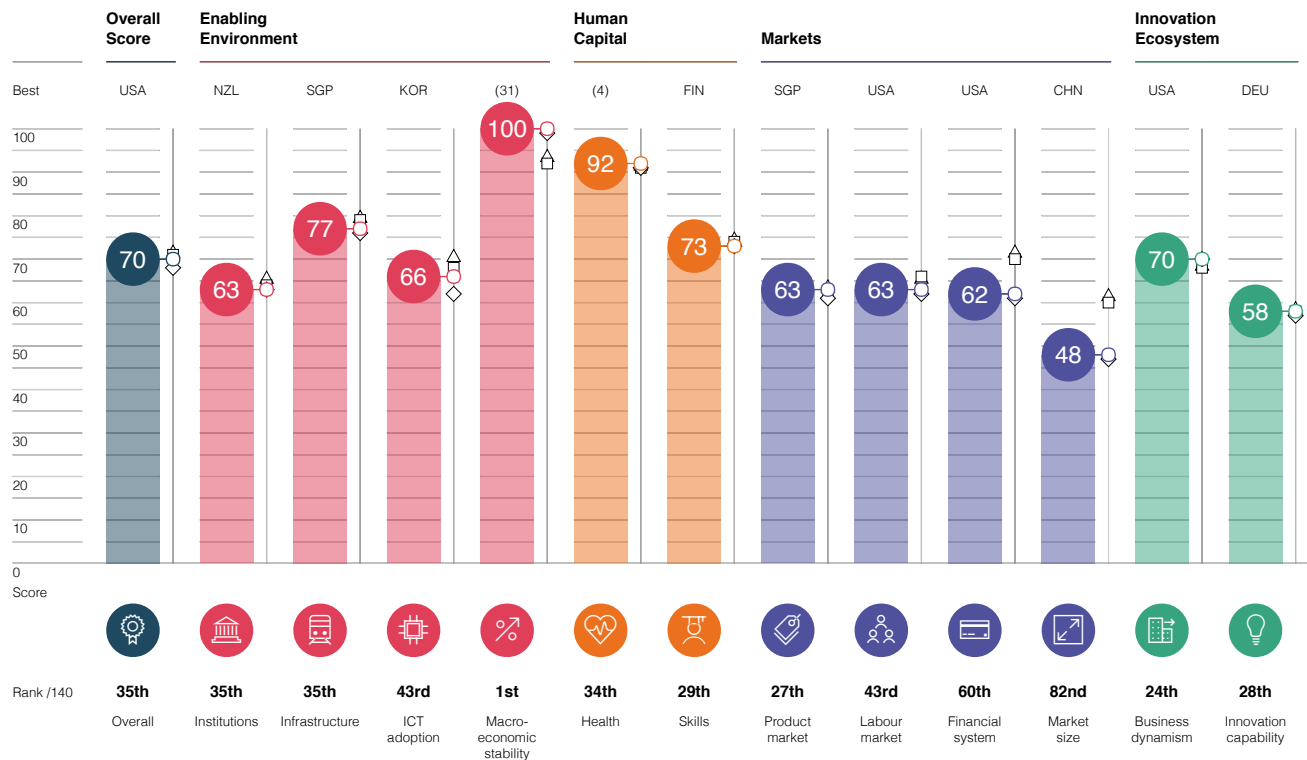
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Slovenia

35th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 35th/135

Performance Overview 2018
Key
◇ Previous edition
△ High income group average
□ Europe and North America average

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	23,654.4	Unemployment rate %	6.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.4

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.1 ↑	35	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	28	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	7	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	36	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	58.4	58.4 ↓	24	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	21	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	82	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	111	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	21.7	78.3 ↑	29	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↓	122	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	97	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.81	81.5 ↑	47	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	85	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	61.0	61.0 =	31	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	59	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	38	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	23.5	78.3 =	27	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	73	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	20	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	76.9 ↑	35	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	69.7	69.7 =	58	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	41	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	59.6	100.0 =	11	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	67	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,559.7	30.4 ↓	101	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↓	64	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	37.4	37.4 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↓	36	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	5.7	98.2 ↓	25	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.3	95.6 =	37	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.6	92.9 ↑	18	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	65.6 ↑	43	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	117.5	97.9 ↑	74	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	70.0	n/a	65	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	28.9	57.9 ↑	28	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8.0	n/a	25	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	75.5	75.5 ↑	43	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	91.6 ↑	34	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.3	91.6 ↑	33	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	73.5 ↑	29	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.4	82.5 =	21	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	44	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	61	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	48	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	34	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	61	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.2	95.6 =	16	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	86	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.9	82.7 =	55	Multiple (6)

Slovenia

35th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	63.1 ↑	27	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	58	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	30	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↑	16	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	34	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	20	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.4	60.5 ↑	24	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	84.9 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↑	43	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.7	86.1 =	38	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	132	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	55	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	104	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	26	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	85.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	115	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	133	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	63	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	63	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.92	89.9 ↑	22	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.2	85.8 =	79	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	62.3 ↑	60	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.4	53.0 ↓	72	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	58	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	57	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	13.6	13.6 ↓	89	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	3.7	62.1 =	35	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	89	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	5.1	90.8 ↑	72	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-20.7	100.0 =	8	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.8	99.7 =	57	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	47.8 ↑	82	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	65	n/a	88	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	84.1	n/a	14	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	70.3 ↑	24	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	41	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	88.7	95.5 ↓	4	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	107	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	52	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	33	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	70	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	28	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	75	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	60	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	5.28	56.4 ↑	25	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	49	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	239.0	81.2 ↑	43	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	54.93	73.9 ↑	25	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.2	73.7 ↓	15	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	4.1 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	65	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	n/a	96.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

South Africa

67th / 140

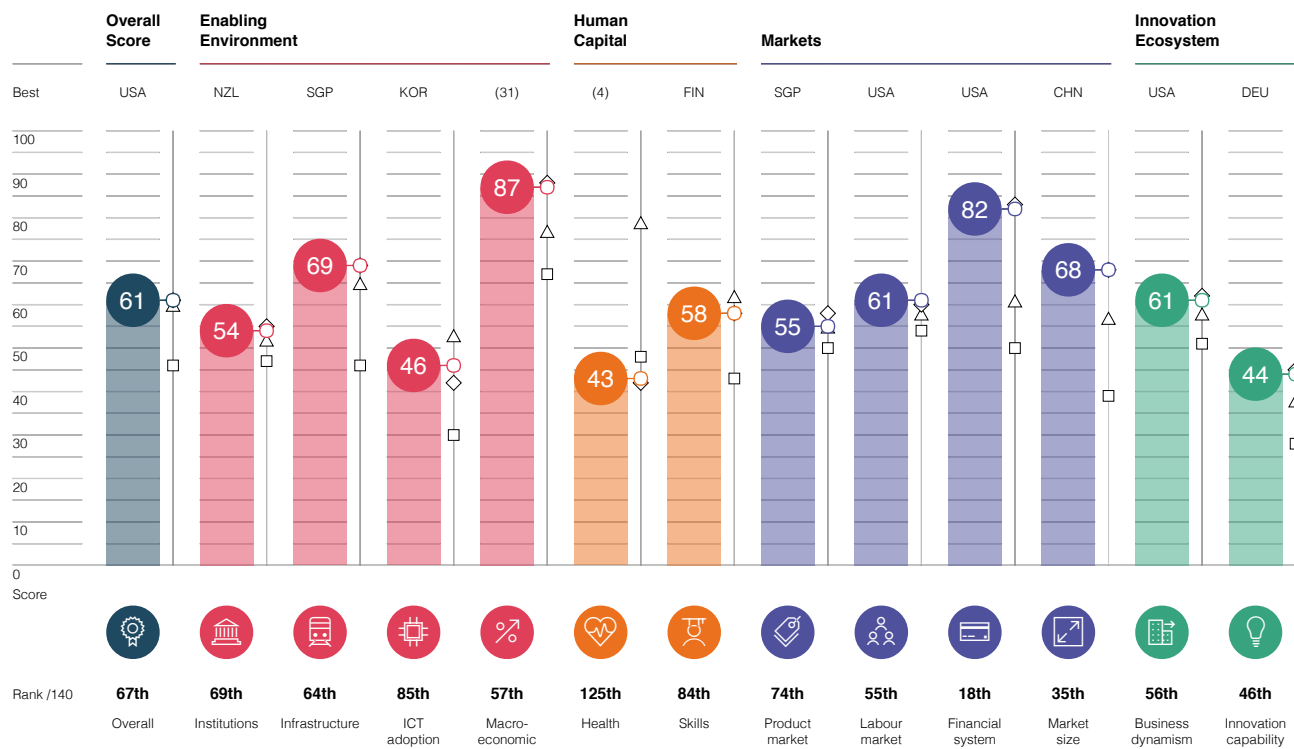
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 62nd/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	56.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.60
GDP per capita US\$	6,179.9	Unemployment rate %	27.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	2.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	63.0

South Africa

67th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↓	69	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	125	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	34.0	0.0	135	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.0	97.0 ↓	108	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	119	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	55.4	55.4 ↓	37	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	73.1	73.1 =	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	48	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	56	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	20.4	79.6 ↓	26	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	84	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	40	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.85	84.8 ↑	38	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	102	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	43.0	43.0 ↓	61	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↓	97	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	60	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	13.5	45.0 =	83	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	55	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	11	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.6 ↓	64	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	94.2	94.2 =	5	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	58	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	16.8	42.0 =	46	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	65	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	106,077.2	63.5 ↓	39	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	34	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	37.4	37.4 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	51	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	86.3	86.3 ↑	102	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	8.0	95.8 ↑	50	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	20.1	81.5 ↓	95	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	93	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	46.1 ↑	85	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	162.0	100.0 =	9	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	70.0	n/a	66	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.0	6.0 ↑	99	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	n/a	83	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	54.0	54.0 ↑	78	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	86.7 ↓	57	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.8	95.0 ↓	106	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	78.3	78.3 ↓	58	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	43.2 ↑	125	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.8	43.2 ↑	124	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	58.4 ↑	84	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.3	68.6 =	53	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	55	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	98	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	85	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	116	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	77	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.4	74.5 =	78	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.5 ↑	78	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	30.3	49.2 =	107	Multiple (6)

South Africa

67th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.2 ↓	74	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	92	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	54	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↓	49	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	95	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.85	54.4 ↓	87	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↓	93	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.2	54.4 ↓	34	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	34.5	65.5 =	70	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	61.0 ↑	55	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	88.9 =	26	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	136	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	133	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.5 ↓	106	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	85.6	85.6 ↑	25	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	102	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	20	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	68	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	91	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.78	72.5 ↓	58	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	4.0	100.0 =	14	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	82.1 ↓	18	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	147.7	100.0 =	11	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	72	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	63	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	273.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	13.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	62	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.9	95.2 ↑	45	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-7.3	100.0 =	26	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.8	95.6 =	90	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	68.4 ↓	35	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	697	n/a	30	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	33.5	n/a	91	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	61.4 ↓	56	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.2	99.9 =	4	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	45.0	55.3 =	128	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	34.4	37.0 ↓	77	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.5	78.1 =	24	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	38	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	34	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↓	47	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	39	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	44.3 ↓	46	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	44	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	33	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.38	9.9 ↓	58	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	38	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	371.0	87.7 ↑	34	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	3.24	26.6 ↓	50	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.7	24.1 =	49	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	11.5 ↑	39	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	46	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	535.69	67.6 ↑	68	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Spain

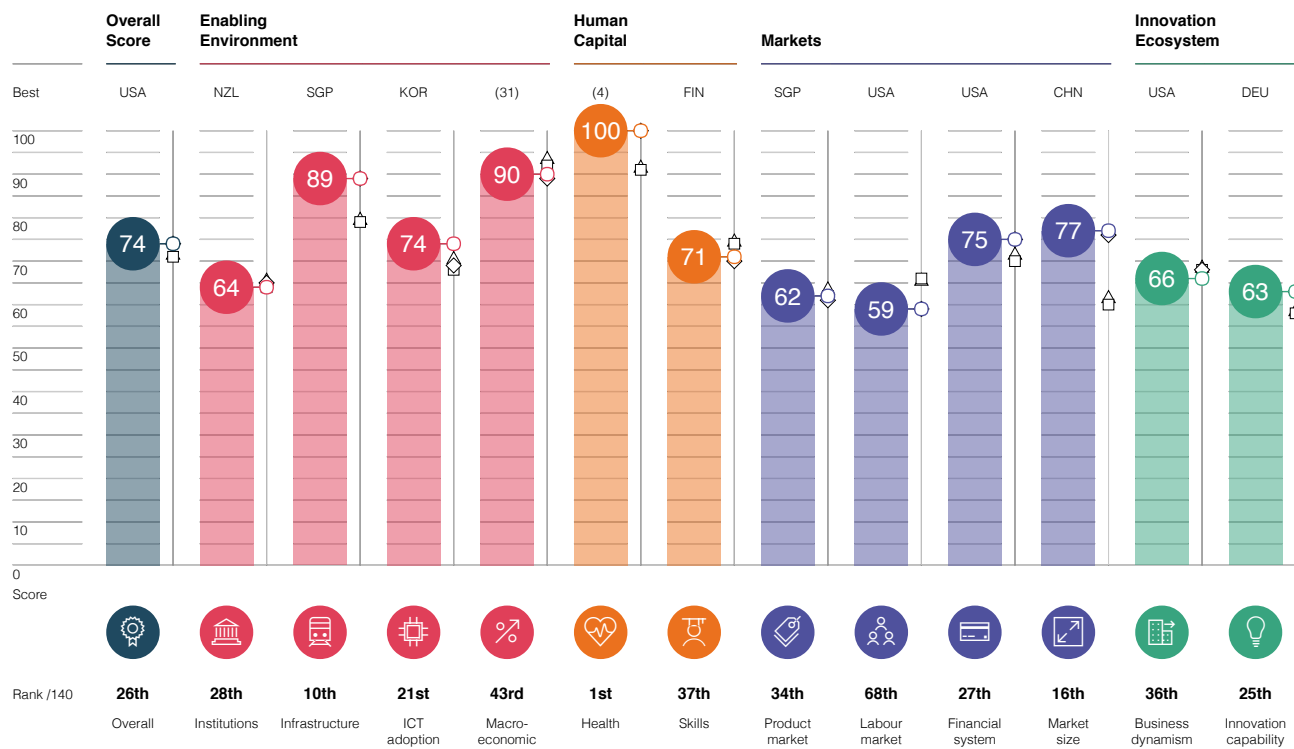
26th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 25th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	46.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.40
GDP per capita US\$	28,358.8	Unemployment rate %	17.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.9

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.2

Spain

26th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	64.5 ↓	28	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	31	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.6	99.5 ↑	16	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 ↓	99	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.6 ↓	10	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	56.9	56.9 ↓	29	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	59	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	89	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	20.5	79.5 ↓	28	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↓	120	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	80	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	98.3 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	89	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	57.0	57.0 ↓	38	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	60	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	53	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	31	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	41	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	10	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	89.1 ↑	10	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	99.0	99.0 =	3	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.1 ↑	13	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	30.9	77.3 =	25	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	10	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	813,743.0	100.0 =	8	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6 ↑	18	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	82.2	82.2 ↑	11	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	20	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.4	94.3 ↑	57	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.7	100.0 =	18	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.4 ↓	20	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	73.8 ↑	21	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	113.2	94.4 ↑	79	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	95.5	n/a	31	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	31.2	62.4 ↑	23	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	10.7	n/a	19	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	80.6	80.6 ↑	27	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	90.0 ↑	43	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.9	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	72.6	100.0 =	3	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	70.7 ↑	37	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.9	66.1 =	60	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	70	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	50	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	47	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	71	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	41	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.9	99.3 ↑	10	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	101	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	13.2	92.0 =	34	Multiple (6)

Spain

26th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	62.0 ↑	34	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	106	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	32	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	15	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	32	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	22	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.6	65.5 ↑	17	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	16.1	83.9 =	20	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.5 ↑	68	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.4	72.1 =	77	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	126	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↓	88	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	76	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	62	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	81.4	81.4 =	35	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	52	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	92	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	44	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	102	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.88	85.0 ↑	35	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.6	61.7 =	132	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	75.1 ↑	27	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	120.1	100.0 =	21	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	50	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	37	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	64.9	64.9 ↓	31	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	4.5	74.7 =	27	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	78	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	5.6	89.6 ↑	76	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-34.0	100.0 =	3	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	13.9	93.4 =	102	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	76.7 ↑	16	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,616	n/a	15	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	32.5	n/a	99	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	66.3 ↓	36	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	4.8	97.6 ↑	56	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.0	87.4 =	81	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	76.6	82.5 ↓	23	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	86	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	63	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↓	80	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	96	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	62.9 ↑	25	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	94	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	37	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	3.50	46.2 ↑	31	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	86	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	740.3	97.9 ↑	12	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	27.77	61.7 ↑	27	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	40.7 ↓	31	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.54	100.0 =	6	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	69	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	7,071.78	95.4 ↑	16	Multiple (7)

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Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Sri Lanka

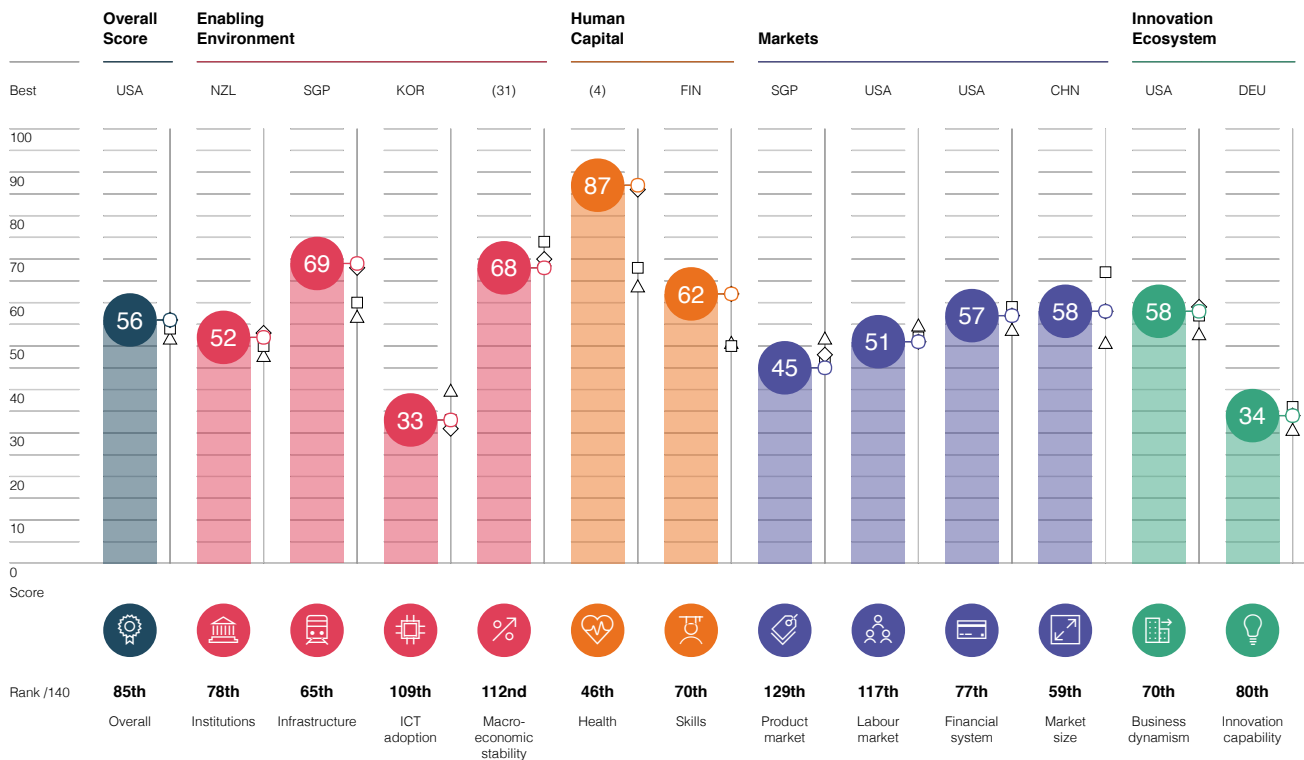
85th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 81st/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Lower middle income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	21.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.22
GDP per capita US\$	4,084.6	Unemployment rate %	4.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.8

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	51.5 ↓	78	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	85	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	2.5	93.1 ↓	69	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 ↓	97	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	94	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	61.8	61.8 ↑	13	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	53.8	53.8 =	67	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	72	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↓	97	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	41.4	58.6 ↑	107	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↓	115	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	77	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.63	62.9 ↓	82	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	112	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↑	77	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	101	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↓	81	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	2.5	8.3 =	140	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	85	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.6 ↑	65	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	45.5	45.5 =	103	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	79	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	22.3	55.7 =	35	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	63	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	57,216.0	53.8 ↓	59	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	74	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	69.4	69.4 ↑	15	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	71	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.0	96.9 ↑	42	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	18.7	83.0 =	91	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	77	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	32.9 ↑	109	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	135.1	100.0 =	31	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	22.4	n/a	123	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	5.8	11.7 ↑	87	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	101	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	32.1	32.1 ↑	100	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	68.2 ↓	112	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.3	96.5 ↓	100	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	113	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	86.7 ↑	46	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.8	86.7 ↑	45	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.7 ↑	70	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.8	65.1 =	65	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↓	68	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	60	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	44	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	85	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	57	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.9	77.0 =	71	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	73	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	23.2	67.1 ↓	87	Multiple (6)

Sri Lanka

85th / 140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	44.9 ↓	129	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	103	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	97	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	87	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	107	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	12.79	14.7 ↓	127	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	107	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	39.6 ↑	79	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	38.2	61.8 =	76	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	50.6 ↓	117	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	58.5	0.0	135	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	74	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	54	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↓	80	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.2	73.2 ↑	54	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	116	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	103	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	55	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	76	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.45	31.1 ↑	107	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	16.9	87.6 =	71	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	56.8 ↓	77	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.1	43.3 ↑	83	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	53	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.5 ↓	68	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	26.2	26.2 ↓	63	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.0	16.9 =	100	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	73	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.6	95.7 ↑	43	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	6.9	87.0 ↓	123	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.5	96.9 =	78	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	59	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	250	n/a	59	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	31.2	n/a	105	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↓	70	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	10.4	94.8 ↑	79	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	9.0	91.5 =	55	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	42.9	46.2 ↓	51	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	96	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	68	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	68	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	91	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↓	80	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	33.7 ↓	80	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	61	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	61	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.06	1.7 ↓	93	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	78	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	138.7	73.1 ↑	77	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.20	3.3 ↓	91	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.4 =	110	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	1.7 ↑	74	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	59	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	355.55	63.2 ↑	78	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Sweden

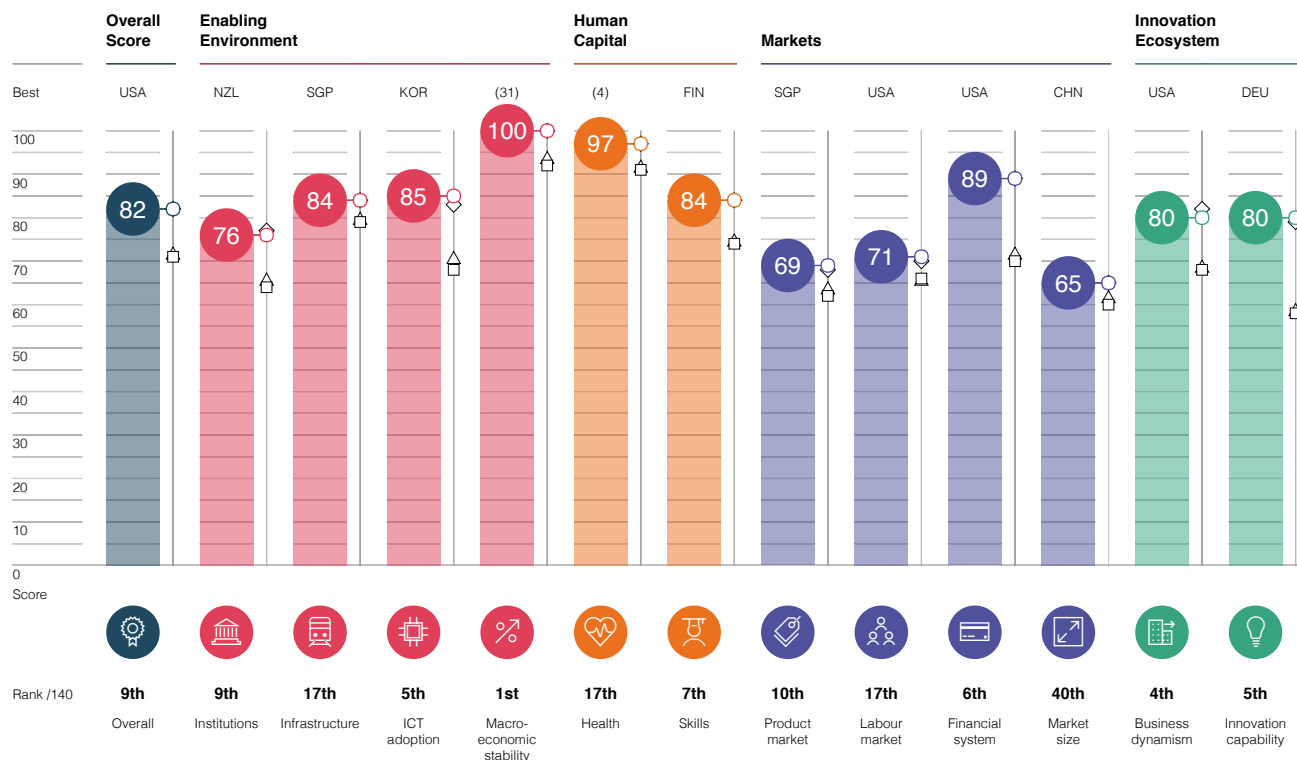
9th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 9th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP per capita US\$	53,217.6	Unemployment rate %	6.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	5.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.2

Sweden

9th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	76.0 ↓	9	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	37	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.1	98.0 ↑	35	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.5	98.5 ↓	96	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	39	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	59.6	59.6 ↓	19	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	73.1	73.1 =	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↓	17	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	15	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	8.3	91.7 ↓	2	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	23	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↓	9	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.94	93.8 ↑	19	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	17	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0 ↓	6	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↓	18	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↓	16	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.9 ↑	13	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	45	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	84.4 ↑	17	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	97.1	97.1 =	4	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↑	15	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	21.6	54.1 =	36	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	30	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	129,998.5	66.9 ↓	35	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.0 ↑	11	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	56.5	56.5 ↑	23	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	12	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	4.5	99.5 ↑	16	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	11	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.6	94.0 ↓	15	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	85.2 ↑	5	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	125.5	100.0 =	51	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	122.6	n/a	12	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	37.7	75.4 ↑	13	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	20.6	n/a	5	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	89.7	89.7 ↓	14	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	96.5 ↓	17	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.9	96.5 ↓	16	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	84.2 ↓	7	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.3	82.3 =	22	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↓	7	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↓	19	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	10	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↓	1	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	18	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	18.6	100.0 =	8	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↓	6	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.1	94.8 =	28	Multiple (6)

Sweden

9th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	68.8 ↑	10	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	14	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	14	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	18	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↓	21	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	19	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	4.0	76.2 ↑	2	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	15.5	84.5 =	17	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	17	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.4	78.2 =	59	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↓	10	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	132	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	14	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	99.0	99.0 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	45	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	37	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.4 ↓	7	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	31	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	1.00	99.7 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.4	61.9 =	131	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	89.0 ↓	6	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	129.5	100.0 =	18	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↓	12	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	7	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	144.4	100.0 ↑	7	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	6.6	100.0 =	14	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.0 ↓	26	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.0	98.9 ↑	12	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-8.8	100.0 =	21	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	19.6	100.0 =	25	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	65.1 ↑	40	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	474	n/a	38	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	41.2	n/a	74	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	79.8 ↓	4	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.5	99.8 =	11	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	41	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	78.1	84.1 ↓	22	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	9	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.8 ↓	2	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	3	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↓	5	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	79.8 ↑	5	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	13	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	13	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	32.66	100.0 =	4	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	7	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	749.3	98.0 ↑	11	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	271.58	100.0 =	7	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.10	26.7 ↑	23	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	12	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	10,002.87	99.1 ↑	10	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Switzerland

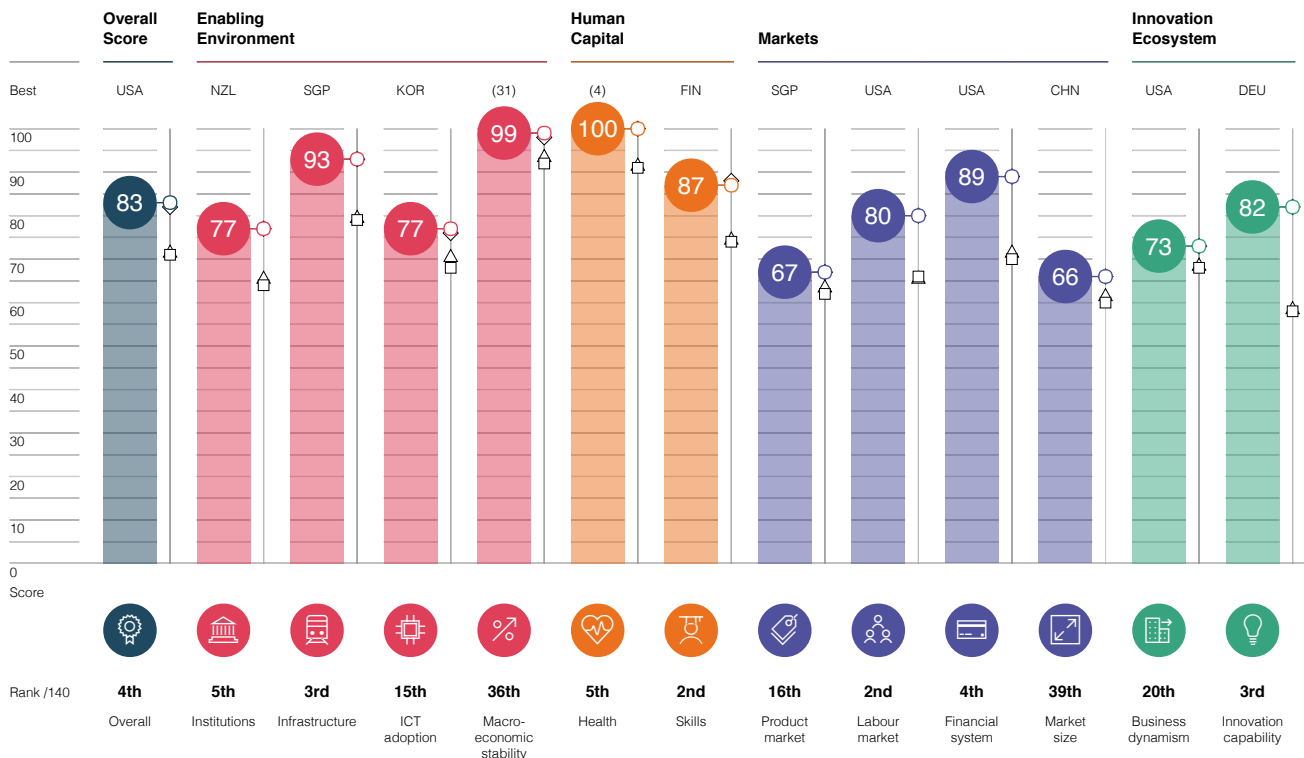
4th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 4th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP per capita US\$	80,590.9	Unemployment rate %	4.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.2

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	6.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.3

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	77.1 ↑	5	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.0 ↓	11	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.5	99.9 ↑	12	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	36	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.9 ↓	3	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	59.6	59.6 ↓	20	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.4 ↓	2	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	3	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	11.3	88.7 ↑	5	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	8	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↓	5	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.84	84.3 ↑	40	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↓	10	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	85.0	85.0 ↓	3	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.5	92.3 ↓	2	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↓	2	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	23.5	78.3 =	27	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.0 ↓	7	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	131	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	93.3 ↑	3	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	77.1	77.1 =	40	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.3 ↑	2	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	96.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.5 ↑	1	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	225,267.6	76.7 ↓	29	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.0 ↑	4	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↑	49	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.9	97.0 ↑	40	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.6	100.0 =	10	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.9	99.1 ↓	1	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	77.0 ↑	15	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	133.2	100.0 =	35	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	99.7	n/a	28	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	45.4	90.8 ↑	1	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	5.3	n/a	34	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	89.1	89.1 ↑	16	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.4 ↑	36	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.0	98.7 ↑	84	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	99.8 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.9	99.8 ↑	4	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	87.3 ↓	2	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	13.7	91.5 =	4	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↑	1	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	6.5	92.3 ↓	1	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↑	1	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.5 ↓	7	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	6	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.2	90.0 ↑	31	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	3	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	10.1	99.7 =	7	Multiple (6)

Switzerland

4th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↓	16	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↓	21	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↑	1	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.8 ↑	12	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↓	41	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	3.36	77.6 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.5 ↓	140	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.6	65.7 ↓	16	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	87.1 ↑	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	80.4 ↑	2	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 =	32	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	2	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.8 ↓	1	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↓	6	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	1	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.7	90.7 ↑	14	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	49	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	69	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.6 ↓	4	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	2	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.90	86.9 ↑	31	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.7	86.5 =	74	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	89.4 ↓	4	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	171.6	100.0 =	5	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	8	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	16	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	214.8	100.0 =	4	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	7.2	100.0 =	10	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.0 ↑	8	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.7	99.5 ↑	5	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.0	100.0 =	97	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	17.0	100.0 =	52	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	65.9 ↑	39	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	471	n/a	39	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	54.5	n/a	48	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	72.6 ↓	20	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.3	98.9 =	46	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	60	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	46.7	50.3 ↓	45	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	28	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	24	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.7 ↑	3	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	8	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	19	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	82.1 ↑	3	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↓	11	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↑	3	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	73.18	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	2	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	834.0	99.6 ↑	9	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	322.48	100.0 =	4	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.0	98.9 =	8	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.12	32.1 ↓	20	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	6	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	20,762.92	100.0 =	4	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

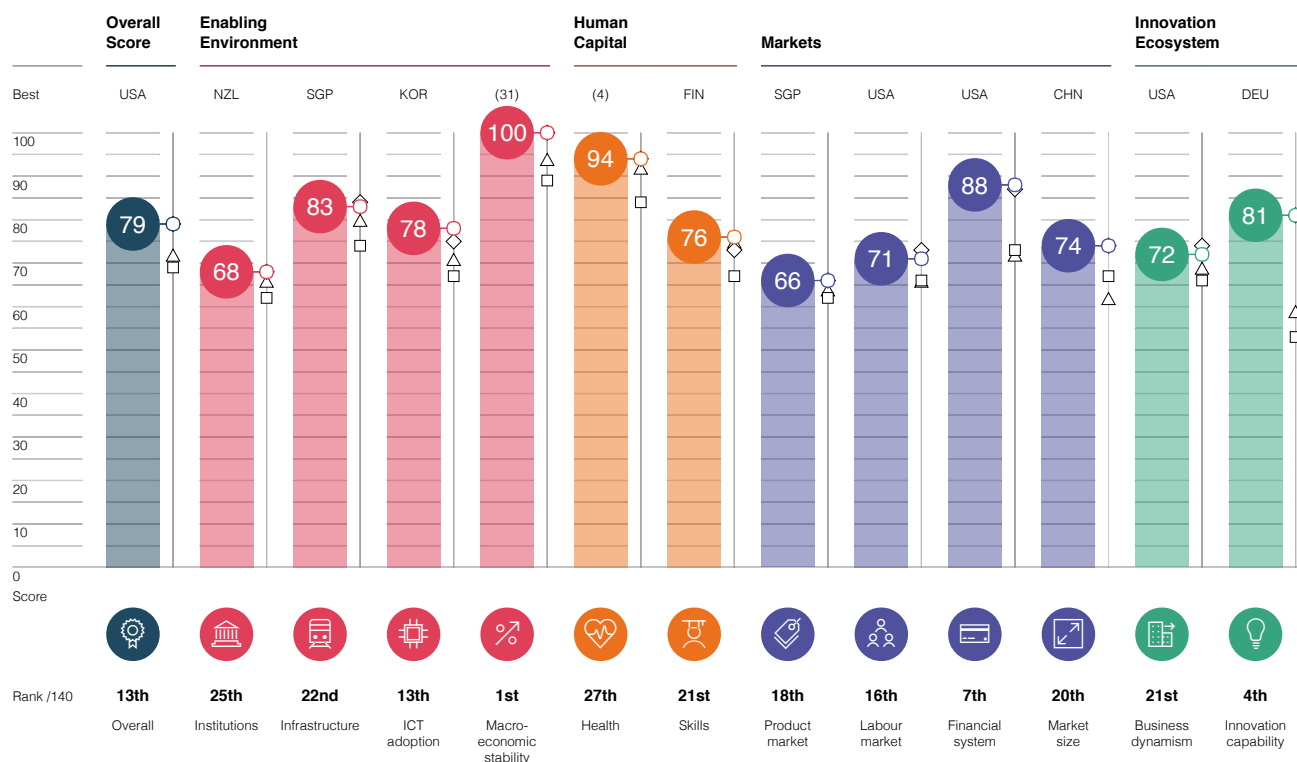
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Taiwan, China

13th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 13th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	23.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.93
GDP per capita US\$	24,576.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6		

Social and environmental performance

Taiwan, China

13th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	68.5 ↑	25	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	56	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.8	98.9 =	26	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	59	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↓	31	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	n/a	54.2 ↓	n/a	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	84.6	84.6 =	14	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	47	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	50	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	23.4	76.6 ↑	37	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	31	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	63	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	n/a	94.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	67	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	26	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↓	24	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↓	29	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	2	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↓	21	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	82.6 ↓	22	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	65.8	65.8 =	68	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	18	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	11	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	315,887.6	83.2 ↓	25	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↑	25	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	71.5	71.5 ↓	14	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	21	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	68	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	3.2	100.0 =	7	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	9.2	92.7 =	59	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	49	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	77.9 ↑	13	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	121.8	100.0 =	63	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	99.9	n/a	27	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	24.2	48.4 ↑	42	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	15.0	n/a	11	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	79.7	79.7 ↑	30	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	94.2 ↑	27	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.1	94.2 ↑	26	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	75.6 ↑	21	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.1	80.7 ↑	28	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↓	30	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	36	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	58	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↓	25	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	14	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.6	92.2 =	20	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	65	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.2	94.6 =	29	Multiple (6)

Taiwan, China

13th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	65.7 ↓	18	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	42	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	7	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	9	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	31	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.14	65.8 ↓	69	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	84	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.5	61.9 ↑	22	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	68.0 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	71.4 ↓	16	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.4	76.3 =	65	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	17	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	20	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.7 ↓	9	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	35	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	84.5	84.5 ↓	28	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	98	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	12	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	25	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	28	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.86	82.0 ↑	39	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.3	85.7 ↑	80	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	87.9 ↑	7	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	149.3	100.0 =	10	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↓	6	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	22	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	201.5	100.0 =	5	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	16.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↓	19	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.0	100.0	74	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	95.9 ↑	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	74.2 ↑	20	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,080	n/a	22	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	53.9	n/a	50	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	72.4 ↓	21	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	2.0	99.0 ↑	42	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	60	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	82.2	88.5 ↓	17	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	32	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	37	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	28	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	27	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	80.8 ↓	4	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↓	6	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	5	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	25.97	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	23	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	416.3	89.4 ↑	29	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	480.33	100.0 =	2	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.2	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.18	47.5 ↓	15	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	10	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	n/a	96.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Tajikistan

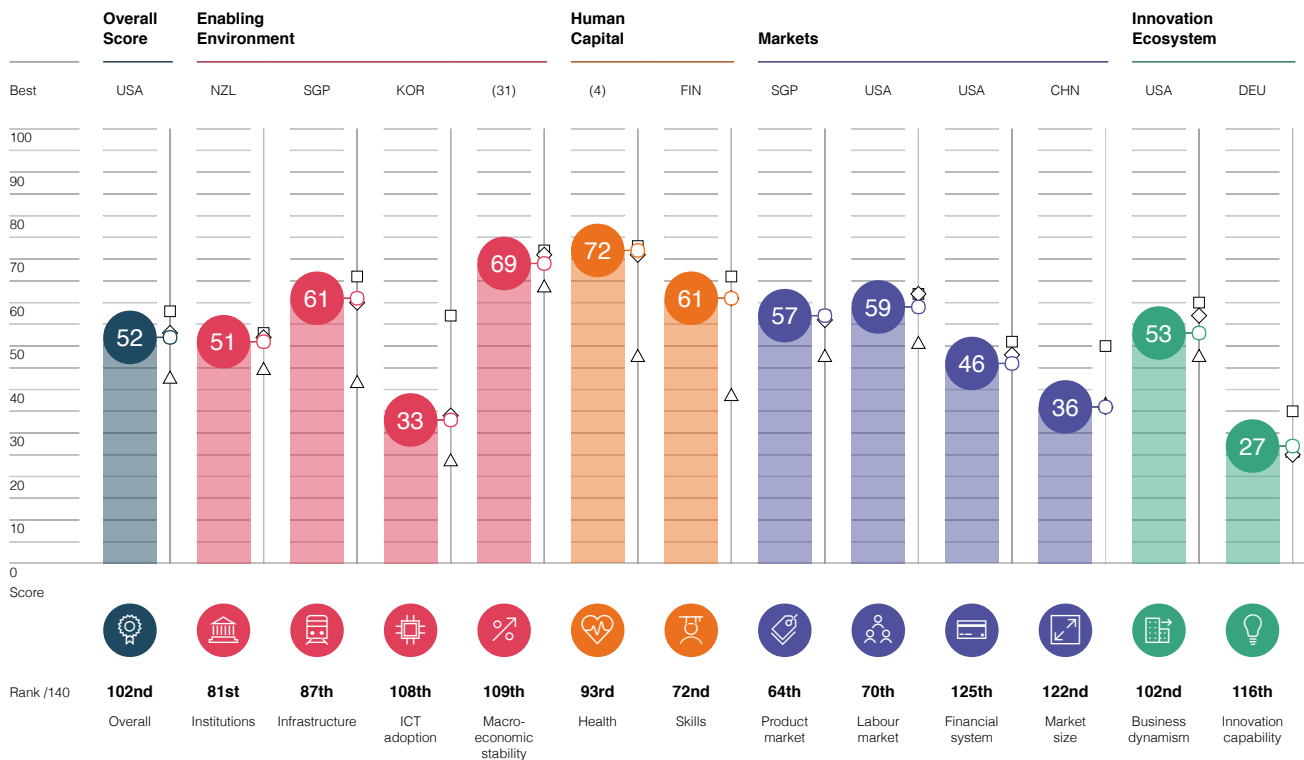
102nd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 97th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	823.8	Unemployment rate %	10.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.0

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0

Tajikistan

102nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↓	81	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	83	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.6	96.2 =	52	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 ↑	79	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	56	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.8	49.8 ↑	74	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	42.3	42.3 =	103	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	60	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	44	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	50.1	49.9 ↑	122	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↓	24	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	35	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.39	38.8 ↑	117	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	27	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	21.0	21.0 ↓	134	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	64	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	63	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.5	25.0 =	118	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	103	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	61.5 ↑	87	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	34.8	34.8 =	119	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	44	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.2	10.6 =	74	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	45	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,195.6	23.8 ↓	120	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	77	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	1.0	0.6 ↓	139	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	17.1	86.4 ↑	103	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	12.4	89.4 =	73	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	76	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	33.0 ↓	108	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107.6	89.7 =	87	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	18.3	n/a	127	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	0.1 =	134	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	20.5	20.5 ↑	118	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	68.6 ↓	109	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	6.6	92.7 ↓	113	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	44.5	44.5 ↓	109	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	72.2 ↑	93	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.1	72.2 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.4 ↑	72	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.7	71.3 =	45	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	113	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	56	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	59	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6	51	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	86	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	11.2	62.3 =	110	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	32	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	22.2	69.5 ↑	82	Multiple (6)

Tajikistan

102nd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	56.6 ↑	64	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	53	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	66	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	107	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	72	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.99	60.1 ↓	76	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.6 ↓	54	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	1.9	23.1 ↓	132	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	84.2 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.2 ↓	70	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.7	63.2 ↓	96	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	30	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	75	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	33	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	49	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	60.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	47	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	51	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	121	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	32	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.73	66.3 ↓	68	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.5	71.5 =	121	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	46.0 ↓	125	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.1	22.3 ↑	118	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	65	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	56	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.3	5.6 =	130	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	121	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	19.1	62.5 =	128	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.9	100.0 ↑	63	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	18.6	100.0 =	34	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	36.2 ↑	122	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	26	n/a	117	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	44.4	n/a	66	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	53.1 ↓	102	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	19.3	90.4 ↓	104	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 ↑	68	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	36.0	38.8 ↓	72	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	3.0	18.8 =	133	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	74	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	83	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	74	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	92	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.4 ↑	116	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6	68	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	100	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	45	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	35.3	53.2 ↑	137	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.6 ↓	107	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	61	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	12.62	28.1 ↓	123	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Tanzania

116th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 114th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	50.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.13
GDP per capita US\$	1,033.6	Unemployment rate %	2.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.8

Tanzania

116th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↑	91	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↓	86	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.0	78.1 =	102	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 ↑	90	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	71	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	46.2	46.2 ↓	101	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	57.7	57.7 =	61	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	74	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	60	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.7	69.4 =	76	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	49	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	45	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.62	61.8 ↑	88	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	45	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↑	87	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	78	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	82	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.5	25.0 =	118	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	106	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	46.0 ↑	119	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	54.8	54.8 =	87	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	83	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	4.8	12.1 =	71	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↑	81	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	12,683.1	34.5 ↑	90	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	100	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	12.3	12.3 ↑	77	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	79	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	32.7	32.7 ↑	126	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	17.6	85.8 ↓	108	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	36.2	65.1 =	118	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	114	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	18.3 ↑	135	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	69.7	58.1 ↓	128	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	8.7	n/a	137	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.2	6.4 ↓	97	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	13.0	13.0 ↑	129	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	73.0 ↓	86	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.3	96.5 ↑	99	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.4	49.4 ↓	83	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	51.7 ↑	116	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.5	51.7 ↑	115	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	41.5 ↑	120	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	6.8	45.3 =	106	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	96	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	65	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	84	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	105	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	76	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	8.2	45.7 =	138	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	77	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	43.1	17.3 =	128	Multiple (6)

Tanzania

116th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	50.6 ↓	112	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	85	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	75	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	121	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	115	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.61	22.6 ↓	119	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.2	87.2 ↓	57	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.8	44.4 =	53	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	30.7	69.3 =	68	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	54.8 ↑	95	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	88.9 =	26	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	85	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	107	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↑	69	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.1	69.1 ↑	80	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	121	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	84	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	77	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	101	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.49	35.9 ↓	102	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.8	86.4 ↓	75	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.9 ↑	116	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.4	15.2 ↑	134	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	60	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	79	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.6	4.6 ↑	103	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.7	11.7 =	107	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↓	110	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.6	81.6 ↓	98	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-1.0	100.0 =	60	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	18.0	100.0 =	41	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	52.0 ↑	72	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	148	n/a	70	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	22.6	n/a	124	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	52.7 ↑	107	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	42.9	78.6 ↑	126	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	28.0	72.4 =	115	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	21.2	22.8 ↓	113	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	71	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	97	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	77	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	57	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	62	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	27.2 ↑	119	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	105	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	56	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	124	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	55	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	139.0	73.2 ↑	76	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0 ↓	128	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.6 =	64	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	1.7 ↑	72	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	96	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	124	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

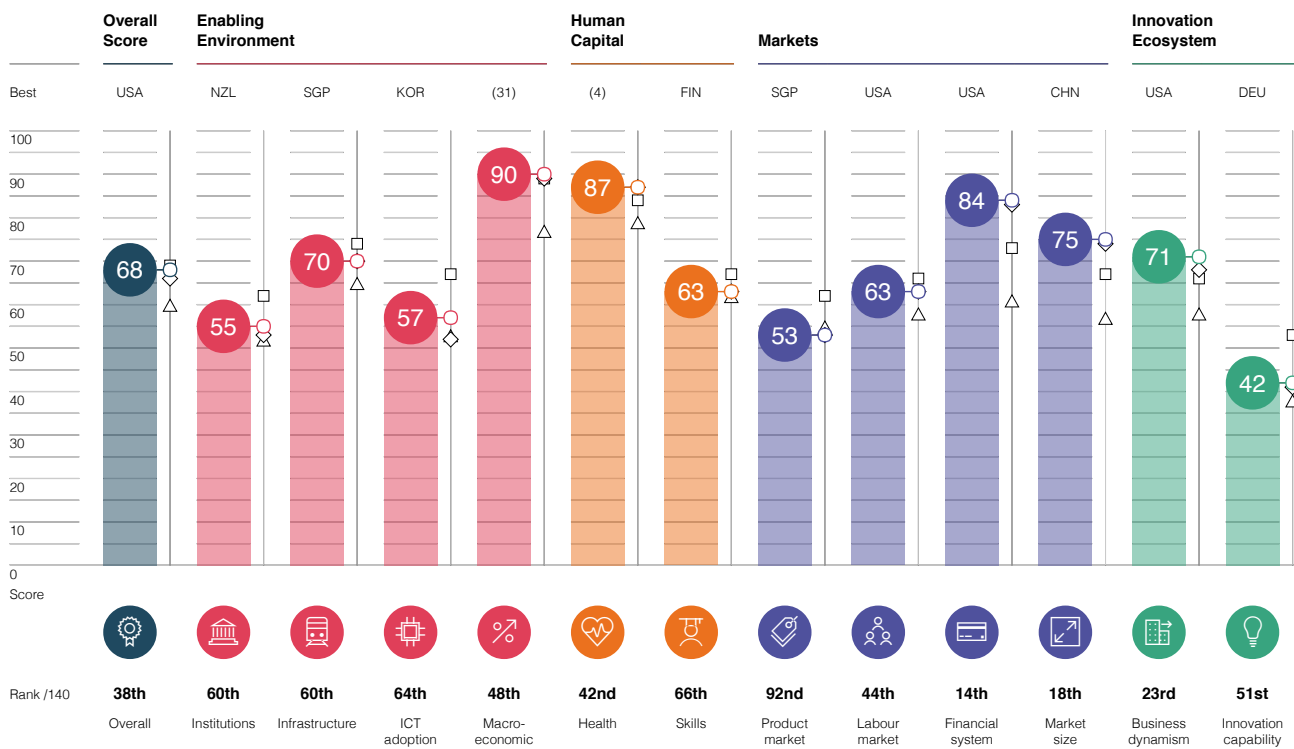
Thailand

38th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 40th/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	69.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.97
GDP per capita US\$	6,590.6	Unemployment rate %	1.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.0

Thailand

38th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	55.1 ↑	60	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	99	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.2	90.7 ↑	77	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	69.9	69.9 ↑	133	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	107	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	58.9	58.9 ↑	23	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	57.7	57.7 =	61	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	61	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	71	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	44.3	55.7 ↑	114	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	58	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	48	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.65	65.2 ↑	79	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	66	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↑	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	74	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	99	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	18.0	60.0 ↑	52	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	52	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.3	83.0 ↑	7	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.3	63.0 ↑	45	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	69.7 ↑	60	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	70.2	70.2 =	55	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	55	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	10.4	26.0 =	54	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.4 ↑	91	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	670,386.7	98.9 ↓	9	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	48	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	41.1	41.1 ↓	39	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	68	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	6.2	97.7 ↓	32	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	30.2	71.2 =	105	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	56	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	56.6 ↑	64	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	176.0	100.0 =	5	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	99.0	n/a	29	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	11.9	23.8 ↑	68	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.1	n/a	47	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	47.5	47.5 ↑	87	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	89.9 ↑	48	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	0.4	99.8 ↑	76	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	87.3 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.9	87.3 ↑	41	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	63.0 ↑	66	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.3	55.5 =	88	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	48	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	75	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	61	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	61	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	88	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.5	85.9 =	43	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	97	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.9	82.8 =	54	Multiple (6)

Thailand

38th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	53.4 ↓	92	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	57	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	96	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	37	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	61	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	8.07	46.2 ↓	92	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.1	53.6 ↑	36	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	43.8	56.2 =	84	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	63.3 ↓	44	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	36.0	33.3 =	128	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	33	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	35	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	111	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	53	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↓	88	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	64	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	64	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	51	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	36	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.78	73.1 ↓	57	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.4	100.0 =	18	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	84.2 ↑	14	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	147.6	100.0 =	12	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	24	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	34	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	99.9	99.9 ↑	13	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	5.0	84.1 =	22	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↑	25	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.0	95.0 ↓	49	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-1.3	100.0 ↑	56	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	16.4	98.8 =	66	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	74.9 ↑	18	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,124	n/a	20	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	58.9	n/a	38	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	71.0 ↑	23	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	6.2	96.9 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.5	96.0 ↑	17	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	68.0	73.2 ↓	26	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	12.5	78.1 ↑	24	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	33	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	59	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	29	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	33	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	42.1 ↑	51	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	33	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	55	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.34	9.1 ↑	60	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	44	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	275.7	83.3 ↑	39	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.89	11.7 ↑	68	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.9 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	11.4 ↑	40	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	25	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	540.23	67.7 ↑	67	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Trinidad and Tobago

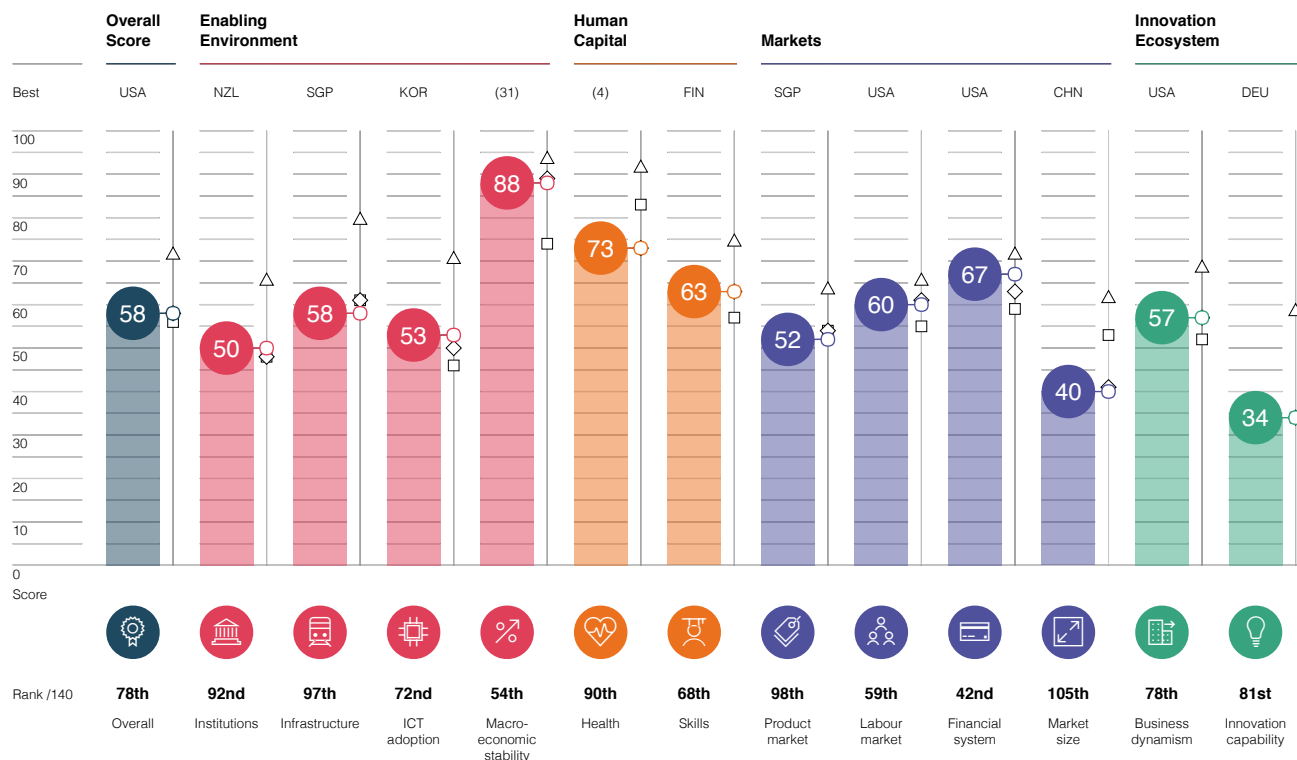
78th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 76th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	15,769.0	Unemployment rate %	4.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-1.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.3

Trinidad and Tobago

78th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	49.7 ↑	92	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	117	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	30.9	0.0	134	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	30	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↓	128	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	60.1	60.1 ↓	18	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	46	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	85	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	22.8	77.2 ↓	34	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	83	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↓	114	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.58	57.9 ↑	93	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	119	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	66	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	61	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	75	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	12.0	40.0 =	91	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	58	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	90	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	58.0 ↓	97	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	29.5	29.5 =	125	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	73	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	60	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,558.5	29.2 ↓	108	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	108	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	7.5	7.5 ↓	97	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↓	123	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	98.6	98.6 ↑	85	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	2.1	100.0 =	3	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	16.8	84.9 =	85	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	86	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	53.3 ↑	72	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	148.3	100.0 =	15	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	46.1	n/a	102	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	23.9	47.7 ↑	43	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.6	n/a	67	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	73.3	73.3 ↑	48	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	87.8 ↓	54	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	75.6	75.6 ↓	59	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	73.5 ↑	90	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.5	73.5 ↑	89	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	62.6 ↓	68	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.9	66.0 =	61	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	39	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	55	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	57	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	54	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	49	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.7	70.6 =	88	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	93	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	17.6	81.1 =	62	Multiple (6)

Trinidad and Tobago

78th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	52.4 ↓	98	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	82	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	111	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	66	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	38	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.40	24.0 ↓	118	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↑	80	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	35.6 ↑	98	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	10.9	89.1 =	2	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	60.2 ↓	59	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.5	65.6 =	89	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	106	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	140	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	101	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↓	81	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	124	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	94	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	48	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	72	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.81	76.7 ↑	51	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	9.4	98.1 ↓	29	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	66.8 ↑	42	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	36.0	37.8 ↑	90	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	100	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.6 ↑	112	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	86.8	86.8 ↑	20	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	3.3	54.4 =	39	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↑	24	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.1	94.7 ↑	53	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	7.8	84.8 ↓	128	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	22.6	100.0 =	10	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	40.0 ↓	105	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	39	n/a	101	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	38.8	n/a	85	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	56.8 ↓	78	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.8	99.6 ↓	18	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.5	89.9 =	66	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	26.2	28.2 ↓	104	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	109	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	57	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	125	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↑	134	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	33.5 ↓	81	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	34	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	84	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.29	7.7 ↓	64	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	127	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	85.3	66.0 ↑	102	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.03	13.0 ↓	66	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.9 =	111	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	64	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	346.41	62.9 ↑	80	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Tunisia

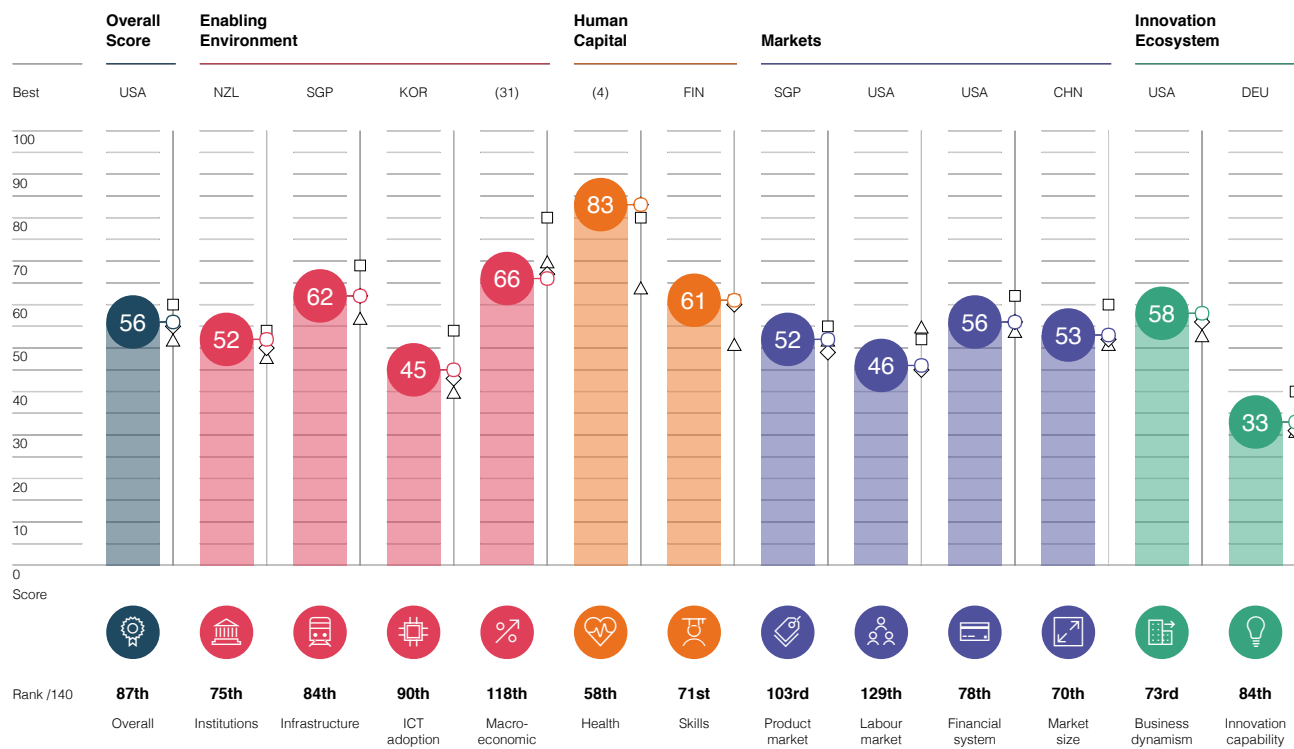
87th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 86th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP per capita US\$	3,496.3	Unemployment rate %	15.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.8

Tunisia

87th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	52.0 ↑	75	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	82	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	3.0	91.4 =	72	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.7	97.7 ↑	105	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	68	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	47.1	47.1 ↑	97	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	66	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	53	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.9	69.1 ↑	78	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	103	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	76	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.80	79.8 ↑	52	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↑	98	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	42.0	42.0 ↑	63	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	56	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	84	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	11.0	36.7 =	96	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	97	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	62.5 ↑	84	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	64.8	64.8 =	72	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	81	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	13.7	34.3 =	49	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	70	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	34,374.4	46.7 ↓	71	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	102	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	6.6	6.6 ↓	103	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	88	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	16.2	87.3 ↓	98	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	17.4	84.3 =	88	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	63	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	45.1 ↑	90	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	124.3	100.0 =	53	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	65.0	n/a	76	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.0	13.9 ↑	85	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	88	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	49.6	49.6 ↑	86	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	65.7 ↓	118	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	4.5	98.5 ↓	89	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	32.9	32.9 ↓	133	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	83.2 ↑	58	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.6	83.2 ↑	57	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	61.4 ↑	71	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.0	53.3 =	92	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	78	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	93	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	103	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	62	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	66	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.1	83.9 ↑	49	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	94	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	16.2	84.5 ↓	51	Multiple (6)

Tunisia

87th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	51.7 ↑	103	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	50	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	79	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	116	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.21	25.3 ↓	117	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.6 =	38	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	34.4 ↑	107	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	44.5	55.5 =	86	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	46.4 ↑	129	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.6	63.4 =	95	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↑	129	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	121	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	129	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	79	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↑	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	137	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	78	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	88	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↑	124	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.37	20.9 ↓	116	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.3	76.0 =	110	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	56.1 ↑	78	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	79.5	83.7 ↑	37	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	90	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↑	91	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	19.6	19.6 ↑	81	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.9	31.2 =	63	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	112	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	15.4	69.9 ↓	119	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	1.1	100.0 =	90	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	9.9	82.6 =	117	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	52.7 ↑	70	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	123	n/a	73	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	58.1	n/a	40	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	57.8 ↑	73	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	4.6	97.7 ↑	55	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 =	68	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	52.0	56.0 ↓	38	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	82	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	98	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	116	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	109	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	124	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	32.7 ↑	84	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	129	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	109	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.21	5.9 ↑	73	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	93	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	148.3	74.1 ↑	73	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.33	5.3 ↓	79	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	21.1 ↓	52	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.02	5.2 ↑	52	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	97	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	335.65	62.6 ↑	82	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

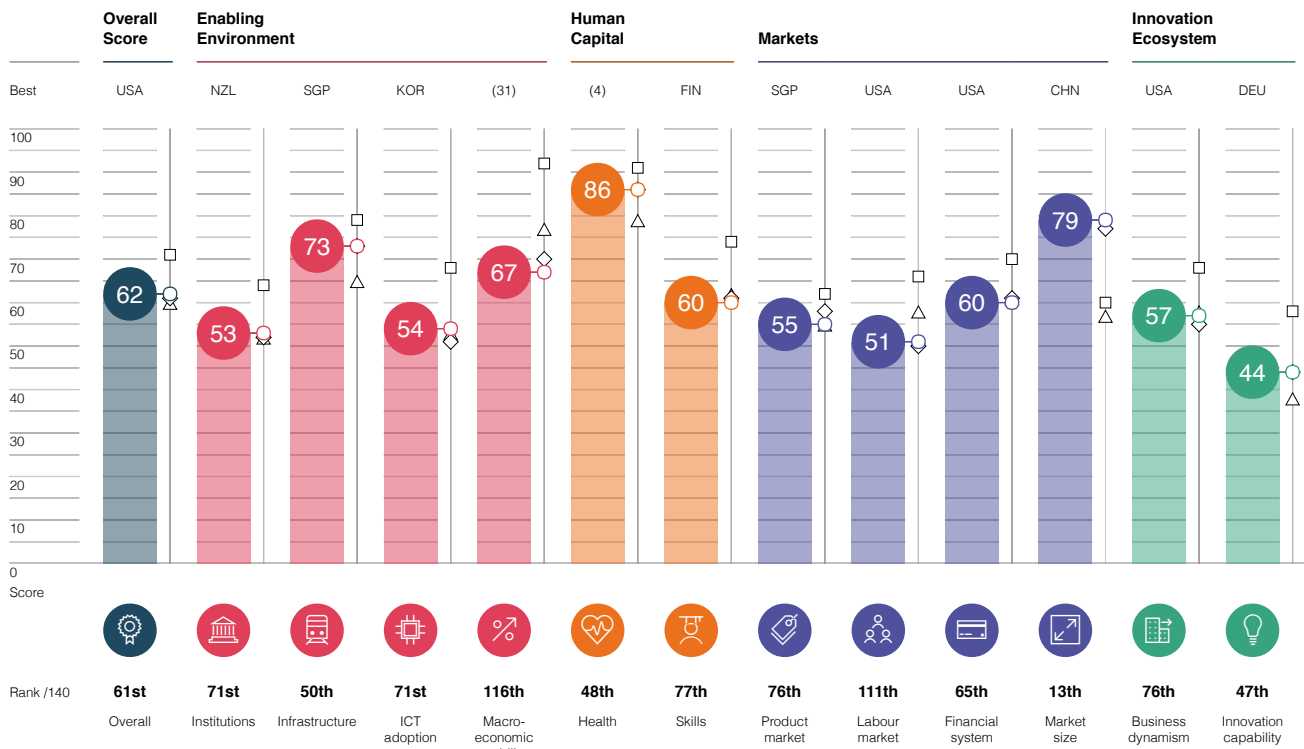
Turkey

61st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 58th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper middle income group average □ Europe and North America average


Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	80.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.71
GDP per capita US\$	10,512.0	Unemployment rate %	11.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.9

Turkey

61st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	52.9 ↑	71	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	91	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	4.3	87.1 =	83	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	42.5	42.5 ↑	134	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	90	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.2	48.2 ↑	92	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	111	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↓	109	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	53.5	46.5 ↓	129	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	74	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	90	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.86	86.0 ↑	36	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	64	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↓	69	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	96	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	94	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	21.5	71.7 =	39	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	93	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	10	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	72.6 ↓	50	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	80.9	80.9 =	27	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	33	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	12.9	32.2 =	51	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	66	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	558,459.0	94.9 ↓	14	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	35	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	57.2	57.2 ↑	22	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	50	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	13.7	89.8 ↑	89	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	17.0	84.7 =	86	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	84	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	53.5 ↑	71	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	96.4	80.3 ↑	104	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	70.5	n/a	64	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14.8	29.5 ↑	58	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2.4	n/a	43	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	58.3	58.3 ↑	72	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	67.4 ↓	116	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	9.5	84.8 ↓	121	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	49.9	49.9 ↑	79	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	86.2 ↑	48	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.6	86.2 ↑	47	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	60.5 ↓	77	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.1	53.9 =	90	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	107	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↓	132	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	94	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7	118	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	117	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.4	96.4 =	14	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↑	133	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	18.4	79.0 =	71	Multiple (6)

Turkey

61st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.2 ↓	76	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	80	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	86	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	35	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	62	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.10	59.3 ↓	78	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	100	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.7	42.8 ↓	58	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	25.0	75.0 =	51	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	51.2 ↑	111	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	29.8	46.3 =	122	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	113	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	35	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	56	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	53.6	53.6 ↑	115	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	83	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	55	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	75	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	95	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.39	24.0 ↓	111	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.9	83.5 =	91	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	59.9 ↓	65	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	66.8	70.3 ↑	44	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	86	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.7 ↑	86	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.8	21.8 ↓	73	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.3	21.0 =	88	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	84	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	3.1	94.7 ↓	51	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.6	100.0 =	84	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.7	97.4 =	77	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	78.5 ↑	13	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	1,980	n/a	13	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	30.2	n/a	106	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	57.2 ↑	76	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	12.8	93.6 ↑	87	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	37	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	15.3	16.5 ↓	124	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	88	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	44	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	69	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	49	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	74	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	44.0 ↑	47	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0	128	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	80	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.28	7.6 ↑	65	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	83	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	348.7	86.7 ↑	36	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	2.78	24.4 ↓	53	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	33.5 =	38	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.13	34.7 ↑	19	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	50	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	1,674.39	79.9 ↓	41	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Uganda

117th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 113rd/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	37.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	699.4	Unemployment rate %	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	42.8

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	47.9 ↑	104	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	118	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	11.5	62.6 =	121	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 ↑	100	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	105	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	53.8	53.8 ↓	48	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	91	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↑	75	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	36.8	63.2 ↓	95	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	57	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	69	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.62	62.4 ↑	84	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	59	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	26.0	26.0 ↑	127	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	91	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	109	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	99	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	99	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	81	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	43.2 ↓	121	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	60.6	60.6 =	77	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	89	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	5.2	12.9 =	67	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.6	10.0 ↓	130	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,280.9	30.1 ↑	103	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	123	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↑	120	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	19.4	19.4 ↑	134	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	n/a	80.5 ↓	n/a	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	33.1	68.3 =	109	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	105	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	24.5 ↑	126	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	58.2	48.5 ↑	133	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	23.4	n/a	121	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.3	0.7 ↑	118	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	21.9	21.9 ↑	116	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	71.6 ↓	93	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	5.5	95.7 ↓	104	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	47.6	47.6 ↓	98	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	44.8 ↑	124	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	54.3	44.8 ↑	123	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	40.9 ↑	122	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	5.8	38.7 =	115	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	86	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	107	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	126	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↓	113	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	42	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.0	55.6 =	121	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↓	118	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	42.7	18.2 ↑	126	Multiple (6)

Uganda

117th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↓	118	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↓	129	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↓	134	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	61	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	49	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	11.07	26.2 ↓	115	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	87.5 ↓	56	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.6	40.3 ↓	75	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	34.5	65.5 =	70	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.8 ↑	63	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.3 =	20	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	29	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	64	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.4 ↑	3	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↓	114	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↑	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	15	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	62	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	85	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	104	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.51	38.7 ↓	94	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	37	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.5 ↓	119	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.4	16.2 ↑	130	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	52	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.6 ↓	116	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.6	4.6 ↓	104	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.6	9.8 =	116	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	96	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	10.4	80.0 ↓	105	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.8	100.0 =	65	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	21.8	100.0 =	13	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	46.4 ↑	85	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	81	n/a	82	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	28.3	n/a	112	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	55.5 ↑	82	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	33.6	83.2 ↑	115	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	24.0	76.4 ↑	109	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	37.5	40.4 ↓	67	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	43	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↓	67	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	46	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	56	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	29.8 ↑	107	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	66	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	85	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	118	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	65	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	148.7	74.2 ↑	72	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↓	124	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	15.8 =	67	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.9 ↑	83	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.3 ↑	130	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	32.54	37.8 ↑	118	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Ukraine

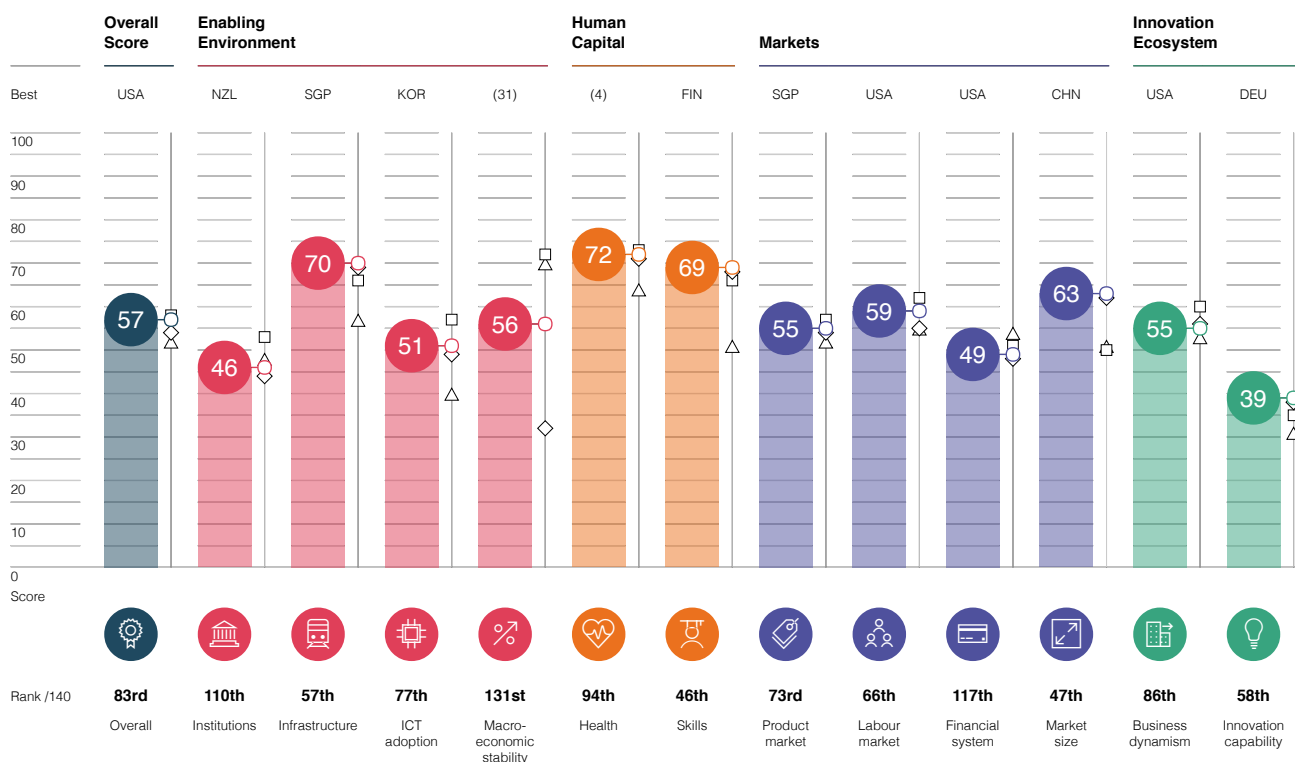
83rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 89th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	42.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP per capita US\$	2,582.8	Unemployment rate %	9.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-2.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.0

Ukraine

83rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	46.3 ↑	110	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	111	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	6.3	80.2 =	99	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	75.9	75.9 ↑	131	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	97	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	45.5	45.5 ↑	107	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	61.5	61.5 =	49	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↑	117	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↑	107	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	31.2	68.8 ↑	82	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	67	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	103	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	68.5 ↓	72	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	115	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	30.0	30.0 ↑	109	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	129	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↑	114	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.5	48.3 =	74	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	120	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 ↑	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	56	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	70.1 ↑	57	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	72.7	72.7 =	51	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	123	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	35.8	89.5 =	23	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	37	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	68,844.5	56.6 ↑	53	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	94	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↑	43	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	77	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	10.7	93.0 ↑	67	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	10.5	91.3 =	68	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	81	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	51.0 ↑	77	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	133.5	100.0 =	33	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	41.7	n/a	105	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	12.6	25.1 ↑	66	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	4.3	n/a	38	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	53.0	53.0 ↑	83	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	55.9 ↑	131	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	14.2	71.7 ↑	130	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	113	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	72.0 ↑	94	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.0	72.0 ↑	93	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.9 ↑	46	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.4	69.3 =	51	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	74	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	63	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	62	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	55	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	54	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.0	83.3 =	54	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	41	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	12.8	93.1 ↑	32	Multiple (6)

Ukraine

83rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.3 ↑	73	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	114	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	110	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↓	80	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	104	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	2.78	81.5 ↑	44	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.1 ↑	67	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	37.3 ↑	90	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	27.2	72.8 =	60	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	59.5 ↑	66	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	47	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	36	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	79	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 =	130	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	59	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	61.9	61.9 ↑	97	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	73	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	91	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	108	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↑	53	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.83	79.4 ↓	47	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	24.8	76.7 ↑	106	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.7 ↑	117	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	59.7	62.9 ↓	56	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	118	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↑	92	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	20.3	20.3 =	77	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.5	25.7 =	76	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	135	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	30.5	39.5 ↓	136	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-30.1	100.0 =	4	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.4	96.8 =	84	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	62.7 ↑	47	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	336	n/a	49	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	56.6	n/a	42	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	55.3 ↓	86	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.8	99.6 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	37	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	8.9	9.6 ↓	129	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.5	46.9 =	93	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	17	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	97	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	112	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	84	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	39.0 ↑	58	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	62	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	106	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.50	12.5 ↑	56	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	56	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	215.7	79.7 ↑	50	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.41	16.2 ↑	62	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.6 ↓	56	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.04	10.2 ↓	44	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	74	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	653.88	69.8 ↑	60	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

United Arab Emirates

27th / 140

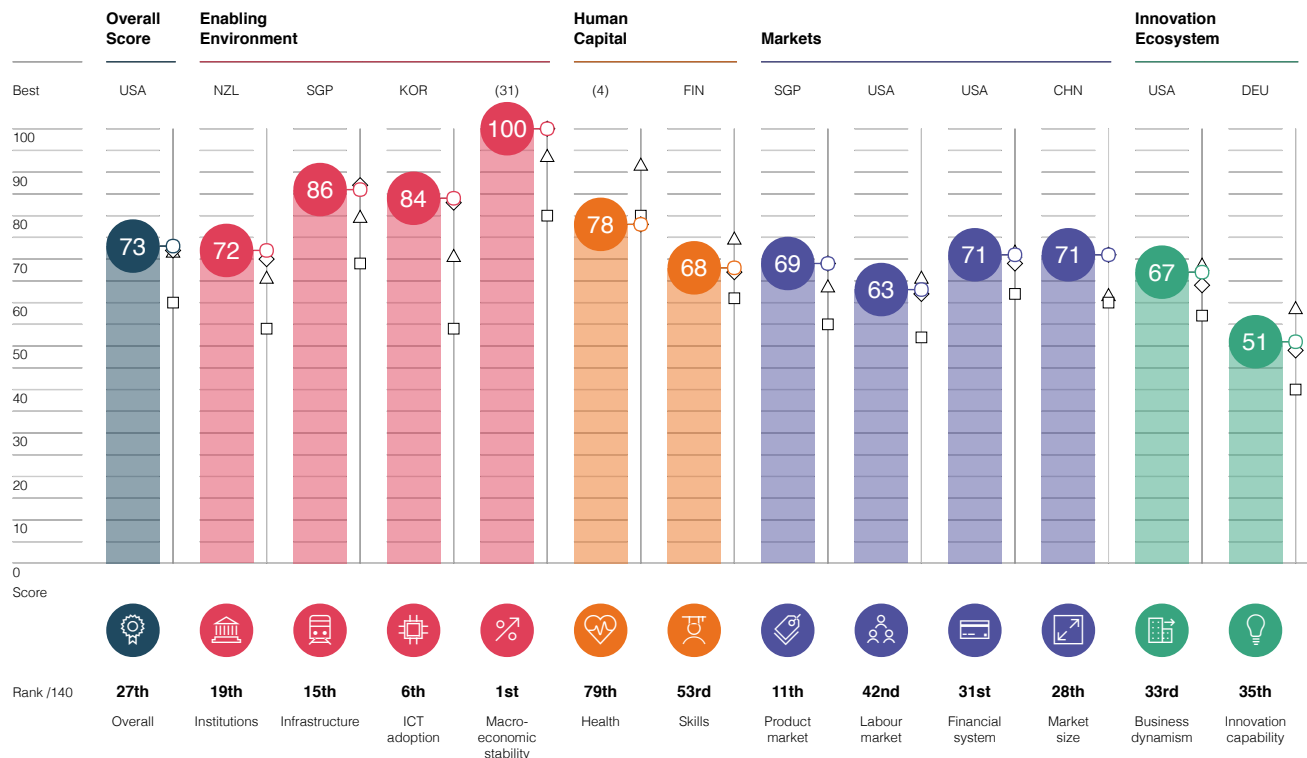
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 27th/135

Performance Overview Key

◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.54
GDP per capita US\$	37,225.8	Unemployment rate %	1.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	9.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7

United Arab Emirates

27th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	71.8 ↑	19	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	13	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	0.9	98.7 ↓	27	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	31	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↑	15	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	57.3	57.3 ↓	27	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	46.2	46.2 =	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	26	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	13	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	40.9	59.1 ↓	104	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↑	3	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	12	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.94	94.4 ↑	17	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.7 ↓	4	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	21	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↑	26	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	26	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	21.0	70.0 =	43	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↑	38	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	16	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	15	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	86.2 ↓	15	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	79.5	79.5 =	32	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↑	9	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	24	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	425,486.6	89.2 ↓	19	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.0 ↓	7	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	73.7	73.7 ↑	12	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	13	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	7.2	96.7 ↓	45	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	10.5	91.3 ↑	67	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.9 ↓	36	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	83.7 ↑	6	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	210.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	243.4	n/a	1	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14.0	28.0 =	62	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	13.1	n/a	13	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	90.6	90.6 ↑	11	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	78.4 ↑	79	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.1	78.4 ↑	78	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	68.1 ↑	53	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.7	64.7 =	66	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	22	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	27	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	21	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	14	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	10	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.6	75.8 =	75	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	11	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	24.5	63.7 ↓	91	Multiple (6)

United Arab Emirates

27th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	68.8 ↓	11	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	3	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	18	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	55	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.9 ↑	9	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	5.09	66.1 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.4	90.0 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.6	65.8 ↓	15	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	53.1 ↑	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	63.4 ↑	42	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.3	99.4 =	9	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	21	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	32	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	27	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	5	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	18	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↑	26	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	7	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.37	20.9 ↑	117	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.1	91.5 =	62	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	70.8 ↑	31	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	76.6	80.6 ↑	39	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	19	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	9	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	57.8	57.8 ↑	35	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.5	25.7 =	77	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	50	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	5.3	90.3 ↓	74	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	5.2	91.6 ↓	118	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	18.6	100.0 =	33	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	71.0 ↓	28	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	626	n/a	33	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	93.3	n/a	10	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	67.4 ↑	33	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	13.4	93.3 ↓	89	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.2	92.3 =	49	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	28.7	30.9 ↓	90	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 ↑	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	14	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	24	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	12	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	20	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	51.0 ↑	35	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↓	5	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	11	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	1.20	24.2 ↓	40	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	28	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	158.3	75.1 ↑	63	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	3.89	29.2 ↑	46	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.9	28.9 ↑	43	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	3.7 ↑	56	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	16	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,061.17	82.1 ↓	38	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

United Kingdom

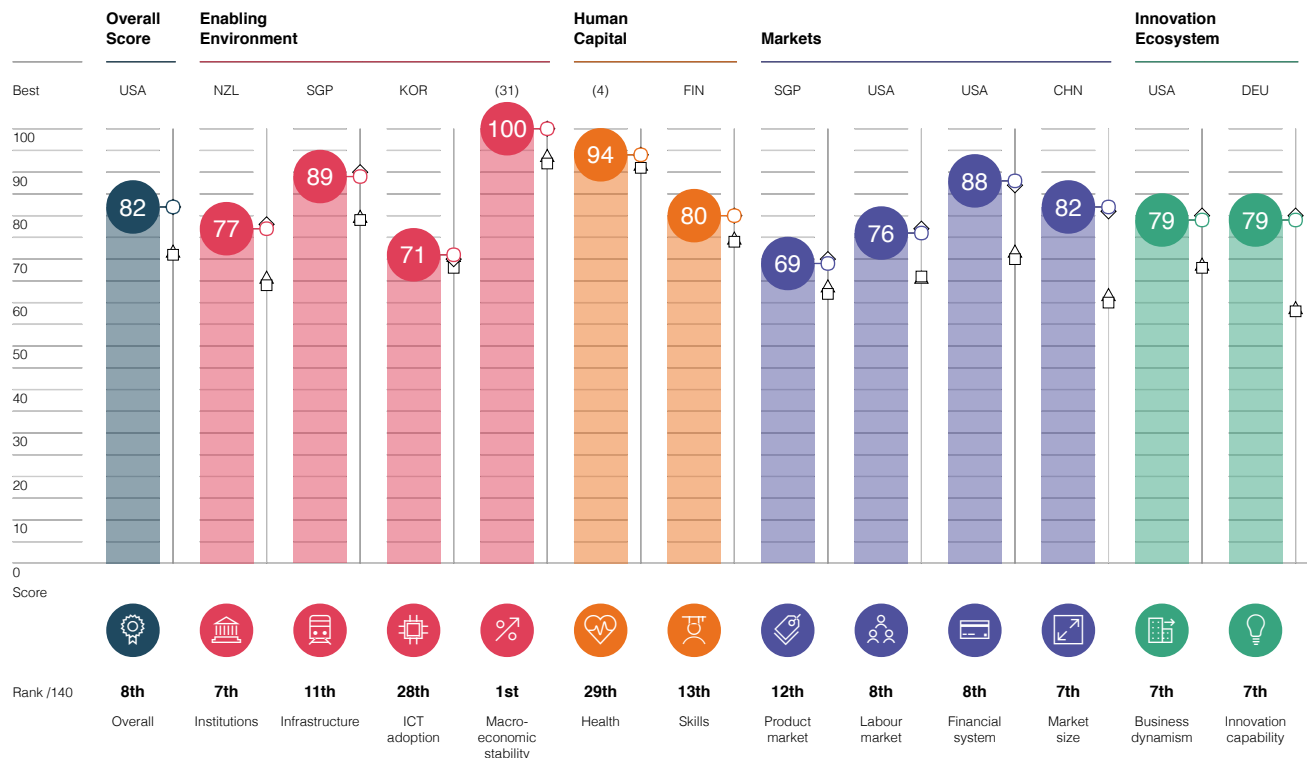
8th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 6th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	66.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.29
GDP per capita US\$	39,734.6	Unemployment rate %	4.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.2

United Kingdom

8th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	76.8 ↓	7	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↓	34	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.2	97.6 ↓	39	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	88.3	88.3 ↓	124	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↓	18	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	61.3	61.3 ↓	16	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2 ↓	13	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	11	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	23.3	76.8 ↓	35	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	27	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↓	11	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	98.3 ↓	5	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	25	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↑	8	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.2 ↓	5	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.3 ↓	6	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	24.5	81.7 ↑	21	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.3 ↓	17	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	7	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	89.0 ↓	11	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	80.5	80.5 =	29	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	26	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	66.7	100.0 =	9	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	22	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	901,365.0	100.0 =	6	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↓	15	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	82.8	82.8 ↓	10	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	15	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	8.1	95.7 ↓	51	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.7	100.0 =	14	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.9 ↓	14	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	71.1 ↑	28	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	119.6	99.7 ↓	69	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	88.1	n/a	40	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	39.3	78.6 ↑	10	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.3	n/a	75	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	94.8	94.8 ↑	6	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	93.9 ↑	29	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.0	93.9 ↑	28	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	80.2 ↑	13	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	12.7	84.6 =	14	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	24	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	28	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	28	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	32	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	8	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	17.4	96.9 =	12	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	10	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	17.4	81.5 =	59	Multiple (6)

United Kingdom

8th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	68.7 ↓	12	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	22	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	13	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↓	6	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↓	12	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.13	92.4 ↓	27	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.8	69.3 ↓	11	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	14.3	85.7 =	14	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	76.5 ↓	8	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	88.9 =	26	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	6	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	28	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↓	12	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	36	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	80.4	80.4 ↑	37	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	37	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	48	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	12	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	14	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.94	92.5 ↑	17	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.9	96.0 =	33	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	87.8 ↑	8	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	134.8	100.0 =	16	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	22	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	11	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	117.5	100.0 =	10	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	10.7	100.0 =	5	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	40	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.9	99.1 ↑	9	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-23.0	100.0 =	7	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	18.8	100.0 =	30	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	81.7 ↑	7	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	2,654	n/a	9	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	32.5	n/a	98	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	79.0 ↓	7	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	0.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.5	96.0 =	17	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	85.2	91.7 ↓	11	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	46	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	5	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↓	14	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	7	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	7	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	79.2 ↓	7	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6 ↓	7	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	10	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	12.47	79.8 ↑	18	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	9	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	1,235.7	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	100.63	84.9 ↑	19	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.7	56.8 ↑	22	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.63	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	13	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	6,667.07	94.7 ↓	18	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

United States

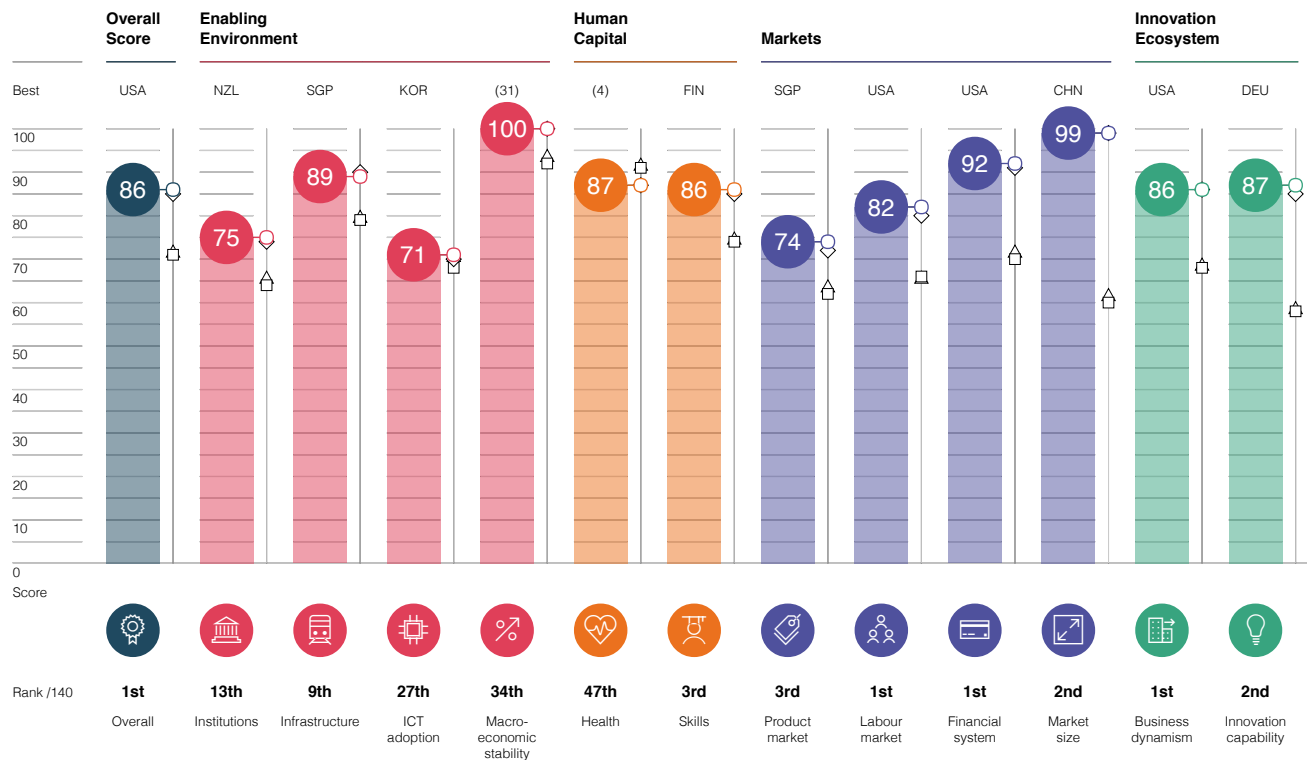
1st / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 1st/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High income group average □ Europe and North America average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	325.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	15.26
GDP per capita US\$	59,501.1	Unemployment rate %	4.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	8.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.5

United States

1st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	74.6 ↑	13	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	53	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	5.4	83.5 ↓	92	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	83.3	83.3 ↓	128	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↓	19	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	63.3	63.3 ↓	9	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	88.5	88.5 =	8	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↑	15	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↑	2	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	23.7	76.3 ↑	40	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	4	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.4 ↑	3	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.98	98.3 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↓	3	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	75.0	75.0 ↑	16	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↑	16	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↑	13	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.6	58.7 =	55	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.1 ↑	14	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	7	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.6	46.0 =	99	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	89.5 ↓	9	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.1 ↑	11	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	23.2	58.0 =	33	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.5 ↑	6	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,293,521.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↑	8	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	86.3	86.3 ↓	7	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↑	5	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	5.8	98.1 ↓	26	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	0.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.6 ↓	27	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	71.2 ↑	27	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	122.0	100.0 =	61	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	132.9	n/a	9	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	33.9	67.7 ↑	19	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3.7	n/a	40	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	76.2	76.2 ↑	40	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	99.6 ↓	34	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	1.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	99.2	99.2 ↓	38	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	86.5 ↓	47	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.7	86.5 ↓	46	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	86.3 ↑	3	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	13.5	90.1 =	5	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.6 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.4 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↓	2	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	1	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	16.5	91.5 =	22	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↑	1	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	14.5	88.9 =	43	Multiple (6)

United States

1st/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	73.8 ↑	3	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	7	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	3	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.4 ↓	3	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	7	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.66	89.0 ↓	36	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.8	69.4 ↑	10	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	17.7	82.3 =	28	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	81.9 ↑	1	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↑	3	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↑	6	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↓	13	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↑	2	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↓	84	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	7	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	2	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↓	11	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	1	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.88	84.5 ↓	37	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	9.8	97.5 =	30	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	92.1 ↑	1	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	191.5	100.0 =	3	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↑	1	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.7 ↑	1	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	145.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	6.5	100.0 =	15	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↑	18	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	1.3	98.3 ↑	15	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-1.6	100.0 =	54	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.3	94.4 =	98	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	99.2 ↑	2	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	17,662	n/a	2	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	15.1	n/a	136	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	86.5 ↑	1	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	1.1	99.5 =	26	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.6	94.9 =	30	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	82.1	88.4 ↓	18	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	2	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↓	7	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.1 ↑	2	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.5 ↑	1	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	86.5 ↑	2	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↓	3	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.5 ↑	1	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	12.30	79.4 ↑	19	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	1	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	2,002.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	144.09	91.5 ↑	13	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.8	93.1 ↑	11	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	3.88	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↑	1	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	2,890.49	85.7 ↓	33	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Uruguay

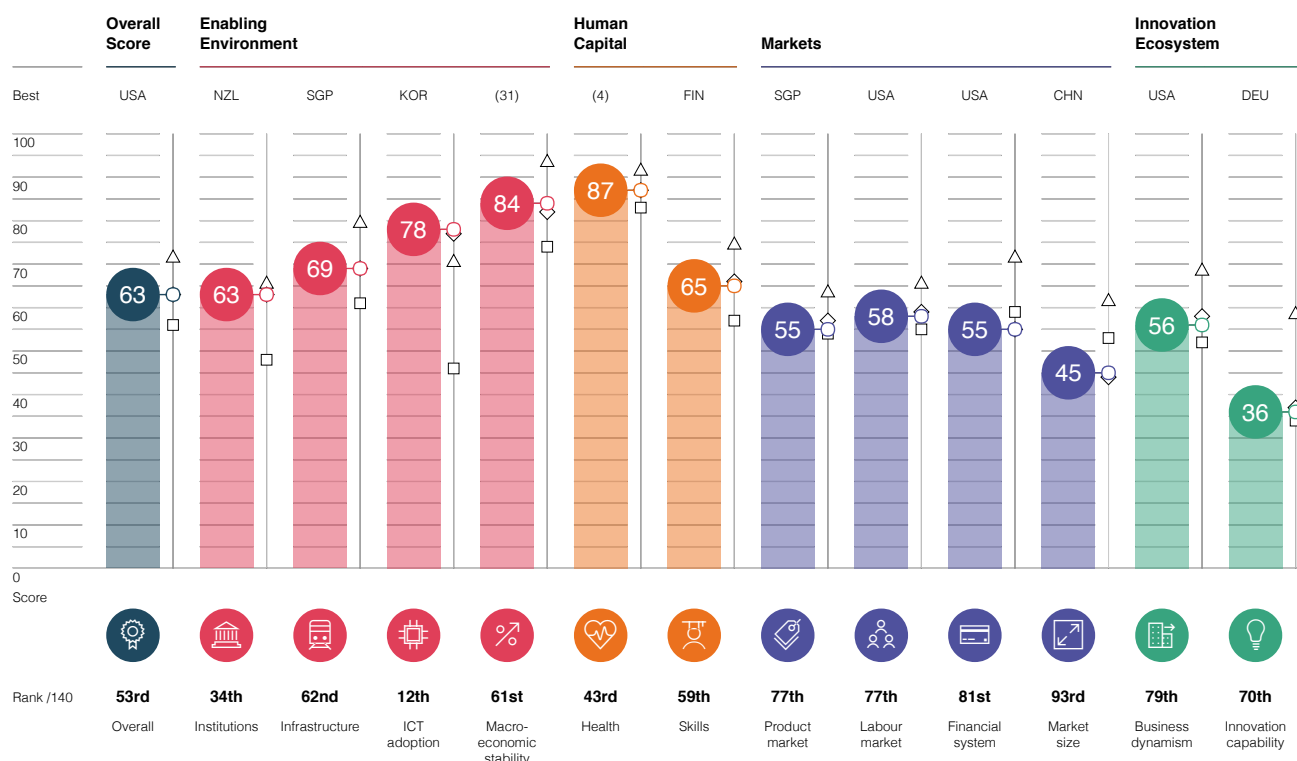
53rd / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 50th/135

Performance
Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ High income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	16,722.4	Unemployment rate %	7.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.4

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.7

Uruguay

53rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	63.2 ↑	34	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↓	49	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.7	75.6 ↑	108	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 ↑	47	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	85	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	55.8	55.8 ↓	33	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	73.1	73.1 =	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	23	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	59	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	15.6	84.4 ↑	20	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↓	118	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	56	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.92	91.6 ↑	26	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.2 ↑	73	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	23	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	38	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	39	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	31	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	32	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	68.8 ↓	62	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	74.9	74.9 =	46	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	99	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	17.0	42.5 =	44	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	4.8 ↓	137	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,181.7	28.7 ↓	110	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	44	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	32.3	32.3 ↓	52	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	33	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.9	99.9 ↑	69	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	12.0	91.7 ↓	78	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	3.2	98.8 =	30	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.5 ↑	31	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	78.1 ↑	12	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	147.5	100.0 =	18	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	112.1	n/a	18	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	27.5	55.0 ↑	34	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	17.1	n/a	8	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	66.4	66.4 ↑	58	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	83.8 ↑	61	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	7.9	89.1 ↑	118	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	78.5	78.5 ↑	57	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	87.3 ↑	43	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.9	87.3 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	65.3 ↓	59	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.7	57.8 =	81	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	93	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	46	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	66	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	53	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	81	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	15.9	88.4 =	36	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↓	114	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	11.8	95.6 =	22	Multiple (6)

Uruguay

53rd/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	55.2 ↓	77	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↓	69	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	83	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	86	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	65	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	8.85	41.0 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.7	94.4 ↓	19	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	37.9 ↓	87	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	28.4	71.6 =	63	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.1 ↓	77	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.8	65.0 =	92	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↓	133	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	138	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↓	140	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	51	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	95.9	95.9 ↓	8	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	10	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	100	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	65	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	119	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.82	77.0 ↓	50	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.6	89.4 =	68	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	55.3 ↑	81	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.4	29.9 ↑	104	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	75	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↓	89	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1.1	1.1 ↑	112	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	2.3	37.5 =	53	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↓	36	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.3	96.3 ↓	38	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	7.1	86.7 ↑	125	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.1	96.1 =	87	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	44.5 ↑	93	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	71	n/a	87	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	20.5	n/a	129	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	56.3 ↓	79	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	22.5	88.8 =	108	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	37	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	41.7	44.9 ↓	53	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	66	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	128	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	90	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	107	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↓	127	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	36.4 ↓	70	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	69	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	110	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.56	13.7 ↑	53	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	105	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	153.7	74.7 ↑	70	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	1.72	18.4 ↓	57	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.2 =	80	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.5 ↑	89	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↓	70	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	1,058.26	74.9 ↓	49	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

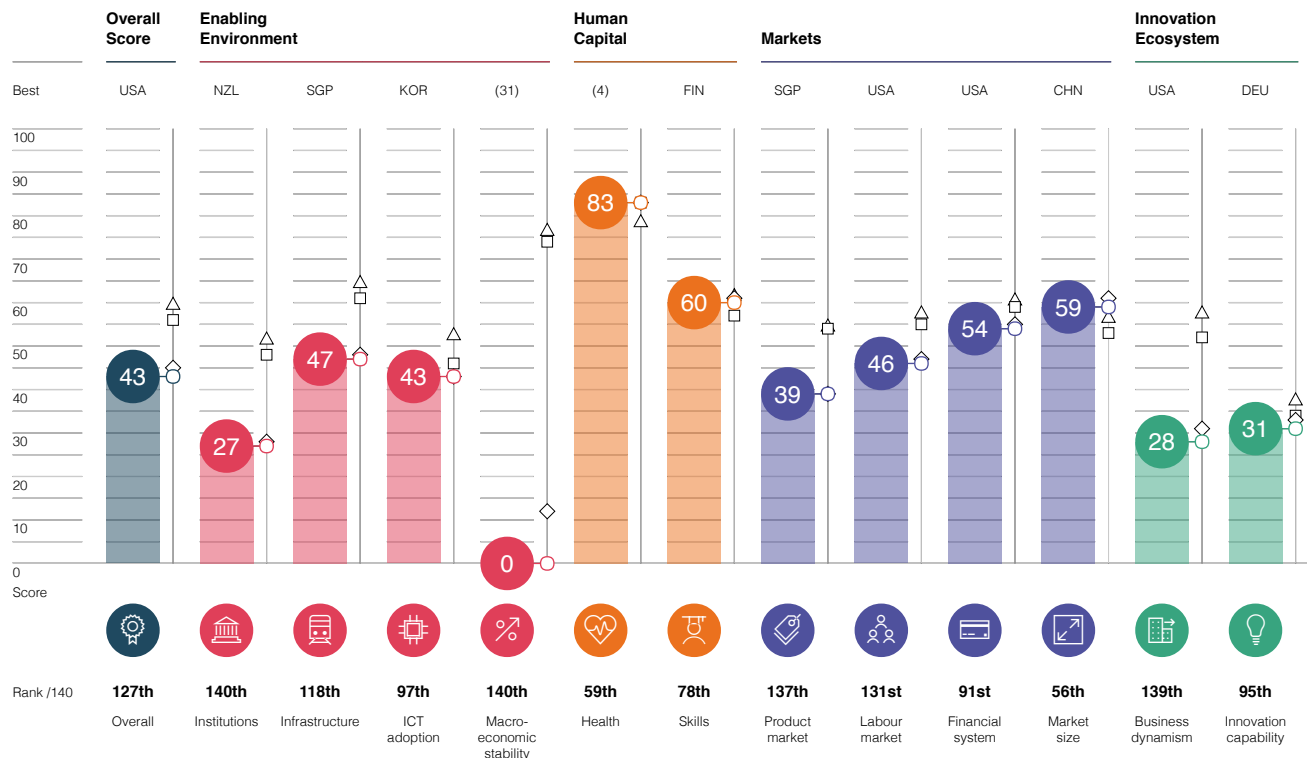
Venezuela

127th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 117th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	31.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.30
GDP per capita US\$	6,684.0	Unemployment rate %	7.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-3.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.5

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.9
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7		

Venezuela

127th /140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	27.3 ↓	140	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↑	137	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	56.3	0.0	138	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 ↓	98	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↓	140	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	43.8	43.8 ↑	118	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	53.8	53.8 =	67	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	1.1	2.4 ↑	139	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	1.2	4.1 ↑	140	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	46.0	54.0 ↓	117	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.5 ↑	139	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	1.5	8.1 ↓	140	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.40	40.5 ↓	114	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	1.5	7.8 ↑	140	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	18.0	18.0 ↑	139	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.7 ↑	140	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↓	140	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	5.5	18.3 =	133	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	95	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	138	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	136	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	47.5 ↓	118	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	76.9	76.9 =	41	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↑	121	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	0.4	0.9 =	100	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.5	7.7 ↓	132	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,402.4	29.0 ↓	109	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.9 ↓	137	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	7.9	7.9 ↓	95	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.3 ↓	130	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	99.5	99.5 ↓	76	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	34.6	68.1 ↑	123	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.5	95.5 =	39	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.1	19.0 ↑	135	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	42.6 ↓	97	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	76.6	63.8 ↓	123	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	50.1	n/a	94	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8.2	16.3 ↓	79	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	111	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	60.0	60.0 ↓	67	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	0.0	140	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	671.0	0.0	140	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	140	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	83.0 ↑	59	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.6	83.0 ↑	58	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	60.2 ↓	78	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	10.1	67.2 =	58	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	116	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	88	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	90	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	103	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	132	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	14.3	79.4 =	66	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↓	98	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	n/a	68.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (6)

Venezuela

127th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	39.2 ↑	137	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.1 ↓	140	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↑	131	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	135	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	132	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	12.00	20.0 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.7 ↑	22	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	1.8	19.7 ↓	135	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	35.0	65.0 =	72	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	46.1 ↓	131	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	N/Apl.	0.0	138	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	1.6	10.6 ↑	140	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	128	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	116	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↓	136	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	77.3	77.3 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	84	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↓	96	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	76	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.7 ↓	139	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.69	61.8 ↑	75	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.0	86.1 =	78	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	54.0 ↓	91	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	25.2	26.6 =	108	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	104	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.9 ↓	115	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	6.6	6.6 ↑	97	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	3.3	55.4 =	38	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	118	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	0.8	99.3 ↓	6	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	3.1	97.1 =	112	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	15.0	95.9 =	88	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	59.3 ↓	56	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	347	n/a	46	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	8.3	n/a	140	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	27.7 ↓	139	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	351.6	0.0	140	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	230.0	0.0	140	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	5.6	6.0 ↓	132	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	69	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	75	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	127	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	55	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.2 ↓	95	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	48	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.9 ↓	139	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.11	3.1 ↑	82	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	92	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	185.0	77.4 ↑	56	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.28	4.6 ↓	82	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	17.7 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	2.5 ↓	65	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↓	136	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	386.40	64.1 ↓	76	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Viet Nam

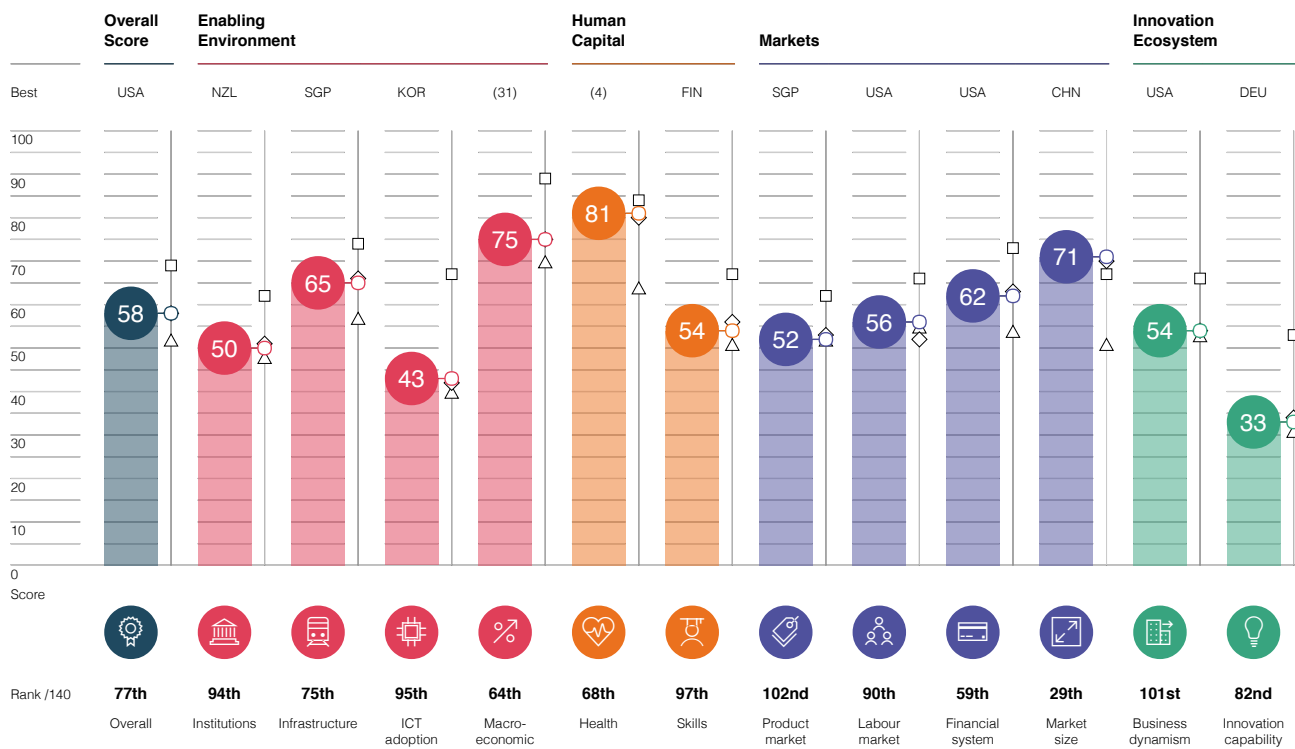
77th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 74th/135

Performance Overview Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower middle income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average

2018



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	93.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.51
GDP per capita US\$	2,353.7	Unemployment rate %	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.7

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.3

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	49.5 ↓	94	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	76	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	1.5	96.5 =	49	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	76	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.0	48.0 ↓	93	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	65.4	65.4 =	42	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	89	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	69	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	75.1	25.0 ↓	139	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	96	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	88	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.69	69.1 ↓	69	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	75	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↑	91	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	104	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	105	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	78	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	128	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	32	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	65.4 ↓	75	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	44.3	44.3 =	107	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	109	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	7.1	17.7 =	57	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	61	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	364,184.2	86.0 ↓	22	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	101	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	60.5	60.5 ↓	20	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	78	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	98.3	98.3 ↑	87	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.1	94.7 ↓	55	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	15.0	86.7 =	82	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	95	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	43.3 ↑	95	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	125.6	100.0 =	50	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	46.9	n/a	101	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	11.8	23.6 ↑	69	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.3	n/a	74	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	46.5	46.5 ↑	88	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	75.0 =	64	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	81.0 ↑	68	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.9	81.0 ↑	67	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	54.3 ↓	97	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.6	50.7 =	98	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	81	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	115	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	128	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	98	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	104	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.6	70.0 =	91	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↓	113	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	19.6	75.9 ↓	76	Multiple (6)

Viet Nam

77th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	52.1 ↓	102	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	94	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	77	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	103	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	124	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	8.12	45.9 ↓	93	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	73	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3.0	48.8 ↑	42	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	36.0	64.0 =	73	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	55.6 ↑	90	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	24.6	57.2 =	106	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	92	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	78	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	68.0	68.0	82	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	95	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	49	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	124	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	66	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.70	62.9 ↑	73	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	24.8	76.7 =	106	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	62.3 ↓	59	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	112.0	100.0 =	24	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	85	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	51	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	28.0	28.0 ↑	60	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.2	19.8 =	91	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	113	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	2.3	96.3 =	39	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	2.2	99.5 ↓	101	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	12.7	90.7 =	111	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	70.9 ↑	29	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	590	n/a	34	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	103.6	n/a	7	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	53.7 ↓	101	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	6.5	96.8 ↓	66	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	22.0	78.4 ↑	104	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	21.8	23.5 ↓	109	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	7.5	46.9 =	93	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	93	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	110	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	90	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	52	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	33.4 ↓	82	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	91	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	77	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.12	3.4 ↓	80	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	97	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	172.3	76.3 ↑	59	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.20	3.4 ↓	89	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.5 =	76	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	3.0 ↑	60	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	90	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	354.04	63.2 ↑	79	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

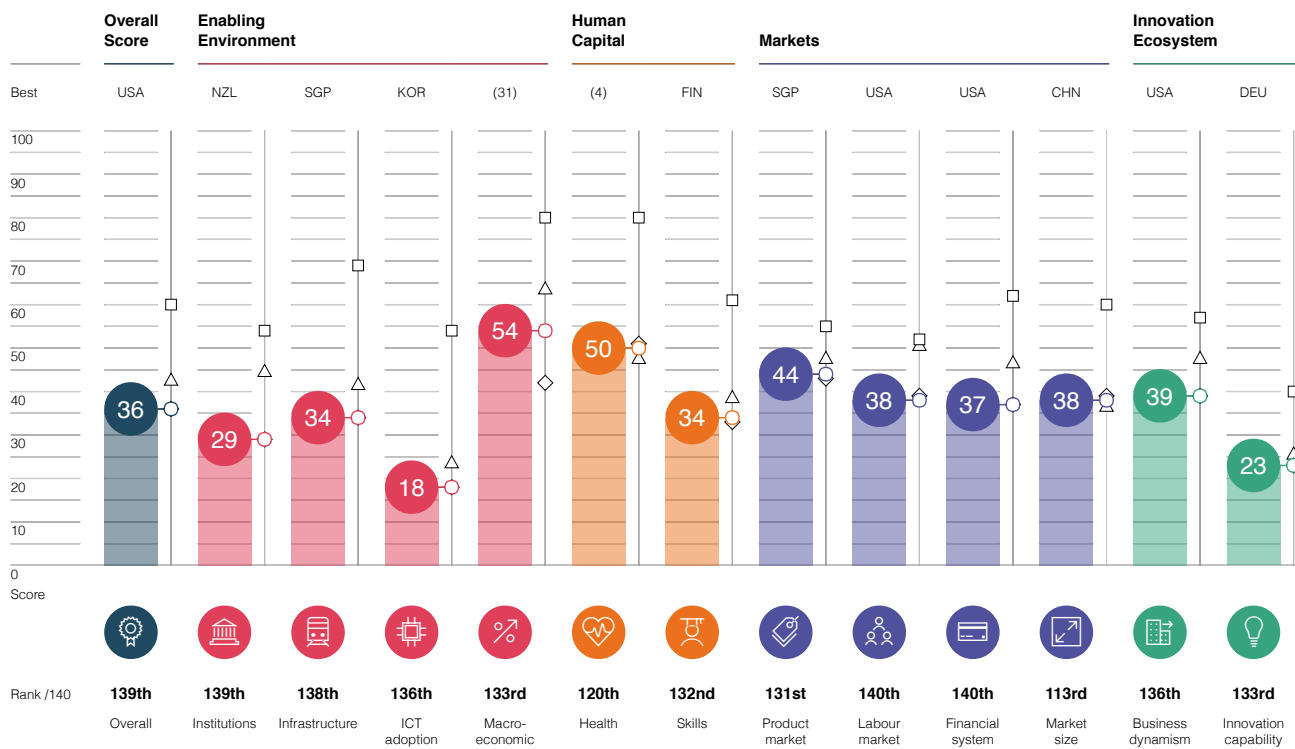
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Yemen

139th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 135th/135

Performance Overview 2018
Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	30.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	550.8	Unemployment rate %	14.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-9.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-1.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.7
Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.5		

Yemen

139th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	29.5 ↑	139	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	130	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	6.7	79.1 =	100	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	16.9	16.9 ↑	138	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	135	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	37.8	37.8 ↑	131	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	34.6	34.6 =	116	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.5 ↓	127	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.3	20.9 ↓	128	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	62.2	37.8 ↑	136	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.5 ↓	121	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↑	122	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.12	11.8 ↓	137	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.7 ↓	139	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	16.0	16.0 ↑	140	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↓	135	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↓	137	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	122	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.2 ↓	138	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	33.5 ↓	138	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	36.2	36.2 =	118	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.3 ↓	136	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.3	5.4 ↓	133	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4.2	0.1 ↑	140	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.6 ↑	139	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	11.1	11.1 ↓	80	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.2 ↓	132	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	48.2	48.2 ↑	118	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	25.8	77.3 ↑	120	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	39.2	62.1 =	121	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	1.5	8.9 ↓	140	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	17.6 ↑	136	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	59.6	49.6 =	131	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	5.7	n/a	139	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.6	3.1 =	106	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	24.6	24.6 ↑	112	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	53.7 ↑	133	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	-7.7	77.3 ↑	126	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	30.0	30.0 =	137	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	50.0 ↓	120	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.0	50.0 ↓	119	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	34.4 ↑	132	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	2.6	17.3 =	134	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↓	138	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.1 ↑	139	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	139	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	134	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	120	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	9.0	49.9 =	131	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.4 ↑	134	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	26.9	57.7 ↑	98	Multiple (6)

Yemen

139th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	44.2 ↑	131	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↓	137	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↑	132	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	132	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	134	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	6.57	56.2 ↓	84	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↓	63	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.4	35.0 ↑	105	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	n/a	56.2 ↓	n/a	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	37.6 ↓	140	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 =	114	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↓	131	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	116	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	1.8	13.9 ↓	133	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0	116	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	114	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	129	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.4 ↑	136	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↓	125	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.04	0.0	140	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	37	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	37.2 ↑	140	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	5.1	5.4 =	140	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↑	133	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.6 ↑	127	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	121	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	0.2	3.7 =	132	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↓	136	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	24.0	52.6 =	134	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.5	100.0 =	69	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	26.8	100.0 =	5	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	37.8 ↓	113	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	35	n/a	107	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	24.1	n/a	119	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	38.5 ↓	136	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	73.5	63.3 ↑	135	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	40.5	59.8 =	127	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	19.5	21.0 ↓	116	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	131	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↑	138	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	119	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↑	137	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	22.8 ↓	133	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	136	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	133	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↓	138	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	59.3	60.7 ↑	120	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.00	0.0	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	3.7 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.0	112	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.0 ↑	128	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	72.18	46.2 ↑	108	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

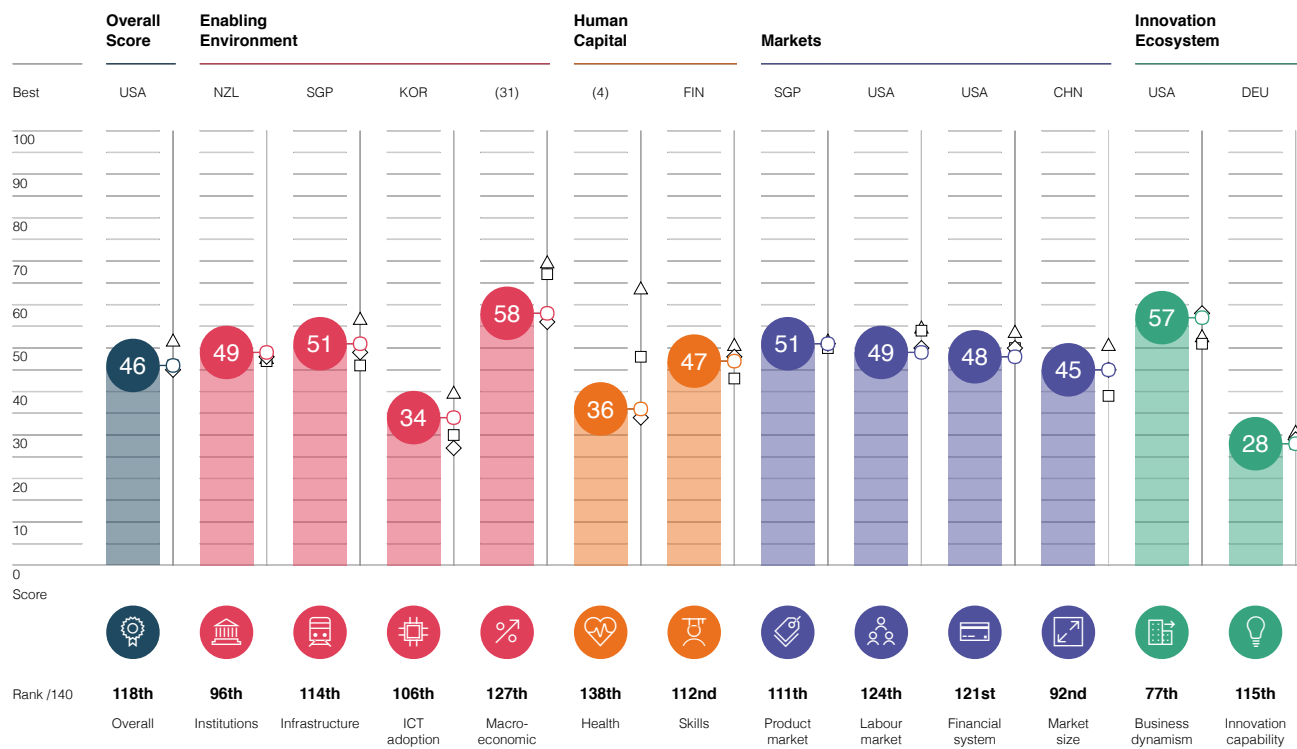
Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Zambia

118th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 115th/135

Performance Overview 2018
◇ Previous edition
△ Lower middle income group average
□ Sub-Saharan Africa average

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	1,479.5	Unemployment rate %	7.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.6

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	57.1
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.0		

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	48.8 ↑	96	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	73	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	5.3	83.7 =	91	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	51	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	98	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	54.3	54.3 ↑	44	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↓	104	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	118	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	35.4	64.6 ↑	92	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	62	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	72	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.40	39.9 ↑	115	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	82	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↓	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↓	76	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	97	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	122	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	118	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	65	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	81	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	51.0 ↑	114	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	67.2	67.2 =	61	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	96	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	n/a	36.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↑	107	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,819.8	25.0 ↓	117	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	99	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↑	122	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	33.7	33.7 ↑	125	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	9.8	94.0 ↑	60	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	35.9	65.4 =	117	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	119	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	33.7 ↑	106	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	78.6	65.5 ↑	121	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	45.2	n/a	103	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.2	0.4 ↑	124	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	98	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	25.5	25.5 ↑	109	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	58.0 ↑	127	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	12.2	77.2 ↑	127	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	38.8	38.8 ↓	126	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	35.8 ↑	138	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	51.5	35.8 ↑	137	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	47.1 ↓	112	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	7.9	52.7 =	95	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	106	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	95	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	81	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	99	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	37	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	12.5	69.4 =	95	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	110	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	47.9	5.1 =	132	Multiple (6)

Zambia

118th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	50.7 ↓	111	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	96	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	109	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	94	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	10.77	28.2 ↑	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.3	88.0 =	50	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.2	29.5 ↓	121	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	21.0	79.0 =	39	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	49.1 ↓	124	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	50.6	3.0 =	132	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	75	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	115	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	38	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.8 ↓	116	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.1	71.1 ↑	60	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↓	38	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	43	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	96	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	92	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.34	16.9 ↑	120	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.4	96.7 =	32	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	48.3 ↓	121	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	17.4	18.3 ↓	126	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	119	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.9 ↓	131	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	13.8	13.8 =	88	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.1	17.8 =	98	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	100	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	9.7	81.5 ↓	101	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-2.3	100.0 ↑	50	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	22.4	100.0 =	12	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	44.8 ↑	92	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	63	n/a	90	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	39.9	n/a	81	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	57.0 ↓	77	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	34.2	82.9 ↑	118	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.5	92.0 =	51	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	48.5	52.2 ↓	41	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	110	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	64	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	53	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↓	89	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↓	111	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	28.1 ↓	115	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	72	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	90	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↑	112	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	106	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	104.3	69.0 ↑	94	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↑	117	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	9.3 =	85	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.5 ↑	91	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↓	118	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	32.93	37.9 ↓	117	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Zimbabwe

128th / 140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 124th/135

Performance Overview 2018

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low income group average □ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	14.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	1,175.7	Unemployment rate %	5.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	2.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.2

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	43.0 ↑	124	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	33	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	6.7	79.1 =	101	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 ↓	69	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	116	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	48.7	48.7 ↑	86	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	38.5	38.5 =	110	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↓	109	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	108	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	40.5	59.5 ↑	102	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.2 ↑	134	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	87	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation Index 0-1 (best)	0.28	27.5 ↓	126	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.8 ↑	132	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	22.0	22.0 =	131	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↑	137	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	113	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	10.0	33.3 ↑	102	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	56	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	69	Kazakhstan
 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	42.9 ↓	122	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	80.2	80.2 =	31	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↓	122	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	6.6	16.5 =	61	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	1.8	12.8 ↓	124	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity score	3,605.3	22.5 ↑	122	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	115	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	103	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	33.8	33.8 ↓	124	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	17.2	86.2 ↓	106	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	38.4	62.9 =	120	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.1 ↑	129	Switzerland
 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	32.6 ↑	110	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	85.3	71.0 ↑	115	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	41.3	n/a	106	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1.1	2.3 ↑	108	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.1	n/a	86	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	23.1	23.1 ↑	114	Iceland
 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	65.1 ↑	120	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	-0.2	98.2 ↑	93	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	32.0	32.0 ↓	135	Multiple (36)
 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	37.7 ↑	134	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	52.1	37.7 ↑	133	Multiple (4)
 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	48.1 ↑	109	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	8.1	54.3 =	89	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	87	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	116	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	79	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	93	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	64	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	10.2	56.7 =	120	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	91	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	36.4	34.0 =	117	Multiple (6)

Zimbabwe

128th/140

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
 Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	38.2 ↓	139	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	104	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	123	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	126	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	15.01	0.0	134	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	98	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.0	25.0 ↑	130	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	64.2	35.8 =	96	Ecuador
 Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	49.7 ↑	122	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	25.3	55.7 =	108	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.5 ↓	134	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	97	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↑	136	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	1.6	10.8 ↓	138	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.9	62.9 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.1 ↑	140	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	42	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	40	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↓	123	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.49	36.3 ↓	100	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.6	100.0 =	20	Multiple (26)
 Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	50.4 ↓	108	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	22.8	24.0 =	113	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	130	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	1.9	14.7 ↑	133	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	54.8	54.8 =	37	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	n/a	6.1 =	n/a	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	129	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	7.1	86.7 =	85	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	-0.7	100.0 =	66	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (72)
 Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	37.1 ↑	114	China
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP \$ billions	31	n/a	112	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	31.8	n/a	102	Hong Kong SAR
 Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	41.0 ↑	132	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	110.0	45.0 ↑	136	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	61.0	39.2 ↑	133	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents/\$	19.7	21.2 ↑	115	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	121	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	54	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	58	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	79	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	122	United States
 Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	25.5 ↓	128	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	78	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	137	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.04	1.2 ↑	98	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	128	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	113.7	70.2 ↑	86	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.04	0.7 ↑	108	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	8.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.00	0.4 ↑	103	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↑	122	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	19.26	32.4 ↓	121	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 Pillar Rankings

The following pages report the GCI 4.0 2018 rankings for the twelve pillars of the Index (Tables 1–3). The pillars fall under four categories: Enabling Environment, Human Capital, Markets, and Innovation Ecosystem. Detailed scorecards for all the economies are available in the Economy Profiles section of the report. Enhanced scorecards and sortable rankings for every component of the GCI 4.0 are available at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>.

Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Enabling environment

Economy	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT							
	1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. ICT adoption		4. Macroeconomic stability	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	68	53.9	100	57.3	74	52.3	97	70.0
Algeria	120	44.4	88	61.2	83	47.2	111	68.5
Angola	134	37.2	127	40.7	119	27.4	139	31.1
Argentina	77	51.5	68	67.6	65	56.2	136	44.9
Armenia	67	54.0	74	66.3	56	59.2	89	72.4
Australia	15	73.6	31	77.9	22	73.5	1	100.0
Austria	18	72.7	12	88.3	46	64.7	1	100.0
Azerbaijan	58	55.8	46	73.6	69	54.0	126	59.8
Bahrain	42	60.9	30	78.0	38	66.7	119	65.3
Bangladesh	108	46.5	109	53.4	102	39.8	88	72.6
Belgium	21	69.8	13	86.5	40	66.1	1	100.0
Benin	114	45.1	126	41.0	133	20.0	94	71.6
Bolivia	129	41.2	102	56.2	87	45.7	84	73.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111	45.6	89	60.7	86	45.8	73	74.4
Botswana	62	54.7	108	53.9	98	42.0	1	100.0
Brazil	93	49.7	81	64.3	66	55.6	122	64.6
Brunei Darussalam	45	58.3	54	71.3	17	76.2	81	73.7
Bulgaria	70	53.6	58	69.9	30	69.6	52	89.2
Burkina Faso	86	50.6	128	37.9	124	26.2	80	73.8
Burundi	135	36.3	132	36.6	134	18.4	129	56.5
Cambodia	126	41.9	112	51.7	92	44.4	74	74.4
Cameroon	125	43.0	125	42.1	131	22.0	76	74.3
Canada	11	75.5	25	80.6	34	68.6	1	100.0
Cape Verde	79	51.5	106	54.7	79	48.1	107	68.9
Chad	137	34.6	137	34.1	140	12.8	91	72.3
Chile	32	63.6	41	75.2	49	61.3	1	100.0
China	65	54.6	29	78.1	26	71.5	39	98.3
Colombia	89	50.3	83	63.0	84	46.7	56	87.3
Congo, Democratic Rep.	136	36.0	139	33.1	137	17.1	138	39.1
Costa Rica	44	59.1	78	65.1	55	59.6	85	73.0
Côte d'Ivoire	118	44.5	113	51.2	104	38.9	68	75.0
Croatia	74	52.0	36	76.8	53	60.2	106	69.3
Cyprus	37	63.0	43	74.9	33	68.8	63	78.9
Czech Republic	43	60.5	18	83.5	42	65.7	1	100.0
Denmark	10	75.9	14	86.3	8	82.3	1	100.0
Dominican Republic	99	48.5	77	65.3	82	47.4	77	74.2
Ecuador	100	48.4	59	69.7	89	45.7	87	73.0
Egypt	102	48.1	56	70.5	100	40.6	135	51.0
El Salvador	131	40.7	90	59.7	103	39.5	69	74.9
Estonia	22	69.5	42	75.2	14	77.4	1	100.0
Eswatini	97	48.8	94	58.8	125	24.9	115	67.8
Ethiopia	116	44.9	120	45.5	138	16.0	113	68.0
Finland	2	81.0	23	82.3	16	77.0	1	100.0
France	23	69.5	8	90.1	29	71.1	33	99.9
Gambia, The	95	49.3	110	52.1	114	28.3	123	63.6
Georgia	40	61.0	72	66.7	45	64.8	72	74.5
Germany	16	73.5	7	90.2	31	69.3	1	100.0
Ghana	59	55.7	116	50.3	88	45.7	132	54.8
Greece	87	50.5	38	76.2	57	58.9	83	73.6
Guatemala	123	43.5	96	58.3	112	31.1	75	74.4
Guinea	128	41.6	131	37.2	132	21.0	108	68.7
Haiti	138	32.9	140	28.6	129	22.6	125	61.0
Honduras	117	44.7	98	58.0	115	28.1	78	74.2
Hong Kong SAR	6	76.9	2	94.0	2	87.9	1	100.0
Hungary	66	54.2	28	78.4	51	61.0	43	90.0
Iceland	14	74.3	37	76.4	7	82.7	1	100.0
India	47	57.9	63	68.7	117	28.0	49	89.8
Indonesia	48	57.9	71	66.8	50	61.1	51	89.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	121	44.3	76	65.4	80	47.6	117	66.9
Ireland	17	73.1	34	77.0	41	66.0	37	99.4
Israel	26	66.3	20	83.3	39	66.7	38	99.1
Italy	56	56.4	21	83.1	52	60.3	58	85.0
Jamaica	82	50.9	82	63.5	91	44.4	97	70.0
Japan	20	71.1	5	91.5	3	87.4	41	93.9
Jordan	50	57.7	73	66.6	75	52.3	101	69.9
Kazakhstan	61	54.9	69	67.3	44	64.9	62	80.3
Kenya	64	54.6	105	54.8	113	30.2	104	69.5
Korea, Rep.	27	65.4	6	91.3	1	91.3	1	100.0
Kuwait	57	56.0	61	69.3	62	56.8	1	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	88	50.4	107	54.3	73	52.8	64	75.0

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Enabling environment (cont'd.)

Economy	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT							
	1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. ICT adoption		4. Macroeconomic stability	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lao PDR	119	44.5	99	57.5	96	42.7	110	68.5
Latvia	49	57.9	47	73.1	11	80.4	1	100.0
Lebanon	113	45.2	95	58.5	59	57.0	114	67.9
Lesotho	107	46.5	134	35.6	107	33.5	90	72.4
Liberia	115	45.1	136	34.8	139	14.9	124	63.4
Lithuania	41	60.9	44	74.7	18	75.8	1	100.0
Luxembourg	12	75.2	16	84.7	20	74.8	1	100.0
Macedonia, FYR	85	50.6	80	64.5	70	54.0	70	74.6
Malawi	103	48.0	129	37.8	128	23.0	128	57.5
Malaysia	24	68.7	32	77.9	32	69.1	1	100.0
Mali	132	40.3	123	42.7	121	26.7	82	73.7
Malta	33	63.5	52	71.7	24	72.4	1	100.0
Mauritania	133	38.4	135	35.4	118	27.7	97	70.0
Mauritius	38	62.8	67	68.0	47	62.1	43	90.0
Mexico	105	47.7	49	72.9	76	51.3	35	99.4
Moldova	84	50.8	79	65.0	48	61.7	95	71.6
Mongolia	80	51.1	103	56.2	78	48.7	121	65.0
Montenegro	63	54.7	86	62.2	58	57.1	102	69.7
Morocco	54	56.6	53	71.5	93	44.2	47	90.0
Mozambique	130	41.2	130	37.3	122	26.3	137	44.5
Namibia	51	57.2	91	59.7	105	37.3	100	69.9
Nepal	98	48.5	117	48.5	101	40.5	96	70.3
Netherlands	4	77.9	4	92.4	19	75.1	1	100.0
New Zealand	1	81.6	39	76.1	23	73.4	1	100.0
Nicaragua	122	43.9	104	55.2	111	32.0	79	74.0
Nigeria	127	41.7	124	42.3	123	26.2	130	56.4
Norway	8	76.7	45	74.7	10	81.6	1	100.0
Oman	36	63.1	24	81.8	61	56.9	58	85.0
Pakistan	109	46.3	93	59.0	127	23.6	103	69.6
Panama	83	50.9	66	68.3	81	47.5	50	89.8
Paraguay	112	45.3	101	56.3	99	41.5	71	74.6
Peru	90	50.2	85	62.4	94	43.9	1	100.0
Philippines	101	48.3	92	59.4	67	54.8	43	90.0
Poland	53	57.1	27	79.3	68	54.4	1	100.0
Portugal	30	63.9	19	83.3	37	67.1	58	85.0
Qatar	31	63.8	26	80.0	9	81.9	40	96.5
Romania	46	58.1	55	71.2	36	67.1	53	89.2
Russian Federation	72	52.7	51	72.2	25	72.1	55	87.5
Rwanda	29	64.4	115	50.8	120	27.1	92	71.8
Saudi Arabia	39	62.2	40	75.5	54	59.9	1	100.0
Senegal	73	52.5	111	51.8	116	28.0	105	69.4
Serbia	76	51.6	48	73.0	60	56.9	64	75.0
Seychelles	52	57.1	70	67.0	63	56.6	64	75.0
Sierra Leone	106	46.9	133	36.3	130	22.4	134	52.3
Singapore	3	80.7	1	95.7	4	85.2	42	92.6
Slovak Republic	55	56.4	33	77.6	35	67.8	32	99.9
Slovenia	35	63.1	35	76.9	43	65.6	1	100.0
South Africa	69	53.8	64	68.6	85	46.1	57	86.7
Spain	28	64.5	10	89.1	21	73.8	43	90.0
Sri Lanka	78	51.5	65	68.6	109	32.9	112	68.2
Sweden	9	76.0	17	84.4	5	85.2	1	100.0
Switzerland	5	77.1	3	93.3	15	77.0	36	99.4
Taiwan, China	25	68.5	22	82.6	13	77.9	1	100.0
Tajikistan	81	50.9	87	61.5	108	33.0	109	68.6
Tanzania	91	50.0	119	46.0	135	18.3	86	73.0
Thailand	60	55.1	60	69.7	64	56.6	48	89.9
Trinidad and Tobago	92	49.7	97	58.0	72	53.3	54	87.8
Tunisia	75	52.0	84	62.5	90	45.1	118	65.7
Turkey	71	52.9	50	72.6	71	53.5	116	67.4
Uganda	104	47.9	121	43.2	126	24.5	93	71.6
Ukraine	110	46.3	57	70.1	77	51.0	131	55.9
United Arab Emirates	19	71.8	15	86.2	6	83.7	1	100.0
United Kingdom	7	76.8	11	89.0	28	71.1	1	100.0
United States	13	74.6	9	89.5	27	71.2	34	99.6
Uruguay	34	63.2	62	68.8	12	78.1	61	83.8
Venezuela	140	27.3	118	47.5	97	42.6	140	0.0
Viet Nam	94	49.5	75	65.4	95	43.3	64	75.0
Yemen	139	29.5	138	33.5	136	17.6	133	53.7
Zambia	96	48.8	114	51.0	106	33.7	127	58.0
Zimbabwe	124	43.0	122	42.9	110	32.6	120	65.1

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.

Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Human capital and Markets (Pillars 7–8)

Economy	HUMAN CAPITAL				MARKETS			
	5. Health		6. Skills		7. Product market		8. Labour market	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	45	86.8	47	68.7	58	57.0	34	64.8
Algeria	66	81.5	88	57.4	128	45.4	134	44.0
Angola	118	50.9	138	31.1	140	37.5	135	43.5
Argentina	53	85.1	51	68.4	120	48.3	116	50.7
Armenia	61	82.7	55	67.6	39	61.2	33	65.0
Australia	8	98.5	12	81.0	8	70.2	22	68.5
Austria	15	96.7	17	78.4	17	66.5	26	67.3
Azerbaijan	91	73.1	54	67.8	37	61.4	40	63.6
Bahrain	74	79.2	28	73.6	28	63.0	46	63.0
Bangladesh	96	71.2	116	44.0	123	47.8	115	50.9
Belgium	28	94.1	16	79.5	22	64.3	37	64.4
Benin	121	49.8	119	42.5	86	54.0	118	50.6
Bolivia	87	75.0	93	56.6	119	48.5	126	47.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52	85.3	87	57.5	106	51.6	112	51.2
Botswana	115	51.9	92	56.7	95	53.1	57	60.5
Brazil	73	79.6	94	56.0	117	48.9	114	51.0
Brunei Darussalam	50	85.9	58	66.0	44	60.9	38	64.2
Bulgaria	70	80.0	60	64.7	62	56.7	50	62.0
Burkina Faso	129	40.4	137	31.7	101	52.3	109	51.6
Burundi	127	42.2	134	32.9	127	45.6	133	44.5
Cambodia	104	62.9	121	41.0	114	50.0	65	59.7
Cameroon	132	39.0	111	47.4	109	51.1	106	51.9
Canada	12	97.5	11	81.0	20	64.9	6	77.0
Cape Verde	86	75.6	98	53.3	96	52.8	84	57.6
Chad	136	36.6	139	29.9	138	38.4	139	42.0
Chile	30	93.4	42	69.6	13	68.2	45	63.2
China	44	87.0	63	64.1	55	57.4	69	59.3
Colombia	35	90.9	80	59.9	85	54.0	80	57.9
Congo, Democratic Rep.	128	41.0	117	42.7	126	46.3	81	57.8
Costa Rica	13	97.4	44	69.1	46	60.4	64	59.7
Côte d'Ivoire	133	38.0	130	37.3	90	53.5	105	52.1
Croatia	51	85.7	65	63.4	71	55.7	96	54.8
Cyprus	26	94.4	33	72.8	26	63.3	28	66.9
Czech Republic	41	87.8	25	73.7	47	60.4	47	63.0
Denmark	31	93.4	5	84.9	15	66.9	5	78.0
Dominican Republic	63	82.5	90	57.0	84	54.1	51	61.6
Ecuador	39	88.1	75	61.0	125	47.1	113	51.2
Egypt	99	68.9	99	52.8	121	48.2	130	46.4
El Salvador	60	82.7	107	48.3	87	54.0	104	52.2
Estonia	54	84.9	18	78.0	21	64.8	21	69.3
Eswatini	139	30.1	102	52.3	104	51.6	86	57.5
Ethiopia	113	56.0	135	32.6	135	41.0	98	54.6
Finland	22	95.4	1	87.9	14	66.9	19	70.9
France	7	99.1	34	72.6	31	62.5	53	61.5
Gambia, The	111	57.1	115	44.0	97	52.6	99	54.5
Georgia	80	78.2	45	68.9	42	61.0	31	65.6
Germany	25	94.5	4	85.4	7	72.0	12	74.1
Ghana	112	56.0	104	51.3	61	56.8	89	55.9
Greece	21	95.7	39	70.4	63	56.7	107	51.8
Guatemala	89	74.6	101	52.6	40	61.1	110	51.3
Guinea	130	40.4	136	32.5	94	53.1	128	46.5
Haiti	122	49.7	126	39.0	133	42.8	123	49.4
Honduras	85	75.8	108	48.2	59	56.9	88	56.4
Hong Kong SAR	1	100.0	19	77.4	2	79.0	11	74.2
Hungary	69	80.7	49	68.5	82	54.4	83	57.8
Iceland	10	98.4	9	83.3	43	60.9	9	75.0
India	108	59.0	96	54.5	110	50.9	75	58.3
Indonesia	95	71.7	62	64.1	51	58.5	82	57.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	84	77.5	91	57.0	134	42.0	136	43.1
Ireland	24	95.1	15	79.9	23	64.2	7	76.8
Israel	11	98.2	14	80.0	41	61.1	15	71.9
Italy	6	99.2	40	70.1	30	62.6	79	58.1
Jamaica	75	79.2	76	60.9	72	55.7	27	67.2
Japan	1	100.0	26	73.7	5	72.9	18	71.1
Jordan	78	78.4	61	64.4	88	53.8	91	55.6
Kazakhstan	97	70.8	57	67.0	57	57.3	30	65.8
Kenya	110	58.1	95	55.4	79	54.8	60	59.9
Korea, Rep.	19	96.1	27	73.6	67	56.2	48	62.4
Kuwait	38	88.2	79	60.1	69	55.9	120	50.0
Kyrgyz Republic	98	70.2	82	58.8	105	51.6	85	57.5

(Cont'd.)

Table 2: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Human capital and Markets (Pillars 7–8) (cont'd.)

Economy	HUMAN CAPITAL				MARKETS			
	5. Health		6. Skills		7. Product market		8. Labour market	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lao PDR	107	59.6	105	49.5	91	53.5	94	55.4
Latvia	76	78.8	23	74.5	49	59.8	29	66.8
Lebanon	37	88.4	64	63.6	108	51.2	101	54.2
Lesotho	140	11.9	110	47.8	93	53.2	61	59.9
Liberia	123	47.7	129	37.8	124	47.2	108	51.8
Lithuania	77	78.8	31	73.3	53	57.7	32	65.2
Luxembourg	14	96.8	22	74.7	9	69.3	13	73.7
Macedonia, FYR	71	80.0	81	59.0	107	51.5	78	58.1
Malawi	131	39.7	127	38.1	116	49.2	76	58.2
Malaysia	62	82.6	24	74.2	24	63.6	20	70.2
Mali	126	42.8	133	34.1	113	50.4	127	46.6
Malta	16	96.6	35	72.4	36	61.5	24	67.8
Mauritania	103	65.6	131	34.6	136	39.4	137	42.8
Mauritius	83	77.7	74	61.0	19	65.6	74	58.3
Mexico	56	84.6	86	57.9	54	57.5	100	54.4
Moldova	92	72.7	73	61.2	70	55.7	71	59.1
Mongolia	105	62.2	89	57.4	100	52.3	41	63.5
Montenegro	55	84.8	52	68.1	45	60.9	25	67.5
Morocco	88	74.9	114	45.2	75	55.2	119	50.0
Mozambique	135	37.7	140	28.2	115	49.6	138	42.5
Namibia	117	51.5	100	52.7	80	54.4	39	63.7
Nepal	102	66.8	106	48.4	130	44.8	125	49.1
Netherlands	20	96.0	6	84.5	6	72.3	10	74.9
New Zealand	18	96.2	10	83.2	4	73.5	4	78.4
Nicaragua	36	90.4	113	45.5	89	53.8	103	52.8
Nigeria	119	50.9	124	40.2	99	52.4	73	58.5
Norway	9	98.4	8	83.9	29	62.8	14	73.5
Oman	65	81.9	36	71.6	33	62.5	93	55.6
Pakistan	109	58.2	125	39.9	122	47.9	121	49.7
Panama	33	91.8	85	58.2	52	58.0	87	56.5
Paraguay	81	78.0	103	51.8	68	56.1	97	54.6
Peru	32	93.3	83	58.6	50	59.5	72	58.8
Philippines	101	67.6	67	62.9	60	56.9	36	64.5
Poland	49	86.2	32	72.9	38	61.2	62	59.8
Portugal	23	95.3	41	69.9	35	61.9	35	64.7
Qatar	40	88.0	38	70.7	25	63.6	54	61.3
Romania	72	79.8	69	61.8	56	57.3	56	60.7
Russian Federation	100	68.5	50	68.5	83	54.2	67	59.5
Rwanda	106	60.9	123	40.9	65	56.6	49	62.1
Saudi Arabia	64	82.4	30	73.4	32	62.5	102	53.4
Senegal	114	55.9	118	42.5	81	54.4	92	55.6
Serbia	67	81.5	56	67.5	66	56.5	52	61.5
Seychelles	82	78.0	43	69.3	48	60.1	23	67.8
Sierra Leone	137	36.3	128	38.1	132	44.1	132	44.7
Singapore	1	100.0	20	76.0	1	81.2	3	80.2
Slovak Republic	57	84.0	48	68.6	78	55.0	58	60.2
Slovenia	34	91.6	29	73.5	27	63.1	43	63.4
South Africa	125	43.2	84	58.4	74	55.2	55	61.0
Spain	1	100.0	37	70.7	34	62.0	68	59.5
Sri Lanka	46	86.7	70	61.7	129	44.9	117	50.6
Sweden	17	96.5	7	84.2	10	68.8	17	71.1
Switzerland	5	99.8	2	87.3	16	66.8	2	80.4
Taiwan, China	27	94.2	21	75.6	18	65.7	16	71.4
Tajikistan	93	72.2	72	61.4	64	56.6	70	59.2
Tanzania	116	51.7	120	41.5	112	50.6	95	54.8
Thailand	42	87.3	66	63.0	92	53.4	44	63.3
Trinidad and Tobago	90	73.5	68	62.6	98	52.4	59	60.2
Tunisia	58	83.2	71	61.4	103	51.7	129	46.4
Turkey	48	86.2	77	60.5	76	55.2	111	51.2
Uganda	124	44.8	122	40.9	118	48.7	63	59.8
Ukraine	94	72.0	46	68.9	73	55.3	66	59.5
United Arab Emirates	79	78.4	53	68.1	11	68.8	42	63.4
United Kingdom	29	93.9	13	80.2	12	68.7	8	76.5
United States	47	86.5	3	86.3	3	73.8	1	81.9
Uruguay	43	87.3	59	65.3	77	55.2	77	58.1
Venezuela	59	83.0	78	60.2	137	39.2	131	46.1
Viet Nam	68	81.0	97	54.3	102	52.1	90	55.6
Yemen	120	50.0	132	34.4	131	44.2	140	37.6
Zambia	138	35.8	112	47.1	111	50.7	124	49.1
Zimbabwe	134	37.7	109	48.1	139	38.2	122	49.7

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Markets (Pillars 9–10) and Innovation ecosystem

Economy	MARKETS				INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM			
	9. Financial system		10. Market size		11. Business dynamism		12. Innovation capability	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	105	51.3	108	39.2	48	64.1	91	31.7
Algeria	122	47.8	38	66.4	113	51.3	106	29.9
Angola	137	40.1	66	53.9	137	34.5	140	16.8
Argentina	97	52.5	34	68.6	84	55.4	54	40.5
Armenia	87	54.2	118	36.7	62	60.2	60	38.8
Australia	13	85.6	25	72.3	15	75.2	18	69.8
Austria	28	72.9	43	64.3	26	69.9	15	74.3
Azerbaijan	96	52.6	65	54.0	31	68.8	71	36.0
Bahrain	33	70.3	90	45.8	54	61.9	72	35.9
Bangladesh	103	51.8	36	66.5	120	50.0	102	30.6
Belgium	24	78.4	33	68.9	18	73.8	17	73.4
Benin	132	43.8	125	34.9	105	52.7	126	26.7
Bolivia	85	54.8	87	46.2	130	45.0	122	26.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	83	55.1	99	41.8	106	52.7	114	28.2
Botswana	69	59.5	111	38.6	103	53.0	101	30.6
Brazil	57	63.2	10	80.9	108	52.4	40	47.8
Brunei Darussalam	107	51.2	115	37.0	68	58.5	79	33.9
Bulgaria	71	58.2	64	54.6	61	60.3	48	43.9
Burkina Faso	124	47.6	112	38.3	112	51.6	130	24.9
Burundi	135	42.2	136	22.6	123	48.8	131	23.8
Cambodia	92	53.6	88	46.2	128	45.3	96	31.2
Cameroon	130	45.0	89	46.0	117	50.3	109	29.1
Canada	11	86.1	15	76.7	13	76.0	13	75.0
Cape Verde	75	57.3	138	17.1	131	44.0	137	21.4
Chad	139	38.7	120	36.7	138	28.6	136	21.6
Chile	20	80.3	46	62.7	46	64.3	53	41.3
China	30	71.9	1	100.0	43	64.6	24	64.4
Colombia	53	63.8	37	66.5	49	63.6	73	35.5
Congo, Democratic Rep.	133	43.6	96	42.8	133	40.5	139	18.8
Costa Rica	68	59.8	86	46.2	80	55.9	55	40.4
Côte d'Ivoire	115	49.0	83	47.8	88	55.3	113	28.3
Croatia	62	60.6	78	49.5	81	55.7	63	37.7
Cyprus	95	53.3	110	39.1	34	66.9	45	44.7
Czech Republic	40	67.5	42	64.6	25	70.2	29	57.3
Denmark	12	85.8	55	59.6	6	79.1	12	75.4
Dominican Republic	70	58.8	69	53.1	90	54.8	94	31.4
Ecuador	82	55.1	68	53.7	129	45.2	88	32.0
Egypt	99	52.3	24	72.8	97	54.1	64	37.7
El Salvador	64	60.1	95	43.2	111	51.6	123	26.9
Estonia	46	65.9	97	42.3	29	69.3	33	52.5
Eswatini	102	51.9	133	27.0	116	50.7	134	22.7
Ethiopia	126	46.0	63	54.6	125	47.9	127	26.5
Finland	3	89.7	61	57.4	8	78.3	10	76.3
France	17	82.9	9	81.5	28	69.4	11	76.1
Gambia, The	110	49.6	140	16.0	126	47.9	104	30.4
Georgia	88	54.1	102	40.9	53	62.1	85	32.7
Germany	21	80.2	5	85.8	2	81.6	1	87.5
Ghana	112	49.6	73	51.8	87	55.3	83	32.7
Greece	114	49.4	58	59.0	72	58.0	44	45.0
Guatemala	74	57.4	74	50.8	91	54.6	100	30.7
Guinea	111	49.6	116	37.0	65	59.4	90	31.8
Haiti	134	42.9	129	33.3	140	14.9	138	20.3
Honduras	67	59.8	98	41.9	100	53.9	92	31.5
Hong Kong SAR	2	90.1	26	71.1	17	74.5	26	61.9
Hungary	66	59.8	48	61.7	75	57.2	39	48.0
Iceland	36	69.3	131	31.5	11	76.6	23	65.7
India	35	69.5	3	92.7	58	61.2	31	53.8
Indonesia	52	63.9	8	81.6	30	69.0	68	37.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	98	52.5	19	74.5	119	50.0	65	37.6
Ireland	37	68.5	44	64.0	10	76.9	21	67.0
Israel	22	80.1	57	59.2	5	79.6	16	74.0
Italy	49	64.3	12	79.1	42	65.4	22	65.8
Jamaica	50	64.0	123	36.1	32	68.5	76	34.3
Japan	10	86.4	4	86.7	14	75.7	6	79.3
Jordan	32	70.7	81	48.7	94	54.4	59	38.9
Kazakhstan	100	52.2	45	63.0	37	66.0	87	32.1
Kenya	73	57.8	71	52.2	63	60.2	69	36.5
Korea, Rep.	19	81.4	14	78.5	22	71.6	8	78.2
Kuwait	48	64.8	54	59.9	96	54.2	103	30.5
Kyrgyz Republic	118	48.5	124	36.0	93	54.5	125	26.7

(Cont'd.)

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018: Markets (Pillars 9–10) and Innovation ecosystem (cont'd.)

Economy	MARKETS				INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM			
	9. Financial system		10. Market size		11. Business dynamism		12. Innovation capability	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lao PDR	106	51.3	100	41.1	134	40.1	117	27.4
Latvia	94	53.5	94	44.0	47	64.3	52	42.0
Lebanon	43	66.7	80	48.9	109	52.4	61	38.6
Lesotho	120	48.5	135	24.8	118	50.0	132	23.7
Liberia	127	45.8	137	20.8	85	55.3	135	22.0
Lithuania	76	56.9	76	50.1	44	64.5	42	47.4
Luxembourg	9	86.5	77	50.0	38	65.8	19	68.2
Macedonia, FYR	80	55.6	109	39.2	57	61.2	98	31.1
Malawi	123	47.7	127	34.2	127	47.4	112	28.6
Malaysia	15	84.1	23	73.0	19	73.8	30	55.5
Mali	129	45.6	106	39.8	110	51.6	108	29.3
Malta	29	72.2	119	36.7	66	59.2	34	51.0
Mauritania	138	38.9	130	32.2	135	38.7	129	25.5
Mauritius	25	77.7	117	36.9	35	66.5	62	38.3
Mexico	61	60.8	11	80.6	41	65.5	50	42.7
Moldova	128	45.6	126	34.4	69	58.3	105	30.2
Mongolia	109	50.2	103	40.5	89	55.0	99	31.0
Montenegro	51	63.9	132	28.2	50	63.4	74	34.9
Morocco	44	66.3	53	60.0	99	53.9	78	34.0
Mozambique	113	49.5	104	40.3	104	52.8	120	27.1
Namibia	47	65.7	121	36.2	121	49.7	77	34.1
Nepal	58	62.9	84	46.7	98	54.0	110	29.0
Netherlands	16	83.7	21	73.9	3	80.3	9	77.5
New Zealand	26	76.1	67	53.8	12	76.4	27	61.4
Nicaragua	90	54.0	107	39.7	122	49.6	121	27.0
Nigeria	131	44.1	30	70.8	83	55.4	93	31.4
Norway	23	80.1	50	61.3	9	77.0	20	67.8
Oman	56	63.4	62	55.8	52	62.7	86	32.6
Pakistan	89	54.1	31	70.7	67	59.1	75	34.9
Panama	41	66.9	79	48.9	71	58.3	66	37.5
Paraguay	72	57.9	91	45.0	115	50.7	111	28.9
Peru	63	60.5	49	61.6	92	54.5	89	31.9
Philippines	39	67.9	32	70.2	39	65.8	67	37.2
Poland	55	63.4	22	73.4	55	61.5	38	48.7
Portugal	38	68.4	52	60.1	27	69.7	32	53.1
Qatar	34	70.1	51	60.4	40	65.7	37	50.3
Romania	101	51.9	41	64.7	64	60.1	57	39.6
Russian Federation	86	54.8	6	84.0	51	62.9	36	50.7
Rwanda	84	54.9	128	33.8	60	60.6	118	27.3
Saudi Arabia	45	65.9	17	76.3	114	51.2	41	47.4
Senegal	104	51.7	101	41.1	95	54.3	97	31.2
Serbia	79	55.9	75	50.7	59	60.9	56	39.7
Seychelles	93	53.6	139	16.4	74	57.6	49	43.5
Sierra Leone	136	42.0	134	26.9	124	48.7	124	26.8
Singapore	5	89.3	27	71.1	16	74.7	14	75.0
Slovak Republic	54	63.7	60	57.7	45	64.5	43	46.6
Slovenia	60	62.3	82	47.8	24	70.3	28	57.9
South Africa	18	82.1	35	68.4	56	61.4	46	44.3
Spain	27	75.1	16	76.7	36	66.3	25	62.9
Sri Lanka	77	56.8	59	57.9	70	58.3	80	33.7
Sweden	6	89.0	40	65.1	4	79.8	5	79.8
Switzerland	4	89.4	39	65.9	20	72.6	3	82.1
Taiwan, China	7	87.9	20	74.2	21	72.4	4	80.8
Tajikistan	125	46.0	122	36.2	102	53.1	116	27.4
Tanzania	116	48.9	72	52.0	107	52.7	119	27.2
Thailand	14	84.2	18	74.9	23	71.0	51	42.1
Trinidad and Tobago	42	66.8	105	40.0	78	56.8	81	33.5
Tunisia	78	56.1	70	52.7	73	57.8	84	32.7
Turkey	65	59.9	13	78.5	76	57.2	47	44.0
Uganda	119	48.5	85	46.4	82	55.5	107	29.8
Ukraine	117	48.7	47	62.7	86	55.3	58	39.0
United Arab Emirates	31	70.8	28	71.0	33	67.4	35	51.0
United Kingdom	8	87.8	7	81.7	7	79.0	7	79.2
United States	1	92.1	2	99.2	1	86.5	2	86.5
Uruguay	81	55.3	93	44.5	79	56.3	70	36.4
Venezuela	91	54.0	56	59.3	139	27.7	95	31.2
Viet Nam	59	62.3	29	70.9	101	53.7	82	33.4
Yemen	140	37.2	113	37.8	136	38.5	133	22.8
Zambia	121	48.3	92	44.8	77	57.0	115	28.1
Zimbabwe	108	50.4	114	37.1	132	41.0	128	25.5

Note: Ranks out of 140 economies and scores measured on a 0-to-100 scale.

The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community

For almost 40 years, the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) has been a key ingredient of the *Global Competitiveness Report* series. The Survey provides a yearly evaluation of critical aspects of competitiveness for which statistical data is missing because it is either impossible or extremely difficult to measure on a global scale. The aim of the Survey is to capture reality as best as possible, and business leaders are arguably the best positioned to assess these aspects.

The indicators derived from the Survey are used in the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI), as well as a number of other World Economic Forum indexes, such as the Networked Readiness Index, the Enabling Trade Index, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, the Gender Gap Index, and the Human Capital Index, as well as several other reports, including *The Inclusive Economic Growth and Development Report*, *The Global Risks Report* and a number of regional competitiveness studies. A truly unique source of data, the Survey has also long been used by a number of international and nongovernmental organizations, think tanks and academia for empirical and policy work.

THE SURVEY 2018 IN NUMBERS

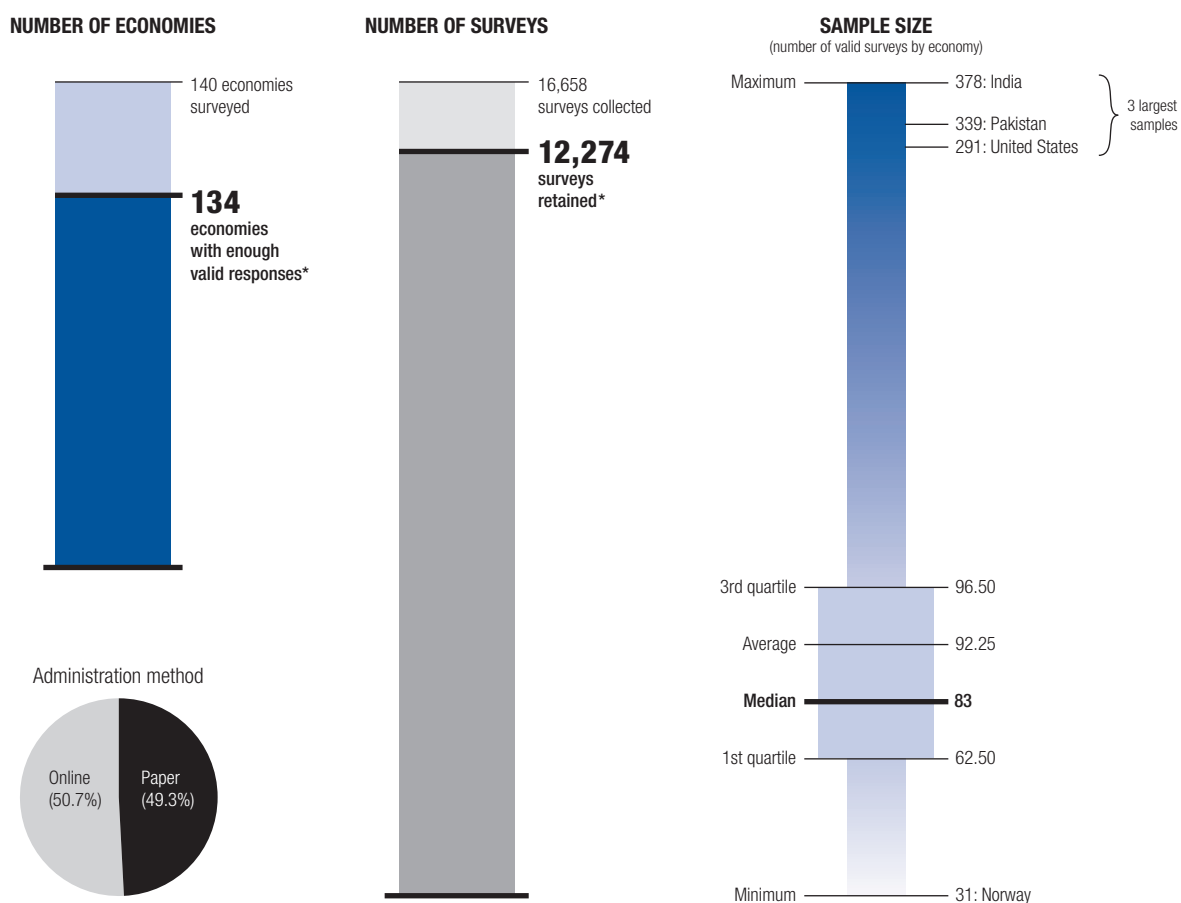
The 2018 edition captured the views of 16,658 business executives in 140 economies between January and April 2018. Following the data editing process described below, a total of 12,274 responses were retained. This year half of the retained surveys (50.7%) were completed online. In 52 economies over 90% of respondents complete the Survey online, while in a further 21 economies, at least 50% of respondents completed the Survey online (see Figure 1). The 2018 edition of the Survey was made available in 42 languages (see Table 1).

SURVEY STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION AND METHODOLOGY

The Survey comprises 148 questions divided into 15 sections. Most questions ask respondents to evaluate on a scale of 1 (considered among the worst in the world) to 7 (considered among the best in the world) specific aspects of the business environment in the country where the respondent operates. The 2018 edition of the Survey instrument is available in the Downloads section of the *Global Competitiveness Report's* page at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>.

The administration of the Survey is supervised by the World Economic Forum and conducted at the national level by the Forum's network of Partner Institutes. Partner Institutes are typically universities or other research organizations, business associations, competitiveness councils, or survey companies. These organizations have the private sector network for reaching out to leading

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of the Executive Opinion Survey 2018



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2018 edition.

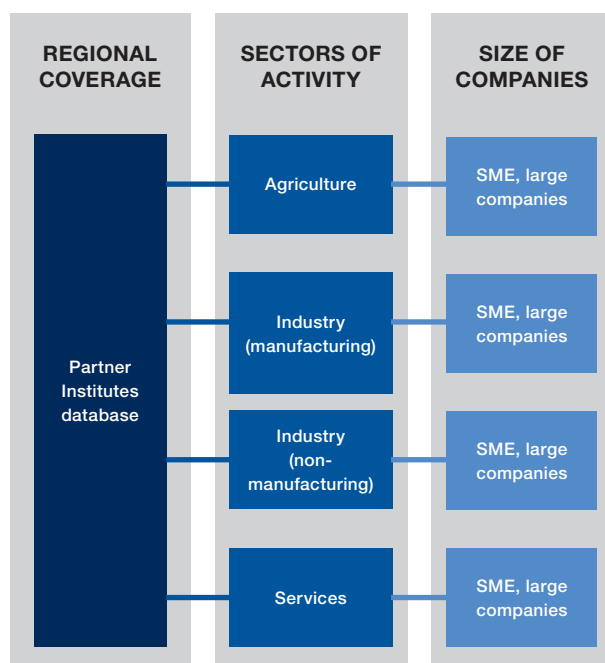
Note: Not all charts are drawn to scale.

* Following data treatment. See text for details.

Table 1: Available languages in 2018

Albanian	Czech	Icelandic	Mongolian	Spanish
Arabic	Danish	Indonesian	Montenegrin	Tajik
Armenian	English	Italian	Polish	Thai
Azeri	Estonian	Khmer	Portuguese	Turkish
Bosnian	Farsi	Korean	Romanian	Urdu
Bulgarian	French	Lao	Russian	Vietnamese
Chinese	German	Latvian	Serbian	
Chinese (traditional)	Greek	Lithuanian	Slovak	
Croatian	Hungarian	Macedonian	Slovenian	

Figure 2: Sample frame requirements



business executives and a firm commitment to improving the competitiveness of their respective economies (for the full list, see the Contributors and Acknowledgments section of this report).¹

In administering the Survey and in order to gather the strongest dataset, Partner Institutes are asked to follow detailed sampling guidelines and collect the data in a specific timeframe. The collection process is based on best practices in the field of Survey administration and on discussions with survey experts. It is put in place to ensure that the sample of respondents is the most representative possible and comparable across the globe.

The sampling guidelines specify that the Partner Institutes create a sample frame (Figure 2) that is a large list of potential business executives from companies of various sizes and from the various sectors of activity, as detailed below. The Partner Institutes separate the frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and a second that includes all other firms (both lists representing the various economic sectors). To reduce bias, Partner Institutes randomly select firms from each list to receive the Survey.

The sample frame should reflect the structure of the country/economy:

- In proportion to the share of GDP by sector: agriculture, manufacturing industry, non-manufacturing industry (mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, construction), and services.

- Ensuring the representation of both large- (more than 250 employees) and small-sized companies (249 employees or fewer), again reflecting each sector. At least one-third of companies are large and one-third are small, and the remaining one-third are determined by the structure of the economy in proportion to the share of GDP by company size.
- Ensuring the chosen companies also have a sufficiently wide geographical coverage.

The Survey is administered in a variety of formats, including face-to-face or telephone interviews with business executives, mailed paper forms and online surveys. For energy, time and cost considerations, the Forum encourages the use of a dedicated online Survey tool.

The Partner Institutes also play an active and essential role in disseminating the findings of *The Global Competitiveness Report* and other reports published by the World Economic Forum by holding press events and workshops to highlight the results at the national level to the business community, the public sector and other stakeholders.

DATA TREATMENT AND SCORE COMPUTATION

This section details the process whereby individual responses are edited and aggregated in order to produce the Survey question scores of each economy. These are the results that then feed into the GCI other indices and projects listed above.

Data editing

Prior to aggregation, the respondent-level data are subjected to a careful editing process. The following observations are excluded from the dataset: Surveys where the respondent gives the same answer to at least 80% of the questions; Surveys with a completion rate inferior to 50%; respondents who are not based in the same country as the Partner Institute; respondents who are not in a leadership position within their firm; and finally, duplicate Surveys—which can occur, for example, when a Survey is both completed online and mailed in.

In a second step, a multivariate test is applied to the data using the Mahalanobis distance method. This test estimates the probability that an individual Survey in a specific country “belongs” to the sample of that country by comparing the pattern of answers of that Survey against the average pattern of answers in the country sample.

A univariate outlier test is then applied at the country level for each question of each survey. We use the standardized score—or “z-score”—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings

Economy	Period 1			Period 2			
	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Online (%) [†]
Albania	2017	71	41.5	2018	94	58.5	—
Algeria	2017	130	50.0	2018	87	50.0	—
Angola	2017 data not available			2018	120	100.0	100.0
Argentina	2017	99	47.0	2018	84	53.0	100.0
Armenia	2017	76	47.3	2018	63	52.7	100.0
Australia	2017	78	46.5	2018	69	53.5	98.6
Austria	2017	98	41.7	2018	128	58.3	59.4
Azerbaijan	2016	77	42.8	2017	92	57.2	—
Bahrain	2015	50	38.0	2016	89	62.0	—
Bangladesh	2017	81	43.4	2018	92	56.6	—
Belgium	2017	99	51.9	2018	56	48.1	100.0
Benin	2017	78	45.0	2018	78	55.0	—
Bolivia	2017 data not available			2018	54	100.0	90.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017	76	43.3	2018	87	56.7	100.0
Botswana	2017	110	47.4	2018	91	52.6	—
Brazil	2017	103	43.3	2018	118	56.7	100.0
Brunei Darussalam	2017	77	47.9	2018	61	52.1	67.2
Bulgaria	2017	104	46.1	2018	95	53.9	—
Burkina Faso	2017 data not available			2018	73	100.0	—
Burundi	2016	96	47.1	2017	81	52.9	—
Cambodia	2017	69	47.2	2018	58	52.8	—
Cameroon	2017	81	46.3	2018	73	53.7	—
Canada	2017	79	39.9	2018	119	60.1	100.0
Cape Verde	2017	71	46.7	2018	62	53.3	75.8
Chad	2017	73	43.5	2018	82	56.5	—
Chile	2017	140	39.1	2018	227	60.9	100.0
China	2016	355	43.6	2017	396	56.4	—
Colombia	2017	134	47.1	2018	113	52.9	81.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2017	126	46.7	2018	110	53.3	12.7
Costa Rica	2017	69	43.6	2018	77	56.4	84.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2017 data not available			2018	120	100.0	—
Croatia	2017	81	44.8	2018	82	55.2	100.0
Cyprus	2017	73	44.7	2018	75	55.3	10.7
Czech Republic	2017	84	43.5	2018	95	56.5	100.0
Denmark	2017	85	48.7	2018	63	51.3	100.0
Dominican Republic	2017	54	43.9	2018	59	56.1	88.1
Ecuador	2017	99	44.9	2018	100	55.1	26.0
Egypt	2017	99	45.6	2018	94	54.4	—
El Salvador	2017	41	39.9	2018	62	60.1	98.4
Estonia	2017	77	46.7	2018	67	53.3	100.0
Eswatini	2017	50	46.3	2018	45	53.7	33.3
Ethiopia	2016	89	46.5	2017	79	53.5	—
Finland	2017	50	47.2	2018	42	52.8	100.0
France	2017	81	48.3	2018	62	51.7	100.0
Gambia, The	2017	74	43.0	2018	87	57.0	—
Georgia	2017	44	46.2	2018	40	53.8	100.0
Germany	2017	112	49.3	2018	79	50.7	93.7
Ghana	2017	80	43.5	2018	90	56.5	—
Greece	2017	78	44.2	2018	83	55.8	97.6
Guatemala	2017	93	45.3	2018	91	54.7	—
Guinea	2017 data not available			2018	66	100.0	—
Haiti	2017	52	40.8	2018	73	59.2	—
Honduras	2017	90	44.6	2018	93	55.4	—
Hong Kong SAR	2017	93	46.1	2018	85	53.9	67.1
Hungary	2017	83	44.1	2018	89	55.9	18.0
Iceland	2017	70	43.0	2018	82	57.0	100.0
India	2017	201	37.4	2018	378	62.6	57.4
Indonesia	2017	94	46.1	2018	86	53.9	—
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2017	200	49.2	2018	143	50.8	100.0
Ireland	2017	105	53.0	2018	54	47.0	100.0
Israel	2017	82	44.6	2018	85	55.4	100.0
Italy	2017	98	46.2	2018	89	53.8	—
Jamaica	2017	71	50.1	2018	47	49.9	97.9
Japan	2017	63	46.9	2018	54	53.1	29.6
Jordan	2017	154	50.4	2018	99	49.6	2.0
Kazakhstan	2017	86	40.5	2018	124	59.5	16.9
Kenya	2017	113	44.9	2018	114	55.1	—
Korea, Rep.	2017	100	45.0	2018	100	55.0	—
Kuwait	2017	68	42.2	2018	85	57.8	35.3
Kyrgyz Republic	2017	97	44.3	2018	103	55.8	—
Lao PDR	2017	87	49.8	2018	59	50.2	6.8

(Cont'd.)

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings (cont'd.)

Economy	Period 1			Period 2			
	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%) [*]	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%) [*]	Online (%) [†]
Latvia	2017	55	43.5	2018	62	56.5	56.5
Lebanon	2017	78	44.7	2018	80	55.3	100.0
Lesotho	2017	92	44.5	2018	96	55.5	—
Liberia	2017	55	42.2	2018	69	57.8	—
Lithuania	2017	116	46.5	2018	103	53.5	64.1
Luxembourg	2017	43	46.2	2018	39	53.8	100.0
Macedonia, FYR	2017 data not available			2018	58	100.0	98.3
Malawi	2017	75	42.6	2018	91	57.4	20.9
Malaysia	2017	96	47.6	2018	78	52.4	—
Mali	2017	65	43.2	2018	75	56.8	—
Malta	2017	58	47.4	2018	48	52.6	100.0
Mauritania	2017	118	48.1	2018	92	51.9	—
Mauritius	2017	61	50.8	2018	38	49.2	97.4
Mexico	2017	291	49.2	2018	208	50.8	77.4
Moldova	2017	132	50.3	2018	86	49.7	—
Mongolia	2017	82	45.3	2018	80	54.7	67.5
Montenegro	2017	80	45.2	2018	79	54.8	—
Morocco	2017	89	50.5	2018	57	49.5	100.0
Mozambique	2017	95	46.5	2018	84	53.5	1.2
Namibia	2017	74	45.3	2018	72	54.7	—
Nepal	2017	91	45.3	2018	89	54.7	7.9
Netherlands	2017	78	45.0	2018	78	55.0	100.0
New Zealand	2017	32	36.3	2018	66	63.7	100.0
Nicaragua	2017	47	42.2	2018	59	57.8	86.4
Nigeria	2017	85	42.4	2018	105	57.6	—
Norway	2017	39	47.9	2018	31	52.1	100.0
Oman	2017	86	46.1	2018	79	53.9	26.6
Pakistan	2017	290	43.1	2018	339	56.9	5.6
Panama	2017	89	43.9	2018	97	56.1	74.2
Paraguay	2017	111	47.2	2018	93	52.8	100.0
Peru	2017	90	43.9	2018	98	56.1	90.8
Philippines	2017	55	44.1	2018	59	55.9	66.1
Poland	2017	204	44.9	2018	205	55.1	98.5
Portugal	2017	140	43.0	2018	165	57.0	99.4
Qatar	2017	97	44.9	2018	98	55.1	6.1
Romania	2017	103	45.4	2018	100	54.6	22.0
Russian Federation	2017	268	43.8	2018	296	56.2	—
Rwanda	2017	92	46.6	2018	81	53.4	—
Saudi Arabia	2017	164	50.9	2018	101	49.1	64.4
Senegal	2017	80	44.5	2018	83	55.5	—
Serbia	2017	98	43.9	2018	107	56.1	100.0
Seychelles	2017	47	42.8	2018	56	57.2	—
Sierra Leone	2017	79	50.6	2018	50	49.4	—
Singapore	2017	148	47.4	2018	122	52.6	100.0
Slovak Republic	2017	110	56.2	2018	42	43.8	100.0
Slovenia	2017	89	46.3	2018	80	53.7	86.3
South Africa	2017	170	47.0	2018	145	53.0	100.0
Spain	2017	75	44.2	2018	80	55.8	90.0
Sri Lanka	2017	75	44.4	2018	79	55.6	100.0
Sweden	2017	71	46.7	2018	62	53.3	100.0
Switzerland	2017	52	43.2	2018	60	56.8	100.0
Taiwan, China	2017	121	45.7	2018	114	54.3	69.3
Tajikistan	2017	89	44.1	2018	96	55.9	6.3
Tanzania	2017	80	43.5	2018	90	56.5	—
Thailand	2017	115	47.4	2018	95	52.6	95.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2017	70	46.5	2018	62	53.5	75.8
Tunisia	2017	102	47.1	2018	86	52.9	62.8
Turkey	2017	84	45.6	2018	80	54.4	23.8
Uganda	2017	86	43.6	2018	96	56.4	26.0
Ukraine	2017	99	45.0	2018	99	55.0	—
United Arab Emirates	2017	85	46.1	2018	78	53.9	73.1
United Kingdom	2017	83	49.9	2018	56	50.1	100.0
United States	2017	249	43.1	2018	291	56.9	100.0
Uruguay	2017	71	43.8	2018	78	56.2	100.0
Venezuela	2017	47	48.3	2018	36	51.7	100.0
Vietnam	2017	90	46.8	2018	78	53.2	33.3
Yemen	2017	65	46.4	2018	58	53.6	13.8
Zambia	2017	61	42.1	2018	77	57.9	—
Zimbabwe	2017	43	41.9	2018	55	58.1	90.9

Note: All statistics are computed following the editing of the data; see text for details. “—” indicates that there was no online administration of the Survey.

^{*} Weight applied to the country score in that edition of the Survey. See Box 1 for an example of a calculation.

[†] Share of surveys completed online (2018 only).

sample. Individual answers with a standardized score greater than 3 are dropped.²

Aggregation and computation of country averages

We use a simple average to compute scores at the economy level. As the sample frame aims to replicate an economy's sectoral composition and includes companies of different sizes, the country-level score of each Executive Opinion Survey question is the arithmetic mean of all answers in each country. That is, for a given question, all individual answers carry the same weight.

Formally, the average of a Survey indicator i for country c , $q_{i,c}$, is computed as follows:

$$q_{i,c} = \frac{\sum_j q_{i,c,j}}{N_{i,c}}$$

where

$q_{i,c,j}$ is the answer to question i in country c from respondent j ; and

$N_{i,c}$ is the number of respondents to question i in country c .

Once responses have been aggregated at the country level, a test to detect statistical outliers is run. We leverage the strong relationship between the indicators derived from the Survey and some 50 statistical indicators included in the GCI: countries doing well on these indicators tend to do well in the Survey. A univariate linear regression is used to predict the expected average score of Survey indicators based on the average performance in the other indicators. Average Survey scores that lie outside the 90% confidence interval around the predicted values are considered "outliers". The scores of individual Survey indicators are systematically corrected by a factor corresponding to the distance between the observed average Survey score and the predicted Survey average at the limit of the confidence interval.

In addition, an analysis to assess the reliability and consistency of the Survey data over time is carried out. As part of this analysis, an inter-quartile range (IQR) test is performed to identify large swings—positive and negative— between two editions. For each country, we compute the year-on-year difference, d , in the average score of a core set of 66 Survey questions. We then compute the inter-quartile range (i.e. the difference between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile). Any value d outside the range bounded by the 25th percentile minus 1.5 times the IQR and the 75th percentile plus 1.5 times the IQR is identified as a potential "outlier". This test is complemented by a series of additional empirical tests, including an analysis of five-year trends and a comparison of changes in the Survey results with changes in other indicators capturing similar concepts. We interview local experts and consider the

latest developments in a country in order to assess the plausibility of the Survey results. Based on the result of this test and the complementary qualitative analysis, the data collected in 2018 for Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burundi, China, Ethiopia and Guinea were not used. Instead, Survey results from the previous editions were used (for details see Table 2).

Moving average and computation of country scores

We then proceed to compute moving averages of country scores. The moving average technique consists of taking a weighted average of the most recent year's Survey results, together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered. Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Survey, which are often annual-averages data.

To calculate the moving average, we use a weighting scheme composed of two overlapping elements. We place more weight on the year with the larger sample size to attribute equal weight to each response. At the same time, we attribute greater weight to the most recent sample because it contains most up to date information. That is, we also "discount the past." Table 2 reports the exact weights used in the computation of the scores of each country.

Economy score calculation

The details of the method applied to compute the country scores for the vast majority of economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2018* are as follows.

For any given Survey question i , country c 's final score, $q_{i,c}^{2017-18}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{2017-18} = w_c^{2017} \times q_{i,c}^{2017} + w_c^{2018} \times q_{i,c}^{2018} \quad (1)$$

where

$q_{i,c}^t$ is country c 's score on question i in year t , with $t = 2017, 2018$, as computed following the approach described in the text; and
 w_c^t is the weight applied to country c 's score in year t .

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2017} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2017}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2018} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

where N_c^t is the sample size (i.e. the number of respondents) for country c in year t , with $t = 2017, 2018$. α is the discount factor that accounts for temporality set at 0.6.

Plugging Equations (2a) and (2b) into (1) and rearranging yields:

$$q_{ic}^{2017-18} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\underbrace{(1-\alpha) \times q_{ic}^{2017} + \alpha \times q_{ic}^{2018}}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\underbrace{\frac{N_c^{2017}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}} \times q_{ic}^{2017} + \frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2017} + N_c^{2018}} \times q_{ic}^{2018}}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}} \right] \quad (3)$$

In Equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. One additional characteristic of this approach is that it prevents a country sample that is much larger in one year from overwhelming the smaller sample from the other year.

Box 1: Example of score computation

For this example, we compute the score of Denmark for the indicator Hiring and firing practices, which is included in the Global Competitiveness Index (indicator 8.02) and derived from the following Survey question: “In your country, to what extent do regulations allow for the flexible hiring and firing of workers? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent).” This question is not a new Survey question and therefore the normal treatment applies, using Equation (1). Denmark’s Survey score was 4.93 in 2017 and 5.15 in 2018. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Denmark, the size of the sample was 63 in 2017 and 85 in 2018. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying Equations (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 48.7% for 2017 and 51.3% for 2018 (see Table 2). The final country score for this question is therefore:

$$\underbrace{0.487 \times 4.93}_{2017} + \underbrace{0.513 \times 5.15}_{2018} = 5.04$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI. Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the Denmark country profile, exact figures are used in all calculations.

In the case of Survey questions that were introduced in 2018 for which, by definition, no past data exist, full weight is given to the 2018 score. For newly covered economies, this treatment is applied to all questions. For countries whose 2018 data were discarded, the results from the previous editions of the report are used instead. Box 1 provides a clarifying example of the methodology.

NOTES

- 1 The World Economic Forum’s Centre for the New Economy and Society acknowledges Research Now for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2018 in the United States, Germany, Denmark, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom following the detailed sampling guidelines. The World Economic Forum also acknowledges IPSOS for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2018 following the detailed sampling guidelines in Norway.
- 2 For a more detailed formal description of the various tests presented here, see Browne and Geiger, 2009.

REFERENCES

- Browne, Ciara and Thierry Geiger, “The Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Views of the Business Community”, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*, World Economic Forum, 2009.
- Chandra, Prasanta, “On the generalised distance in statistics”, *Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India*, vol. 2, no. 1, 1936, pp. 49–55, https://insa.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadedFiles/PINSA/Vol02_1936_1_Art05.pdf, retrieved 27 September 2016.

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 Methodology and Technical Notes

This Appendix presents the methodology and detailed structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (Section A); provides information about each of the indicators included in the Index (Section B); presents the methodology used to impute missing data points and reports the imputed values by indicator (Section C); presents the methodology used to compute progress scores (Section D); and details the computation of the 2017 (“backcast”) GCI 4.0 scores (Section E).

A. COMPUTATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE GCI 4.0

The computation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI) is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall GCI score (the highest level). At every aggregation level, each aggregated measure is computed by taking the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) of the scores of its components, with a few exceptions described in Section B. The overall GCI score is the average of the twelve pillars.

For individual indicators, prior to aggregation raw values are transformed into a progress score ranging from 0 to 100, with 100 being the ideal state. See Section D for more details.

In the list below, weights are rounded to one decimal place, but full precision is used in the computation.

Weight (%) within
immediate parent category

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

(not used in calculation)¹

Pillar 1: Institutions..... 8.3%

A. Security..... 14.3%

- 1.01 Business costs of organized crime
- 1.02 Homicide rate
- 1.03 Terrorism incidence
- 1.04 Reliability of police services

B. Social capital 14.3%

- 1.05 Social capital

C. Checks and balances..... 14.3%

- 1.06 Budget transparency
- 1.07 Judicial independence
- 1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations
- 1.09 Freedom of the press

¹ For presentation and analysis purposes, the 12 pillars are also organized into four overarching components—Enabling environment, Human capital, Markets, and Innovation ecosystem—but these components do not enter into the computation of the GCI.

D. Public-sector performance 14.3%

- 1.10 Burden of government regulation
- 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
- 1.12 E-Participation
- 1.13 Future orientation of government

E. Transparency 14.3%

- 1.14 Incidence of corruption

F. Property rights 14.3%

- 1.15 Property rights
- 1.16 Intellectual property protection
- 1.17 Quality of land administration

G. Corporate governance 14.3%

- 1.18 Strength of auditing and accounting standards
- 1.19 Conflict of interest regulation
- 1.20 Shareholder governance

Pillar 2: Infrastructure 8.3%**A. Transport infrastructure 50%²**

- I. Road 25%
 - 2.01 Quality of road network
 - 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure
- II. Rail 25%
 - 2.03 Railroad density
 - 2.04 Efficiency of train services
- III. Air 25%
 - 2.05 Airport connectivity
 - 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services
- IV. Sea 25%
 - 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity³
 - 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services

B. Utility infrastructure 50%

- I. Electricity 50%
 - 2.09 Electricity access
 - 2.10 Electricity quality
- II. Water 50%
 - 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water
 - 2.12 Reliability of water supply

Pillar 3: ICT adoption⁴ 8.3%

- 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
- 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions
- 3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions
- 3.04 Fiber internet subscriptions
- 3.05 Internet users

2 For economies where there is no regular train service or where the network covers only a negligible portion of the territory, the Transport infrastructure sub-pillar corresponds to the average score of the Road, Air and Sea components. Assessment of the existence of a network was conducted by the World Economic Forum based on various sources.

3 For landlocked countries, this indicator is not included in the computation and the Sea component score corresponds to the score of Indicator 2.08.

4 In computing the score of this pillar, indicator 3.02 is not directly used in the calculation. Instead the ratio of indicator 3.02 to indicator 3.01 is used, as an approximation of the share of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions that have broadband capability. The same approach is used for indicator 3.04, as a way to approximate the share of fixed broadband connections that are optical fiber subscriptions. In both cases, the ratios are converted onto 0-100 scale and used in the computation. See Section D for more details.

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 8.3%

- 4.01 Inflation
- 4.02 Debt dynamics

HUMAN CAPITAL

(not used in calculation)

Pillar 5: Health 8.3%

- 5.01 Healthy life expectancy

Pillar 6: Skills 8.3%**A. Current workforce 50%**

- I. Education of current workforce 50%
 - 6.01 Mean years of schooling
- II. Skills of current workforce 50%
 - 6.02 Extent of staff training
 - 6.03 Quality of vocational training
 - 6.04 Skillset of graduates
 - 6.05 Digital skills among active population
 - 6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees

B. Future workforce 50%

- I. Education of future workforce 50%
 - 6.07 School life expectancy
- II. Skills of future workforce 50%
 - 6.08 Critical thinking in teaching
 - 6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education

MARKETS

(not used in calculation)

Pillar 7: Product market 8.3%**A. Domestic market competition 50%**

- 7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition
- 7.02 Extent of market dominance
- 7.03 Competition in services

B. Trade openness 50%

- 7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers
- 7.05 Trade tariffs
- 7.06 Complexity of tariffs
- 7.07 Border clearance efficiency
- 7.08 Service trade openness

Pillar 8: Labour market 8.3%**A. Flexibility 50%**

- 8.01 Redundancy costs
- 8.02 Hiring and firing practices
- 8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations
- 8.04 Flexibility of wage determination
- 8.05 Active labour policies
- 8.06 Workers' rights
- 8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour
- 8.08 Internal labour mobility

B. Meritocracy and incentivization.....50%

- 8.09 Reliance on professional management
- 8.10 Pay and productivity
- 8.11 Female participation in labour force
- 8.12 Labour tax rate

Pillar 9: Financial system 8.3%**A. Depth.....50%**

- 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector
- 9.02 Financing of SMEs
- 9.03 Venture capital availability
- 9.04 Market capitalization
- 9.05 Insurance premiums

B. Stability.....50%

- 9.06 Soundness of banks
- 9.07 Non-performing loans
- 9.08 Credit gap
- 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio

Pillar 10: Market size⁵..... 8.3%

- 10.01 Gross domestic product
- 10.02 Imports of goods and services

INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

(not used in calculation)

Pillar 11: Business dynamism..... 8.3%**A. Administrative requirements 50%**

- 11.01 Cost of starting a business
- 11.02 Time to start a business
- 11.03 Insolvency recovery rate
- 11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework

B. Entrepreneurial culture 50%

- 11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk
- 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority
- 11.07 Growth of innovative companies
- 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas

Pillar 12: Innovation capability⁶ 8.3%**A. Interaction and diversity**

- 12.01 Diversity of workforce
- 12.02 State of cluster development
- 12.03 International co-inventions
- 12.04 Multistakeholder collaboration

B. Research and development

- 12.05 Scientific publications
- 12.06 Patent applications
- 12.07 R&D expenditures
- 12.08 Research institutions prominence index

C. Commercialization

- 12.09 Buyer sophistication
- 12.10 Trademark applications

B. TECHNICAL NOTES AND SOURCES

The following notes provide sources for all the individual indicators included in the GCI 4.0. The title of each indicator appears on the first line, preceded by its number to allow for quick reference. Below is a description of each indicator or, in the case of Executive Opinion Survey data, the full question and associated answers. If necessary, additional information is provided underneath.

The interactive ranking tables at <http://gcr.weforum.org> provide information about the source and period for each individual data point. Select the indicator of interest from the selector and click on the “info” icon next to each economy to access the information. For indicators not sourced from the World Economic Forum, users are urged to refer to the original source for any additional information and exceptions for certain economies and/or data points.

The data used in the computation of the GCI 4.0 2018 represent the most recent and best data available at the time when they were collected. It is possible that data were updated or revised subsequently.

Pillar 1: Institutions**1.01 Business costs of organized crime**

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?” [1 = to a great extent, imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all, imposes no costs] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.02 Homicide rate

Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population. | 2016 or most recent year available

“Intentional homicide” refers to unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. More details about the methodology can be found at <https://dataunodc.un.org/crime/intentional-homicide-victims>.

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

1.03 Terrorism incidence

Assesses the frequency and severity of terror attacks. The scale ranges from 0 (highest incidence) to 100 (no incidence). | Weighted count 2013–2017

This indicator has two components: number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks over a five-year period, with each year assigned half the weight of the following year. Each component is normalized on a 0 to 100 scale, with 100 meaning “no casualty” and “no attack”, respectively, and then averaged.

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START).

⁵ The score of this pillar corresponds to the natural logarithm of the sum of GDP and imports, both valued at purchasing power parity (PPP). Valuation of imports at PPP is estimated by multiplying the share of exports (indicator 10.02) by the value of GDP (indicator 10.01).

⁶ The score of this pillar corresponds to the average of the scores of the 10 individual indicators. Components A, B, and C are used for presentation purposes only, and do not enter the calculation.

1.04 Reliability of police services

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.05 Social capital

Score on the Social Capital pillar of the Legatum Prosperity Index™, which assesses social cohesion and engagement, community and family networks, and political participation and institutional trust. The scale ranges from 0 (low) to 100 (high). | 2017 edition

This indicator measures national performance in three areas: social cohesion and engagement (bridging social capital), community and family networks (bonding social capital), and political participation and institutional trust (linking social capital). More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.prosperity.com/about/methodology>.

Source: Legatum Institute.

1.06 Budget transparency

Represents the Open Budget Data Score, which indicates the extent to which the government publishes data related to budget and spending. The scale ranges from 0 (low transparency) to 100 (high transparency). | 2017

The score is based on the evaluation of 20 key criteria related to government practices in publishing open budget data. More details can be found at <http://www.worldbank.org/publicfinance/fmis>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

1.07 Judicial independence

Response to the survey question “In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies?” [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

Response to the survey question “In your country, how easy is it for private businesses to challenge government actions and/or regulations through the legal system?” [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.09 Freedom of the press

Score on the World Press Freedom Index, which measures the level of freedom available to journalists. The scale ranges from 0 (good) to 100 (very bad). | 2018 edition

The index measures media independence, the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news, and information and acts of violence against journalists. It is based on two sources: 1) a database of the level of abuses and violence against journalists and media; and 2) an expert opinion survey on pluralism, media independence, self-censorship, transparency and infrastructure in each country. More details about the methodology can be found at <https://rsf.org/en/world-press-freedom-index>.

Source: Reporters Without Borders (RSF).

1.10 Burden of government regulation

Response to the survey question “In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration’s requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)?” [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

In your country, how easy is it for private businesses to challenge government actions and/or regulations through the legal system? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.12 E-Participation

Score on the E-Participation Index, which assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens. The scale ranges from 0 to 1 (best). | 2018

The E-Participation Index measures the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (“e-information sharing”), interaction with stakeholders (“e-consultation”) and engagement in decision-making processes (“e-decision making”). More details about the methodology can be found at <https://publicadministration.un.org>.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

1.13 Future orientation of government

Average of the responses to the following four Executive Opinion Survey questions: 1) “In your country, how fast is the legal framework of your country in adapting to digital business models (e.g. e-commerce, sharing economy, fintech, etc.)?” [1 = not fast at all; 7 = very fast]; 2) “In your country, to what extent does the government ensure a stable policy environment for doing business?”; 3) “In your country, to what extent does the government respond effectively to change (e.g. technological changes, societal and demographic trends, security and economic challenges)?”; and 4) “In your country, to what extent does the government have a long-term vision in place?”. For the last three questions, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all) to 7 (to a great extent). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.14 Incidence of corruption

Score on the Corruption Perceptions Index, which measures perceptions of corruption in the public sector. This is a composite indicator, and the scale ranges from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). | 2016

The index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector. More details can be found at <https://www.transparency.org/cpi>.

Source: Transparency International.

1.15 Property rights

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.16 Intellectual property protection

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.17 Quality of land administration

Score on the quality of land administration index, which assesses the reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution and equal access to property rights. The scale ranges from 0 to 30 (best). | 2017

More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Response to the survey question “In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?” [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.19 Conflict of interest regulation

Score on the extent of conflict of interest regulation index, which measures the protection of shareholders against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain. The scale ranges from 0 to 10 (best). | 2017

The index assesses three dimensions of regulation that address conflicts of interest: 1) transparency of related-party transactions, 2) shareholders' ability to sue and hold directors liable for self-dealing, and 3) access to evidence and allocation of legal expenses in shareholder litigation. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

1.20 Shareholder governance

Score on the extent of shareholder governance index, which measures shareholders' rights in corporate governance. The scale ranges from 0 to 10 (best). | 2017

The index assesses three dimensions of good governance: 1) shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions, 2) governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment, and 3) corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Pillar 2: Infrastructure**2.01 Quality of road network**

Score on the Road Quality Index, which measures average speed and straightness of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities that together account for at least 15% of the economy's total population. The scale ranges from 0 to 100 (excellent). | 2016

The Road Quality Index, developed by the World Economic Forum, comprises two elements: 1) a measure of the average speed of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities in an economy accounting for at least 15% of the economy's total population; and 2) a measure of road straightness. The itinerary was not optimized and connects the cities from the largest to the smallest. Any leg involving a ferry was excluded from the average speed calculation. As a first step to the identification of cities to include in the itinerary, pairwise distances (“as the crow flies”) were calculated, and when the distance was less than 20 kilometres, the smallest city in the pair was excluded. The road straightness corresponds to the ratio of the sum of driving distances between each city in the journey to the sum of crow fly distances between each city in the journey. For this component, legs involving a ferry were included. The APIs of Google Directions and Open Street Map were used to compute the itinerary. The Geonames database was used for city populations and coordinates. For more information about this indicator, please contact gcp@weforum.org.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations.

2.02 Quality of road infrastructure

Response to the survey question “In your country, what is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure?” [1 = extremely poor—among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good—among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.03 Railroad density

Kilometres of railroad per 1,000 square kilometres of land. | 2016

Source: The World Bank Group.

2.04 Efficiency of train services

Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.05 Airport connectivity

Represents the IATA airport connectivity indicator, which measures the degree of integration of a country within the global air transport network. | 2018

For each airport, the number of available seats to each destination is weighted by the size of the destination airport (in terms of number of passengers handled). The weighted totals are then summed for all destinations, then for all airports in the country to produce a score. The log transformation of the raw value is raised to a cubic power before converting it to the 0 to 100 score.

Source: International Air Transport Association (IATA).

2.06 Efficiency of air transport services

Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.07 Liner shipping connectivity

Score on the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, which assesses a country's connectivity to global shipping networks. The index uses an open scale, with the benchmark score of 100 corresponding to the most connected country in 2004 (China). | 2017

The index is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: the number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, the maximum vessel size, the number of services and the number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

2.08 Efficiency of seaport services

Response to the survey question “In your country, how efficient (i.e. frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services)?” [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.09 Electricity access

Percentage of population with access to electricity. | 2016 estimate

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services—at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA).

2.10 Electricity quality

Electric power transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of domestic supply. | 2015 estimate

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA).

2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water

Risk-weighted percentage of population exposed to unsafe drinking water. | 2016

This indicator is reported as a summary exposure value (SEV): it measures a population's exposure to unsafe drinking water, taking into account the extent of exposure by risk level and the severity of that risk's contribution to disease burden. The indicator takes the value 0 when no excess risk for a population exists and the value 1 when the population is at the highest level of risk.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

2.12 Reliability of water supply

Response to the survey question “In your country, how reliable is the water supply (lack of interruptions and flow fluctuations)?” [1 = extremely unreliable; 7 = extremely reliable] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

Pillar 3: ICT adoption**3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions**

Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016

This indicator includes post-paid subscriptions, active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been active during the past three months), and all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions

Number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016

This indicator includes standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public internet.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions

Number of fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016

This indicator refers to the number of subscriptions for high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), including cable modem, DSL, fiber, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies—such as Ethernet, LAN and broadband over powerline communications.

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

3.04 Fiber internet subscriptions

Fiber-to-the-home/building internet subscriptions per 100 population. | 2016

This indicator refers to the number of internet subscriptions using fiber-to-the-home or fiber-to-the-building at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kb/s. This should include subscriptions where fiber goes directly to the subscriber's premises or fiber-to-the-building subscriptions that terminate no more than two metres from an external wall of the building. Fiber-to-the-cabinet and fiber-to-the-node are excluded.

Source: World Economic Forum calculations based on International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

3.05 Internet users

Percentage of individuals who used the internet from any location and for any purpose, irrespective of the device and network used, in the last three months. | 2016

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability**4.01 Inflation**

Annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index. | 2016–2017 moving average

Inflation is normalized in a U-shaped function to capture the detrimental effects of high inflation and deflation. Countries with inflation rates between 0.5% and 4% receive the highest possible score of 100. Outside this range, scores decrease linearly as the distance between the optimal value and the actual value increases.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

4.02 Debt dynamics

Index measuring the change in public debt-to-GDP ratio, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. | Difference between the 2017 and 2018 expected values of the debt-to-GDP ratio

This indicator is a category-based min-max normalization of the debt change. The debt change is the difference between the 2017 and 2018 of the debt to GDP ratio expected values. To transform the debt change value into a 0 to 100 score, each country is assigned to a specific category that determines the value boundaries. Categories are based on three criteria: general credit rating, government debt to GDP level for the year 2017, and country classification (1 if country is considered advanced, 0 otherwise according to IMF's classification). The general credit rating for each country is computed as the average of Fitch, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's credit ratings. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 1" for S&P's grades AAA to A, Moody's grades Aaa to A1, and Fitch's grades AAA to A. A country's rating is considered "investment grade 2" for S&P's grades A- to BBB-, Moody's grades Baa3 to Baa1, and Fitch's grades A- to BBB+. A country's rating is considered "speculative" for S&P's grades BB+ to CCC+, Moody's grades Ba3 to Caa2, and Fitch's grades BBB- to B-. A country credit rating is considered "default" for S&P's grade SD, Moody's grades Caa1 and C, and Fitch's grades CC and RD. Based on these criteria, 12 cases are identified: i) if a country's average rating is "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is less than 60%, its debt change is normalized to 100; ii) if a country's average rating is "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is less than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 90 and 100; iii) if a country's average rating is graded as "investment grade 1" and its debt to GDP level is greater than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 80 and 90; iv) if the average credit rating is rated as "investment grade 2" and the debt level is lower than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 70 and 80; v) if the average credit rating is "investment grade 2" and the debt level is greater than 110%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 60 and 70; vi) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is less than 110%, and the country classification is "advanced", its debt change is normalized to a score between 50 and 60; vii) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is greater than 110%, and the country classification is "advanced", its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; viii) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is less than 60%, and the country classification is "developing", its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; ix) if the average credit rating is "speculative", the debt level is greater than 60%, and the country classification is "developing", its debt change is normalized to a score between 30 and 40; x) if the average credit rating is "default", the debt change is normalized to a score between 0 and 30; xi) if a country does not receive a credit rating from any rating agency and its debt level is below 60%, its debt change is normalized to a score between 40 and 50; and xii) if a country does not receive a credit rating from a rating agency and its debt is above 60% of GDP, its debt change is normalized to a score between 30 and 40. To determine the final value of the debt dynamics indicator within the assigned boundaries, we've calculated the normalized debt change, which ranges from a minimum observed value of 0 and the maximum observed value of 20. As part of the normalization process, we assigned a score equivalent to the minimum value of each bracket if the debt change was 20% or higher; assigned the maximum value of the bracket if the debt change was 0% or lower; and assigned a score between the two values if the debt change was between 0% and 20%.

Source: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and the rating agencies Fitch, Moody's, and Standard and Poor's.

Pillar 5: Health

5.01 Healthy life expectancy

Number of years that a newborn can expect to live in good health, taking into account mortality and disability. | 2016 estimate

More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.healthdata.org/research-article/gbd-2015-dalys-hale>.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

Pillar 6: Skills

6.01 Mean years of schooling

Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades. | 2015

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

6.02 Extent of staff training

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies invest in training and employee development?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.03 Quality of vocational training

Response to the survey question "In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training?" [1 = extremely poor among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent among the best in the world] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.04 Skillset of graduates

Average score of the following two Executive Opinion Survey questions: "In your country, to what extent do graduating students from secondary education possess the skills needed by businesses?" and "In your country, to what extent do graduating students from university possess the skills needed by businesses?" In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all) to 7 (to a great extent). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.05 Digital skills among active population

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g. computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.07 School life expectancy

Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive. | 2015

This indicator assumes that the probability of a person being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary>.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

6.08 Critical thinking in teaching

Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you assess the style of teaching?” [1 = frontal, teacher based, and focused on memorizing; 7 = encourages creative and critical individual thinking] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education

Average number of pupils per teacher, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers. | 2016

Source: The World Bank Group.

Pillar 7: Product market

7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do fiscal measures (subsidies, tax breaks, etc.) distort competition?” [1 = distort competition to a great extent; 7 = do not distort competition at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

7.02 Extent of market dominance

Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity?” [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms]. | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

7.03 Competition in services

Average of the scores of the three components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: “In your country, how competitive is the provision of the following services: (a) professional services (legal services, accounting, engineering, etc.); (b) retail services; and (c) network sector (telecommunications, utilities, postal, transport, etc.)?” In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all competitive) to 7 (extremely competitive). | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g. health and product standards, technical and labelling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market?” [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

7.05 Trade tariffs

Measured as the weighted average applied tariff rate, expressed in percentage points. | 2017

The weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Applied tariffs are considered to be the tariff rates applied by a customs administration on imported goods. They are the rates published by national customs authorities for duty administration purposes.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC).

7.06 Complexity of tariffs

Score on an index that measures the complexity of a country's tariff regime. The index ranges from 1 (very complex) to 7 (not complex). | 2017

Tariff complexity is assessed on four criteria: tariff dispersion, the prevalence of tariff peaks, the prevalence of specific tariffs and the number of distinct tariffs. This index is calculated as the simple average of the normalized score of these four criteria.

Source: International Trade Centre (ITC).

7.07 Border clearance efficiency

Assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the clearance process by customs and other border control agencies in the eight major trading partners of each country. The scale ranges from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). | 2018

More details about the methodology can be found at <https://lpi.worldbank.org/about>.

Source: The World Bank Group; Turku School of Economics.

7.08 Service trade openness

Score on the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), which assesses the overall openness of the service sector of a country. The scale ranges from 0 (completely open) to 100 (completely closed). | 2011

The STRI measures openness for five major services sectors (financial services, telecommunications, retail distribution, transportation and professional services) and three modes of supply (cross-border supply of services, supply of services through commercial presence or FDI and temporary presence of natural persons). More details about the methodology can be found at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/servicetrade/aboutData.htm#MeasuringRestrictions>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Pillar 8: Labour market

8.01 Redundancy costs

Measures the cost of advance notice requirements and severance payments due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. | 2017

The average value of notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, 5 years of tenure, and 10 years of tenure is considered.

Source: The World Bank Group.

8.02 Hiring and firing practices

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do regulations allow for the flexible hiring and firing of workers?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations

Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you characterize labour-employer relations?” [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.04 Flexibility of wage determination

Response to the survey question “In your country, how are wages generally set?” [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.05 Active labour policies

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.06 Workers’ rights

Score adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core labour standards. The scale of this indicator ranges from 1 (no protection) to 7 (high protection). | 2017

Dimensions of labour protection include civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. The indicator does not consider firing regulations. More details about the methodology of the Global Rights Index can be found at <https://survey.ituc-csi.org/ITUC-Global-Rights-Index.html>.

Sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); World Economic Forum.

8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour

Response to the survey question “In your country, how restrictive are regulations related to the hiring of foreign labour?” [1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.08 Internal labour mobility

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent do people move to other parts of the country for professional reasons?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.09 Reliance on professional management

Response to the survey question “In your country, who holds senior management positions in companies?” [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.10 Pay and productivity

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.11 Female participation in labour force

Illustrates the ratio of the percentage of women aged 15–64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15–64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. | 2017

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO); World Economic Forum.

8.12 Labour tax rate

Labour tax and contributions are the amount of taxes (at any level—federal, state, or local) and mandatory contributions on labour paid by the business, expressed as a percentage of commercial profits. | 2016

This measure includes government-mandated contributions paid by the employer to a required private pension fund or workers’ insurance fund. More details about this indicator can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Paying-Taxes>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Pillar 9: Financial system**9.01 Domestic credit to private sector**

The total value of financial resources provided to the private sector, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2014–2016 moving average

This indicator is computed as the sum of loans, purchases of non-equity securities, trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish a claim for repayment provided by financial corporations to firms and households.

Source: The World Bank Group.

9.02 Financing of SMEs

Response to the survey question “In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector?” [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

9.03 Venture capital availability

Response to the survey question “In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding?” [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

9.04 Market capitalization

[The total value of listed domestic companies, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2014–2016 moving average](#)

Calculated as the share price of all listed domestic companies multiplied by the number of their outstanding shares. Investment funds, unit trusts and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. Data are end-of-year values.

Source: World Federation of Exchanges.

9.05 Insurance premiums

[Life and non-life insurance premium volumes, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2013–2015 moving average](#)

Computed as the sum of life and non-life insurance premium volume divided by GDP. The premium volume is the insurer's direct premiums earned (if property/casualty) or received (if life/health) during the previous calendar year.

Source: The World Bank Group.

9.06 Soundness of banks

[Response to the survey question “In your country, how do you assess the soundness of banks?” \[1 = extremely low banks may require recapitalization; 7 = extremely high banks are generally healthy with sound balance sheets\] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available](#)

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

9.07 Non-performing loans

[The ratio of the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio of all banks operating in a country. | 2016](#)

Defaulting loans are payments of interest and principal past due by 90 days or more. The loan amount recorded as nonperforming includes the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

9.08 Credit gap

[Measures the difference between the credit-to-GDP ratio and its long-term trend. | 2016](#)

Computed as the difference between the latest “Domestic credit to private sector (as a percentage of GDP)” and its trend. Following the methodology from Bank of International Settlements, the trend value is calculated by applying a Hodrick–Prescott filter to the 15-year time series of the “Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)” indicator. More details about the methodology can be found at https://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1403g.htm.

Source: World Economic Forum; calculations based on The World Bank Group data.

9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio

[Banks' regulatory capital ratio. | 2013–2015 moving average](#)

This indicator measures the capital adequacy of deposit takers. It is a ratio of total banks' regulatory capital (shareholders' equity, disclosed and undisclosed reserves, revaluation reserves, general provisions and other instruments) to total banks' assets, weighted according to the risk of these assets. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: The World Bank Group.

Pillar 10: Market size**10.01 Gross domestic product**

[Gross domestic product \(GDP\) valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars \(constant 2011 prices\). | 2017](#)

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

10.02 Imports of goods and services

[Imports of goods and services, expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2017](#)

This indicator illustrates the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world, as a percentage of the country's GDP. Imports include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Sources: World Trade Organization (WTO); International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Pillar 11: Business dynamism**11.01 Cost of starting a business**

[Expressed as a percentage of the economy's income per capita. | 2017](#)

The costs include all official fees and fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law or commonly used in practice. Fees for purchasing and legalizing company books are included if these transactions are required by law. Although value-added tax registration can be counted as a separate procedure, value-added tax is not part of the incorporation cost. More details of the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

11.02 Time to start a business

[Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. | 2017](#)

The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers or notaries indicate is necessary in practice to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no unofficial payments. If a procedure can be sped up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

11.03 Insolvency recovery rate

[Recorded as cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through judicial reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement \(foreclosure or receivership\) proceedings. | 2017](#)

The calculation takes into account the outcome, whether the business emerges from the proceedings as a going concern or the assets are sold piecemeal. Then the costs of the proceedings are deducted (1 cent for each percentage point of the value of the debtor's estate). Finally, the value lost as a result of the time the money remains tied up in insolvency proceedings is taken into account, including the loss of value due to depreciation of the hotel furniture. More details about the methodology can be found at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Resolving-Insolvency>.

Source: The World Bank Group.

11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework

Score on an index that measures the adequacy and integrity of the legal framework applicable to liquidation and reorganization proceedings. Scores range from 0 to 16, with higher values indicating insolvency legislation that is better designed for rehabilitating viable firms and liquidating nonviable ones. | 2017

The index is calculated as the sum of the scores on the commencement of proceedings index, management of debtor's assets index, reorganization proceedings index and creditor participation index.

Source: The World Bank Group.

11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do people have an appetite for entrepreneurial risk?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

11.06 Willingness to delegate authority

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does senior management delegate authority to subordinates?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

11.07 Growth of innovative companies

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies embrace risky or disruptive business ideas?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

Pillar 12: Innovation capability**12.01 Diversity of workforce**

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies have a diverse workforce (e.g. in terms of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.02 State of clusters development

Response to the survey question "In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field)?" [1 = non-existent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.03 International co-inventions

Number of patent family applications with co-inventors located abroad per million population. | 2012–2014 average

Computed as the sum of the patent family applications with at least one co-inventor located abroad, filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the World: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data is extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts, and expressed in applications per million population. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

12.04 Multistakeholder collaboration

Average score of the following three Executive Opinion Survey questions: "In your country, to what extent do people collaborate and share ideas within a company?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]; "In your country, to what extent do companies collaborate in sharing ideas and innovating?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]; "In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)?" [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.05 Scientific publications

Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. | 2015–2017 average

The H-index measures the number of published papers cited in other papers at least h times. The H-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication. Only articles, reviews and conference papers are considered. The document universe is defined by those tracked by Scopus, an abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: SCImago.

12.06 Patent applications

Total number of patent family applications per million population. | 2012–2014 average

Computed as the sum of the patent family applications filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the World: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data are extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts, and expressed in applications per million population. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

12.07 R&D expenditures

Expenditures on research and development (R&D), expressed as a percentage of GDP. | 2015

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge—including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society—and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research and experimental development.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

12.08 Research institutions prominence index

Score on an index that measures the prominence and standing of private and public research institutions. | 2017

The index is computed as the sum of the inverse ranks of all research institutions in a country included in the SCImago Institutions Rankings (SIR). A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale. More details about the SIR methodology can be found at <https://www.scimagoir.com/methodology.php>.

Sources: SCImago; World Economic Forum.

12.09 Buyer sophistication

Response to the survey question “In your country, on what basis do buyers make purchasing decisions?” [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on sophisticated performance attributes] | 2017–2018 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey. For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.10 Trademark applications

Number of trademark applications per million population. | 2014–2016 moving average

Number of international trademark applications issued directly or through the Madrid System by country of origin per million population. The residence of the first-named applicant is used to determine the origin of an application. When there are multiple applicants, only the first one is considered. This indicator is based on the concept of “equivalent count”. That is, an application filed at a regional IP office is counted multiple times according to the number of its members. A log transformation is applied to the raw score before it is normalized to a 0 to 100 scale.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

C. MISSING DATA IMPUTATION

Missing values and values older than 2008 are imputed for the purpose of the calculation, with the exception of indicator 1.05 Social capital, for which missing data is not imputed. Table 1 below presents the imputation method and the imputed values by indicator. Note that the Economy Profiles and Ranking tables (available online at <http://gcr.weforum.org>) do not report imputed values.

D. COMPUTATION OF PROGRESS SCORES AND FRONTIER VALUES

To allow the aggregation of indicators of different nature and magnitude, each indicator entering the GCI is converted into a unit-less score, called ‘progress score’, ranging from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation. Formally, each indicator is re-scaled according to the following formula:

$$score_{ic} = \left(\frac{value_{ic} - wp_i}{frontier_i - wp_i} \right) \times 100,$$

α

where $value_{ic}$ is the “raw” value of country c for indicator i , worst performance (wp_{ic}) is the lowest acceptable value for indicator i and $frontier_{ic}$ corresponds to the best possible outcome. Depending on the indicator, the frontier may be a policy target or aspiration, the maximum possible value, or a number was derived from statistical analysis of the distribution (e.g. 90th or 95th percentile). If a value is below the worst performance value, its score is 0; if a value is above the frontier value, its score is capped at 100. In the case of indicators where a higher value corresponds to a worse outcome (e.g. terrorism incidence, power losses), the normalized score becomes 100 minus the expression above, so 100 always corresponds to the ideal outcome. In some cases, signalled in Section A above, a logarithmic transformation is applied to the value, prior to conversion. The following table provides the actual floor and frontier values used for the normalization of each individual indicator.

E. BACKCASTING THE 2017 EDITION OF THE GCI 4.0

In order to provide a point of reference against which to compare the inaugural edition of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0, the index was computed for 2017. The ‘backcast’ edition results were produced by using the GCI 4.0 methodology, the weighted averages of the 2016 and 2017 editions of the Executive Opinion Survey (in most cases) and the values for all the other indicators from one period earlier than the period used in the 2018 edition of the GCI 4.0. For example, for indicator 1.02 Homicide rate, the GCI 4.0 uses 2016 data. For the backcast 2017 edition, the 2015 data was used. More generally, if for any given indicator and country the value used for the 2018 edition of the GCI 4.0 is from period t , for the backcast 2017 edition, the value from period $t-1$ was used provided the value is available. In most cases, this amounts to ‘going back in the past’, to collect for each indicator the data that would have been available as of July 2017. When doing so would have led to using values older than 2015, the value used for the 2018 edition is used instead. In case the value used for the 2018 edition is from an earlier period, this value is automatically used for the backcast edition. For indicators 2.01, 2.03, 2.05, 6.01, 6.07, 9.05, and 9.10, the exact same dataset was used for both editions. As a result, the differences between the two editions are slightly underestimated.

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
1.05 Social capital	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Mean years of schooling, Corruption Perception Index, General trust among population, and GDP (log).	Bosnia and Herzegovina	53.02
		Serbia	45.62
		Taiwan, China	54.22
1.12 E-Participation	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Corruption Perception Index, Net users, and Open Budget Data score.	Hong Kong SAR	0.93
		Taiwan, China	0.94
2.03 Railroad density	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Electrification rate, Road quality index, Urbanization rate, Land-locked country (binary), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Zambia	14.45
2.10 Electricity quality	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Electrification rate and GDP (log).	Burundi	26.04
		Burkina Faso	23.00
		Cape Verde	7.30
		Guinea	23.29
		Gambia, The	18.16
		Lao PDR	8.80
		Liberia	25.69
		Lesotho	20.72
		Mauritania	20.94
		Malawi	25.23
		Rwanda	21.05
		Sierra Leone	26.10
		Eswatini	9.52
		Seychelles	6.94
		Chad	25.65
		Uganda	22.73
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water	Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination of World Bank income group and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Hong Kong SAR	4.15
Ratio of fiber internet subscriptions (indicator 3.04) to fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (indicator 3.03)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Net users, Electrification rate, and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Benin	0.04
		Burkina Faso	0.04
		Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.02
		Cape Verde	0.20
		Egypt	0.09
		Ghana	0.15
		Guinea	0.03
		Honduras	0.01
		Haiti	0.00
		Lebanon	0.18
		Liberia	0.02
		Mali	0.05
		Mauritania	0.06
		Nicaragua	0.00
		Philippines	0.46
		Sierra Leone	0.03
		Eswatini	0.13
		Seychelles	0.22
		Tajikistan	0.32
		Uganda	0.06
5.01 Healthy life expectancy	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Life expectancy, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Hong Kong SAR	72.80
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Net primary education enrollment, Gross secondary education enrollment, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Montenegro	15.35
		Venezuela	22.63
7.07 Border clearance efficiency	Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination of World Bank income group and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Cape Verde	2.40
		Eswatini	2.40
		Seychelles	3.34

(Continued)

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values (*cont'd.*)

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
7.08 Service trade openness	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Regional service trade agreements count, Service Imports-to-GDP, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Angola	33.46
		United Arab Emirates	46.92
		Azerbaijan	17.80
		Benin	30.20
		Burkina Faso	30.56
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.16
		Brunei Darussalam	25.51
		Switzerland	12.90
		Congo, Democratic Rep.	32.47
		Cape Verde	25.74
		Cyprus	11.77
		Estonia	13.45
		Guinea	30.27
		Gambia, The	26.60
		Hong Kong SAR	29.31
		Croatia	16.02
		Haiti	17.53
		Iceland	13.15
		Israel	46.71
		Jamaica	17.56
		Lao PDR	44.60
		Liberia	27.70
		Luxembourg	10.50
		Latvia	14.66
		Moldova	14.60
		Macedonia, FYR	16.77
		Malta	32.21
		Montenegro	14.74
		Mauritania	29.32
		Norway	27.20
		Singapore	10.80
		Sierra Leone	28.57
		El Salvador	18.93
		Serbia	18.73
		Slovak Republic	18.10
		Slovenia	15.08
		Eswatini	28.67
		Seychelles	23.59
		Chad	28.91
		Tajikistan	15.82
		Taiwan, China	32.00
		Yemen	43.85
8.06 Workers' rights	Linear regression estimation and peer group means. Regressors: World Press Freedom Index, Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to men workers, and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Armenia	69.78
		Azerbaijan	55.29
		Brunei Darussalam	62.04
		Cape Verde	79.70
		Cyprus	86.89
		Guinea	63.81
		Gambia, The	64.67
		Kyrgyz Republic	68.66
		Luxembourg	86.98
		Malta	62.38
		Mongolia	75.16
		Malawi	76.15
		Nicaragua	65.23
		Slovenia	85.51
9.05 Insurance premiums	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Seychelles	88.37
		Tajikistan	60.37
		Armenia	0.63
		Congo, Democratic Rep.	0.37
		Liberia	0.37
9.07 Non-performing loans	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, Credit gap, GDP (log), and GDP growth rate.	Montenegro	1.30
		Zimbabwe	0.37
		Haiti	10.35
		Montenegro	15.40

(Continued)

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values (*cont'd.*)

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Domestic credit to private sector, GDP (log), and regional dummies (IMF classification).	Angola	18.35
		Benin	20.05
		Burkina Faso	19.63
		Côte d'Ivoire	18.96
		Congo, Democratic Rep.	19.26
		Cape Verde	20.60
		Ethiopia	18.18
		Gambia, The	21.80
		Haiti	18.36
		Iran, Islamic Rep.	15.06
		Jamaica	17.86
		Lao PDR	20.71
		Liberia	21.25
		Mali	19.62
		Montenegro	21.65
		Mongolia	19.96
		Malawi	20.39
		Nicaragua	17.44
		Nepal	15.24
		Chad	20.25
		Taiwan, China	14.98
		Zimbabwe	19.78
12.07 R&D expenditures	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: IP 5 patent applications per million population, Gross tertiary education enrollment, Mean years of schooling, and GDP (log).	Benin	0.13
		Brunei Darussalam	0.40
		Côte d'Ivoire	0.18
		Cameroon	0.29
		Guinea	0.10
		Honduras	0.29
		Haiti	0.15
		Lao PDR	0.25
		Lebanon	0.53
		Liberia	0.00
		Mauritania	0.06
		Nigeria	0.29
		Rwanda	0.12
		Sierra Leone	0.41
		Eswatini	0.18
		Seychelles	0.26
		Chad	0.04
		Venezuela	0.53
		Yemen	0.11
		Zimbabwe	0.25
12.10 Trademark applications	Peer group mean. Group is defined as the combination of World Bank income group and IMF regional classification.	Burundi	64.74
		Greece	8,080.30
		Guatemala	232.27
		Paraguay	908.42
		Slovenia	8,080.30
		Taiwan, China	8,080.30

Table 2: Normalization of indicators

Indicator title and units		Frontier	Worst performance	Applied transformation	Guiding principle
1.02	Homicides per 100,000 population	0.5	30	—	Winsorization
1.03	Terrorism incidence (0=very high; 100=no incidence)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.05	Social capital (0–100, high)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.06	Open Budget Data score (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.09	World Press Freedom (0=most free; 100=least free)	0	100	—	Range of possible values
1.12	E-Participation Index (0–1, best)	1	0	—	Range of possible values
1.14	Corruption Perception Index (0=highly corrupt; 100=very clean)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.17	Quality of land administration index (0–30, best)	30	0	—	Range of possible values
1.19	Extent of conflict of interest regulation (0–10, best)	10	0	—	Range of possible values
1.20	Extent of shareholder governance (0–10, best)	10	0	—	Range of possible values
2.01	Road quality index (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
2.03	Railroad density (km/1,000 km ²)	40	0	—	Winsorization
2.05	Airport connectivity (score)	200	0	Cubic power of logarithm	Winsorization
2.07	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
2.09	Electrification rate (% of population)	100	0	—	Winsorization
2.10	Electric power losses (% of output)	4	100	—	Winsorization
2.11	Exposure to unsafe drinking water (% of population)	2	100	—	Winsorization
3.01	Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	120	0	—	120 is the value above which mobile broadband technology is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user
—	Ratio of mobile broadband subs. to total mobile subs.	0.9	0	Ratio of mobile broadband subscription and minimum between actual mobile subscriptions and 120 (see indicator 3.01)	Winsorization
3.03	Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 pop.)	50	0	—	50 is the value above which fixed broadband technology is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user
—	Ratio of fibre subs. to fixed-broadband subs.	0.9	0	Ratio of fiber broadband subscription and minimum between actual fixed broadband subscriptions and 50 (See indicator 3.03)	Winsorization
3.05	Internet users (% of adult population)	100	0	—	Based on ITU (International Telecommunications Union) practice
4.01	Inflation (%)	4	40	Any value between 0 and 4 is assigned a value of 0.5. Values lower than 4 are transformed into 4+ (0.5-value)	Central banks' target and winsorization
4.02	Debt dynamic (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Winsorization
5.01	Health-adjusted life expectancy (years)	72	40	—	Winsorization
6.01	Mean years of schooling (years)	15	0	—	Based on Human Development Report 2016 practice
6.07	School life expectancy (years)	18	0	—	Based on Human Development Report 2016 practice
6.09	Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education	10	50	—	Winsorization

(Continued)

Table 2: Normalization of indicators (*cont'd.*)

Indicator title and units		Frontier	Worst performance	Applied transformation	Guiding principle
7.05	Trade tariffs (%)	0	15	—	Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance
7.06	Complexity of tariffs (1–7, least complex)	7	1	—	Range of possible values
7.07	Border clearance efficiency (1–5, best)	5	1	—	Range of possible values
7.08	Service Trade Restrictiveness Index (0=completely open; 100=completely closed)	0	100	—	Range of possible values
8.01	Redundancy costs (weeks of salary)	0	52	—	Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance
8.06	Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
8.11	Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (%)	1	0.2	—	Winsorization
8.12	Total tax on labour (%)	8	80	—	Winsorization
9.01	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	95	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.04	Market capitalization (% of GDP)	100	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.05	Life and non-life insurance premium (% of GDP)	6	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.07	Bank nonperforming loans (% of loan portfolio value)	0.5	50	—	Winsorization
9.08	Credit gap (%)	2	40	—	Winsorization
9.09	Banks' regulatory capital ratio (% of risk-weighted assets)	17	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
Pillar 10	Market size	10	0	Logarithm of (GDP + imports)	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
11.01	Cost required to start a business (% of GNI per capita)	0	200	—	Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance
11.02	Time required to start a business (days)	0.5	100	—	Winsorization
11.03	Resolving Insolvency - Recovery rate (cents to the dollar)	92.9	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
11.04	Strength of insolvency framework (0–16, best)	16	0	—	Range of possible values
12.03	IP5 international patent applications (per million pop.)	25	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.05	Scientific publications H Index	855	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.06	IP 5 patent applications (per million pop.)	230	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.07	R&D expenditures (% of GDP)	3	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.08	Research institutions prominence index	0.43	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.10	Trademark applications (per million pop.)	10,890	0	Logarithmic	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value

Note: "Winsorization" means that the Frontier/Worst performance values are set based on percentile values of the indicator's distribution such that outliers are excluded.

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