WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum

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Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB
Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

Globalization and the Fourth Industrial Revolution have created new opportunities but also disruption and polarization within and between economies and societies. In this context, the World Economic Forum introduced last year the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0, a much-needed new economic compass, building on 40 years of experience of benchmarking the drivers of long-term competitiveness.

The index is an annual yardstick for policy-makers to look beyond short-term and reactionary measures and to instead assess their progress against the full set of factors that determine productivity. These are organized into 12 pillars: Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT adoption; Macroeconomic stability; Health; Skills; Product market; Labour market; Financial system; Market size; Business dynamism; and Innovation capability.

The results of the GCI 4.0 in 2019 reveal that, on average, most economies continue to be far from the competitiveness "frontier"—the aggregate ideal across all factors of competitiveness. Performance is also mixed across the 12 pillars of the index. The report demonstrates that 10 years on from the financial crisis, while central banks have injected nearly 10 trillion dollars into the global economy, productivity-enhancing investments such as new infrastructure, R&D and skills development in the current and future workforce have been suboptimal. As monetary policies begin to run out of steam, it is crucial for economies to rely on fiscal policy, structural reforms and public incentives to allocate more resources towards the full range of factors of productivity to fully leverage the new opportunities provided by the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The report also looks to the future, specifically the two defining issues of the next decade—building shared prosperity and managing the transition to a sustainable economy—and poses the question of their compatibility with competitiveness and growth. There is already a clear moral case for a focus on the environment and on inequality. The report demonstrates that there are no inherent trade-offs between economic growth and social and environmental factors if we adopt a holistic and longer-term approach. While few economies are currently pursuing such an approach, it has become imperative for all economies to develop new inclusive and sustainable pathways to economic growth if we are to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Bold leadership and proactive policy-making will be necessary, often in areas where economists and public policy professionals cannot provide evidence from the past. The report showcases the most promising emerging pathways, policies and incentives by identifying "win-win" spaces, but also points to the choices and decisions that leaders must make in sequencing the journey towards the three objectives of growth, inclusion and sustainability.

At the World Economic Forum's Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society, the home of *The Global Competitiveness Report,* over 200 leaders from business, government and civil society work together to deepen their understanding of complex issues, shape new models and standards and drive scalable, collaborative action for systemic change on three deeply interconnected areas: growth and competitiveness; education, skills and work; and equality and inclusion. By combining insight, models and action the Platform serves as an accelerator for emerging solutions, pilots and partnerships. We invite leaders to join us to co-shape new solutions to the challenges highlighted in this report, working together with the urgency and ambition that the current context demands of us.

I want to express my gratitude to the core project team involved in the production of this report: Sophie Brown, Roberto Crotti, Thierry Geiger, Guillaume Hingel, Saadia Zahidi and other colleagues from the Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society. My deep gratitude goes to Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin for his guidance and to the experts, practitioners and governments who were consulted. Finally, we thank the 141 Partner Institutes, which help administer the Executive Opinion Survey, whose results 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 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 visionary and bold leadership required to build a new economic agenda for growing, sustainable and inclusive economies that provide opportunity for all.

Executive Summary

The 2019 edition of *The Global Competitiveness Report* series, first launched in 1979, features the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI 4.0). As the decade concludes and we look towards the dawn of the 2020s, the GCI 4.0 offers insights into the economic prospects of 141 economies. Drawing on these results, the report provides leads to unlock economic growth, which remains crucial for improving living standards. In addition, in a special thematic chapter, the report explores the relationship between competitiveness, shared prosperity and environmental sustainability, showing that there is no inherent trade-off between building competitiveness, creating more equitable societies that provide opportunity for all and transitioning to environmentally sustainable systems. However, for a new inclusive and sustainable system, bold leadership and proactive policy-making will be needed, often in areas where economists and public policy professionals cannot provide evidence from the past. The report reviews emerging and promising 'win-win' policy options to achieve the three objectives of growth, inclusion and sustainability.

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0: An Economic Compass for Uncertain Times

Introduced in 2018, the GCI 4.0 provides a detailed map of the factors and attributes that drive productivity, growth and human development in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 2019 edition covers 141 economies, which account for 99% of the world's GDP.

The index is anchored in growth accounting economic literature and aims to measure the drivers of 'total factor productivity' (TFP), the part of economic growth that is not explained by the growth in the factors of production. TFP can be interpreted as how smartly these factors are used and is the main determinant of long-term economic growth. To put it simply, how efficiently units of labour and capital are combined for generating output.

The GCI 4.0 is the product of an aggregation of 103 individual indicators, derived from a combination of data from international organizations as well as from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. Indicators are organized into 12 'pillars': Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT adoption; Macroeconomic stability; Health; Skills; Product market; Labour market; Financial system; Market size; Business dynamism; and Innovation capability.

A country's performance on the overall GCI results as well as each of its components is reported as a 'progress score' on a 0-to-100 scale, where 100 represents the 'frontier', an ideal state where an issue ceases to be a constraint to productivity growth. Each country should aim to move closer to the frontier on each component of the index. The GCI 4.0 allows economies to monitor progress over time. This approach emphasizes that competitiveness is not a zero-sum game between countries—it is achievable for all countries.

Global Findings and Implications

Enhancing competitiveness is still key for improving living standards

Sustained economic growth remains a critical pathway out of poverty and a core driver of human development. In fact, there is overwhelming evidence that growth has been the most effective way to lift people out of poverty and improve their quality of life. For least-developed countries (LDCs) and emerging countries, economic growth is critical for expanding education, health, nutrition and survival across populations. With a decade left, the world is not on track to meet most of the 17 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals by the deadline of 2030. On Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), LDCs have consistently missed the target of 7% growth since 2015. Extreme poverty reduction is decelerating. At current pace, it is estimated that by 2030 the rate will stand at about twice the 3% target set in Goal 1. As of 2015, 46% of the world's population struggled to meet basic needs. Hunger is on the rise again and affects one in nine people in the world. The "zero hunger" target set by Goal 2 will almost certainly be missed. It is clear that for most of the past decade, growth has been subdued and has remained below potential in many developing countries.

Economic development is not a pre-determined destiny. Pro-active efforts are needed to start and sustain the development process. The GCI 4.0 highlights the profound competitiveness deficit that needs to be urgently addressed to restore productivity and growth to improve living standards.

The global economy is ill-prepared for a downturn after a lost decade for productivity-enhancing measures

Persistent weaknesses in the drivers of productivity growth, highlighted by the GCI 4.0, are among the principal culprits of the lacklustre performance and frailty of the global economy over the past decade. Productivity growth started slowing down well before the financial crisis and had decelerated in its aftermath. The financial crisis may have contributed to this deceleration through "productivity hysteresis". Furthermore, beyond strengthening financial system regulations, many of the structural reforms designed to revive productivity did not materialize.

The 2019 results of the GCI 4.0 reveal the size of the global competitiveness deficit. The average GCI score across the 141 economies studied is 60.7, meaning that the 'distance to the frontier' stands at almost 40 points. On nine of the 12 pillars, the average gap globally stands at more than 30 points. Advanced economies perform consistently better than the rest of the world, but overall, they still fall 30 points short of the frontier. Singapore, the best performer overall, still falls 15 points short of the ideal.

While the predicted slowdown is unlikely to be nearly as severe as the Great Recession of 2008–2009, policy-makers generally have fewer policy options today than they did back then to stimulate aggregate demand. Monetary policy may have run out steam and some countries are facing a liquidity trap. Furthermore, the geopolitical context is more challenging than in 2007, with gridlock in the international governance system, and escalating trade and geopolitical tensions fuelling uncertainty, which holds back investments, and increases the risk of supply shocks.

Policy-makers must look beyond monetary policy to other policies, investments and incentives for reviving productivity growth

Since the Great Recession, policy-makers have kept the global economy afloat primarily through loose and unconventional monetary policy. But despite the massive injection of liquidity—four among the world's major central banks alone injected over $10 trillion between 2008 and 2017—productivity growth has continued to stagnate over the past decade. Although loose monetary policy mitigated the negative effects of the global financial crisis, it may have also contributed to reducing productivity growth by encouraging capital misallocation.

With extremely low (or even negative) interest rates and increasing capital constraints, banks have become less interested in lending to businesses and favoured firms that were not credit-constrained rather than to credit-constrained ones that might have more productivity potential. Furthermore, over-reliance on monetary policy, fiscal prudence, limited fiscal space and/or high levels of public debt have meant that fiscal policy has been underutilized and contributed to the steady decline in public investments, despite the very low borrowing costs.

In this context, investment-led stimulus appears as an appropriate action to re-start growth in stagnating advanced economies. More specifically, fiscal policy that prioritizes stimulating productivity-enhancing investments in infrastructure, human capital and R&D can indeed help the economy to return to a higher growth trajectory, complemented by structural reforms that make it easier to innovate and enable responsible and inclusive businesses to thrive. In addition, a revived fiscal policy that incentivizes green investments could offer an opportunity to 'de-carbonize' the economy. Similarly, greater investment in social protection measures could support the shift towards greater shared propserity.

Finding a balance between technology integration and human capital investments will be critical to enhancing productivity

Making technology and innovation part of an economy's DNA is challenging in itself but governments must also account for enabling this change through human capital investments and mitigating the unintended adverse impacts of technological advancements on income distribution and social cohesion through a holistic approach. In the Schumpeterian process of "creative destruction", creativity must be encouraged, and the destruction must be managed. Increased precariousness of workers, the skills gap, excessive market concentration, corrosive effects on the social fabric, regulatory loopholes, data privacy issues and cyberwarfare are all but a few of the potential negative effects that governments must mitigate.

The GCI results show that technology governance has not kept pace with innovation in most countries, including some of the largest and most innovative. Further, countries must improve talent adaptability; that is, enable the ability of their workforces to contribute to the creative destruction process and cope with its disruptions. Talent adaptability also requires a well-functioning labour market that protects workers rather than jobs. The GCI 4.0 reveals that in several countries with significant innovation and technological capabilities such as Korea, Rep., Italy, France and Japan, insufficient talent development may increase the risk of negative social consequences. Emerging economies with growing innovation capacity such as China, India and Brazil must also better balance technological integration and human capital investments.

Regional and Country Analysis

With a 2019 GCI score of 84.8 out of 100, Singapore is the country closest to the frontier of competitiveness. The country ranks first in terms of infrastructure, health, labour market functioning and financial system

development. Going forward, in order to become a global innovation hub, Singapore will need to promote entrepreneurship and further improve its skills base.

Among the G20, the United States (2nd, down 1 place), Japan (6th), Germany (7th, down 4) and the United Kingdom (9th, down 1) feature in the top 10, but they all have experienced erosion in their performance. So has Canada (14th, down 2). Korea (13th, up 2), France (15th, up 2) and Italy (30th, up 1) are the only advanced economies to improve this year. Argentina (83rd, down 2 places) is the lowest ranked. Among the BRICS, China is by far the best performer, ahead of the Russian Federation, 32 places ahead of South Africa (60th) and some 40 places ahead of both India (68th) and Brazil (71st).

Led by Singapore, the East Asia and the Pacific region is the most competitive in the world, followed by Europe and North America. Hong Kong SAR (3rd) and Japan (6th) also feature in the top 10. Viet Nam (67th) is the country whose score improves the most globally. But the region is also home to economies with significant competitiveness deficits, such as Cambodia (106th) and Lao PDR (113th).

The United States (2nd overall) is the leader in Europe and North America. Despite dropping one position it remains an innovation powerhouse, ranking 1st for business dynamism and 2nd for innovation capability. The Netherlands (4th), Switzerland (5th), Germany (7th), Sweden (8th), the United Kingdom (9th) and Denmark (10th) all feature in the top 10. The region's most improved country is Croatia (63rd).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile (33rd) is the most competitive economy thanks to a stable macroeconomic context (1st, with other 32 economies) and open markets (68.0, 10th). It is followed by Mexico (48th), Uruguay (54th), and Colombia (57th). Brazil, despite being the most improved economy in the region is 71st; while Venezuela (133rd, down 6 places) and Haiti (138th) close out the region.

In Middle East and North Africa, Israel (20th) and the United Arab Emirates (25th) lead, followed by Qatar (29th) and Saudi Arabia (36th); Kuwait is the most improved in the region (46th, up 8 places) while Iran (99th) and Yemen (140th) lose some ground. The region has caught up significantly on ICT adoption and many countries boast well developed infrastructure. Greater investments in human capital, however, are needed to transform the countries in the region into more diversified, innovative and creative economies.

Eurasia's competitiveness rankings see the Russian Federation (43rd) on top, followed by Kazakhstan (55th) and Azerbaijan (58th), both improving their performance over 2018. Focusing on financial development and innovation capability would help the region to achieve a higher competitiveness performance and advance the process towards structural change.

In South Asia, India, in 68th position, loses ground in the rankings despite a relatively stable score, mostly due to faster improvements of several countries previously ranked lower. It is followed by Sri Lanka (the most improved country in the region at 84th), Bangladesh (105th), Nepal (108th) and Pakistan (110th).

Led by Mauritius (52nd), sub-Saharan Africa is overall the least competitive region, with 25 of the 34 economies assessed this year scoring below 50. South Africa, the second most competitive in the region, improves to the 60th position, while Namibia (94th), Rwanda (100th), Uganda (115th) and Guinea (122nd) all improve significantly. Among the other large economies in the region, Kenya (95th) and Nigeria (116th) also improve their performances, but lose some positions, overcome by faster climbers. On a positive note, of the 25 countries that have improved their Health pillar score by two points or more, 14 are from sub-Saharan Africa, making strides to close the gaps in healthy life expectancy.

Competitiveness, Equality and Sustainability—The Way Forward

Decades of focus on economic growth without equal focus on making growth inclusive and environmentally sustainable are having dire consequences for the planet and humankind. Accelerating climate change is already affecting hundreds of millions around the world, and it is likely that people under 60 will witness its radical destabilizing effects on Earth. In parallel, rising inequality, precarity and lack of social mobility are undermining social cohesion with a growing sense of unfairness, perceived loss of identity and dignity, weakening social fabric, eroding trust in institutions, disenchantment with political processes and an erosion of the social contract.

It has become clear that environmental, social and economic agendas can no longer be pursued separately and in parallel: they must be merged into a single sustainable and inclusive growth agenda. In this approach, the perceived trade-offs between economic, social and environmental factors can be mitigated by adopting a holistic and longer-term approach to growth. This implies addressing the spillover effects and externalities, positive and negative, intended or unintended, of economic policies beyond the direct objectives they pursue.

The very different degrees and speeds at which countries are adopting such holistic approach to growth are reflected in the fact that countries at similar levels of competitiveness achieve very different environmental and social outcomes. For example, Sweden, Denmark and Finland have not only become among the world's most technologically advanced, innovative and dynamic economies in the world, but are also providing better

living conditions and better social protection, are more cohesive and more sustainable than their peers.

Sustainability, growth and competitiveness

While the traditional narrative has focused on the trade-offs between growth and sustainable practices, there is emerging evidence that failing to address the environmental tipping points will affect productivity. Environmental-driven TFP losses may even outweigh the costs associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy; for example, climate change is resulting in lower agriculture productivity, more capital depreciation due to infrastructure damage, and a fall in both labour supply and workers' output due to higher temperatures. Additionally, exposure to chemicals and air pollution increases the incidence of non-communicable diseases and mortality rates.

Furthermore, constraints to specific renewable and non-renewable inputs such as energy and water may have also important productivity spillover effects. Despite increasingly efficient electric vehicles, growing installed capacity of solar and wind farms and energy-saving appliances, non-renewable resources still account for over 80% of global energy consumption. In the short run, a lack of alternatives to meet the global demand for energy, a push towards non-fuel energy may lead to an increase in production costs in most sectors and hurt productivity. Finally, episodes of water shortage have proven to have an extremely negative effect on productivity in agriculture, as well as for smelting, chemical and mining activities.

To some extent, more competitive economies are better positioned to transition to a low-carbon economy. For instance, they typically boast greater innovation capability and are therefore more likely to come up with breakthrough green technology. In addition, countries with stronger human capital, better developed infrastructure and greater innovation capacity are, on average, more likely to adopt a greener energy mix. But success will depend on policy choices ultimately. Here are four areas for policy intervention towards more sustainable growth:

- *Openness and international collaboration.* Sustainability issues are a global problem. No country can manage environmental challenges with national policies only. It is essential that, even in a context of trade tensions and diminished commitment to international governance systems, countries discuss shared solutions to climate change and the transition to a low-footprint global economy.

- *Carbon taxes and subsidies.* The prices of carbon-intensive products do not fully reflect their true cost because of unaccounted externalities and distortions from energy subsidies. Efforts to tax emissions and phase out subsidies remain insufficient. Seventy-six percent of emissions are still not subject to carbon pricing. Phasing out subsidies to fossil fuels and implementing bolder carbon pricing schemes must be paired with measures that minimize the potential social costs of these reforms. Externality-adjusted prices could potentially further accelerate the re-allocation of investment towards green projects.

- *Incentives for green R&D.* Renewable energy technologies still need to overcome technical limitations that prevent them from becoming the main and possibly the sole source of energy in the future. These limitations and the continuous increase in demand explain why fossil fuels still account for about 80% of total energy consumption, despite the significant decrease in the cost of electricity production from renewable resources. More investments in research are needed to overcome these technical limitations and develop new technologies. Tax incentives and/or direct public investments can boost these efforts.

- *Green public procurement.* Public procurement can sustain markets for innovative products as well as for sustainable products or services. Some countries have already started to introduce environmental standards in technical specifications, procurement selection and award criteria, and have inserted environmental performance clauses into contracts. Despite potential implementation challenges, green public procurement can signal a major policy shift and break from the lock-in effects of status-quo technologies and production models.

Shared prosperity, growth and competitiveness

Over the past few decades, income inequality has increased in both advanced and emerging economies. Growth and shared prosperity started to decouple in most of the advanced economies in the 1970s and have further diverged since the early 2000s. Similarly, in developing and emerging economies, growth has been accompanied by a significant increase in inequality—despite pulling millions out of poverty and reducing the gap with advanced economies.

The most-cited causes behind these trends are globalization and technology. Globalization has increased inequality within countries by transferring low-skilled jobs in high-productivity sectors from advanced economies to developing and emerging countries. Technology has impacted inequality by reducing demand for low-skilled

jobs and rewarding high-skilled jobs disproportionately. But there are further causes: increased market concentration; decline in public and private productivity-enhancing investments; inequality of opportunities that limit social mobility; and hysteresis effects of economic downturns that disproportionately affects the poor.

Inequality is not the inevitable by-product of capitalism, but the result of policy choices: over the past 40 years, countries have embraced liberalism, globalization and technology—all with insufficient attention to the negative impact on workers and income distribution. Rather than going against these forces, policy interventions should focus on addressing the factors that can lead to improve productivity while reducing inequalities at the same time. Here are four promising areas for intervention:

- *Increasing equality of opportunities.* Inequality of opportunity, inequality of income and economic growth form a circular nexus. Among the factors that can create a virtuous cycle, family policies (parental leave and access to quality childcare), equitable access to quality education systems, equal access to quality healthcare, meritocratic processes to access fair and dignified employment, and social safety nets to shelter households from temporary hardship can form the basis for a fairer and more prosperous society.

- *Fostering fair competition.* Stronger enforcement of antitrust policies and a reduction of barriers to entry remain important but approaches that address the effect of concentration without stifling innovation could be adopted, including using technology to reduce barriers to entry and shifting the focus from price levelling to address broader socioeconomic effects of winner-take-all business models.

- *Updating tax systems and their composition as well as the architectures of social protection.* Restoring greater tax progressivity with higher top tax rates should allow for more equitable income distribution without much impact on economic activity or productivity. As for corporate taxation, solutions need to consider the complexity of international tax architecture, the increasing importance of intangible assets and the digital economy which, together, are allowing for greater profit shifting.

- *Fostering competitiveness-enhancing investments.* As monetary policy is running out of steam, in countries with fiscal leeway, targeted fiscal policy towards productivity-enhancing investments in infrastructure, education and innovation could revive productivity growth, support employment and broaden aggregate demand.

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 Rankings

Covering 141 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 2018[2] Rank	Diff. from 2018[2] Score
1	Singapore	84.8	+1	+1.3
2	United States	83.7	–1	-2.0
3	Hong Kong SAR	83.1	+4	+0.9
4	Netherlands	82.4	+2	—
5	Switzerland	82.3	–1	–0.3
6	Japan	82.3	–1	–0.2
7	Germany	81.8	–4	–1.0
8	Sweden	81.2	+1	–0.4
9	United Kingdom	81.2	–1	–0.8
10	Denmark	81.2	—	+0.6
11	Finland	80.2	—	—
12	Taiwan, China	80.2	+1	+1.0
13	Korea, Rep.	79.6	+2	+0.8
14	Canada	79.6	–2	–0.3
15	France	78.8	+2	+0.8
16	Australia	78.7	–2	–0.1
17	Norway	78.1	–1	–0.1
18	Luxembourg	77.0	+1	+0.4
19	New Zealand	76.7	–1	–0.8
20	Israel	76.7	—	+0.1
21	Austria	76.6	+1	+0.3
22	Belgium	76.4	–1	–0.2
23	Spain	75.3	+3	+1.1
24	Ireland	75.1	–1	–0.6
25	United Arab Emirates	75.0	+2	+1.6
26	Iceland	74.7	–2	+0.2
27	Malaysia	74.6	–2	+0.2
28	China	73.9	—	+1.3
29	Qatar	72.9	+1	+1.9
30	Italy	71.5	+1	+0.8
31	Estonia	70.9	+1	+0.2
32	Czech Republic	70.9	–3	–0.3
33	Chile	70.5	—	+0.3
34	Portugal	70.4	—	+0.2
35	Slovenia	70.2	—	+0.6
36	Saudi Arabia	70.0	+3	+2.5
37	Poland	68.9	—	+0.7
38	Malta	68.5	–2	–0.2
39	Lithuania	68.4	+1	+1.2
40	Thailand	68.1	–2	+0.6
41	Latvia	67.0	+1	+0.7
42	Slovak Republic	66.8	–1	–0.1
43	Russian Federation	66.7	—	+1.1
44	Cyprus	66.4	—	+0.8
45	Bahrain	65.4	+5	+1.7
46	Kuwait	65.1	+8	+3.0
47	Hungary	65.1	+1	+0.8
48	Mexico	64.9	–2	+0.3
49	Bulgaria	64.9	+2	+1.3
50	Indonesia	64.6	–5	–0.3
51	Romania	64.4	+1	+0.9
52	Mauritius	64.3	–3	+0.5
53	Oman	63.6	–6	–0.8
54	Uruguay	63.5	–1	+0.8
55	Kazakhstan	62.9	+4	+1.1
56	Brunei Darussalam	62.8	+6	+1.3
57	Colombia	62.7	+3	+1.1
58	Azerbaijan	62.7	+11	+2.7
59	Greece	62.6	–2	+0.5
60	South Africa	62.4	+7	+1.7
61	Turkey	62.1	—	+0.5
62	Costa Rica	62.0	–7	–0.1
63	Croatia	61.9	+5	+1.8
64	Philippines	61.9	–8	–0.3
65	Peru	61.7	–2	+0.4
66	Panama	61.6	–2	+0.6
67	Viet Nam	61.5	+10	+3.5
68	India	61.4	–10	–0.7
69	Armenia	61.3	+1	+1.4
70	Jordan	60.9	+3	+1.6
71	Brazil	60.9	+1	+1.4
72	Serbia	60.9	–7	—
73	Montenegro	60.8	–2	+1.2
74	Georgia	60.6	–8	–0.3
75	Morocco	60.0	—	+1.5
76	Seychelles	59.6	–2	+1.1
77	Barbados	58.9	n/a	n/a
78	Dominican Republic	58.3	+4	+0.9
79	Trinidad and Tobago	58.3	–1	+0.4
80	Jamaica	58.3	–1	+0.4
81	Albania	57.6	–5	–0.5
82	North Macedonia	57.3	+2	+0.7
83	Argentina	57.2	–2	–0.3
84	Sri Lanka	57.1	+1	+1.1
85	Ukraine	57.0	–2	—
86	Moldova	56.7	+2	+1.2
87	Tunisia	56.4	—	+0.8
88	Lebanon	56.3	–8	–1.4
89	Algeria	56.3	+3	+2.5
90	Ecuador	55.7	–4	–0.1
91	Botswana	55.5	–1	+1.0
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.7	–1	+0.6
93	Egypt	54.5	+1	+1.0
94	Namibia	54.5	+6	+1.8
95	Kenya	54.1	–2	+0.5
96	Kyrgyz Republic	54.0	+1	+1.0
97	Paraguay	53.6	–2	+0.3
98	Guatemala	53.5	–2	+0.2
99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	53.0	–10	–1.9
100	Rwanda	52.8	+8	+1.9
101	Honduras	52.7	—	+0.2
102	Mongolia	52.6	–3	–0.1
103	El Salvador	52.6	–5	–0.2
104	Tajikistan	52.4	–2	+0.2
105	Bangladesh	52.1	–2	—
106	Cambodia	52.1	+4	+1.9
107	Bolivia	51.8	–2	+0.4
108	Nepal	51.6	+1	+0.8
109	Nicaragua	51.5	–5	—
110	Pakistan	51.4	–3	+0.3
111	Ghana	51.2	–5	–0.1
112	Cape Verde	50.8	–1	+0.6
113	Lao PDR	50.1	–1	+0.8
114	Senegal	49.7	–1	+0.7
115	Uganda	48.9	+2	+2.1
116	Nigeria	48.3	–1	+0.8
117	Tanzania	48.2	–1	+1.0
118	Côte d'Ivoire	48.1	–4	+0.6
119	Gabon	47.5	n/a	n/a
120	Zambia	46.5	–2	+0.5
121	Eswatini	46.4	–1	+1.1
122	Guinea	46.1	+4	+2.9
123	Cameroon	46.0	–2	+0.9
124	Gambia, The	45.9	–5	+0.5
125	Benin	45.8	–2	+1.4
126	Ethiopia	44.4	–4	–0.1
127	Zimbabwe	44.2	+1	+1.6
128	Malawi	43.7	+1	+1.3
129	Mali	43.6	–4	—
130	Burkina Faso	43.4	–6	–0.5
131	Lesotho	42.9	–1	+0.6
132	Madagascar	42.9	n/a	n/a
133	Venezuela	41.8	–6	–1.3
134	Mauritania	40.9	–3	+0.1
135	Burundi	40.3	+1	+2.7
136	Angola	38.1	+1	+1.1
137	Mozambique	38.1	–4	–1.7
138	Haiti	36.3	—	–0.1
139	Congo, Dem. Rep.	36.1	–4	–2.1
140	Yemen	35.5	–1	–0.9
141	Chad	35.1	–1	–0.4

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

Note: The Global Competitiveness index 4.0 captures the determinants of long-term growth. Recent developments are reflected only insofar as they have an impact on data measuring these determinants. Results should be interpreted in this context. "–" indicates score or rank is unchanged from the previous year, "n/a" indicates the countries were not covered by the index the previous year.

1 Scale ranges from 0 to 100.

2 Rank and score differences with 2018 index. For details refer to Appendix A.

CHAPTER 1

Global Findings

In the long run, a country's economic fortunes are the result of proactive choices. The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI 4.0) provides stakeholders with a detailed map of the factors and attributes that drive productivity, growth and human development (see Box 1). By systematically measuring these intertwined and complex factors across countries and over time, the GCI offers direction for policy intervention.

This chapter summarizes the global findings of the 2019 edition of the GCI 4.0. It is followed by regional and country analyses in Chapter 2 and a thematic exploration on the relationship between competitiveness, equality and sustainability in Chapter 3. The report's website (www.weforum.org/gcr) offers a wealth of complementary materials: interactive scorecards and rankings, additional information on each index component, downloads, infographics and articles.

Enhancing competitiveness is still key for improving living standards

Sustained economic growth remains a critical pathway out of poverty and 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. For least-developed countries (LDCs) and emerging countries, economic growth is critical for expanding education, health, nutrition and survival across populations.

The importance and policy relevance of growth has been re-affirmed in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all UN member states in 2015, which identified 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. Goal 8 calls for "sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth". Growth is also a means or a pre-requisite for achieving many of the other SDGs, including ending poverty in all its forms everywhere (Goal 1).

For most of the past decade, growth has been subdued and remained below potential in many developing countries, hampering progress on several SDGs. The competitiveness landscape painted by the GCI in 2019 demands more effort to restore productivity and growth to lift living standards. A recent UN progress report warns that the world is not on track to meet several SDGs.[1] On Goal 8, LDCs have missed the target of 7% growth every year since 2015. Extreme poverty reduction is decelerating. At current pace, it is estimated that by 2030 the rate will stand at about twice the 3% target set in Goal 1. The World Bank estimated that, as of 2015, 3.4 billion people—or 46% of the world's population—lived on less than $5.50 a day and struggled to meet basic needs.[2]

After years of steady decline, hunger (Goal 2) has increased and now affects 826 million—or one in nine people—up from 784 million in 2015. Twenty percent of

Box 1: Introducing the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0

Introduced in 2018, the GCI 4.0 is the fourth and latest iteration of the methodology used by the *Global Competitiveness Report,* which has been assessing countries every year since its first edition in 1979.[1] The GCI 4.0 is a compass for policy-makers and other stakeholders: it provides guidance on what matters for long-term growth. It can inform policy choices, help shape holistic economic strategies and monitor progress over time.

By competitiveness, we mean the attributes and qualities of an economy that allow for a more efficient use of factors of production. The concept is anchored in growth accounting theory, which measures growth as the sum of growth in the factors of production—that is, labour and capital—and of total factor productivity (TFP), which measures factors that cannot be explained by labour, capital or other inputs. The GCI measures what drives TFP.

Productivity gains are the most important determinant of long-term economic growth. An empirical study conducted in 2018 found that the GCI 4.0 explains over 81% of cross-country variation in income levels (Figure 1.2), and 70% of cross-country variation in long-term growth when accounting for the catch-up effect.[2]

The GCI 4.0 framework is organized into 12 main drivers of productivity, or 'pillars' (Figure 1.1). It places a premium on factors that will grow in significance as the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) gathers pace: human capital, agility, resilience and innovation.

The GCI 4.0 is a "composite indicator"; its computation is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall score (the highest level). At every aggregation level, each measure is computed by taking the average of the scores of its components (see Appendix A for the detailed composition and methodology). The overall GCI 4.0 score is the average of the scores of the 12 pillars. In total, there are 103 indicators distributed across the 12 pillars. Indicators are sourced from international organizations, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. Forty-seven indicators, accounting for 30% of the overall GCI score, are derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (see Appendix B). The survey is a unique, global study that surveys every year approximately 15,000 business executives with the help of 150 Partner Institutes (see Acknowledgments for the full list).

Competitiveness, as defined in the context of the GCI 4.0, does not imply zero-sum competition among nations. Our concept of competitiveness is about productivity, and all countries can become more productive at the same time.

(Continued on next page)

Figure 1.1: The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 framework

Enabling Environment

- Pillar 1 **Institutions**
- Pillar 2 **Infrastructure**
- Pillar 3 **ICT adoption**
- Pillar 4 **Macroeconomic stability**

Human Capital

- Pillar 5 **Health**
- Pillar 6 **Skills**

Markets

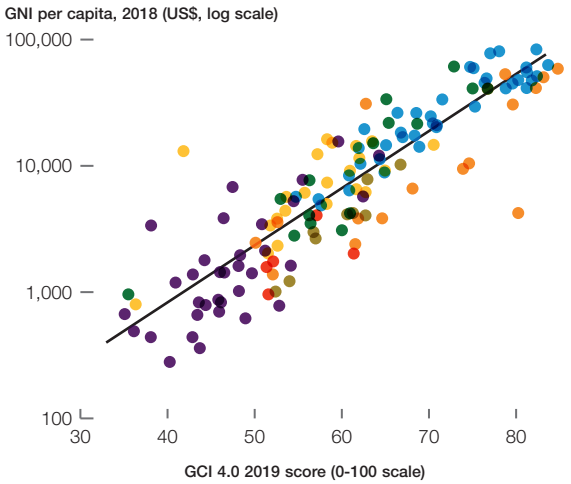
- Pillar 7 **Product market**
- Pillar 8 **Labour market**
- Pillar 9 **Financial system**
- Pillar 10 **Market size**

Innovation Ecosystem

- Pillar 11 **Business dynamism**
- Pillar 12 **Innovation capability**

Box 1: Introducing the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 *(cont'd.)*

Figure 1.2: Competitiveness and income



Source: World Economic Forum; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database (accessed 10 July 2019).

Notes: GNI = gross national income (Atlas method). Data for Barbados, Iceland and Iran is from 2017; data for Venezuela is from 2014. N=141, R2 = 0.81.

At a time when globalization and global governance are being put to the test, it is especially critical to understand that the pursuit of national competitiveness does not undermine global cooperation—indeed, the opposite is true. Openness contributes to competitiveness.

Readers are encouraged to focus less on the rankings, which are derived from comparing countries with other countries, than with their own potential. A country's performance on the overall GCI results and each of its components is reported as a 'progress score' on a 0-to-100 scale, where 100 represents the frontier, an ideal state where an issue ceases to be a constraint to productivity growth. Readers should look at whether their country is moving closer to the frontier in a given area—in particular, where its distance to the frontier is the largest—and what it can learn from those who are performing best in selected areas. Additionally, the GCI results should always be put in context—and complemented, compared and contrasted with additional data when available. Interpretation of the index results should always be made with a consideration for the idiosyncratic cultural, sociological and cultural attributes of a country or region to best enable its use as a policy tool.

Notes

1 For a detailed introduction to the GCI 4.0, its history, main features, and theoretical underpinnings, see Chapter 3 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2018*.

2 Ibid, see Box 3.

Africa's population is undernourished. The "zero hunger" target set by Goal 2 will almost certainly be missed.

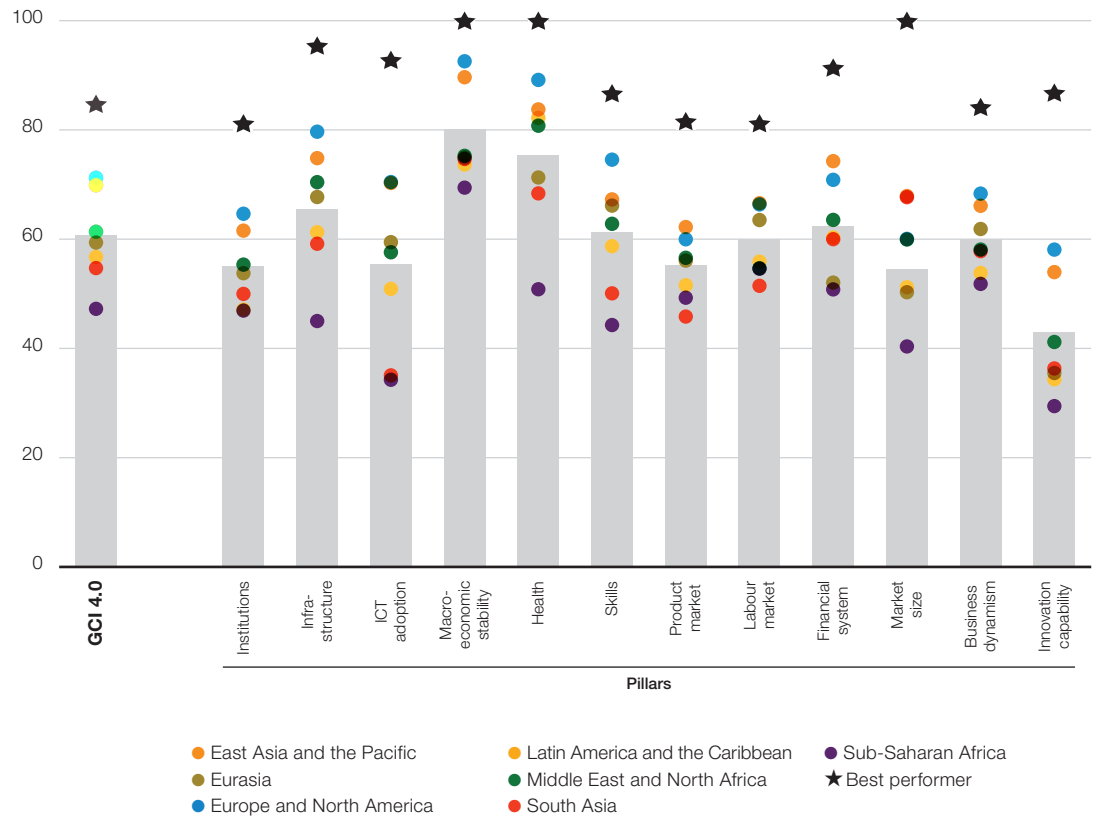
The GCI shows that there is little determinism and fatalism in the process of economic development. Economic growth does not happen in a vacuum. Some basic building blocks are required to jumpstart the development process, and more are needed to sustain it. The GCI makes it possible to identify specific constraints to growth or bottlenecks, as well as the causes behind episodes of economic recession or high volatility. Indeed, performance on the GCI is a good indicator of resilience to shocks of various nature (e.g. related to global demand, commodity price, currency or credit conditions). Previous editions of this report series showed that the more competitive advanced economies rebounded from the Great Recession much more quickly, experiencing shorter and less severe hysteresis effects.[3] In the current very volatile geopolitical context, and with a likely downturn ahead, building economic resilience through improved competitiveness is crucial, especially for low-income countries.

The global economy is ill-prepared for a downturn after a lost decade for productivity-enhancing measures

As the shadow of the Great Recession looms large, the global economy is predicted to be heading for a slowdown. Over the past decade, growth in advanced economies has been anaemic. Many emerging economies—including Argentina, India, Brazil, Russia and China—are experiencing some slowdown or stagnation. In least-developed economies, growth remains well below potential and highly volatile. Although several factors explain this lacklustre performance, persistent weaknesses in the drivers of productivity growth, highlighted by the GCI, are among the principal culprits.

Productivity growth started slowing down well before the financial crisis. Between 2000 and 2007, total factor productivity (TFP) annual growth averaged just 1% in advanced economies and 2.8% in emerging and developing economies. TFP then plummeted during the crisis. Between 2011 and 2016, TFP grew

Figure 1: The state of global competitiveness in 2019
Average score (0-100)



Source: World Economic Forum.
Note: See page xiii for regional classifications.

by 0.3% in advanced economies and 1.3% in emerging and developing economies.[4] The financial crisis may actually have contributed to this deceleration through "productivity hysteresis"[5] – the long-lasting delayed effects of investments being undermined by uncertainty, low aggregate demand and tighter credit conditions.[6] Furthermore, beyond strengthening financial system regulations, many of the structural reforms designed to revive productivity that were promised by policy-makers in the heat of the crisis did not materialize.

The 2019 results of the GCI 4.0 reveal the size of the deficit in global competitiveness measures. The average GCI score across the 141 economies studied is 60.7, measured on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 is the "frontier", an ideal—and hypothetical—situation where a country achieves the perfect score on every component of the index. In other words, the global competitiveness gap—measured as the distance to the frontier—stands at almost 40 points (Figure 1).

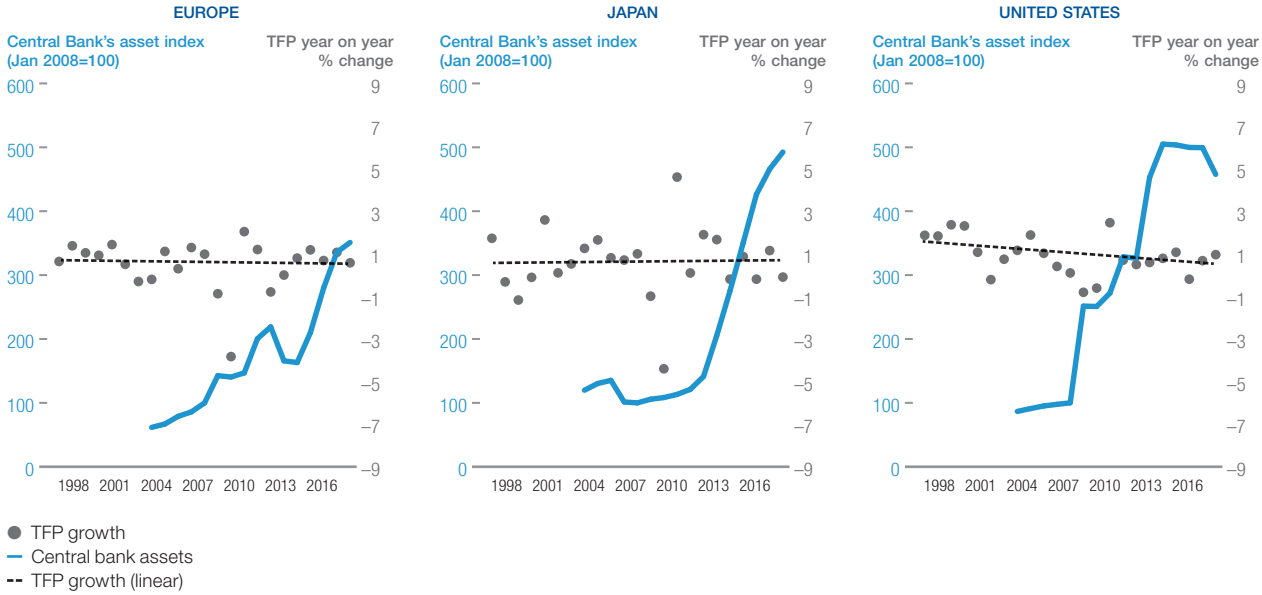
The gap is wide across all 12 pillars: on only two, Health and Macroeconomic stability, it is less than 30 points globally. Advanced economies perform consistently better than the rest of the world, but overall, they still fall 30 points short of the frontier—and on the Innovation capability pillar, their average gap is over 40 points. Singapore, the best performer overall, still falls 15 points short of the ideal (see page xiii for the full GCI 4.0 2019 rankings).

In all but three pillars, even the best-in-class has room for improvement—as much as 20 points in the Product market pillar. This pillar is also the only one on which performance has fallen back since last year (down by 0.6 points), reflecting the rise in international trade tensions: barriers to trade reduce the extent of the markets that countries can access.

Overall, global competitiveness has improved by 1.3 points year on year, driven mainly by the increase in ICT adoption.[7] While this is encouraging, the pace of change is modest, with a 40-point gap still to bridge. It shows that most productivity-enhancing structural reforms take years—if not decades—to yield tangible results. Despite the overall positive trend, over the past year 41 economies have become less competitive, including five of the G7 economies: United States, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom and Canada. The US's decline is the largest, while Germany's and the UK's are among the largest 10.

While the imminent slowdown is unlikely to be nearly as severe as the Great Recession, policy-makers generally have fewer policy options today than they did back then to stimulate aggregate demand. Monetary policy, on which countries have largely relied upon in the

Figure 2: Monetary policy and TFP growth



Notes: Central bank's assets are total assets (less eliminations from consolidation), index Jan 2008=100, not seasonally adjusted. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth values are computed as year-on-year percentage change in TFP index level (100=2010).

Sources: Authors calculations based on The Conference Board, *Total Economy Database*, and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division.

past decade, seems to have run out steam and some countries are facing a liquidity trap—a situation in which savers respond to low interest rates and an uncertain economic outlook by preferring to hoard cash rather than invest. At the same time, fiscal policy has been under-utilized, either because of limited fiscal space and/or high levels of public debt—or simply because of fiscal prudence.

Furthermore, the geopolitical context is challenging. Throughout the Great Recession, governments resisted protectionism and international cooperation spared the world from an even deeper crisis. Today, gridlock in the international governance system, and escalating trade and geopolitical tensions are fuelling uncertainty, which holds back investments, and increase the risk of supply shocks—disruptions to global supply chains or sudden price spikes or interruptions in the availability of key resources.

Policy-makers must look beyond monetary policy to other policies, investments and incentives for reviving productivity growth

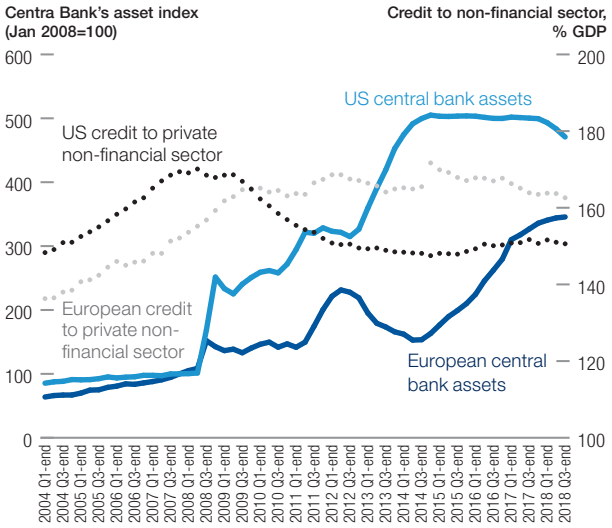
Since the Great Recession, policy-makers have kept the global economy afloat primarily through ultra-loose and unconventional monetary policy. But despite the massive injection of liquidity—four of the world's major central banks alone injected $10 trillion between 2008 and 2017—productivity growth has continued to stagnate over the past decade (Figure 2).[8]

Although loose monetary policy mitigated the negative effects of the global financial crisis, it may have also contributed to reducing productivity growth by encouraging capital misallocation. With extremely low (or negative) interest rates and ongoing deleveraging, banks have become less interested in lending to businesses (Figure 3) and prioritized fee-generating and trading activities instead.[9] Further, in allocating corporate loans, banks seems to have favoured firms that were not credit-constrained (and less risky) rather than credit-constrained ones that might have more productivity potential. As shown by recent studies, financial frictions that distort the adoption technologies may have significant negative effects on TFP.[10]

Excessive reliance on monetary policy has also meant that fiscal policy has been largely underutilized, as reflected in the steady decline in public investments (Figure 4). Despite the very low borrowing costs, the public sector has not stepped up investments—partly due, in many advanced economies, to concerns about the unsustainability of public debt.

If indeed hysteresis has permanently lowered the growth path, then investment-led stimulus could be an appropriate action to re-start growth in stagnating advanced economies.[11] More specifically, fiscal policy that prioritizes stimulating productivity-enhancing investments in infrastructure, human capital and R&D can indeed help the economy to return to a higher growth trajectory. Crucially, fiscal policy should be complemented by structural reforms that make it

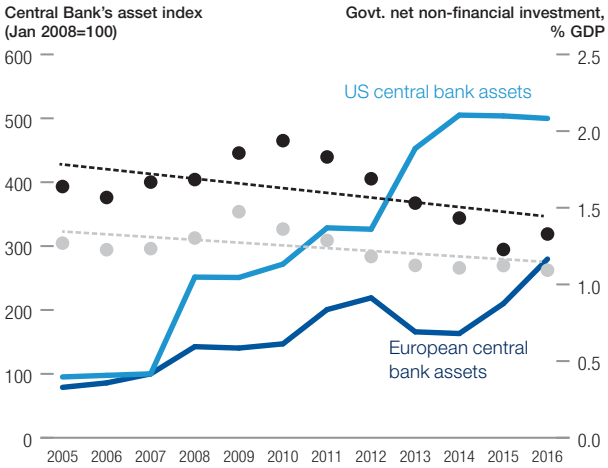
Figure 3: Monetary policy and credit to private non-financial sector



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division.

Notes: Central bank's assets are total assets (less eliminations from consolidation), index Jan 2008=100, not seasonally adjusted. Credit is provided by domestic banks, all other sectors of the economy and non-residents. "Private non-financial sector" credit includes non-financial corporations (both private-owned and public-owned), households and non-profit institutions serving households as defined in the System of National Accounts, 2008. The series have quarterly frequency and capture the outstanding amount of credit at the end of the reference quarter. In terms of financial instruments, credit covers loans and debt securities.

Figure 4: Monetary policy and government non-financial investments



● US non-financial asset investments
● European non-financial asset investments

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database and Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division.

Notes: Central bank's assets are total assets (less eliminations from consolidation), index Jan 2008=100, not seasonally adjusted. Net investment in government non-financial assets includes fixed assets, inventories, valuables and non-produced assets. Non-financial assets are stores of value and provide benefits either through their use in the production of goods and services or in the form of property income and holding gains. Net investment in non-financial assets also includes consumption of fixed capital.

easier to innovate and enable responsible and inclusive businesses to thrive.

In addition, a revived fiscal policy that incentivizes investments in green R&D, green procurement programs and carbon taxes—further explored in Chapter 3—could offer an opportunity to bridge the competitiveness gap and re-direct the economy towards a more sustainable path.

It is possible for an economy to be growing, inclusive and environmentally sustainable—but few economies are on such a trajectory

It has become evident that policy-makers face a choice when it comes to setting the right direction for growth through the "quality" of policies and public investments to proactively address challenges such as inequality and climate change. The perceived trade-offs between economic, social and environmental factors may emerge from a short-term and narrow view of growth but can be mitigated by adopting a holistic and longer-term approach to growth.

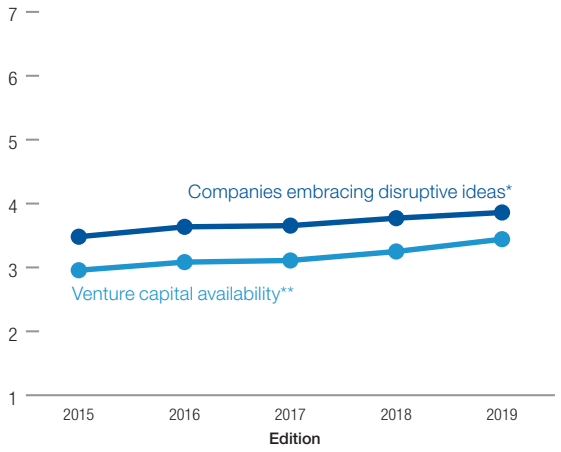
For example, Sweden, Denmark and Finland have not only become among the world's most technologically advanced, innovative and dynamic economies in the world, but are also providing better living conditions and better social protection, are more cohesive, and more sustainable than their peers at a similar level of competitiveness. The GCI shows that other countries have very different results on social and environmental factors for the same level of current competitiveness and must begin work today to get on the path to creating not just growing but also low-carbon and inclusive economies. It will take proactive, bold efforts by economic policy-makers to choose a growth path that tackles the challenges of climate change and inequality.

Finding a balance between technology integration and human capital investments will be critical to enhancing productivity in the next decade encourage creativity, manage the destruction

In most advanced and emerging economies, technology adoption and innovation have become priorities for governments and companies alike as a source of value creation, productivity growth and improved living standards. Technology can also improve access to basic services, working conditions, health outcomes and economic security.

The GCI 2019 results show that, globally, more and more companies are embracing disruptive ideas and availability of venture capital is on the rise. (see Figure 5). However, despite these efforts, the results

Figure 5: Creativity and venture capital on the rise
Global average



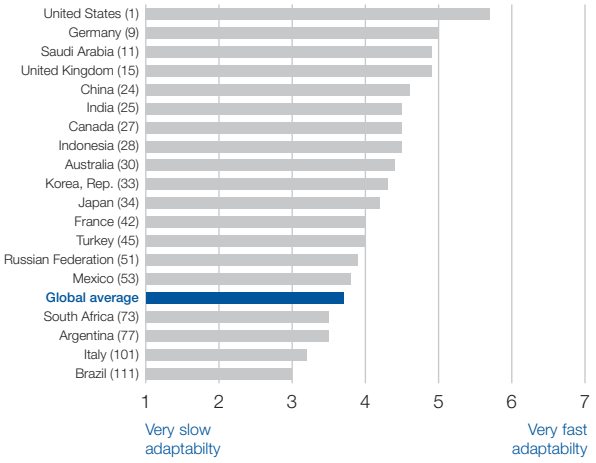
* Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent do companies embrace risky or disruptive business ideas?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]

** 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]

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). See Appendix B for details. Averages based on a constant sample of 114 economies covered in every edition since 2015.

Note: Averages based on a constant sample of 114 economies covered in every edition since 2015.

Figure 6: Technology governance
"In your country, how fast is the legal framework adapting to digital business models (e.g., e-commerce, sharing economy, FinTech, etc.)?" [1 = not fast at all; 7 = very fast].



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). See Appendix B for details.

Note: Rank out of 141 in parentheses.

also reveal there is a lot of scope to do better in both adopting technology and boosting innovation. Only four economies score above 80 on the Innovation capability pillar—Germany, United States, Switzerland and Taiwan (China)—and only one-quarter score above 50. Globally, the median score is just 38. These results are not surprising given the complexity and multitude of factors that make up the innovation ecosystem.

Making technology and innovation part of an economy's DNA is challenging in itself but governments must also account for enabling this change through human capital investments and mitigating the unintended adverse impacts of technological advancements on income distribution and social cohesion through a holistic approach. In the Schumpeterian process of "creative destruction", creativity must be encouraged, and the destruction must be managed. Increased precariousness of workers, the skills gap, excessive market concentration, corrosive effects on the social fabric, regulatory loopholes, data privacy issues and cyberwarfare are all but a few of the potential negative effects that governments must mitigate.

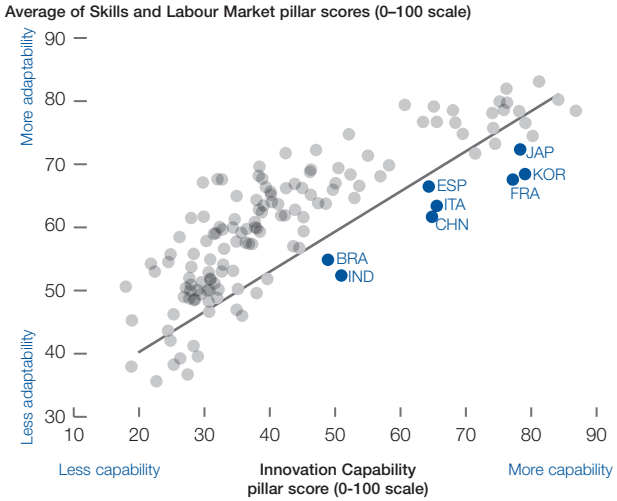
The current backlash against big technology companies, the platform economy and technology in general suggests that so far governments have not been particularly successful.

The GCI results suggest a similar conclusion. First, technology governance—the policy frameworks that establish the 'rules of the game' for the development and use of technology—has not kept up with the pace of innovation in most countries, including some of the largest and most innovative (Figure 6). Governments must get much better at understanding and anticipating the effects of technology not only on the economy but on individuals and on society at large—and respond accordingly by implementing the appropriate regulation and safeguards.

Second, countries must improve *talent adaptability*; that is, enable the ability of their workforces to contribute to the creative destruction process *and* cope with its disruptions. Talent adaptability also requires a well-functioning labour market that protects workers rather than jobs. This imperative is embedded in the concept of "flexicurity"—the guarantee that the state will support them should they become unemployed—which is widely recognized as the best way of reconciling employers' need for a flexible workforce and workers' need for security. The key components underpinning flexicurity—flexible contractual arrangement, life-long learning, active labour-market policies, worker rights' protection—are captured in the GCI through several indicators within the Labour market and the Skills pillars.

Figure 7 plots innovation capability, as measured by the corresponding GCI pillar, against talent adaptability, proxied as the average score of the Skills and the Labour market pillars. The relationship is not particularly close

Figure 7: Innovation capability and labour adaptability



Source: World Economic Forum.

Notes: BRA = Brazil; CHN = China; FRA = France; IND = India; ITA = Italy; JPN = Japan; KOR = Korea, Rep.; ESP = Spain. N = 141. R2 = 0.68.

and shows where countries need to improve: advanced economies such as Korea, Italy, France and, to some extent, Japan need to develop their skill base and tackle rigidities in their labour market. As innovation capacity grows in emerging economies such as China, India and Brazil, they need to strengthen their skills and labour market to minimize the risks of negative social spillovers. As innovation crosses borders, even countries with low innovation capability will need talent adaptability, making human capital investments one of the most critical factors of productivity in the coming decade.

Conclusion

The Global Competitiveness Index identifies and assesses the factors that underpin the process of economic growth and human development.

It highlights the necessity of addressing the spillover effects and externalities, positive and negative, intended or unintended, of a policy or strategy beyond the direct objective it pursues. The GCI encourages the application of systems thinking, an approach that leaders must adopt in order to apprehend and address today's complex global challenges. By conceiving of the economy as one of many interacting and interdependent parts that belong to a vast system, policy-makers have an opportunity to develop holistic solutions and strategies.

The GCI also encourages long-term, future-oriented and visionary decision-making. Productivity-enhancing measures must support—and at the very least be compatible with—efforts to combat climate change and to make society more inclusive by providing opportunity for all. The GCI shows that the combination of growth, equality and sustainability is indeed achievable—and must be the urgent work of policy-makers around the world over the next decade.

Notes

1 United Nations Economic and Social Council, 2019.

2 World Bank, 2018.

3 See for instance Chapter 1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017.*

4 Obstfeld and Duval, 2018.

5 Adler, et al., 2017.

6 Duval, et al., 2017.

7 Change in score was calculated by taking the average score across the 135 economies included in both editions.

8 Carney, 2017, https://www.bis.org/review/r170920a.htm.

9 Brei, et al., 2019, https://www.bis.org/publ/work807.pdf.

10 Midrigan, et al., 2014, and Gopinath et al., 2017.

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CHAPTER 2

Regional and Country Analysis

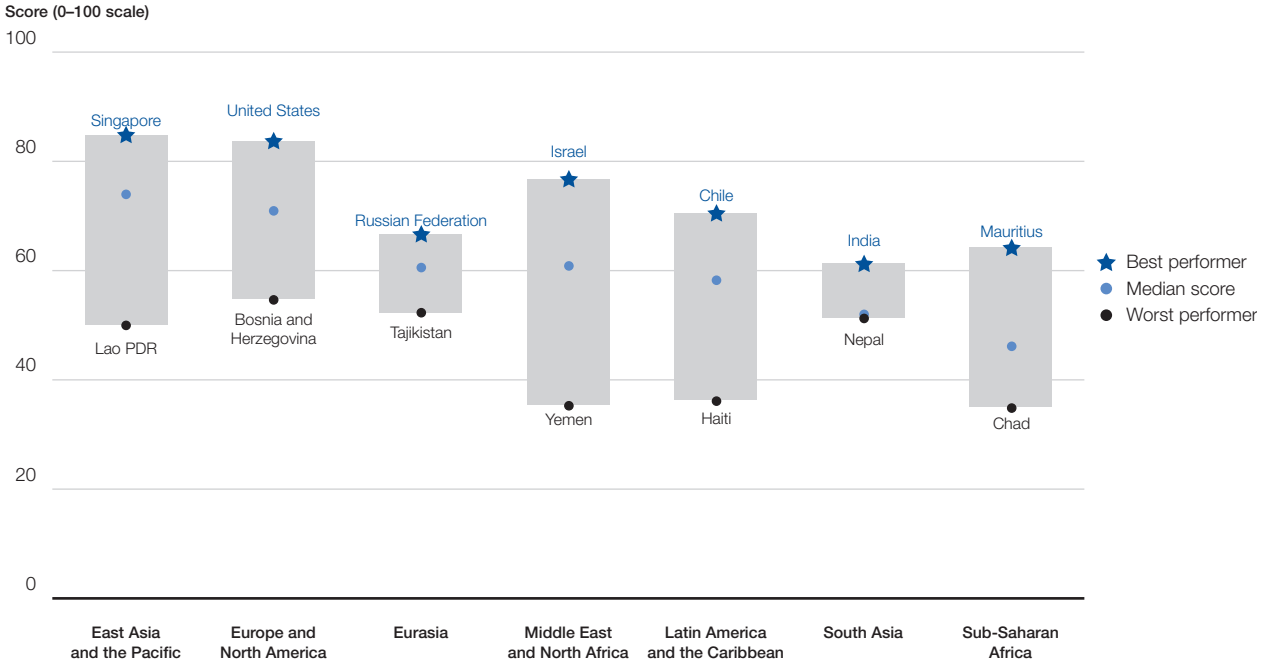
This chapter features regional trends and selected country analysis from the 2019 edition of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (see page xiii for the full rankings).

Combining the GCI scores at a regional level reveals significant differences in both median competitiveness levels across regions as well as dispersion of performances within regions. Overall, the results show that East Asia and the Pacific (17 countries) achieves the highest median score (73.9) among all regions, followed closely by Europe and North America (70.9, based on 39 countries). However, within the East Asia and the Pacific region the competitiveness gap between the best and worst performers is significantly larger (34.7) than in Europe and North America (28.9). This shows that, while many countries in East Asia and the Pacific have come a long way to bring their competitiveness up to a high level, there are a few that need to progress faster to bridge their gaps. For instance, comparing the lowest performers in East Asia and the Pacific and Europe and North America, Lao PDR's score (50.1) remains about 5 points lower than that of Bosnia and Herzegovina (54.7). The Middle East & North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan Africa present similar levels of dispersion in competitiveness performance (Figure 1).

Contrasts are often stark even within sub-regions—in the EU, Germany's overall competitiveness score (81.8) is 20 points higher than Greece (62.6)—or between two neighbouring countries. For instance, there are approximately 20 points between the GCI performance of the Dominican Republic (58.3) and Haiti (36.3), between Colombia (62.7) and Venezuela (41.8), and between Thailand (68.1) and Cambodia (52.1).

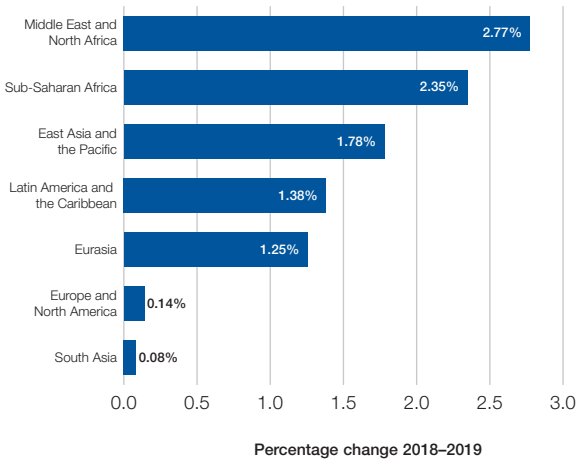
The lowest median regional average is Sub-Saharan Africa's (46.3), where 17 of the 34 economies covered by the GCI are among the bottom 20 globally. However, many countries in this region have improved their competitiveness performance this year, helping Sub-Saharan Africa become one of the most improved regions (+2.3%). As shown in Figure 2, only the score of the Middle East and North Africa region has improved faster than that of Sub-Saharan Africa, while East Asia and the Pacific follows closely behind, continuing its upward trend. These movements—combined with the fact that competitiveness gaps *across* regions remain large—highlight how the convergence of developing and emerging economies is ongoing but slow, and still requires decades before it can be completed. On the other side of the spectrum, Europe and North America is one of the world's slowest-improving areas. Although this region includes several advanced economies that have already achieved a strong competitiveness performance, there should be no complacency and advanced and developing economies alike should constantly improve their productivity with appropriate structural reforms.

Figure 1: Competitiveness gap within regions
Best, median and worst GCI 4.0 2019 scores, by region



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.
Note: See the At a Glance section on page xiii for regional classifications. Regions are arranged according to median scores.

Figure 2: Change in median competitiveness performance, by region



Source: World Economic Forum analysis.
Note: See the At a Glance section on page xiii for regional classifications. Regions sorted according to median scores.

Cross-regional disparities are more visible across the 12 pillars (Table 1). Regional gaps in Health, ICT adoption and Infrastructure stand at 38.4, 36.2 and 34.7 points, respectively; these are significantly higher than the overall gap of 28 points between the best-performing and worst-performing countries. To some extent, some of the largest cross-regional differences are concentrated in those pillars where most regions attain median scores relatively close to the 'frontier' (the best possible performance). In other dimensions, such as the Innovation capability pillar, cross-regional differences are comparatively smaller since even the most innovative regions are only half-way from the frontier. High regional score variance across pillars captures how difficult it is to build and manage a competitive ecosystem and perform well on all dimensions of competitiveness at the same time.

Large regional variances are also observed in terms of changes over time (Table 2). ICT adoption stands out as the area where developing economies are catching up relatively more quickly, even if advanced economies continue to progress. When it comes to the Health pillar, Sub-Saharan Africa is making strides to catch up with other areas of the world—while most of the other regions registered a slight step backward in 2019. Further, all regions except Middle East and North Africa are somewhat less open than last year, capturing the effect of trade tensions and the possibility of a significant setback in international trade.

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

Region (alphabetical order)	Enabling Environment				Human Capital		Markets				Innovation Ecosystem	
	Institutions`	Infastructure	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	74.8	70.3	89.6	83.8	67.3	62.2	66.6	74.3	67.9	66.1	54.0
Eurasia	53.8	67.7	59.5	74.9	71.3	66.1	56.1	63.5	52.0	50.3	61.9	35.5
Europe and North America	64.7	79.7	70.4	92.6	89.1	74.6	60.0	66.4	70.9	60.1	68.3	58.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.1	61.3	50.9	73.7	82.2	58.7	51.6	55.9	60.3	51.2	53.8	34.3
Middle East and North Africa	55.5	70.5	57.6	75.3	80.8	62.9	56.7	54.8	63.7	59.9	58.2	41.3
South Asia	50.0	59.2	35.1	74.7	68.4	50.1	45.8	51.5	60.0	67.7	57.8	36.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.9	45.0	34.3	69.4	50.8	44.3	49.3	54.6	50.8	40.4	51.8	29.4

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

Table 2: Changes in regional performance, by pillar
Percentage change 2018–2019

Region (alphabetical order)	Enabling Environment				Human Capital		Markets				Innovation Ecosystem	
	Institutions`	Infastructure	ICT adoption	Macroeconomic stability	Health	Skills	Product market	Labour market	Financial system	Market size	Business dynamism	Innovation capability
East Asia and the Pacific	–0.1	0.7	4.4	0.9	–0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.6	2.0
Eurasia	1.5	2.1	4.2	4.5	–2.8	0.9	–1.9	3.0	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.9
Europe and North America	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	–1.7	0.5	–3.3	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	–1.4	0.2	9.8	–0.5	–0.6	2.2	–4.3	1.1	1.4	–2.5	2.8	1.8
Middle East and North Africa	1.2	1.4	4.8	–4.3	1.0	1.1	2.7	3.4	2.2	1.0	2.1	4.3
South Asia	–0.3	–0.8	6.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	–3.1	–0.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	–0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	–1.2	–2.9	15.8	3.7	5.8	2.1	–2.3	1.5	0.7	4.0	1.4	3.6

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

Selected country commentaries

The following section provides an overview of selected economies; namely, the top 10 global economies, G20 countries outside the top 10, as well as Chile, Israel and Mauritius, which are the best performers in their respective regions. Economies appear in alphabetical order.

Unless mentioned otherwise, all pillar and indicator scores cited in this section are measured on a 0-to-100 scale, where 100 corresponds to the 'frontier', the *ideal* situation where the factor no longer represents a constraint on productivity, and 0 corresponds to a completely *unsatisfactory* one. Ranks listed are out of the 141 economies that are covered in the 2019 edition of the report.

Australia ranks 16th overall, down two places from 2018. Its score is almost unchanged compared with last year (78.7, –0.2 points). It ranks 3 places ahead of New Zealand (76.7), which is ranked 6th within the East Asia and the Pacific region. Australia's strengths include Macroeconomic stability (100), Skills (80.6, 13th) and Financial system development (85.9, 13th). Though Australia also ranks high on the Health pillar (94.9, 17th) it is on a negative trend: healthy life expectancy at birth—70.4 years—is one year shorter than last year. Product market efficiency is a relative strength (5th,

71.4)—but the 30-point gap from the frontier suggests room for improvement. On this and other pillars, scores hover around 70 points, indicative of significant room for improvement. Australia's performance is largely in line with the OECD average, except for its results on the Institutions (72.9, 17th) and Innovation capability (69.5, 18th) pillars, as well as the Business dynamism (75.3, 16th) pillar, where it fares significantly better. Australia ranks 29th, its lowest showing, on both the Infrastructure pillar (79.2) and the ICT adoption pillar (73.6), where it trails both China and the Russian Federation.

Argentina loses two positions this year, falling to the 83rd globally. The economy has been in a recession since 2018 (GDP declined by 2.5% in 2018 and by 1.2% in 2019 on a yearly basis),[1] leading to an increase in the unemployment rate (9.9%[2]) and in the number of people falling into multidimensional poverty (31.3%).[3] Despite recent efforts to stabilize the economy, resurging inflation (29.9%, 138th) and increasing deficits have led to a less stable macro-economic context (139th) that has undermined investors' confidence and led to capital flights. Local and foreign investors have moved over $35 billion out of the country since last year, forcing the government to re-introduce capital controls.[4] Business executives have also reduced their perceptions on Argentina's legal framework (i.e. the judicial independence score fell by 3.9 points and the country ranks 112th) and government's policy stability (ranking 118th, also down 11 places), further discouraging private sector's investments. While stabilizing the economy remains the main priority, resolving the duality of labour market (51.8, 117th) and strengthening the financial system (52.9, 105th) are also high on Argentina's economic agenda. Worsening macro-economic conditions and lack of progress on the Labour market and Financial system pillars have reduced the effect of the dimensions on which Argentina has improved this year, including sounder business dynamism (+2.9 points, 80th), thanks to a significant reduction in regulations on starting a business, and Skills (+3.9, 31st). On a positive note, education attainment is trending upwards (mean years of schooling increased by 13%, ranking the country 36th) and recent efforts to upgrade curricula in secondary and tertiary education (+3.0 points, 61st) and vocational training (+4.7, 27th) have been judged positively by business leaders.

Brazil ranks 71st globally, one position higher than the last assessment, and 8th in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Economic growth is slowly picking up (2%) after the 2015–2016 recession. Further improving Brazil's productivity is of paramount importance for the country's social agenda as well. Fighting high unemployment (11.4%)[5] and resurging poverty rates[6] are a priority and this year's GCI improvements—however small—are a first step towards laying the foundations for greater prosperity. This year's GCI result has been driven mainly by a significant simplification of regulations to start and close a business, which has boosted the Business dynamism pillar score (+7.8 points, 67th); by lower inflation (currently at 3.6%); and by a somewhat better labour market efficiency (+2.5 in score, yet starting from a low rank, 105th). In addition to these improvements, the competitiveness performance of Brazil also benefits from a relatively high innovation capability level (40th) and from the size of its market (81.3, 10th). On the other hand, further progress on macroeconomic stability (115th), should be accompanied by greater trade openness (125th), especially in terms of applied tariffs (12.3% on average; 128th) and non-tariff barriers (135th); better security (132nd); and sounder government stability (130th). Further, Brazilian business leaders rate excessive red tape (with a score of 11.4, ranking 141st) and lacking long-term vision from the government (23.9, 129th) among the most pressing priorities to revamp the country's competitiveness, closely followed by excessively distortive taxation (25.3, 136th). Going forward, as the global economy strives to become more inclusive and sustainable, governments are increasingly expected to set the course towards higher social and environmental standards and their long-term vision and policies will be critical to achieve these goals.

Canada is 14th globally, losing two places and 0.3 points since the 2018 assessment. Canada's economy has been hit by external shocks stemming from global trade tensions. The less favourable economic environment has been reflected in somewhat more negative business leaders' views across several dimensions. For instance, Canadian business leaders have revised down their assessment on two important aspects of competition: competition in services (where it ranks 62nd, losing 2.5 points in score and falling 18 places in rank), and the labour market (it ranks 54th on internal labour mobility, falling 25 places over 2018 and losing almost 4 points in score). Further, though Canada's healthy life expectancy has shortened by two years since the last assessment, it remains among the top 14 countries in the world (70.5 years) on this indicator. Despite a slight decline on these aspects, Canada remains a competitive economy with very stable macro-economic conditions (100, 1st), sound financial system (87.1, 9th), good institutions (74.1, 13th) and well-developed human capital (88.2, 12th). In terms of technology and innovation, Canada's performance on the ICT adoption (70.3, 35th) and Innovation capability (74.0, 16th) pillars indicate that it is close to the frontier, but not yet a powerhouse. Further improvements in mobile broadband infrastructure and usage (67th), greater investments in R&D (23rd) and collaboration between companies, universities and research centres (15th) would benefit Canada's competitiveness going forward.

Chile (70.5, 33rd) maintains a steady performance and leads the Latin America and Caribbean region. Chile can count on a stable macro-economic context (1st), thanks to low inflation (2.25%) and low public debt (25.56%), competitive and open markets (68.0, 10th) and a strong financial system (82.0, 21st). The next step towards an even stronger competitiveness performance is to enhance the skills base (69.8, 47th), increase the diffusion and the use of ICT at a faster rate (63.1, 56th) and improve innovation capability (42.5, 53rd). For instance, Chile would benefit from modernizing school curricula to match the requirements of the economy (59.7) and increasing R&D expenditure (0.36% of GDP, 74th) to boost patenting activity (score 30, 46th). Other competitiveness factors that could be improved include security, where homicide rates are still high with respect to other OECD economies (4.3 per person, 89th); insufficient use of ICT in the public-sector (82.0, 45th); and red tape (77th). Finally, as a regional leader, Chile should take a stronger stance on sustainability (45th), especially when it comes to energy efficiency regulation (59.0, 43rd).

China ranks 28th overall, unchanged from the previous edition. Its score increased by 1.3 points, driven by a significant boost in ICT adoption (78.5, 18th). China is by far the best performer among the BRICS economies: 15 places ahead of the Russian Federation, 32 places ahead of South Africa and some 40 places ahead of both India (68th) and Brazil (71st). China's strengths obviously include the sheer size of its market (100, 1st, when combining the domestic and export markets) and macroeconomic stability (98.8, 39th). In several areas, China's performance is almost on par with OECD standards. For example, China outperforms 25 OECD countries on the ICT adoption pillar. At 68.1 years, healthy life expectancy is 1.5 years longer than in the United States and only 0.8 years shorter than the OECD average. Infrastructure is also well developed (77.9, 36th). Finally, China has been rapidly increasing its innovation capability (64.8, 24th). However, the country's innovation ecosystem would benefit from a more efficient, more open and fairer domestic market that would allow for more intense competition and better allocation of resources (57.6, 54th). The functioning of the labour market (59.2, 72nd) is severely undermined by insufficient workers' rights protection, rigidities in wage determination and redundancy, conflictual industrial relations, low participation of women, high tax on labour, and lack of internal mobility. At the same time, educational institutions as well as businesses are struggling to keep up with evolving skills needs of the economy (64.1, 64th). Given the disruptions brought about by the pace of technology diffusion in China and the growing knack for innovation, the lack adaptability of human capital could hurt China's development and eventually hurt social cohesion. Of all pillars, Institutions is the weakest (56.8, 58th). Weak checks and balances (36.0, 119th) and low social capital (43.3, 119th) drive down the performance in this pillar.

With a score of 81.2 **Denmark** attains the 10th position in the global rankings, stable since the last assessment. Denmark improves its performance in 10 out of 12 pillars, with the Financial system (+1.0 points, 11th) and Institutions (+1.5, 7th) pillars recording the most significant progress. With respect to its financial system, Denmark has increased the availability of venture capital (+6.7 points, 33rd) and credit to SMEs (+3.6, 25th)—while the quality of its institutions has benefited from further upgrades to the administrative efficiency of the public sector (+4.5, 12th) and checks and balances (+4.5, 7th). These developments further enhance Denmark's competitiveness, which can already rely on a stable macroeconomic environment (100, 1st with other 32 economies), widespread ICT adoption (82.3, 9th), modern skills (85.7, 3rd) and a robust labour market (78.2, 3rd). Within labour market dynamics however, Denmark imposes increasingly restrictive regulations on hiring foreign labour (45.0, 105th) and rigid wage determination (55.9, 118th), which, if relaxed, could make Denmark the most efficient labour market in the world. A secondary aspect where Denmark took a slight step backward in 2019 is innovation. Despite ranking 11th in terms of innovation capability and investing 2.87% of its GDP on R&D expenditures (9th), these investments have been reduced. A third area that business leaders identify as a priority is competition in the provision of services' (60th). This contrasts with the strong competition policy of the country in all other sectors (72.7, 4th).

France is up two notches over 2018 and now ranks 15th. The overall score is up 0.8 points to 78.8. It places 8th in Europe and 7th among the EU 28. France features in the top 10 on four pillars and outperforms the OECD average in 10 of the 12 pillars. Strengths include macroeconomic stability (a nearly perfect score of 99.8), health (at 71.7 years, the country boasts the seventh-longest healthy life expectancy in the world), infrastructure (89.7, 9th), financial system development (85.9, 14th) and market size (81.6, 9th). France is a prominent innovation hub, entering the top 10 for its Innovation capability pillar performance (77.2, and 9th, up two places). Now fifth in Europe on this pillar, it still trails Germany (86.8, 1st) by 10 points. France's innovation ecosystem would benefit from a stronger entrepreneurial culture (56.6, 36th). The country scores relatively low on measures of entrepreneurial risks (52.9, 55th), management culture (61.4, 42nd) and company agility (52.3, 30th). In addition, France, like Germany and the United States, must boost ICT technology adoption (73.7, 28th). Here, France is 20 points behind global leader Korea and lags behind China (78.5, 18th) and Russia (77.0, 22nd) as well. Within Europe, the country's gaps with the Nordic and the Baltic countries range

between 5 and 15 points. Importantly, France must improve its skills base (71.9, –0.7 points, 35th) and the functioning of its labour market (62.9, +2.8, 50th, up 7 places), a traditional weak spot of France's competitive landscape—although the situation has been improving over the past two years. Both aspects undermine the adaptability of the workforces in the face of profound transformation and disruptions brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (see Chapter 1).

Germany ranks 7th overall, down 4 places, the result of a one-point decline on its overall score (81.8) and the improvement of other countries. Germany ranks third in Europe, behind the Netherlands (4th) and Switzerland (5th). Germany loses ground on 53 of the 103 indicators composing the index and improves on 18. Nonetheless, Germany's performance remains strong across the board: the country features in the top 10 of seven pillars, ranking first in two of them, and beats the OECD average on all pillars with one notable exception, ICT adoption. For the second consecutive year, Germany boasts the best innovation capability (1st) in the world, with a score of 86.8 (–0.7 points), ahead of the United States (84.1) and Switzerland (81.2). Other strengths include infrastructure (90.2, 8th), macroeconomic stability, for which it earns the perfect mark of 100, market size (86.0, 5th), and health (92.3, 31st), even though Germany's healthy life expectancy of 69.5 years is one of the shortest among European nations and five years below Singapore's. Germany can also rely on a highly educated labour force (84.2, 5th), but there is a need to address the skills gap through upskilling and reskilling of the current workforce and improving the employability of graduates (68.4, 13th). Germany's biggest weakness is the relatively low level of ICT adoption. Ranked 36th, 30 points away from the frontier, the country ranks behind all the Baltic and Nordic countries, a number of Gulf countries, China and Russia. With fewer than one subscription per 100 people—compared with 32 in Korea and 20 in Lithuania—fibre optic broadband access remains the privilege of the few. Though ranked high, product market efficiency (68.2, 9th) and labour market functioning (72.8, 14th) offer room for improvement.

Up four places, **Hong Kong SAR** ranks third overall, behind Singapore and the United States, thanks to a 0.8 point improvement to its overall score (83.1).[7] Hong Kong features in the top 10 of eight pillars—a record—and outperforms the OECD benchmark on every pillar. Hong Kong ranks first on four pillars—the most of any economy—in which it is at, or near the frontier score of 100: Macroeconomic stability (100), Health (100), Financial system (91.4) and Product market (81.6). Furthermore, it ranks 3rd on the Infrastructure (94.0) and ICT adoption (89.4) pillars. Hong Kong's biggest weakness is undoubtedly its limited capability to innovate. With a score of 63.4 (26th), it lags behind Singapore (13th) by 12 points. Another differentiating factor between the two economies is the labour market. Here (75.8, 7th) Hong Kong is penalized for the lack of worker rights' protection (10, 116th), whereas Singapore's workers protection score is 89 (18th).

India ranks 68th, down 10 places in 2019. The drop is only partly the consequence of a relatively small decline in score (61.4, –0.7 points), but also, and more significantly, the progress made by several countries ranked close to India: Colombia (62.7, +1.1 points, 57th), Azerbaijan (62.7, +2.7, 58th), South Africa (62.4, +1.7, 60th) and Turkey (62.1, +0.5, 61st). India trails China (28th, 73.9) by 40 places and 14 points. Along with Brazil (71st, 60.9), it is among the low-performing BRICS, although the competitiveness profiles of the two economies are quite different. India ranks beyond 100th on five pillars and features in the top 50 of just four pillars. However, it does rank high on macroeconomic stability (90, 43rd) and market size (93.7, 3rd); and its financial sector (69.5, 40th) is relatively deep and stable despite the high delinquency rate (10% of the loan portfolio, 106th), which contributes to weakening the soundness of its banking system (60.4, 89th). India performs well when it comes to innovation (50.9, 35th), well ahead of most emerging economies and on par with several advanced economies. This contrasts with major shortcomings in some of the basic enablers of competitiveness. ICT adoption is limited (31.1, 120th) but has improved sharply (+8 since the 2017 edition). India achieves mixed results on the various aspects of governance (56.8, 59th). Transport (66.4, 28th) and electricity (86.6, 103rd) infrastructures have improved significantly over the past two years, although from a low base. Electrification rate was almost 90% in 2017, up 7 percentage points from 2015. At the same time, health conditions remain poor, as reflected in low healthy life expectancy (59.4 years, 109th), which is one of the shortest outside Africa and significantly below the South Asian average. India must also grow its skills base (50.5, 107th). Product market efficiency (50.4, 101st) is undermined by a lack of trade openness (43.9, 131st) and the labour market is characterized by a lack of worker rights' protections, insufficiently developed active labour market policies and critically low participation of women (ratio of female workers to male workers of 0.26, 128th).

Indonesia ranks 50th, down five places from last year. The decline in overall GCI score is small (0.3 to 64.6) and its performance essentially unchanged. It ranks fourth within ASEAN, behind Singapore (1st), Malaysia (27th) and Thailand (40th). Indonesia's main strengths are its market size (82.4, 7th) and macroeconomic stability (90.0, 54th). Regarding its performance on the other pillars of the index, there is considerable room for improvement with a distance to frontier between 30 and 40 points, although there is no major gap. Indonesia

boasts a vibrant business culture (69.6, 29th) and a stable financial system (64.0, 58th)—both of which are improvements over 2018—and a high rate of technology adoption (55.4, 72nd), considering the country's stage of development and that the quality of access remains relatively low. Innovation capacity remains limited (37.7, 74th), but is increasing.

Israel ranks 20th on the overall GCI for 2019. Its performance is almost unchanged from last year, with a stable rank and negligible score variations on the overall score (+0.1 points, 76.7) and scores on the individual pillars. The country is an innovation hub, ranking 15th on the Innovation capability pillar thanks to a well-developed ecosystem. Israel spends the most of any country on R&D (4.3% of GDP), and is where entrepreneurial culture is the strongest, the acceptance for entrepreneurial failure the highest, where companies embrace change the most, and where innovative companies grow the fastest. Israel can also rely on a highly-educated workforce, with an average of 13 years of schooling (12th). The country ranks 2nd behind the United States both for its ease of finding workers with the right skills and for the availability of venture capital, which also supports a flourishing and innovative private sector. Despite this context, however, the rate of basic technological adoption (67.6, 45th) is well below the OECD average (73.0). Other areas with room for improvement include institutions, due to persistent security concerns (42nd), burdensome regulation (69th) and low commitment to sustainability (81st). Finally, market efficiency (61.8, 32nd) suffers from a relative lack of competition and barriers to entry.

Italy's performance has slightly improved, increasing in score by 0.7 and moving up one rank to reach the 30th position globally. Italy's performance this year is driven mainly by small advances in the financial system (+3.3 points, 48th), where non-performing loans are being gradually absorbed (–2.7% this year), and access to finance to both SMEs and venture capital are slightly improved (+4.5 and +4.8, respectively), though starting from a low base (119th and 111th, respectively). Similarly, the efficiency of the legal framework has recorded slightly higher scores (+5.1 points, yet again from a low base, 132nd), and ICT adoption (+4.2, 53rd) and Infrastructure (+1, 18th) have gradually improved over the past few years. At the same time, Italy maintains competitive advantages in terms of Innovation capability (65.5, 22nd) and Health standards (99.6, 6th). Yet some bottlenecks are still hindering Italy's competitiveness. Among them, high public debt (132% of GDP) represents a looming risk and a burden for economic policy; the labour market (56.6, 90th) remains to a large extent dual (too rigid in some segments and too precarious in others), despite some recent reforms; taxes on labour are high by international comparison (130th); and talent is not sufficiently rewarded (103rd). Institutional quality (58.6, 48th) attains a mixed result, combining some positive factors and some areas for improvement. While Italy is a relatively safe country, with one of the lowest homicide rates in the World (0.7 cases per 100,000 people, 20th) the government's capacity to adapt to changes is limited (28.9, 128th) and there is insufficient administrative efficiency (45.3, 96th).

Japan ranks sixth overall, down one notch over 2018. Despite the small drop in overall score (82.3, –0.2 points), performance across the 12 pillars is almost unchanged. Small gains on some pillars are offset by small declines on others. Japan ranks third in the East Asia and the Pacific region, behind Singapore and Hong Kong SAR. It features in the top 10 of six pillars, scoring above 90 on Infrastructure (93.2, 5th), Macroeconomic stability (94.9, 42nd) and Health (100, 1st). Japan is one of the most technology-savvy nations in the world (86.2, 6th) and its financial sector is large, deep and stable (85.9, 12th). The country also benefits from the large size of its market (86.9, 4th, when combining the domestic and export markets). Japan delivers a consistent and very solid performance on the other pillars, with no score below 70. Nonetheless, in each of the categories, there are specific aspects that systematically undermine the general performance. On the Skills pillar (73.3, 28th), for example, while mean years of schooling among the workforce is among the highest in the world (12.8 years, 14th), inadequate teaching methods (e.g. 87th for critical thinking in teaching) help to fuel the skills gap (56.7, 54th). Japan's labour market (71.5, 16th) is undermined by various rigidities (e.g. 104th for hiring and firing flexibility) and low female participation (76 female workers for 100 male workers, 62nd). These and other factors, such as risk aversion (52.7, 58th), rigid corporate culture (65.7, 27th) and low workforce diversity (50.7, 106th) undermine business dynamism (75.0, 17th) and innovation capability (78.3, 7th). While Japan is one of the world's top innovators, it scores nearly 10 points behind Germany (86.8).

The **Republic of Korea** improves its overall score by 0.8 points and progresses two ranks to 13th globally. It now ranks fifth in the East Asia and the Pacific region, behind Singapore (1st), Hong Kong SAR (3rd), Japan (6th) and Taiwan (China) (12th). Korea features in the top 10 of five pillars and leads the world in ICT adoption with a score of 92.8. The country boasts the most optical fibre connections per capita in the world (31.9 subscription per 100 people) and 96% of the population uses the internet on a regular basis. Korea obtains the world's best mark on the Macroeconomic stability pillar, and is one of world's innovation hubs (79.1, 6th). Notably, however, the innovation ecosystem could be strengthened by encouraging entrepreneurship (52.1, 55th), which is currently undermined by cultural and sociological factors such as reluctance to change (49.6, 42nd) and high risk aversion (47.0, 88th), because of

the stigma associated with failure, patriarchal corporate culture (53.0, 85th), and lack of diversity (54.5, 86th). The weakest aspect of Korea's performance is market inefficiencies (56.1, 59th), due primarily to the lack of domestic competition (53.5, 66th) and high trade barriers (58.6, 76th). Another major weakness is Korea's labour market (62.9, 51st), which is characterized by a rigid, de facto two-tier system of 'insiders', who enjoy permanent contracts and generous benefits, and precarious 'outsiders'; very low female participation by OECD standards (78 for 100 men, 59th); conflictual industrial relations (43.2, 130th); and relatively poor worker rights' protections (93rd).

Mauritius is the regional leader in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a global score of 64.3 and rank of 52nd. The country has improved its performance by 0.6 points; however, overcome by other faster-evolving economies, it has lost three places in the rankings. Mauritius is well-positioned in terms of institutional quality (64.7, 29th), with relatively high security standards (41st) in the regional context, developed social capital (21st), strong corporate governance (14th) and relatively strong commitment to sustainability (28th). At the same time Mauritius has further upgraded its infrastructure (+0.7 points, 64th) and ICT adoption (+6.2, 43rd), and is one of the most open countries in the world (64.5, 6th), conditions that provide excellent basic conditions to do business. However, this progress has been counterbalanced by a slight decrease in terms of macroeconomic stability (-0.6 points, 57th), led by increasing public debt, and lower education attainment (school life expectancy is at 15 years, 0.5 points lower than the latest assessment). At the same time, the labour market remains somewhat rigid (52.1, 113th) and does not fully match pay and productivity (50.0, 68th), limiting talent development. The slow accumulation of human capital combined with low innovation capability (38.1, 70th), may explain why Mauritius has not yet evolved into an innovation-led economy. Investment in research & development is insufficient (95th), and less capital-intensive aspects (i.e. university-companies collaboration, 38.3, 106th) are limited, stifling the realization of a functioning innovation ecosystem.

Mexico is 48th—and improves its score performance by 0.3 points—yet it drops two places due to other countries improving at a faster rate. Uncertainty and trade tensions stemming from US international trade policy constitute a headwind impeding the further socio-economic development of Mexico, reducing the expectations of business leaders and, consequently, their willingness to invest. In this context, Mexico's competitiveness performance is mixed. On one hand it has achieved some progress on all its four lowest-ranked pillars: Institutions (+0.6 points, 98th), Labour market (+1.4, 96th), Skills (+0.4, 89th) and ICT adoption (+3.7, 74th). On the other hand, these improvements have been, to some extent, insufficient to fill the gap with other more competitive economies. For instance, in terms of skills, education attainment is still low (8.6 years on average, 84th) and curricula are not up to date (digital skills, 99th, critical thinking, 103rd). Similarly, improvements to institutions have been concentrated in the public sector's administrative efficiency (+4.5 points, 59th), while security (138th) and transparency (116th) are still problematic. Further, there are a few areas where performance declines. Inflation, for example, has increased (5.5%, 111th), healthy life expectancy has fallen by 0.9 years (60th), and lack of improvements in transport infrastructure (-1.3, 51st) require further efforts to advance Mexico's competitiveness closer to the frontier and to that of the top-ranked economies.

Ranked 4th globally and up two places from 2018, the **Netherlands** overtakes Germany as the most competitive country in Europe. With a score unchanged from last year (82.4), the Netherlands owes its rank progression to the declining performance of both Germany and Switzerland. The country's own performance is consistently strong across all pillars, and it appears in the top 10 of six of them. In particular, it receives high marks for macroeconomic stability (100), health (94.2, 21st) and infrastructure quality (94.3, 2nd). The innovation ecosystem is well developed, thanks to a highly skilled workforce (84.6, 4th), vibrant business dynamism (80.6, 2nd, just behind the United States) and advanced innovation capability (76.9, 10th). The institutional framework is among the best in the world (78.6, 4th), too, scoring high in every aspect, including security (90.1, 17th), checks and balances (81.1, 3rd), efficiency (77.1, 5th) and commitment of the government to sustainability (88.6, 3rd).

The **Russian Federation** ranks 43rd globally, the same position as last year despite a score improvement of 1.1 points. Notably, the macroeconomic environment (43rd) has improved substantially (+2.5 points and up 12 places in rank): the 2015 recession has now been overcome, inflation is as low as 3% and public finance is sustainable (43rd). In addition, Russia has improved its Innovation capability pillar by 2.2 points (ranking 32nd) thanks to increased quality of its research institutions (9th) and constant R&D expenditure (1.1% of GDP, 34th). Innovation is also supported by increased ICT adoption (+4.9 points, 22nd) thanks to a particularly rapid diffusion of the internet, reaching 81% of the population (39th). On a less positive note, the skills base of Russia's labour force is eroding (–0.2 points, 54th). Russian business leaders have revised down their assessment of the skillset of secondary education graduates (–0.1 points). Hence, while educational attainment remains relatively high—an average Russian student is expected to stay in school 15.5 years (38th)—the quality of education is not keeping up with the needs of a modern economy. A second area where Russia still needs to reduce

its competitiveness gap is the financial system (55.7, 95th). Insufficient access to finance is limiting the competitiveness of Russian firms at multiple levels: it has become relatively harder for SMEs to receive loans (–0.9, 118th); banks are burdened by non-performing loans that have reached 10% of outstanding loans (107th); and the Russian equity market is somewhat underdeveloped (38.9, 51st) relative to the size of its economy.

Saudi Arabia improves three positions, reaching 36th, globally. Saudi Arabia is making strides to diversify its economy: the non-oil sector is expected to expand in 2019, and further public and private investments outside the mineral sector will be deployed over the next few years. The determination of Saudi Arabia to initiate a process towards structural transformation of its economy is mostly visible in terms of ICT adoption (38th), a pillar where the country has gained 9.4 points. Underpinning this result is the rapid deployment of broadband technology (subscriptions to broadband internet have increased from 90 to 111 per 100 people) and a significant increase in internet users (+18.4%, 13th). At the same time, innovation capability is gradually improving (+3.2, 36th); in particular, the increase in the number of patent applications (+3.0 points, 40th) and the level of R&D expenditures (0.8% of GDP, 43rd). Despite these efforts, however, business dynamism (53.1, 109th) is still limited by regulations that slow the entry and exit of new companies. For instance, insolvency regulations are suboptimal (135th), and it still takes a relatively long time to start a business (100th). Similarly, the labour market is somewhat rigid (56.6, 89th) and not sufficiently meritocratic (56.6, 98th). Better use of talent is needed to complement the investments undertaken to modernize and diversify the economy.

An improvement of 1.3 points in its overall score, combined with the United States' lower performance, allows **Singapore** (84.8) to overtake the United States (83.7) at the top of the GCI 4.0 rankings. Singapore improves from an already high base on 10 of the 12 pillars, and its score on every pillar is between 4 and 19 points higher than the OECD average. The country ranks first on the Infrastructure pillar (95.4), where it also ranks first for road quality infrastructure, efficiency of seaport and airport services, and sea transport connectivity. It also tops the Health (100), Labour market (81.2) and Financial system pillars (+2.0 points, 91.3), and achieves a nearly perfect score for Macroeconomic stability (+7.1, 99.7, 38th). Performance in terms of market efficiency (81.2, 2nd behind Hong Kong SAR) is driven by the fact that Singapore is the most open economy in the world. Singapore ranks 2nd (80.4) for the quality of public institutions, behind Finland, but its performance is undermined by limited checks and balances (65.9, 23rd)—Singapore notably ranks 124th on the Freedom of the Press Index—and lack of commitment to sustainability (63.5, 66th). Going forward, in order to become a global innovation hub, Singapore will need to promote entrepreneurship and further improve its skills base, albeit from a relatively high base (78.8, 19th).

South Africa's competitiveness has regained momentum after the recent political landscape shift and climbs 7 places to 60th. The country is a regional financial hub (83.2, 19th), with well-developed equity, insurance and credit markets, all achieving a score of 100. South Africa has also developed one of the most advanced transport infrastructures in the region (58.7, 45th) and is among the top countries in Africa for market size (68.6, 35th). Beyond these established strengths, health conditions—though starting from a low base (118th)—are better, adding 3.3 years to the average healthy life expectancy since the last assessment. Institutional quality has also improved (+3.3 points, 55th) but unevenly. Some aspects of this category have achieved remarkable progress, including restored balance of powers across different state's entities (+7.7 points, 16th), enhanced administrative efficiency of the public sector (+6.3, 39th) and corporate governance (+3.3, 26th). By contrast, other aspects continue to perform poorly: security (42.7, 135th) remains one of the main restraints to South Africa's competitiveness, while transparency (43.0, 62nd) and government adaptability to change (39.6, 100th) are also below par. Further, South Africa's competitiveness is being held back by relatively low business dynamism (61.9, 60th), which is inhibited by insolvency regulation and administrative burdens to start a business, and a persistently insufficient labour market flexibility (52.1, 111th). For instance, flexibility of wage determination is limited (41.1, 134th) and hiring foreign labour is difficult (40.6, 123rd). South Africa's sensitivity to exports of mineral resources is likely to hit the country's economic outlook and will make reducing unemployment (projected above 27%) challenging. Against this backdrop, structural reforms are needed to re-ignite the economy and offer better opportunities to a larger share of South African citizens.

Switzerland drops one rank to 5th overall (–0.3 points, 82.3), and second in Europe behind the Netherlands (4th), which overtakes Germany as Europe's most competitive economy. The country features in the top 10 of eight pillars—tying Hong Kong SAR for the most appearances in the top 10. It obtains the maximum score on the Macroeconomic stability pillar and a near perfect score for Infrastructure (93.2, 4th). Its financial market is among the most developed and most stable (89.7, 4th). Switzerland's performance is outstanding in areas related to human capital. Switzerland boasts the fifth-longest healthy life expectancy in the world and it ranks first on the Skills pillar (86.7), overtaking Finland. It is the best in the world for vocational training (90.8), on-the-job training (79.0) and employability of graduates (81.4). Combined with a well-functioning labour market (79.5, 2nd), Switzerland's talent

adaptability with regard to the disruptions brought about by the 4IR is second to none. Its talent base contributes to making Switzerland one of the world's top three innovators, ranking third (81.2) on the Innovation capability pillar behind Germany and the United States. The two areas with the most room for improvement are market efficiency (63.8, 25th), which is severely undermined by high trade barriers (54.7, 87th)—the country also ranks 141st and last for the complexity of its tariff regime—and business dynamism (71.5, 22nd), undermined by a relative aversion for entrepreneurial risk (59.1, 25th) and the relative reluctance of companies to embrace disruptive ideas (53.8, 26th).

Turkey is stable at 61st globally, a slight improvement (+0.5 points) over last year. Turkey's performance is mixed, with significant progress in some dimensions while losing some ground in others. Among the most improved elements, Turkey advances on ICT adoption (+4.3 points, 69th), Infrastructure (+1.7, 49th) and Labour market (+1.7 points, albeit starting from a low base or ranking 109th) pillars. These improvements, in addition to the large market size (13th), sustain Turkey's competitiveness performance. A more granular analysis shows that on ICTs, Turkey has significantly expanded the diffusion of the internet across the country (users increased by 12.7%, 64th), and fixed broad-band technologies (+3.1 points, 59th). In terms of infrastructure, Turkey can rely on very strong air transport connectivity (12th) and road networks (+3.9 points, 27th). When it comes to its labour market (109th), where it remains in 99th position, there have been some minor but important improvements, including ease of hiring foreign labour (+4.1 points, 63rd), workers' rights (+7.4, 109th) and the participation of women in the workforce (+3.4 points, 112th). As these rankings show, more progress is needed going forward, yet changes do highlight a step in the right direction. Another aspect that can be looked at with optimism is skills' development. Although the quantity (100th) and quality (113th) of skills of the current workforce are below par, the future workforce is accumulating significantly more human capital (school life expectancy is at 17.7 years, 14th) and acquiring relatively more modern skills (91st). On the other hand, Turkey's progress in this area is counterbalanced by a significant deterioration of its macro-economic environment (–6.1 points, 129th), driven mainly by higher inflation (13.7%, 132nd) and, to a lesser extent, a slight decline in product market efficiency (–1.1 points, 78th), which is caused mainly by lower performance on non-tariff barriers (–1.5 points, 79th). Remaining open while lowering inflation will be the key challenges for Turkey to improve its competitiveness.

With a score of 75.0, the **United Arab Emirates** ranks 25th, gaining two positions since the last edition. Significant improvements on the ICT adoption (+8.2 points in score, 2nd) and Skills (+2.5 points, 39th) pillars complement long-standing UAE competitive advantages: stable macroeconomic environment (100, 1st with 32 other economies), sound product market (71.7, 4th) and infrastructure (88.5, 12th). Possibly supported by investments related to the upcoming Expo-2020, transport infrastructure improves by an additional four points this year, providing the country with one of the most modern transport systems in the world. Further, the financial system is well-developed (73.8, 31st), and it may offer further opportunities to invest in equities (39th) and insurance products (71st), while the banking sector is still deleveraging and absorbing non-performing loans (83rd). The labour market (66.2, 34th) could also be further improved by striking a better balance between flexibility (22nd), workers' rights (116th) and women's participation (109th), which would allow for a better valuation of human capital. To even further enhance human capital, improvements in education and skills should be accompanied by better general health conditions. Healthy life expectancy is somewhat low (63.1 years, 91st), and declined from the previous assessment. Boosting human capital would lay the foundations to create a sounder innovation ecosystem and propel the country into one the most competitive countries in the world.

The **United Kingdom,** with a score of 81.2, drops one rank to 9th, down 0.8 points since last year. In Europe, it places fifth behind the Netherlands (82.4, 4th overall), Switzerland (82.3, 5th overall), Germany (81.8, 7th) and Sweden (81.2, 8th). The UK features in the top 10 of six of the 12 pillars. Its strengths include macroeconomic stability—where it achieves the maximum score of 100 on the related pillar—infrastructure (88.9, 11th) and financial system development (88.1, 7th). The country can rely on a highly educated workforce (81.9, 11th), but there is room for improving the employability of graduates (62.3, 29th), digital skills among the workforce (65.6, 29th), and training and reskilling opportunities (62.7, 29th). The past year has seen a weakening of business dynamism (–2.0 points, 77.0, 9th) and innovation capability (–1.0 points, 78.2, 8th), as well as a sharp drop in market efficiency, which represents the UK's weakest category (64.6, 21st), as a result of lower domestic competition (–4.1 points, 64.3) and trade openness (–5.2 points, 64.9, 25th). The quality of public institutions is assessed less positively this year (-2.4, 74.4, 11th, down 4 places). Finally, ICT adoption, while increasing, remains low by OECD standards: the country ranks 31st globally and only 16th in Europe, with a score of 73.0, which is 20 and 15 points lower than the scores of Korea and Sweden, respectively.

The **United States** ranks 2nd this year, dropping one place. The IMF forecast for next year is 1.87%, decelerating from the previous assessment, but still higher than those of many other advanced economies.

Uncertainty among business leaders affects the performance of nine of the GCI's 12 pillars this year, yet some areas register a more noticeable drop compared to others. In particular, within the Product market pillar, domestic competition is six points lower than in 2018 and trade openness is more than four points lower. With respect to Human Capital, the Health conditions (55th) pillar lost 3.5 points and Skills (9th) lost 3.8 points in score since last edition. Although the skillsets of American graduates remain strong (71.2, 5th), business leaders consider them less adequate to the meet their needs (the indicator score is about 10% lower than last year, dropping three places in rank). Further, within the Labour market pillar (4th), business leaders rate re-skilling programs as less effective (12.2 points lower) and regulations on hiring foreign labour more restrictive 31st (–7.8 points). Despite an overall weaker performance this year, the United States remains one of the most competitive economies in the world. It is still an innovation powerhouse, ranking 2nd on the Innovation capability pillar and 1st in terms of Business dynamism, boasting the second-largest market, and home to one of the most dynamic financial systems in the world (score 91.0, 3rd).

Notes

1 IMF, 2019.

2 Ibid.

3 Bonfiglio, 2019.

4 Johnson, 2019.

5 IMF, 2019.

6 World Bank.

7 Results are based on data collected before the recent political developments and the protests that ensued. Therefore, they do not reflect any of their potential consequences—positive or negative—on the drivers of competitiveness.

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CHAPTER 3

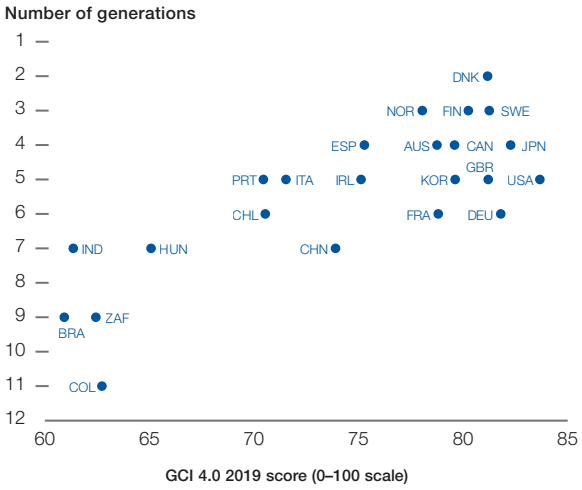
Competitiveness, Equality and Sustainability—The Way Forward

Decades of focus on economic growth without equal focus on making growth inclusive and environmentally sustainable is having dire consequences for the planet and humankind. Accelerating climate change is already affecting hundreds of millions around the world, and it is likely that people under aged 60 could witness its radical destabilizing effects on Earth. In parallel, rising inequality, precarity and lack of social mobility—made worse by the 2008–2009 Great Recession—are undermining social cohesion with a growing sense of unfairness, perceived loss of identity and dignity, weakening social fabric, eroding trust in institutions, disenchantment with political processes, and an erosion of the social contract.

In addition, the recent track record of the global economy is underwhelming. Although many factors contribute to the fragility of the global economy, persisting weaknesses in the drivers of productivity, highlighted by the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0, are among the principal culprits (see Chapter 1).

Over the past decade, it has become clear that environmental, social and economic agendas can no longer be pursued separately and in parallel: they must be merged into a single inclusive and sustainable growth agenda. In this context, the two sections in this chapter examine the relationship between competitiveness and the two other dimensions of sustainable development—shared prosperity and environmental sustainability. Both sections show that there are no inherent tradeoffs between competitiveness and sustainability, and between competitiveness and social cohesion. They explore the "win-win" policy space, revealing that a

Figure 1: Competitiveness and intergenerational mobility, selected countries



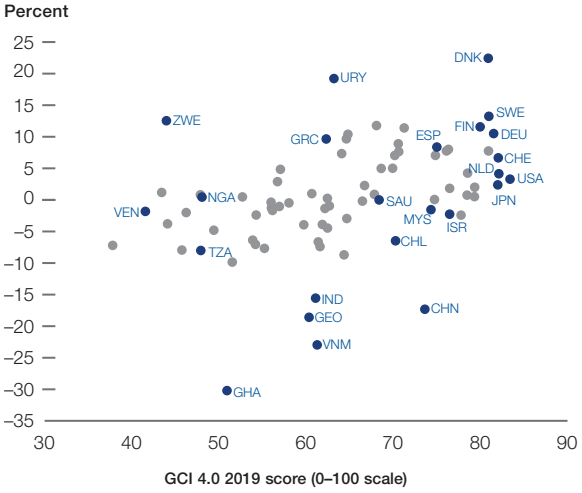
Source: World Economic Forum and OECD, *A Broken Social Elevator? How to Promote Social Mobility*, 2018.

Notes: Number of generations refers to the number of generations needed for those born in low-income families (bottom 10% of the income distribution) to reach mean income in their society.

AUS = Australia; BRA = Brazil; CAN = Canada; CHL = Chile; CHN = China; COL = Colombia; DEU = Germany; DNK = Denmark; ESP = Spain; FIN = Finland; FRA = France; GBR = United Kingdom; HUN = Hungary; IND = India; IRL = Ireland; ITA = Italy; JPN = Japan; KOR = Korea; NOR = Norway; PRT = Portugal; SWE = Sweden; USA=United States; ZAF = South Africa.

Figure 2: Competitiveness and renewable energy trends

Renewable energy, % total consumption, change 2000–2015



Sources: World Economic Forum; World Bank, *Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL)* database (accessed 10 September 2019).

Notes: Data available for 79 economies. CHE = Switzerland; CHL = Chile; CHN = China; DEU = Germany; DNK = Denmark; ESP = Spain; FIN = Finland; GEO = Georgia; GHA = Ghana; GRC = Greece; IND = India; ISR = Israel; JPN = Japan; MYS = Malaysia; NGA = Nigeria; NLD = Netherlands; SAU = Saudi Arabia; SWE = Sweden; TZA = Tanzania; URY = Uruguay; USA = United States; VEN = Venezuela; VNM = Viet Nam; ZWE = Zimbabwe.

productive, low-carbon, inclusive economy is possible—and the only viable option going forward. They also make it clear, however, that win-win policies do not depend strictly on competitiveness. Countries with the same level of competitiveness can achieve very different environmental and societal outcomes, because of different priorities and policy choices made over the course of many years.

For example, when it comes to social mobility in the United Kingdom, it takes, on average, five generations for a low-income family to reach the mean income (Figure 1). By contrast, it takes only two generations in Denmark, which has the same GCI score as the United Kingdom (81.2). Similarly, when it comes to environmental sustainability, Denmark and Uruguay have increased their shares of renewable sources of energy significantly more than other countries at their respective levels of competitiveness (Figure 2).

In Depth: Sustainability, Growth and Competitiveness—The Way Forward

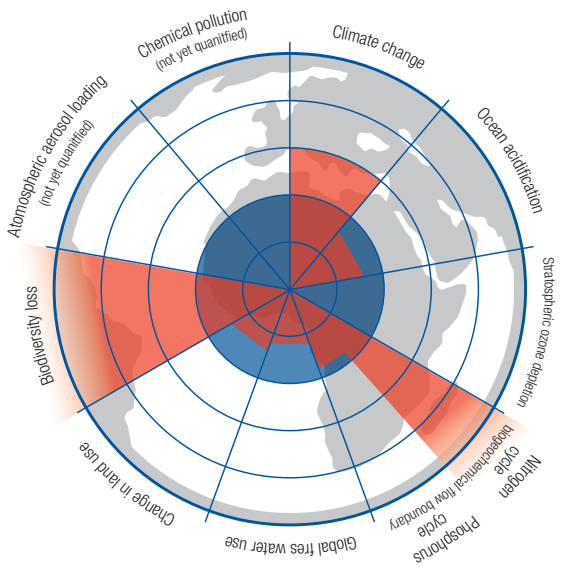
Are there environmental limits to growth?

Since the beginning of recorded history, humans have improved their conditions by—among other factors—modifying their surrounding environment and making the most of scarce resources. Technical progress occurred first with the agricultural revolution, and with the industrial revolution later, eased food and energy constraints and allowed humans to prosper. However, continuous industrial expansion and population growth have put tremendous pressure on the environment and an excessive environmental footprint. If not addressed, environmental degradation may hinder further economic progress, compromise the prosperity built over centuries, and threaten life across the planet.

According to a seminal 2009 *Nature* article ten ecological factors can potentially destabilize the planet's ecosystem—and three of these have already exceeded their "limit" (Figure 3): climate change, nitrogen cycle (pollution from agriculture) and biodiversity loss (extinction of species).[1]

Exceeding these environmental boundaries will have dire and far-reaching consequences, including rising sea levels, more frequent floods, hurricanes, heatwaves and droughts, accelerating biodiversity loss, and acidification of seawater, which in turn will reduce prosperity in vast swathes of the world.[2]

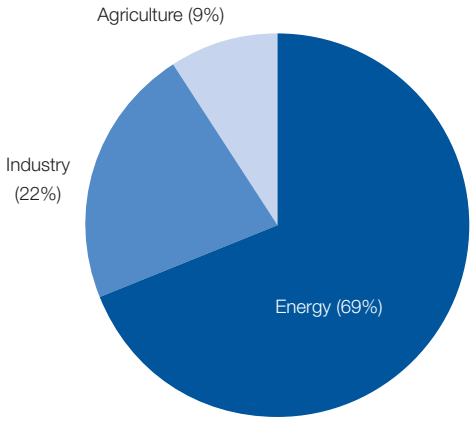
Figure 3: Environmental priorities



Source: Rockström, et al., 2009, p. 472.

Note: The inner blue shading represents the proposed safe operating space for ten planetary systems. The red wedges represent an estimate of the current position for each variable. The boundaries in three systems (rate of biodiversity loss, climate change and human interference with the nitrogen cycle) have already been exceeded.

Figure 4: Share of GHG emissions by source, United States, 2017



Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Notes: Energy includes emissions from transportation, electricity production and heating. Industry includes emissions from burning fossil fuels for energy and certain chemical reactions in production processes. Agriculture emissions are those from livestock, agricultural soils and rice production.

Although the linkages between biological ecosystems and human actions are complex, it is possible to distil the causes of these three environmental emergencies into two predominant human activities: energy use and food production.

The first environmental emergency—**climate change**—is caused primarily by emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), which are largely attributed to energy use. The United States' Environmental Protection Agency estimates that more than three-fifths of both US and global GHG emissions are a by-product of one of the following types of energy use: electricity generation, heating, fuel transformation and transportation.[3] The other two sources of emissions are industrial processes (including chemical, metallurgical, waste management and mineral transformation processes, as well as a small portion of fossil fuels burned for energy), which account for one-fifth of the country's emissions, and agriculture and deforestation, which together account for the remaining one-fifth share of total emissions (Figure 4).

The second environmental emergency—the **nitrogen cycle**—is caused, for the most part, by industrial agriculture, which overloads the soil with nitrogen and phosphorus from animal manure and chemical fertilizers.

The causes of the third emergency—**biodiversity loss**—are more difficult to identify because they intertwine with many of the ecological factors referenced in Figure 3. Among them are practices related to food production (i.e. over-fishing and deforestation for agriculture land use), by-products of energy production (i.e. chemical pollution, indirect effects of climate change), rapid urbanization and pollution from industrial production or waste management.

In addition, population growth—the world's population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050—may counterbalance efforts to reduce per-capita resource consumption and can lead to even more pressure on those factors that are currently still within the planet's limits (i.e. land use, fresh water use).[4] Based on Global Footprint Network estimates,[5] a population of 9 billion people with the standard of living of today's average European would have an ecological footprint that would require about 3.4 planets, thus clearly exceeding environmental boundaries.[6]

How and when the combination of these factors will impact human life or even just economic activity is uncertain.[7] However, difficulties in forecasting accurately the effects and severity of environmental tipping points must not be an excuse for inaction. As the potential effects of environmental risks extend well beyond economic stability and prosperity, their mitigation should be regarded as an unconditional policy objective. As such, the success of environmental policy crucially depends on both forward-looking leadership vision and private sector awareness and choices.

Multiple signals indicate that environmental damage and losses are already occurring, becoming larger and reinforcing one another.[8] These trends should prompt a swift global response towards a lower footprint, while bearing in mind the fundamental and complex trade-offs involved across the ten environmental boundaries. For instance, reducing nitrogen to within environmental limits may reduce crops by more than 30% globally, which would have an unacceptable impact on food security.[9]

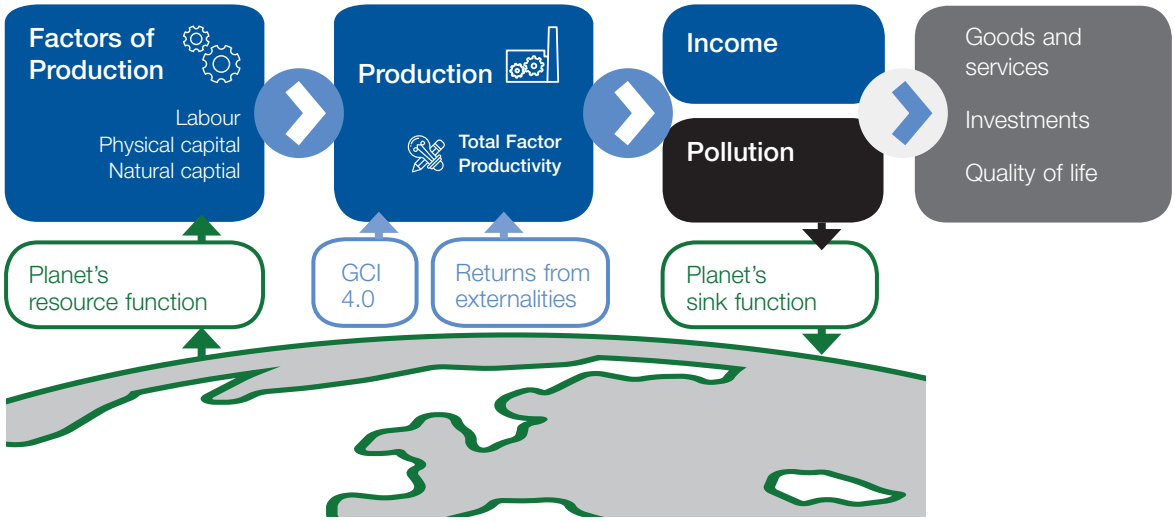
How to address these potential trade-offs and distribute these costs across geographies, social strata and generations is is among the key challenges for policy-makers and global governance over the next decade. Since environmental constraints are global, effectively reducing environmental threats requires very close cooperation among countriesin addition to national efforts.

Competitiveness and the limits to growth

It is possible to decompose economic growth into three elements: (1) growth in labour force, (2) growth in physical and natural capital inputs, and (3) total factor productivity growth (TFP) growth, the "unexplained part" of GDP growth, which encompasses all non-physical inputs, such as technological progress, human capital, and institutional and cultural factors (Figure 5).

TFP growth is considered to be the best predictor of cross-country variations in living standards. That is why TFP growth is at the core of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI), which benchmarks its drivers (see Box 1 in Chapter 1).

Figure 5: Economic growth and the environment framework



Source: World Economic Forum, based on the original concept from OECD, *Towards green growth—a summary for policy makers*, 2011.

As discussed above, there are constraints to achieving growth through the accumulation of factors of production. In contrast, the environmental impact of TFP growth is significantly less taxing.

To some extent, sustainability and TFP growth go hand in hand: there is some evidence that failing to address the environmental tipping points will affect productivity. Environmental-driven TFP losses may even outweigh the costs associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy through different channels.

- *Climate change.* Rising temperatures and modified rain patterns, caused by climate change, will reduce crop yields and intensify crop volatility, resulting in lower agriculture productivity. Other potential channels through which climate change could reduce productivity include capital depreciation due to infrastructure damage from extreme weather events and a fall in both labour supply and workers' output due to higher temperatures.[10] In addition, these effects will likely exacerbate poverty by the fact that the effects of climate change will disproportionally penalize farmers in developing countries that depend on producing staples for their livelihoods. A 2018 FAO report finds that "[i]n low-latitude regions, where most developing and least developed countries are located, agriculture is already being adversely affected by climate change, specifically, by a higher frequency of droughts and floods". According to this study, in West Africa and India crop yields could fall 2.6–2.9% by 2050. Combined with significant population growth in these areas, this reduction is likely to reduce in massive food shortfalls.

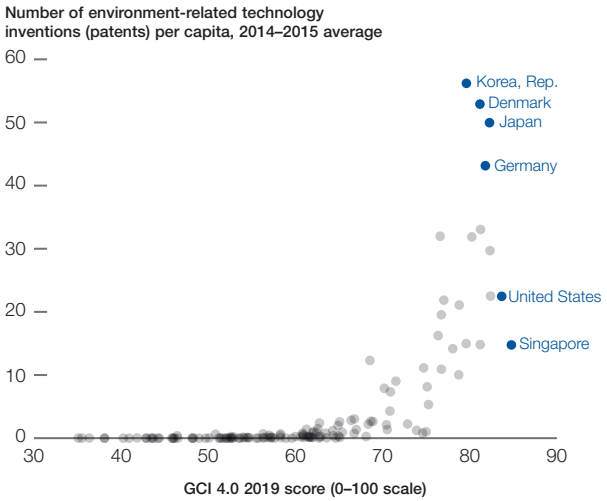
- *Pollution.* The negative effects of pollution on productivity are mainly manifested through health. A large body of research shows that exposure to chemicals and air pollution increases the incidence of non-communicable diseases and mortality rates. Among them, a recent study attempts to quantify the link between air pollution and economic production and estimates that an increase in exposure to PM2.5 by 10 micrograms per cubic metre reduces daily output by 1%.[11]

Further, constraints to specific renewable and non-renewable inputs such as energy and water may have important productivity spillover effects:

- *Energy.* Despite increasingly efficient electric vehicles, growing installed capacity of solar and wind farms and energy-saving appliances, non-renewable resources still account for over 80% of global energy consumption.[12] In the short run, the lack of alternatives to meet the global demand for energy, a push towards non-fuel energy may lead to an increase in production costs in most sectors and therefore hurt productivity. For example, modern agriculture requires significant fuel consumption for tillage and harvest operations.[13] Similarly, an increase in transport costs due to a surge in fuel costs would make current manufacturing value chains less feasible.

- *Water:* Episodes of water shortage have proven to have an extremely negative effect on productivity in agriculture, as well as for smelting, chemical and mining activities.[14]

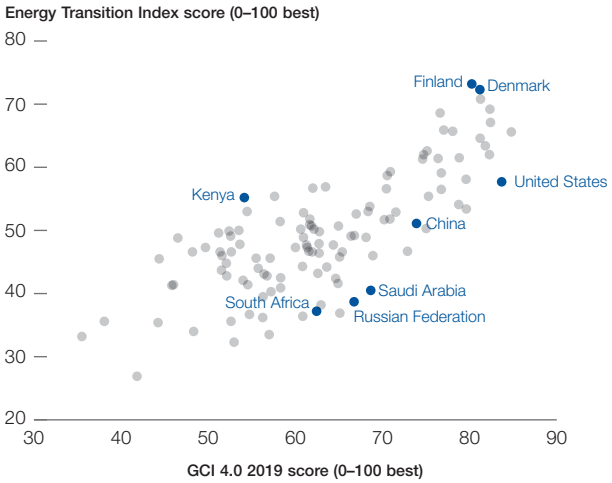
Figure 6: Competitiveness and green inventions



Sources: OECD and World Economic Forum.

Notes: The number of environment-related inventions ("green patents") is expressed per million residents (higher-value inventions/million persons). Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENVTECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The total count includes only higher-value inventions (with patent family size ≥ 2). Detailed information on the methodology used to compute the patent counts is in the OECD Environment Database metadata.

Figure 7: Energy Transition Index and Global Competitiveness Index



Source: World Economic Forum.

Highly competitive economies are better positioned to make the difficult transition to a low-footprint economy happen more smoothly. For instance, transitioning to a low- or zero-carbon energy mix will necessarily require faster technological progress. Highly competitive countries, by providing a more conducive innovation ecosystem, are better placed to foster the emergence of new technologies in all sectors, including potential breakthrough technologies in green inventions (Figure 6).

In addition, countries that possess better human capital, better infrastructure and greater innovation capability are, on average, more likely to adopt a greener energy mix.

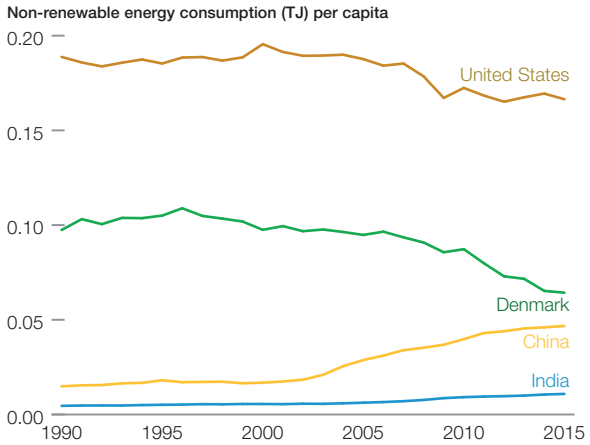
Success will depend on policy choices, as demonstrated by the fact that economies with similar level of competitiveness attain different sustainability performances.[15] For instance, Denmark and Finland—both ranking high on the GCI 4.0—are among the best-placed nations to transition towards a cleaner energy mix (Figure 7). Similarly, while some highly competitive countries and emerging economies are not yet re-structuring their energy sectors towards sustainability, others are reducing their consumption shares of energy from non-renewable sources (Figure 8).

There is also potential for least-developed countries to do more to realize the still largely untapped potential of green energy leapfrogging. African economies such as Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria have introduced some low-carbon energy technology applications, but these have not led to a substantial investment in renewable energy.[16] The policy priority in these countries is to provide widespread energy access; consequently, they are investing mainly in energy generation from fossil fuels, which to date are still cheaper and more scalable than renewables. Of all public financing for energy in Africa between 2014 and 2016, 60% went to infrastructure development for energy from fossil fuels while renewable energy projects received just 18%.[17]

There are, however, some encouraging developments. For instance, although India and China have increased their use of fossil fuels significantly, they are now multiplying their efforts to invest in renewables to cope with increasing demand for energy in their dynamic economies. China plans to become a world leader in climate protection,[18] and has invested $132 billion in clean energy technologies so far.[19] While Chinese coal-based electricity production will continue to grow until 2027, it is estimated that the country's solar and wind penetration in its energy mix will reach 40% by 2040.[20]

If realized, it will be an important step forward; yet, to date, no country has emerged as a comprehensive sustainability champion. A combination of much bolder environmental policies, more research and greater international coordination are needed to fast-forward the achievement of sustainable prosperity.

Figure 8: Trend in non-renewable energy consumption per capita, selected economies



Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank, *Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL)* database.

Note: Renewable energy consumption (TJ) includes the following sources: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste.

Policy options

Without the ambition of providing an exhaustive and definitive set of environmental policies, we highlight four non-mutually exclusive, widely discussed measures that could stimulate faster transition towards a more sustainable economic development.

Openness and international collaboration

While a country's commitment to an environmental agenda is crucial, sustainability issues are—by definition—a global problem. No country can manage environmental challenges with national policies only. It is essential that, even in a context of trade tensions and diminished commitment to international governance systems, countries discuss shared solutions to climate change and the transition to a low-footprint global economy.

Greater international coordination could also lead to an evolution in the treatment of environmental goods in international trade agreements,[21] as well as in jurisprudence related to the interpretation of exceptions to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) rules towards environmental policies aimed at reducing risks to human health and to animal and plant life.[22]

Carbon taxes and subsidies

Getting the right price is essential for market mechanisms to work. Yet, currently, the prices of carbon-intensive products do not fully reflect their true cost because of unaccounted externalities and distortions from energy subsidies. According to the International Energy Agency and the OECD,[23] subsidies to fossil fuels from members and partner countries amounted to $140 billion in 2017,[24] most of which were "pre-tax" contributions used to support consumers. Although these subsidies have been decreasing since 2013, they are still significant, and the decline is partially the result of the lower oil prices of recent years rather than a policy change. Similarly, several countries—to reduce externalities—have started to put a price on carbon either in the form of a tax (a fixed amount to be paid for each ton of CO2 emitted) or as a result of the Emissions Trading System (ETS), which fixes the amount of "pollution permits" and lets the market decide their price. In 2019, all carbon pricing policy combined raised a total of $95 billion—a step in the right direction but still insufficient to incorporate externalities in fossil fuels prices.[25] According to the OECD, in 2019, 76% of emissions are still not subject to carbon pricing.[26]

There is consensus in the scientific and policy community that market forces alone will not deliver an environmentally optimal outcome, hence the need for a combination of taxes and subsidies to correct energy prices to incorporate their externalities should be an important pillar in any viable energy transition strategy. [27]

Phasing out subsidies to fossil fuels and implementing bolder carbon pricing schemes, however, should be paired with measures that minimize the potential social costs of these reforms. For instance, as green regulations impose non-progressive costs of living on households,[28] they could be accompanied by progressive reductions in household taxes or other compensating mechanisms to avoid exacerbating inequality while transitioning to a more sustainable energy mix (see the following In Depth section on shared prosperity, growth and competitiveness).

Externality-adjusted prices could potentially further accelerate the re-allocation of investment towards green projects that are already taking place. Fund assets invested in sustainable investments have already increased by 34% in two years[29] to reach a total stock of assets of about $30 trillion in 2018.[30] At the same time, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is developing a voluntary, climate-related financial risk disclosures for companies which could lead to increase "sustainable investments".[31] Similarly, the share of stocks' value of fossil fuels companies in the Standard & Poor's 500 index has decreased from 29% to 5.5% over the past 40 years.[32] These trends signal a higher sensitivity of fund managers to climate policy, as well as a change in the mindset and incentives of investors. However, they may not lead to sufficiently fast progress to achieve global environmental sustainability and need to be accompanied and incentivized further by policy interventions.

Incentives for green R&D

Renewable energy technologies still need to overcome technical limitations that prevent them from becoming the main and possibly the sole source of energy in the future. First, in terms of power generation, with current technology renewable electricity infrastructure requires significantly more land and materials than fossil fuel power plants to produce the same output. For instance, to produce 1 megawatt hour of power, fossil fuels plants require only 0.4 square metres of land; wind farms require one square metre (almost three times more land) and photovoltaic panels, 10 square metres (25 times more).[33]

Second, the intermittent nature of output from renewable sources limits their use as the primary source of electricity. Large backup systems are required to guarantee supply at any given time. These backup facilities may still need to rely on fossil fuels to some extent, increasing the cost of power production and distribution.[34] Technical limitations and the continuous increase in demand explain why fossil fuels still account for about 80% of total energy consumption (as noted above), despite the significant decrease in the cost of electricity production from renewable resources.[35] More investments in research are needed to overcome these technical limitations and possibly develop other new technologies. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, global investment in renewable energy in 2017 was about $280 billion;[36] up 77% up since 2007 and mostly provided by the private sector. Tax incentives and/or direct public investments could help to complement these efforts to accelerate the process towards more sustainable energy systems.

Green public procurement

The public sector represents an important economic actor. For instance, OECD countries spend about 15–20% of their GDP on public procurement, and industrial policy has leveraged government purchases in the past to generate knock-on effects on other buyers' markets.[37] As such, public procurement can sustain markets for innovative products as well as for sustainable products or services.[38] Some countries have already started to introduce environmental standards in technical specifications, procurement selection and award criteria, and have inserted environmental performance clauses into contracts. Despite potential implementation challenges—such as difficulties in justifying higher prices, updating practices and ensuring staff expertise[39] —green public procurement can signal a major policy shift and break from the lock-in effects of status-quo technologies and production models.

In Depth: Shared Prosperity, Growth and Competitiveness—The Way Forward

The drivers of inequality: global market forces versus policies

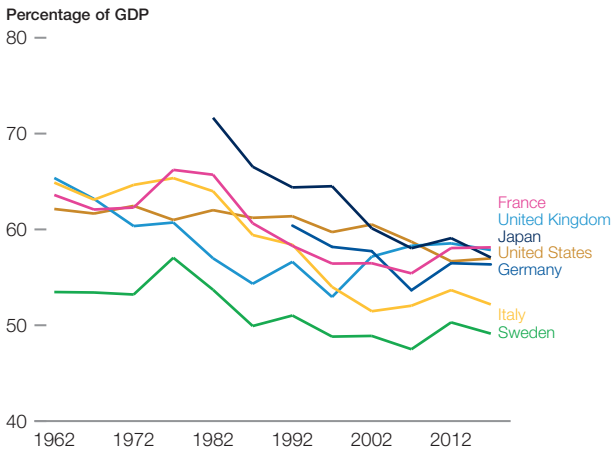
Over the past few decades, income inequality has increased in both advanced and emerging economies (Figures 9 and 10). It has generated a sense of disillusionment in the capacity of the liberal international economic model to deliver shared prosperity.

The exceptional period of socioeconomic expansion experienced most directly by baby boomers in advanced countries after World War II has been hailed as a remarkable developmental achievement of economic liberalism. This in turn created the expectation that, going forward, economic growth would continue to deliver similar results and lift all boats in advanced and developing economies alike.

However, growth and shared prosperity started to decouple in most of the advanced economies by the 1970s, and they have further diverged since the early 2000s. In the United States, for instance, the percentage of children earning more than their parents fell from 92% in the 1940s to only 50% in the 1980s.[40] Similarly, in developing and emerging economies, growth has been accompanied by a significant increase in inequality—despite pulling millions out of poverty and reducing the gap with advanced economies.

To find solutions to the inequality challenge it is important to understand its causes. The most-cited causes in academic studies and political debates are globalization and technology. Globalization has increased inequality within countries by transferring low-skilled jobs in high-productivity sectors from advanced economies to developing and emerging countries, mainly in Asia,[41] and, consequently, penalizing workers in specific locations and jobs. Technology has impacted

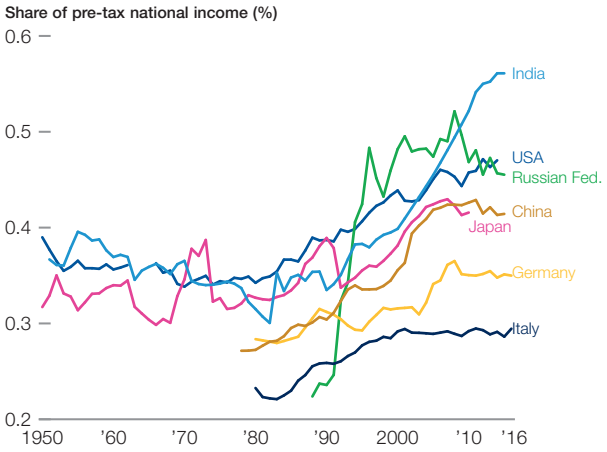
Figure 9: Trend in labour shares



Source: European Commission, *AMECO* database.

Note: Labour shares are defined as compensation per employee as percentage of GDP at market prices per person employed in the total economy.

Figure 10: Income share of the top 10%



Source: World Inequality Lab, *World Inequality* database.

Notes: Share of pre-tax national income of the 90-100 percentile of adult individuals. Pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors.

inequality by reducing demand for low-skilled jobs and rewarding high-skilled jobs disproportionately. However, recent studies point at further possible drivers including the consequence of business cycle effects,[42] and depreciation effects (owing to a shift towards intangibles).[43] Additionally, despite some progress, entrenched inequality of opportunities (i.e. socio-economic background, ethnicity, location) are still limiting social mobility and perpetuating inequalities.

With these factors viewed as being determined by global forces on which individuals have no control, they are perceived as largely unfair, in contrast to cases where inequality is the result of merit or effort, and consequently more acceptable.[44] Such perceptions matter: empirical behavioural economic studies reveal that when people believe that income distribution is unfair, they change their attitude and do not contribute to society in the same way as they would otherwise.[45] This in turn contributes to the erosion of trust among stakeholders, the polarization of society, the rise of extremism and the weakening of social fabric, and can potentially lead to social unrest and political instability. Furthermore, the idea that inequality stems from global forces fuels the belief that it is the inevitable by-product of capitalism, leading to the conviction that economic liberalism has failed to deliver on the promise of widespread prosperity.

The emergence of inequality instead should be considered as the result of policy choices: over the past 40 years, countries have deregulated labour markets[46] and finance,[47] changed tax codes[48] and reduced public investments—all with insufficient attention to the consequences on income distribution and to some potentially negative social externalities. Insufficient policy attention was also granted to preparing workers and entrepreneurs to embrace the Fourth Industrial Revolution and to mitigate the effects of globalization for those parts of society that have not fully benefited from it.

The observed increase in inequality therefore is not the inevitable by-product of a knowledge-intensive and internationally open economic model. Instead, proactive national policies and international coordination can mitigate the potentially adverse effects of globalization and technology on income distribution and can create more equal opportunities for all.

Inequality and competitiveness: is there a link?

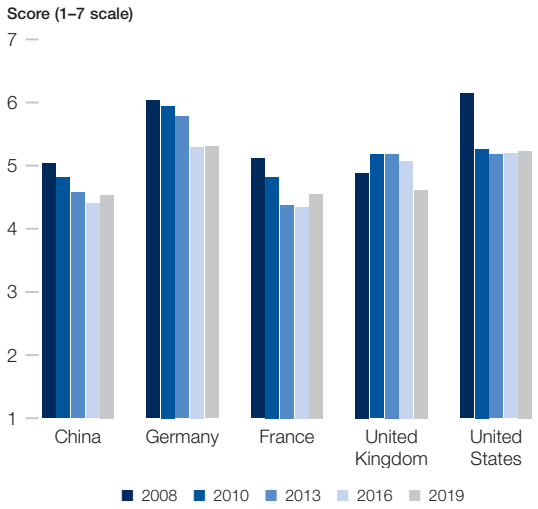
The relationship between economic growth and inequality is complex—owing to multiple factors—and a causal link between the two cannot be established empirically. Productivity, however, is one factor that drives both economic growth and higher labour shares. For instance, a recent study shows that productivity growth in manufacturing in the United States has reduced inequality at the municipal level, and wherever productivity has grown, earnings of local *less-skilled* workers grew as rapidly as those of local *skilled* workers.[49] On average, American workers have benefited substantially from productivity growth, even after controlling for differences in workers' education levels.

However, the relationship between earnings and productivity is not as clear as previously observed. While the typical worker's compensation and productivity moved in tandem for two decades after World War II, they started to diverge in the 1970s,[50] precisely when inequality started rising. This apparent contradiction can be reconciled: although productivity growth has continued to benefit workers' pay, some factors (discussed in the previous section) have had only marginal effects (either positive or negative) on productivity but pushed wages down;[51] and a second set of factors have at the same time contributed to increasing inequality and diminishing productivity.[52] Among the latter group of factors, three stand out.

First, market concentration has been growing in advanced and emerging economies alike (Figure 11). Less competition has reduced business dynamism, increased capital shares and broadened differences in wages across companies. Increased concentration—while caused partially by the parallel emergence of technologies that empower network externalities—has been to a large extent the result of policies that have failed to remove barriers to entry and often lax anti-trust monitoring and enforcement.

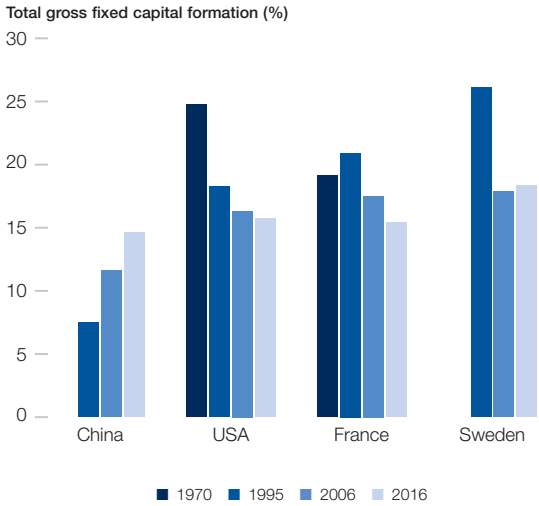
Second, both public and private productivity-enhancing investments have declined over the past decades. For instance, public spending on basic research and infrastructure has reduced significantly since the 1970s (Figure 12). China is a notable exception:

Figure 11: Executives' perception of business competition
"In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity?" [1=dominated by a few business groups; 7=spread among many firms]



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

Figure 12: Government investment, selected countries



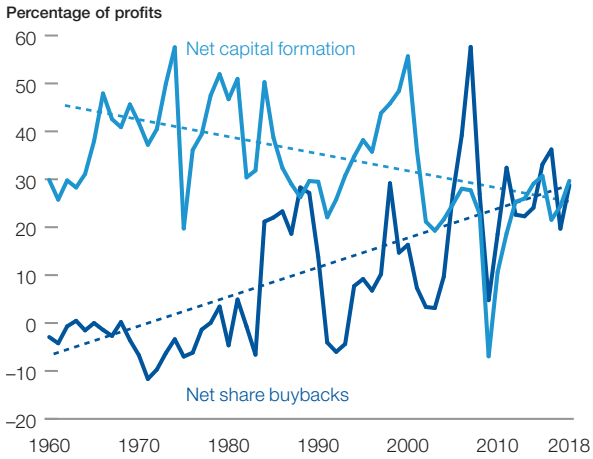
Source: OECD, *Investment by sector (indicator)*, 2011.

Notes: Investment by sector includes household, corporate and general government. For government this typically means investment in R&D, military weapons systems, transport infrastructure and public buildings such as schools and hospitals. Under the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), military expenditures on fixed assets were treated as gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) only if they could be used for civilian purposes of production (e.g. airfields, docks, roads etc.). The 2008 SNA treats all military expenditures on fixed assets as GFCF regardless of the purpose.

public investments have doubled there since 1970, but are still far from the levels achieved by advanced economies during the "golden age". In parallel, corporate investments as a share of GDP have diminished, a process that originated before the Great Recession (Figure 13). Furthermore, investments have to some extent been misallocated. Increasing trends in share buybacks signals a possible diversion of resources (hindering productivity growth) in favour of financial assets, whose returns benefit mostly those that already own significant capital.

Third, inequality of opportunities has prevented talent from being allocated to its best use. Although participation in higher education has increased on average, the distribution of educational attainment has remained uneven. The presence of barriers (e.g. credit constraints, geographical inequalities, political connections, corruption, discrimination) has led to a lack of high-quality education and training and gainful employment.[53] This underinvestment in human capital (at times due a population's own low expectation of returns[54]) has occurred in parallel with the development of skills that do not match the economy's needs, even for those who have been able to acquire education and experience, further exacerbated by the impact of technological change on business models. In the Fourth Industrial Revolution, human capital is the driving force

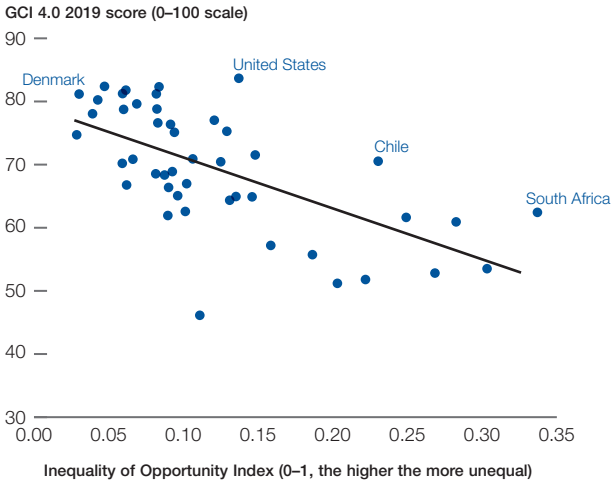
Figure 13: Trend in net share buybacks and net capital formation, non-financial corporations



Source: Deloitte Insights analysis based on Bureau of Economic Analysis and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System data.

Note: Dotted lines show linear trend.

Figure 14: Absolute inequality of opportunity and productivity drivers in OECD countries

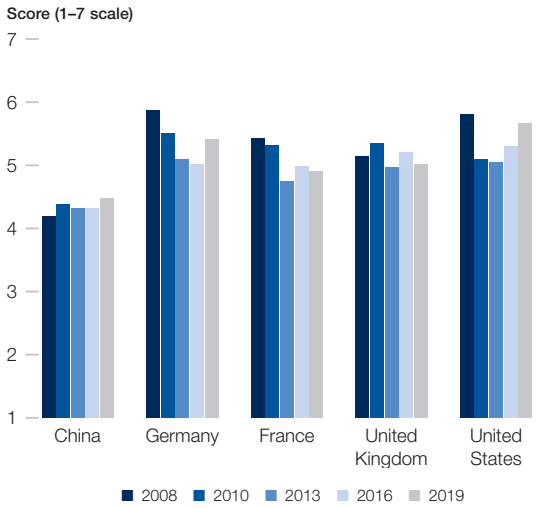


Sources: World Economic Forum and Equal chances—The World Database on Equality of Opportunity and Social Mobility

Note: The (absolute) inequality of opportunity index is computed by extracting from total inequality (Gini coefficient) the variability systematically correlated with three fundamental sources of unfair inequality: parental education, parental occupation and origin (i.e. race, ethnic origin, area of birth).

Figure 15: Executives' perception of antitrust effectiveness

"In your country, how effective are anti-monopoly policies at ensuring fair competition?" [1 = not effective at all; 7 = extremely effective]



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

of economic growth, and frictions that prevent the best allocation of talent and impede the accumulation of human capital also limit growth. Inequalities of opportunity underpin such frictions, which not only perpetuate income inequality, but also hinder the drivers of productivity (Figure 14).

Policy options

As discussed above, multiple forces that impact both productivity and inequality are at play. Policy interventions should focus on addressing these factors that can lead to improve productivity while reducing inequalities at the same time. Four of them are presented here.

Enhance access to opportunities

Inequality of opportunity, inequality of income and economic growth form a circular nexus. If an economy does not develop, it will offer fewer quality jobs and fewer entrepreneurship opportunities. Lack of opportunities leads to under-investment in human capital and inefficient allocation of talent, which would at the same time reduce growth potential and further exclude under-privileged households from the benefits of economic growth. A solution to break this link could be enhancing the "conversion factors" that bridge the differences in circumstances and incentives between disadvantaged households and privileged ones. Among these factors, family policies (parental leave and access to quality childcare), equitable access to quality education systems, equal access to quality healthcare, meritocratic processes to access fair and dignified employment, and social safety nets to shelter households from temporary hardship together form the basis for a fairer and potentially more prosperous society.[55] Notably, policies should aim to reduce network barriers and asymmetric information and modify risk profiles rather than relying on passive welfare that fosters a culture of dependency. The concept of inequality of opportunity is deeply linked to the idea of unfair inequality, according to which public intervention should remove barriers that prevent individuals from reaping the benefits of their talent and effort—and create an even playing field to contribute to socioeconomic progress.

Foster fair competition

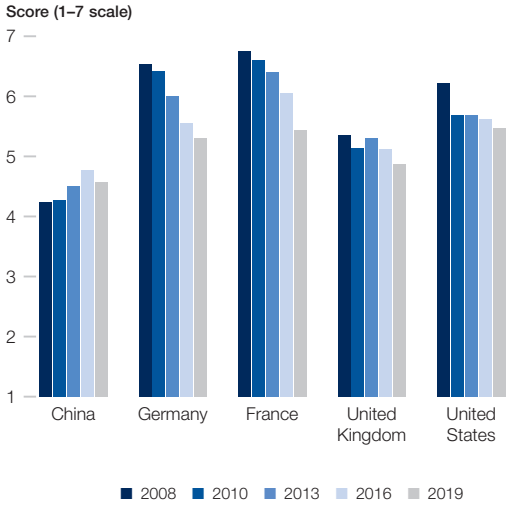
Fair competition and level playing fields allow for better outcomes in terms of innovation, prices and product quality. If many firms compete in the markets, prices are lower—benefitting consumers—and stronger competitive pressure translates into greater innovation, investments, jobs and products improvement. Market power has increased across advanced economies.[56] Indeed, the GCI results suggests that the effectiveness of anti-trust authorities as perceived by businesses has declined or remained weak since 2008 (Figure 15).

Data shows that most sectors in advanced economies have gained some degree of market power, [57] yet the emerging and most dynamic sectors (i.e. data

platforms, information technology, etc) are those where concentration has increased more significantly.[58] These new segments are structurally different: they achieve higher efficiency through network effects that also create powerful barriers to entry.

Consequently, although traditional measures to foster competition (i.e. stronger enforcement of antitrust policies and a reduction of barriers to entry) remain important, they may also risk slowing down innovation in these new segments of the economy where the benefits of large scale play a critical role. As such, approaches that address the effect of concentration without stifling innovation should be adopted instead. These could include (1) using technology to reduce barriers to entry (i.e. increase accountability, transparency, access to data assets, update data ownership and rights), and (2) shifting the focus of anti-trust action from price levelling to addressing broader socioeconomic effects of winner-take-all business models. [59] As business strategies in new segments apply low prices in the short run to gain substantial market share in the longer run,[60] antitrust authorities should take a more holistic approach to assess whether a company is assuming a dominant position in the market.

Figure 16: Executives' perception of quality of roads
"In your country, how 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]



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey.

Update tax systems and their composition as well as the architectures of social protection

Data shows that statutory tax rates on firms and top incomes have decreased over the past few decades. In the United Kingdom and the United States, for instance, the top statutory tax rates of income tax (applying to the highest incomes) were above 70% until 1980; today they are around 40%.[61] At the same time, the corporate effective marginal rate has also declined while the fiscal burden on median incomes has increased since the 1980s.[62]

These facts suggest different options for interventions. When it comes to personal income, restoring greater tax progressivity with higher top tax rates should allow for more equitable income distribution without significant losses to economic activity or productivity.[63] The economic rationale behind this approach is that, beyond a certain level of income, further earnings accruing to richer individuals increases inequality but does not benefit productivity.[64]

When it comes to corporate taxation, solutions need to consider the complexity of international tax architecture, the increasing importance of intangible assets and the digital economy that allow for greater profit shifting-opportunities by multinationals. In this context, it has proven harder to enforce high tax rates on corporate income as demonstrated by decreasingly effective tax rates and a higher share of corporate profits generated in tax havens.[65] Against this backdrop, greater international coordination is essential, while countries—at the same time—are experimenting with revenue-based taxes and online advertainment taxes.[66]

Foster competitiveness-enhancing investments and incentives

Insufficient investments in productive factors represent an important reason behind subdued productivity growth. As an example, lacking investments in transport infrastructure has led to a deterioration of road quality (at least in relative terms; see Figure 16). Public investments in particular have been declining in most advanced and emerging countries (see Figure 12 on page page 33). As a result, general purpose research has diminished, and public capital has decreased.

By re-igniting public and private investment in infrastructure, education and innovation, countries would not only enhance productivity growth but also further support employment and broaden aggregate demand. The global economy has entered a long-term economic slump since the 2008 financial crisis, and many economists foresee a near-term recession. While the debate on public investments raises questions about resources and the sustainability of potential fiscal deficits, investments cost relatively less in a low-interest-rate environment, and consensus on greater fiscal stimulus to foster investments is growing. Economists are also making the case for specific public investment in science as important and unique to channel resources in a sector that produces high returns to countries'

economies and their citizens.[67] As the limits of monetary policy to spur economic growth have become apparent (see Chapter 1), targeted fiscal policy towards productivity-enhancing investments and incentives could represent an important instrument to revive productivity growth while rebalancing income distribution over the next few years.

Conclusion

The need for a new economic agenda that combines environmental, social and economic growth objectives has been recognized by all stakeholders in advanced, emerging and developing countries alike. We have shown how achieving productivity growth is not just compatible with greater equality and environmental sustainability, but may in fact spur a new era of quality economic growth.

The challenge is the implementation of such an ambitious agenda. Transitioning to such a new development path will require significant efforts, bold policies and resolving some potential trade-offs.

Against this backdrop, all stakeholders need to come together and agree on a shared common solution—failing to do so may jeopardize present and future generations. In a multi-stakeholder fashion, policy-makers, business leaders and civil societies around the world should act together and take full responsibility for adopting policies, practices and behaviours that are aligned with the common goal of achieving widespread prosperity and sustainable development.

Notes

1 Rockström, et al., 2009.

2 For details, see *National Geographic* portal, https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/global-warming-effects/.

3 For data on US emissions, see the United States EPA website at https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions; for data on global emissions, see the US EPA website at https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data.

4 Rockström, et al., 2009.

5 The Global Footprint Network is an international non-profit organization that benchmarks countries' ecological limits (https://www.footprintnetwork.org/).

6 This estimate is a back-of-the-envelope calculation based on Global Footprint Network data, assuming a static scenario. According to the Global Footprint Network, in 2016 the environmental footprint of an average European was about 4.56 global hectares per person, and the planet's regenerative biocapacity was approximately 12 billion global hectares in total. If these proportions hold true, extending the 2016 average European footprint to a population of 9 billion people results in an estimated 3.42 planets, http://data.footprintnetwork.org/#/countryTrends?cn=5001&type=BCtot,EFCtot.

7 Since the emergence of environmentalist movements in the 1960s, several studies have attempted to predict tipping points of environmental factors and their potential impact on economic development. For instance, the 1972 *Limits to Growth* report by Meadows et al.—using a computer simulation—showed that environmental limits on Earth would become evident by 2072 as a result of "sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity". More recently, the seminal work of Nordhaus, 1992, using dynamic integrate climate economy models, attempted to introduced climate change effects into neoclassic models. Using these frameworks, researchers have produced potential impacts in terms of the percentage of output lost at different levels of predicted temperature increase. A recent study (Amundi, 2019) has combined different estimates based on DICE models; the study's findings show that the outcome varies considerably based on the underlying assumptions.

8 For example, higher average temperatures are increasing the frequency and severity of wildfires in the Artic (European Commission, 2017). The resulting loss of forest further exacerbates carbon emission, contributing to climate change. According to NASA, the Alaskan wildfire season is 40% longer and twice as common as it was 75 years, while Siberia has been experiencing frequent very fires destroying millions of hectares of forests since 2003 (Kahn, 2017).

9 Stewart, et al., 2005.

10 ILO, 2019.

11 He, Liu and Salvo, 2019.

12 Authors' calculations, based on World Bank, *Sustainable Energy for All*, https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all/.

13 Frye, 1984.

14 World Bank Group, 2016.

15 Note that "competitiveness" and "productivity" are used interchangeably in this context.

16 For a review of low-carbon energy applications in Africa, see Doig and Adow, 2011.

17 Lee and Doukas, 2018.

18 World Economic Forum, 2017.

19 Bloomberg New Energy Finance, 2018, https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/blog/clean-energy-india-sector-no-investor-can-afford-miss/.

20 https://about.bnef.com/new-energy-outlook/ .

21 Mathew and de Córdoba, 2009.

22 For WTO rules and environmental policies: GATT exceptions, see https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envt_rules_exceptions_e.htm.

23 OECD and IEA, 2019.

24 These countries are the 36 OECD member states plus Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa.

25 Data from the World Bank's Carbon Pricing Dashboard, available at https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/.

26 OECD, 2018.

27 Dechezleprêtre, Martin and Bassi, 2016.

28 Jha, Matthews and Muller, 2019. Similarly, California's greenhouse-gas regulatory programme has contributed to a housing shortage and reduced purchasing power of households.

29 The Global Sustainable Investment Alliance (GSIA) qualifies "sustainable investment" as an "investment approach that considers environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in portfolio selection and management." Sustainable investment encompasses the following activities and strategies: Negative/exclusionary screening; Positive/best-in-class screening; Norms-based screening; ESG integration; Sustainability themed investing; Impact/community investing; and Corporate engagement and shareholder action.

30 GSIA, 2019, http://www.gsi-alliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GSIR_Review2018F.pdf.

31 TCFD is an initiative by the Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), an international consortium of business and environmental NGOs.

32 Sanzillo, 2019, http://ieefa.org/ieefa-update-new-york-state-pension-fund-should-divest-from-fossil-fuels/.

33 Fritsche, et al., 2017.

34 Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, 2019.

35 Hernandez, Hoffacker and Field, 2013, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259386034_Land-Use_Efficiency_of_Big_Solar.

36 See the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Finance Dashboard, available at http://resourceirena.irena.org/gateway/dashboard/?topic=6&subTopic=11. To put this in context, this level of spending (including both public and private investment) is roughly about 0.3% of global GDP and pales compared to the average OECD 20% public spending in social security measures (see OECD's Social Expenditure Database, or SOCX, at https://www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm) or the 2.1% public military spending (see the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, or SIPRI, at https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2018/global-military-spending-remains-high-17-trillion).

37 OFT, 2004.

38 Aschhoff and Sofka, 2009, and KOINNO, 2017.

39 UNEP, 2017.

40 Chetty, et al., 2016.

41 On inequality driven by trade, see Harrison, 2005.

42 McKinsey, 2019a, shows that boom-bust cycles and rising capital depreciation have played a significant role in increasing inequality in the United States in general and across sectors. Booms tend to shift prices in favour to asset holders and episodes of commodity super-cycles tend to increase profits (and investment) and reduce labour's share of income.

43 Intellectual property products' capital—software, databases and research and development—depreciates faster than physical capital investments. When an economy uses more intangible capital in production the gross capital ratio increases because a larger share of gross capital (the sum of all types of capital before depreciation) needs to be replaced—hence, the gross capital shares increase.

44 The concept of "fairness of inequality" has been pioneered by Rawls, 1971, and Sen, 1979. Based on this literature, Roemer, 1998, broke down the determinants of income in two categories: "circumstance" and "effort": "circumstances" being defined as factors which are outside an individual's control (such as race, gender or socio-economic background), and "effort" being used to define factors which individuals' control. Therefore, inequality deriving from an individual's "effort" is deemed fair, whereas inequality due to "circumstances" is considered unfair.

45 Fehr and Fischbacher, 2003.

46 See, for instance, Blanchard and Giavazzi, 2003.

47 Sherman, 2009.

48 Piketty, 2014, notably, mentions that the decrease of marginal taxes on high income has been a potential powerful incentive to pursue higher compensations from top executives and greater efforts to generate new capital profits.

49 Hornbeck and Moretti, 2019.

50 Bivens and Mishel, 2015.

51 Stansbury and Summers, 2017.

52 Furman and Orszag, 2018.

53 Based on the definition of "inequality of opportunity" provided by McKinsey, 2019b.

54 Galor, 2012.

55 For a deeper analysis of these concepts and policies, see Ferreira, 2011, and Brunori, et al., 2018.

56 IMF, 2019.

57 Kwoka, 2017.

58 Ibid.

59 Based on World Economic Forum, 2019a.

60 Khan, 2017.

61 Piketty, 2014.

62 Egger, et al., 2019.

63 Based on World Economic Forum, 2019b.

64 Piketty, 2014. Using data on top executives finds that, as long as the top tax rates were high, managers had little incentive to bargain for higher compensation because a high share of any additional dollar accrued to the government. When the rates become lower, since any additional dollar increased a manager's personal wealth, there was an incentive to persuade firms' stakeholders to grant substantial raises. This increase in managers' income, however, is hardly related to their productivity since the decrease in top marginal tax rates has not led to substantial productivity growth in developed countries since 1980.

65 Zucman, 2014.

66 For further discussion, refer to World Economic Forum, 2019b.

67 See, among others, Gruber and Johnson, 2019; Summers and Furman, 2019.

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Economy Profiles

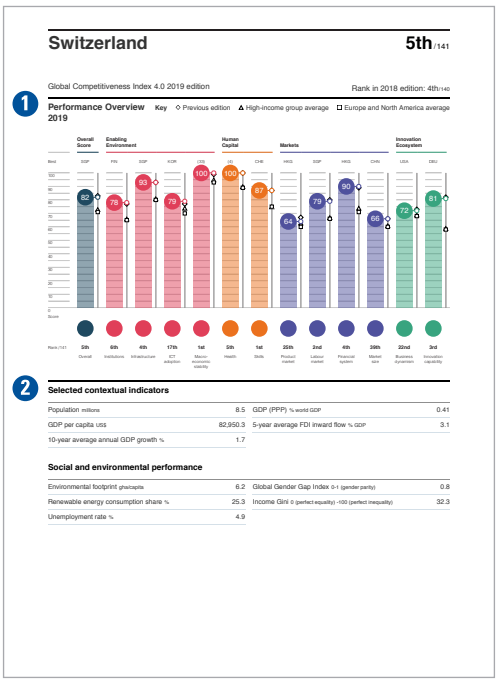
How to Read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section presents a three-page profile for each of the 141 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2019.*

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 bar chart in this section presents an economy's score on the overall GCI and on each of its twelve pillars. The economy's rank (out of 141 economies) on each pillar is displayed at the bottom of the chart. At the top of the chart, the three-letter code (ISO-3) of the best performer is displayed (note that there are 33 best performers on the Macro-economic stability pillar and four best performers on the Health pillar). To the right of each bar the performance of relevant benchmarks is displayed: the economy's score in the 2018 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 xiii for regional classifications.



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 include: population (millions, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); GDP per capita (US$, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); 10-year average annual GDP growth (% real terms, 2009–2018 or most recent years available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); share of GDP in world total (%, 2018 or most recent year available, source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2019); unemployment rate (%, 2018 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, 2014–2018 or most recent year available, source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, FDI/MNE database); environmental footprint (global hectares, 2016, or most recent year available, source: Global Footprint Network, National Footprint Accounts dataset); renewable energy consumption share (%, ratio of renewable energy consumption [TJ] to total final energy consumption [TFEC], 2015 or most recent available, source: World Bank, *SE4ALL* database); Global Gender Gap Index (score/rank, 2018 or most recent year available, source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*); Income Gini coefficient (0–1, 2015 or most recent year available, source: World Bank, Development Research Group, via the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database).

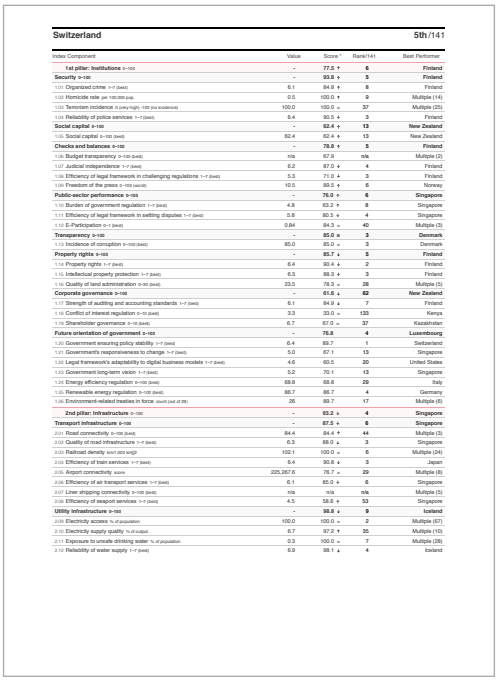
PAGES 2–4

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

These pages detail the economy's performance on each of the 103 indicators that compose the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. Refer to Appendix A for the detailed structure of the GCI, the definition of each indicator and computation methodology.

For each indicator, the following information is displayed:

1. Number, title and unit of measurement
2. the value for the economy under review, if available. Imputed values are not reported here (see Table 1 in Appendix A for the list of imputed values)
3. the economy's progress score on a 0 to 100 scale following normalization
4. an 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 141 (or rank among the sub-set of economies for which data are available)
6. the name of the economy attaining the highest progress score or the number of economies if there are multiple best performers



Switzerland 5th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	77.5 ↑	6	Finland
Security 0–100	-	93.8 ↑	5	Finland
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	8	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	37	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.5 ↓	3	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	62.4 ↑	13	New Zealand
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	62.4	62.4 ↑	13	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	78.8 ↑	5	Finland
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	67.9	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.0 ↓	4	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	10.5	89.5 ↓	6	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	76.0 ↑	6	Singapore
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	8	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↓	4	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.84	84.3 ↓	40	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	85.0 ⇗	3	Denmark
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	85.0	85.0 ⇗	3	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	85.7 ↓	5	Finland
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.4 ↓	2	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↓	3	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.5	78.3 ↓	28	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	61.6 ↓	62	New Zealand
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.9 ↓	7	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 ⇗	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ⇗	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	76.8	4	Luxembourg
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.7	1	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1	13	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5	20	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1	13	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	68.8	68.8	29	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	86.7	86.7	4	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	92.2 ↓	4	Singapore
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	87.5 ↓	6	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	84.4	84.4 ↑	44	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.0 ↓	3	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km2/gr	102.1	100.0 ⇗	6	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↓	3	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	225,267.6	76.7 ⇗	29	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	6	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	53	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	98.8 ↓	9	Iceland
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 ⇗	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.7	97.2 ↑	35	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 ⇗	7	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	98.1 ↓	4	Iceland

1	2	3 4	5	6
Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	77.5 ↑	6	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	93.8 ↑	5	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	8	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	37	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.5 ↓	3	Finland

ONLINE RESOURCES

Interactive profiles and sortable rankings with detailed meta information (such as the period and source for each data point), as well as downloadable datasets, are available at http://gcr.weforum.org

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Albania

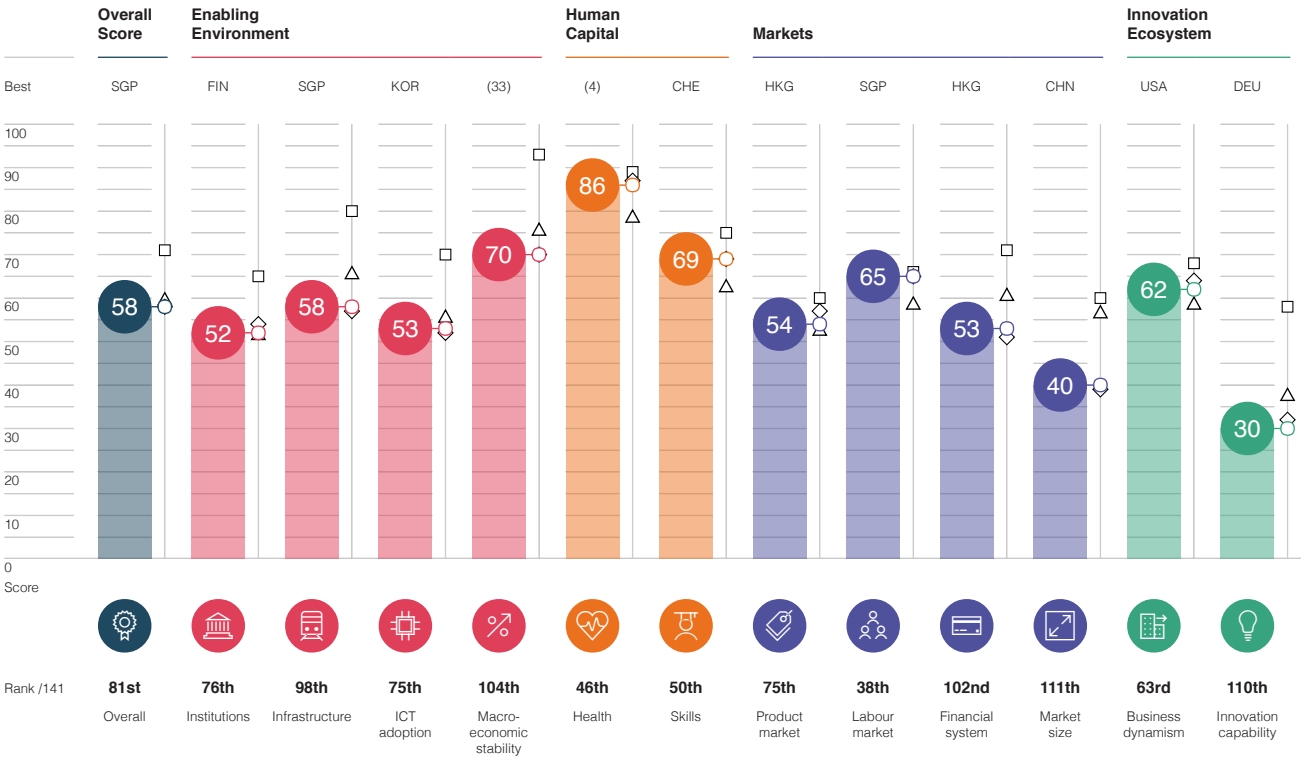
81st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 76th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	5,288.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	8.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	38.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.0
Unemployment rate %	13.9		

Albania

81st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.9** ↓	**76**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**72**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	113	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.3	93.9 ↑	71	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	61	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	69	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**44.1** ↓	**123**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	44.1	44.1 ↓	114	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**40.2** ↓	**106**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	50	50.0	45	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.4 ↓	136	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.3 ↓	133	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.8	70.2 ↓	66	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**60**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	18	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.7 ↓	128	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.76	75.8 =	58	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** ↓	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↓	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**112**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↓	129	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	130	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	15.5	51.7 =	73	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.3** ↓	**38**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	81	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	18	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.9**	**52**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0	107	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8	79	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8	57	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6	76	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	71.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.5** ↑	**120**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	55.5	55.5 ↑	122	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	80	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	15.4	38.6 ↑	49	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.2	3.3 ↓	103	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,289.1	30.1 =	102	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	100	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	3.0	3.0 ↓	107	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	65	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**85**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	18.3	85.1 ↓	109	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	18.3	83.4 ↓	76	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	102	Iceland

Albania

81st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**75**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	94.2	78.5 ↓	110	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	62.8	N/Appl.	86	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	12.5	25.0 ↑	67	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.7	N/Appl.	58	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	71.8	71.8 ↑	62	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** =	**104**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.9** ↓	**46**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.5	85.9 ↓	45	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.0** ↑	**50**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**57**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.2	68.0 =	56	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**61**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	35	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	56	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	51	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	81	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	102	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**77.2** ↑	**40**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.2	84.6 ↓	50	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**37**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	18	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.9	80.1 ↑	67	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.4** ↓	**75**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**42.9** ↓	**120**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	113	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↓	130	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	99	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**22**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	16	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.21	85.3 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↓	71	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	33.7 =	111	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**65.3** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**45**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.8	65.0 ↑	97	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	66	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	34	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	120	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	94	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0 ↓	44	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.3 ↑	1	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	28	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.0** ↑	**43**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	64	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.80	74.7 ↑	52	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.8	85.0 =	85	Multiple (24)

Albania

81st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**102**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**26.8** ↑	**104**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	36.2	38.2 ↑	89	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	76	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	81	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.9	14.6 ↑	101	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.4** ↑	**81**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	53	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	13.2	74.3 ↑	120	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-9.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.1	98.2 ↓	88	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**111**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	34	N/Appl.	112	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	53.5	N/Appl.	52	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.8** ↓	**63**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**81.2** ↑	**35**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	11.3	94.3 ↑	85	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 =	23	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	44.0	47.4 ↑	49	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	9	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**42.4** ↓	**117**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	126	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	84	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	94	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	132	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.8** ↓	**110**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**32.5** ↓	**114**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	115	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	133	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.10	2.9 ↓	84	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	57	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.2** ↑	**126**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	57.3	60.2 ↑	128	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.22	3.6 ↓	89	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.1 ↓	98	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.2** ↓	**95**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	107	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	379.36	63.9 ↑	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

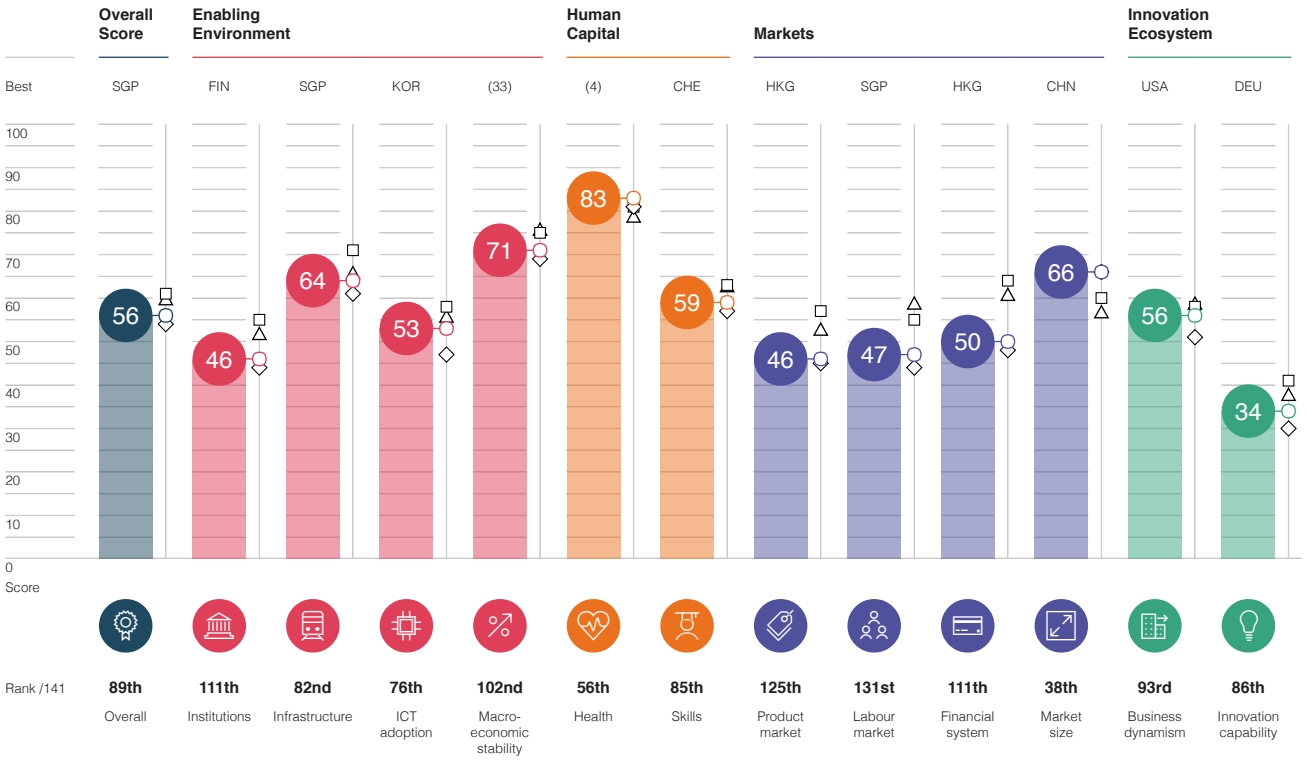
89th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 92nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	42.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.49
GDP per capita US$	4,237.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	0.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.6
Unemployment rate %	12.1		

Algeria

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**111**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**80.4** ↓	**49**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↓	62	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.4	96.9 ↓	47	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.2	98.2 =	102	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	56	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**119**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↑	110	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**35.7** ↓	**120**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	3	3.0	92	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	76	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	72	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	45.8	54.3 ↓	115	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**37.9** ↑	**117**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	71	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	54	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.20	20.2 =	128	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↑	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**110**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	92	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	79	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.5	25.0 ↑	118	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**39.1** ↑	**133**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	120	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 ↑	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.0**	**93**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9	93	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2	59	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9	109	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4	77	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	55.4	55.4	49	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	45.3	45.3	77	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**63.8** ↑	**82**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.4** ↑	**94**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	87.2	87.2 ↑	33	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	68	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.7	4.2 ↑	92	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	48	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	46,594.5	50.9 =	67	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	102	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	10.4	10.4 ↑	85	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	82	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**73**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.1	99.1 ↓	77	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.1	88.4 ↑	96	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	12.3	89.5 ↓	64	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	79	Iceland

Algeria

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**76**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	121.9	100.0 =	61	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	96.7	N/Appl.	35	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.3	14.5 ↓	85	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	119	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	59.6	59.6 ↑	83	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**102**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.9	97.4 ↑	106	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↑	113	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**82.8** ↑	**56**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.5	82.8 ↑	55	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**85**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**83**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.7	58.0 =	83	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**95**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	88	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	93	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	99	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	82	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	76	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**65.2** ↑	**85**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.3	79.6 =	67	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**94**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	88	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	24.2	64.4 ↑	91	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**45.8** ↑	**125**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**85**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	90	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	41	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	120	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**41.5** ↓	**136**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	127	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	15.12	0.0	138	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.3 ↓	32	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.1	28.3 =	127	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**47.1** ↑	**131**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**91**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.3 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	55	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	78	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	75	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	74	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	57.0	57.0 ↓	113	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	125	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	59	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**137**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	121	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.21	1.4 ↓	137	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	31.1	67.9 ↓	125	Multiple (24)

Algeria

89th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**111**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**25.0** ↑	**112**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	23.1	24.3 ↑	112	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	81	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	49	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.2	0.2 ↓	123	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	12.1 ↑	105	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**113**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	110	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	12.3	76.2 ↓	119	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.6	98.5 ↓	106	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.0	100.0 =	41	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**66.5** ↑	**38**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	584	N/Appl.	35	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	31.8	N/Appl.	105	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**93**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**68.9** ↑	**74**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	11.8	94.1 ↓	87	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.5	82.9 ↑	99	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	50.8	54.7 =	40	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**43.5** ↑	**110**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	114	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	124	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	93	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	91	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.4** ↑	**86**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.3** ↑	**92**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	93	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	61	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.6 ↓	104	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	91	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**25.3** ↑	**71**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	139.7	73.3 ↑	80	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.03	0.5 ↓	110	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.8 ↑	59	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	9.8 ↑	48	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**48.7** ↑	**96**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	55	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	113.23	51.0 ↓	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/

Angola

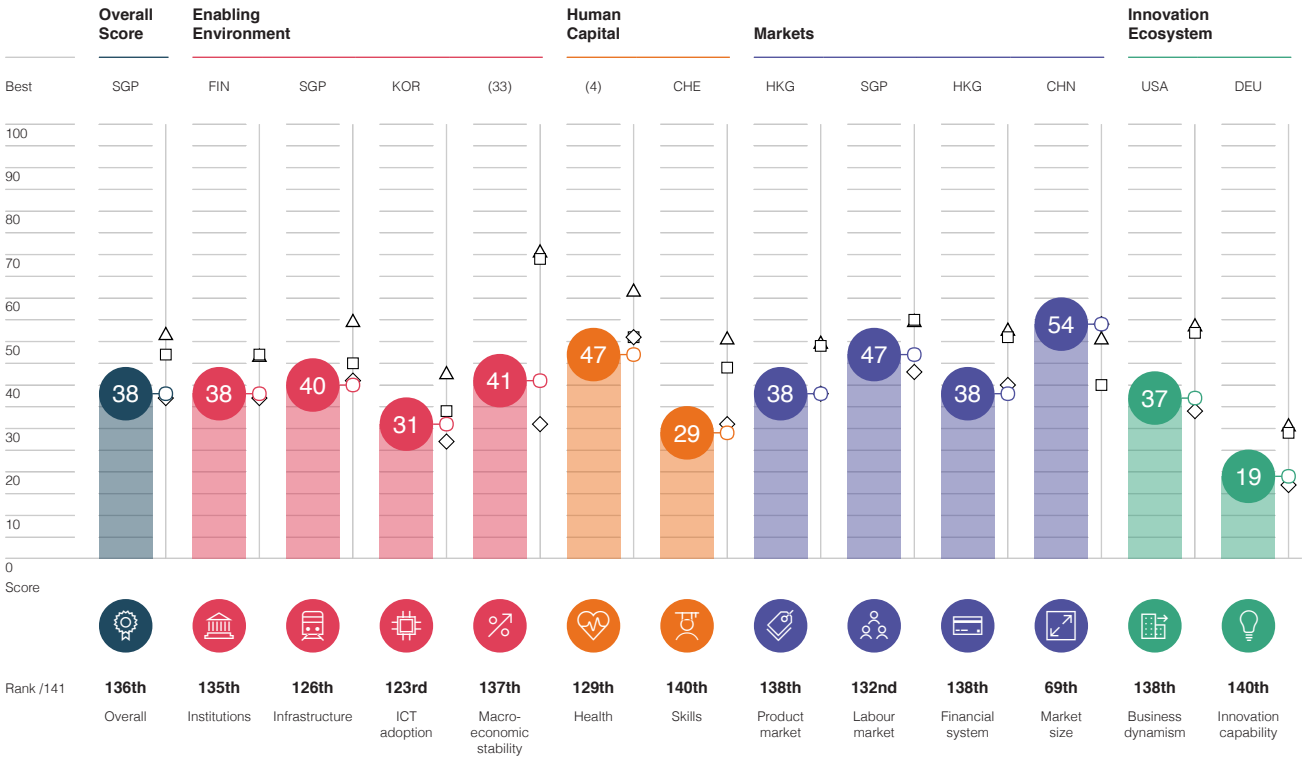
136th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 137th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US$	3,668.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	49.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	42.7
Unemployment rate %	7.3		

Angola

136th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**37.6** ↑	**135**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**104**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	101	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.8	85.4 ↑	93	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	95.3	95.3 =	116	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	118	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.2** ↑	**135**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.2	41.2 ↑	126	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**32.9** ↓	**132**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	25	25.0	77	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.5 ↑	131	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.2 ↑	135	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.0	65.0 ↑	88	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**33.1** ↑	**127**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	120	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↑	126	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.43	43.3 =	110	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**19.0** =	**137**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	19.0	19.0 =	137	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**29.8** ↑	**136**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	132	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↑	137	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**118**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↑	139	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**32.4**	**135**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5	99	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.4	118	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.1	135	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6	105	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	10.6	10.6	109	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	30.0	30.0	98	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.2** ↓	**126**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**36.2** ↑	**116**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.7	77.7 ↑	61	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.2 ↑	135	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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	38.1 ↑	129	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	25.1	25.1 ↑	61	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↑	118	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.2** ↓	**129**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	43.0	43.0 ↑	123	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.3	92.4 ↑	72	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	77.1	23.3 ↓	135	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.9 ↑	137	Iceland

Angola

136th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**30.5** ↑	**123**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	43.1	35.9 ↓	138	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	18.9	N/Appl.	131	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.4	0.7 ↑	119	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	90	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	14.3	14.3 ↑	133	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**137**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	24.7	42.4 ↑	137	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	38.8	38.8 ↓	130	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**46.9** ↓	**129**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.0	46.9 ↓	128	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**29.1** ↓	**140**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**27.0** ↓	**138**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.0	26.6 ↓	130	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**27.4** ↑	**141**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.5 ↑	137	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↑	141	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.3 ↑	141	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	141	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	141	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**31.1** ↓	**140**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.5	53.0 =	112	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**9.3** ↓	**141**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.5 ↑	141	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	50.0	0.0	134	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**37.7** ↑	**138**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**30.0** ↑	**137**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	128	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↑	140	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	139	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**127**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	126	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.83	54.4 ↑	88	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	84	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	1.6	14.3 =	137	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**132**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**122**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.9	71.0 ↓	83	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	126	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	52	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.8	12.8 ↑	137	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	99	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	128	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**134**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↑	138	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.7 ↑	139	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.40	25.0 ↑	114	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	9.0	98.6 =	27	Multiple (24)

Angola

136th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**38.4** ↓	**138**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**14.9** ↑	**136**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	20.1	21.1 ↓	117	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.3 ↑	140	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↑	141	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**67.8** ↓	**136**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	137	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	28.8	42.8 ↓	136	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-7.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.0	100.0 =	54	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**53.9** ↓	**69**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	177	N/Appl.	63	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	23.5	N/Appl.	123	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**36.7** ↑	**138**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**39.3** ↑	**136**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	13.9	93.1 ↑	91	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	36.0	64.3 =	126	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**34.2** ↑	**137**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	127	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	138	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	136	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↑	139	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**18.8** ↑	**140**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**25.1** ↑	**138**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	98	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.1 ↑	139	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.5 ↑	141	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**14.6** ↑	**140**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	42.0	55.7 ↑	135	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.7	118	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**14.8** ↑	**140**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	121	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

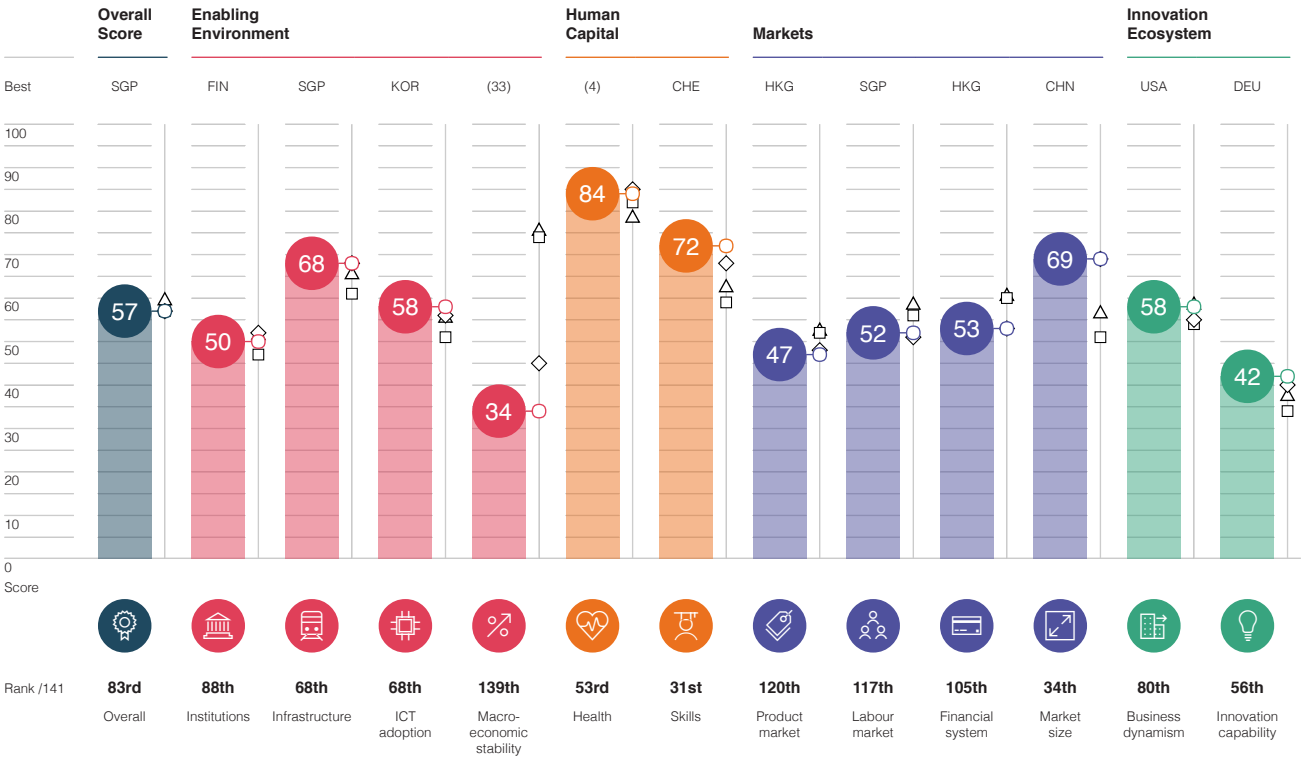
83rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 81st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	44.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.68
GDP per capita US$	11,626.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	10.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.2
Unemployment rate %	9.5		

Argentina

83rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.9** ↓	**88**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**94**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	100	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	5.1	84.4 ↑	95	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	70	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	104	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.5** ↓	**75**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.5	49.5 ↓	69	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**91**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	50	50.0	45	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.8 ↓	112	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↓	107	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	28.3	71.7 ↓	46	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**39.9** ↑	**111**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	125	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↑	118	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	62.4 =	84	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**40.0** ↑	**73**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	73	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**46.5** ↑	**94**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.8 ↑	112	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	85	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.5	45.0 =	86	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**76**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	100	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↓	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.7**	**95**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9	118	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8	86	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0	77	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6	85	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	34.1	34.1	72	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	59.0	59.0	47	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**68**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**78**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	94.5	94.5 ↑	12	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	92	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	6.4	16.1 ↓	65	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↑	79	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	80,596.6	59.1 =	48	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	83	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	35.2	35.2 ↑	52	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	81	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**57**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.8	98.8 ↓	84	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	13.0	90.6 ↑	88	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	8.2	93.6 ↓	51	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	51	Iceland

Argentina

83rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**68**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	132.1	100.0 =	40	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	80.7	N/Appl.	60	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	19.1	38.2 ↑	53	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.5	N/Appl.	78	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	74.3	74.3 ↑	56	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**33.9** ↓	**139**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	30.0	27.8 ↓	138	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↓	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**83.8** ↓	**53**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.8	83.8 ↓	52	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.3** ↑	**31**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**41**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.4	76.2 ↑	36	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.2** ↑	**62**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	87	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	27	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	61	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	80	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	68	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**79.8** ↑	**31**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.6	98.0 ↑	15	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**56**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	71	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.0	82.5 ↑	59	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**120**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**42.8** ↑	**122**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↓	133	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	95	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	107	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**111**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	111	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	11.31	24.6 ↑	124	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.6 ↑	24	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.4 =	100	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**117**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**136**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	30.3	45.2 ↑	125	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.4 ↑	139	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	123	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	138	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↑	95	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	11	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	124	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**89**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	68	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	104	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.74	66.9 ↑	67	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	29.3	70.4 =	123	Multiple (24)

Argentina

83rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**105**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**23.8** ↓	**115**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.8	15.5 ↑	128	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↓	132	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.1 ↓	118	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	12.7	12.7 ↑	92	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.5	41.9 ↑	47	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.1** ↑	**61**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	83	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.8	97.3 ↑	28	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.1	99.7 ↓	102	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.2	96.3 ↑	100	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**68.6** ↓	**34**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	813	N/Appl.	29	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	17.2	N/Appl.	136	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**80**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.3** ↑	**81**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.3	97.3 ↑	62	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 ↑	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	21.5	23.1 =	111	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.3** ↑	**79**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	69	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	77	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	86	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	69	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**41.7** ↑	**56**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.2** ↑	**78**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	36	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	98	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.28	7.6 ↑	69	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	89	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.3** ↑	**52**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	364.7	87.4 ↑	37	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.44	16.4 ↓	64	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.8 ↓	60	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.07	19.7 ↑	26	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**59.7** ↑	**54**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	78	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,406.05	78.0 ↑	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

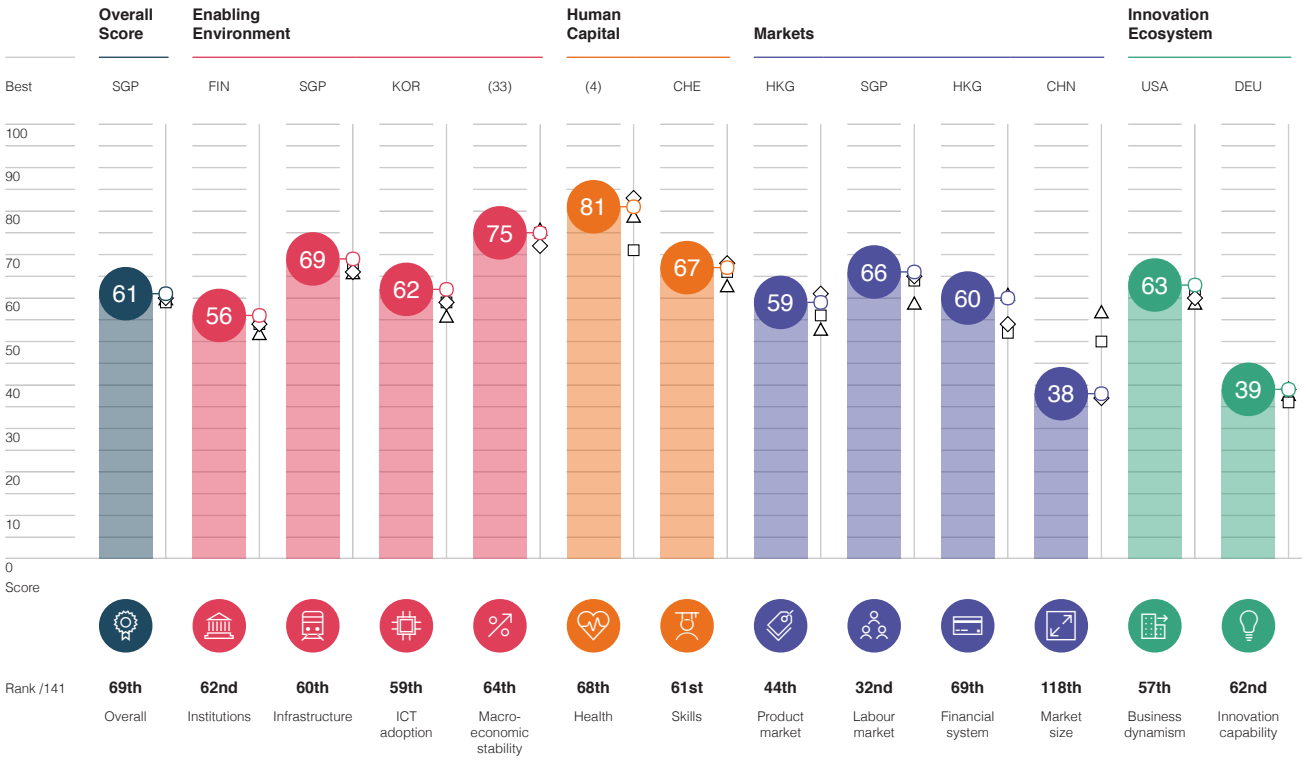
69th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 70th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	4,149.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	15.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	17.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.6

Armenia

69th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**62**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**36**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↑	26	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.4	93.6 ↑	73	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	62	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	44	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**129**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	43.0	43.0 ↑	120	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**46**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	53.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	67	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	45	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↑	49	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**58**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	28	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	57	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.57	56.7 =	98	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** =	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 =	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**62.0** ↑	**49**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	46	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	65	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	20.5	68.3 ↓	46	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**55**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	73	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 ↑	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**54.9**	**74**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.5	58	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6	47	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2	44	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0	59	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	44.3	44.3	65	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	65.7	65.7	39	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.4** ↑	**60**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**74**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	58.6	58.6 ↑	114	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	91	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	24.1	60.2 ↑	36	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↑	67	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	11,238.7	33.2 =	93	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	67	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↓	124	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**90.2** ↑	**49**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.1	92.6 ↑	71	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	3.1	98.9 ↑	34	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	59	Iceland

Armenia

69th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**62.0** ↑	**59**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	121.3	100.0 ↑	62	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	75.9	N/Appl.	70	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.8	23.5 ↑	71	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.5	N/Appl.	40	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	64.7	64.7 ↑	77	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.7** ↓	**68**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.8	80.7 ↓	67	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**66.8** ↓	**61**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**66.5** ↑	**35**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.5	83.5 ↑	19	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**84**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	97	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	86	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	100	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	50	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	85	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**67.1** ↓	**80**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.0	72.0 =	83	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**62.2** ↓	**55**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	57	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.6	81.0 ↓	62	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.1** ↓	**44**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**24**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	35	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	24	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	19	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**55.2** ↓	**84**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	72	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.27	71.6 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	105	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.3 =	81	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**32**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**39**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	32	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	35	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↑	39	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	76	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	71.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↑	7	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	114	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.1** ↑	**36**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	72	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	54	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.78	72.1 ↑	58	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

Armenia

69th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**69**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.4** ↑	**75**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	48.7	51.2 ↑	73	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	52	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	56	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	2.4	2.4 ↓	116	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	38.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.9** ↑	**56**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	65	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.4	90.0 ↑	76	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.2	100.0 ↑	51	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**37.5** ↑	**118**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	27	N/Appl.	120	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	57.5	N/Appl.	43	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**57**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.1** ↑	**68**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.8	99.6 ↑	19	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 ↑	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.2	41.1 ↑	68	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.5	46.9 =	98	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**47**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	28	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	89	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	54	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	38	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**62**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**66**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	94	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	74	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.79	17.8 ↓	52	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	73	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**27.1** ↓	**66**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	162.3	75.5 ↑	71	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	2.68	24.0 ↓	53	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	7.6 ↓	89	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	1.2 ↓	84	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**51**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	33	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	781.10	71.7 ↑	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/

Australia

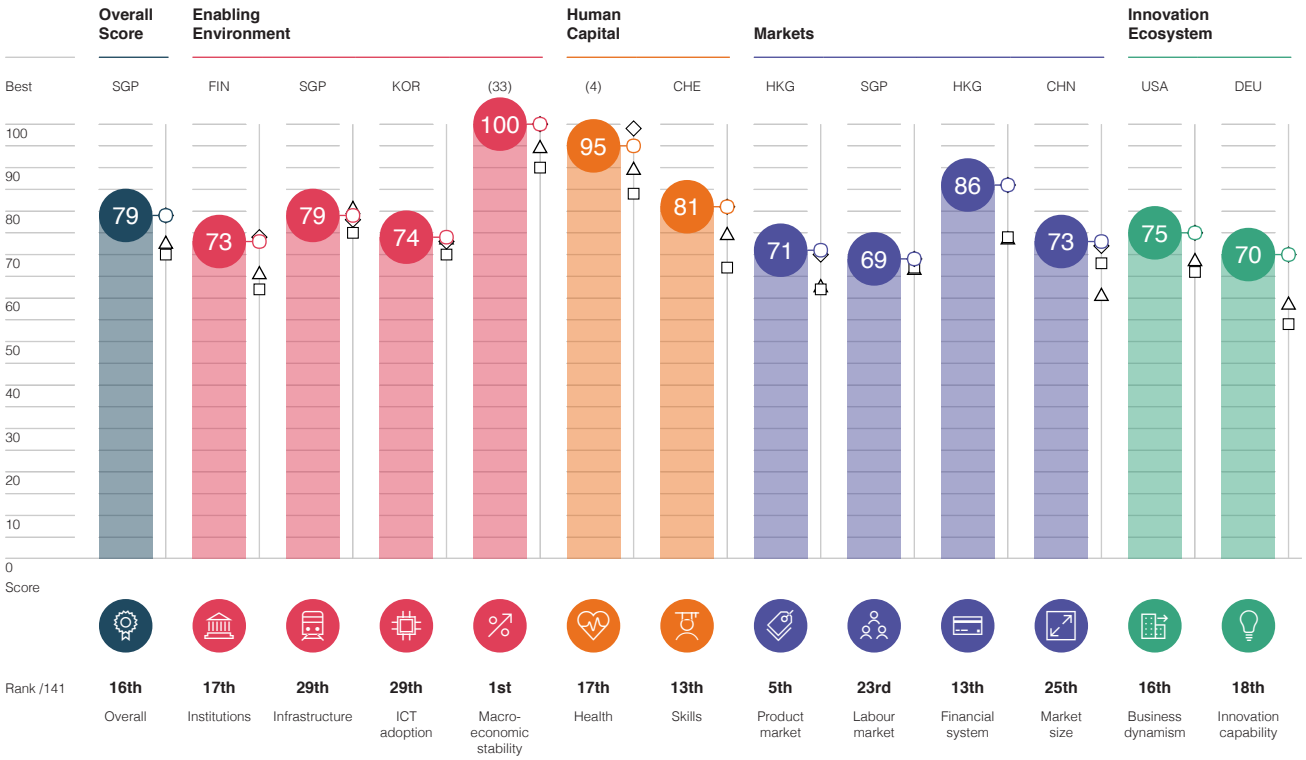
16th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 14th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High-income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	25.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.98
GDP per capita US$	56,351.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.8
Unemployment rate %	5.4		

Australia

16th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**72.9** ↓	**17**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**89.8** ↑	**18**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.9 ↑	24	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.8	99.0 ↑	26	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.2	99.2 =	89	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.2 ↓	15	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**2**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	66.8	66.8 ↑	2	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**72.7** ↓	**10**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	74	74.0	10	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.9 ↓	10	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	38	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	16.5	83.5 ↓	20	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**28**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	80	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	30	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**77.0** =	**13**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	77.0	77.0 =	13	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**76.6** ↓	**19**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↑	9	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.6 ↓	11	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	20.0	66.7 =	47	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.1** ↓	**39**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↓	14	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**67.5**	**22**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5	36	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9	40	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7	30	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9	81	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	84.3	84.3	7	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	76.9	76.9	20	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.2** ↑	**29**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.8** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	94.5	94.5 ↑	13	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	34	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.1	2.9 ↓	98	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	29	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	628,785.9	97.5 =	10	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	23	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0 ↑	56	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	37	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.5** ↑	**17**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.3	98.7 ↑	22	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	1.7	100.0 ↑	24	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.2 ↑	18	Iceland

Australia

16th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**73.6** ↑	**29**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	113.6	94.6 ↑	80	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.1	N/Appl.	10	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	32.2	64.4 ↓	22	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.5	N/Appl.	36	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	86.5	86.5 ↓	27	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.9** ↓	**17**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.4	94.9 ↓	16	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**80.6** ↓	**13**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**73.2** ↓	**20**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.4	82.8 ↑	23	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**63.5** ↓	**25**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	24	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	24	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	23	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↓	24	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	43	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**87.9** ↓	**9**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	22.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**75.9** ↓	**17**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	11	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.2	87.0 ↓	49	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**5**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**60.3** ↑	**31**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	31	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	35	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	53	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**82.5** ↑	**3**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	8	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.62	89.2 ↑	37	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.9	97.7 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.9	71.7 =	7	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**69.1** ↑	**23**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**57**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	12.0	83.3 =	42	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	53	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.8 ↑	95	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	17	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↑	138	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	94	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**78.5** ↓	**15**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.0 ↓	6	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.95	93.3 ↑	10	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	21.1	81.8 =	97	Multiple (24)

Australia

16th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**85.9** ↑	**13**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**79.2** ↑	**14**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	139.6	100.0 =	15	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↓	32	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	46	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	102.3	100.0 ↑	15	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	5.7	95.4 ↓	20	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.3** ↑	**12**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.3 ↓	5	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.9	99.2 ↑	10	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.1	97.1 ↓	110	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.0	93.7 ↑	118	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**72.6** ↑	**25**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,172	N/Appl.	20	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	21.6	N/Appl.	127	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**75.3** ↑	**16**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**12**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.7	99.7 =	16	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	2.5	98.0 =	6	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	82.7	89.0 ↑	16	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**61.7** ↑	**23**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	36	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	8	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	28	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	29	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**69.5** ↓	**18**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**23**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↑	3	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↑	39	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	5.70	58.4 ↑	24	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	34	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**77.3** ↓	**14**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	852.3	100.0 ↑	10	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	63.33	76.5 ↑	22	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.9	64.1 ↓	20	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.28	68.4 ↑	13	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**70.3** ↑	**29**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	34	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	4,123.55	89.6 ↑	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

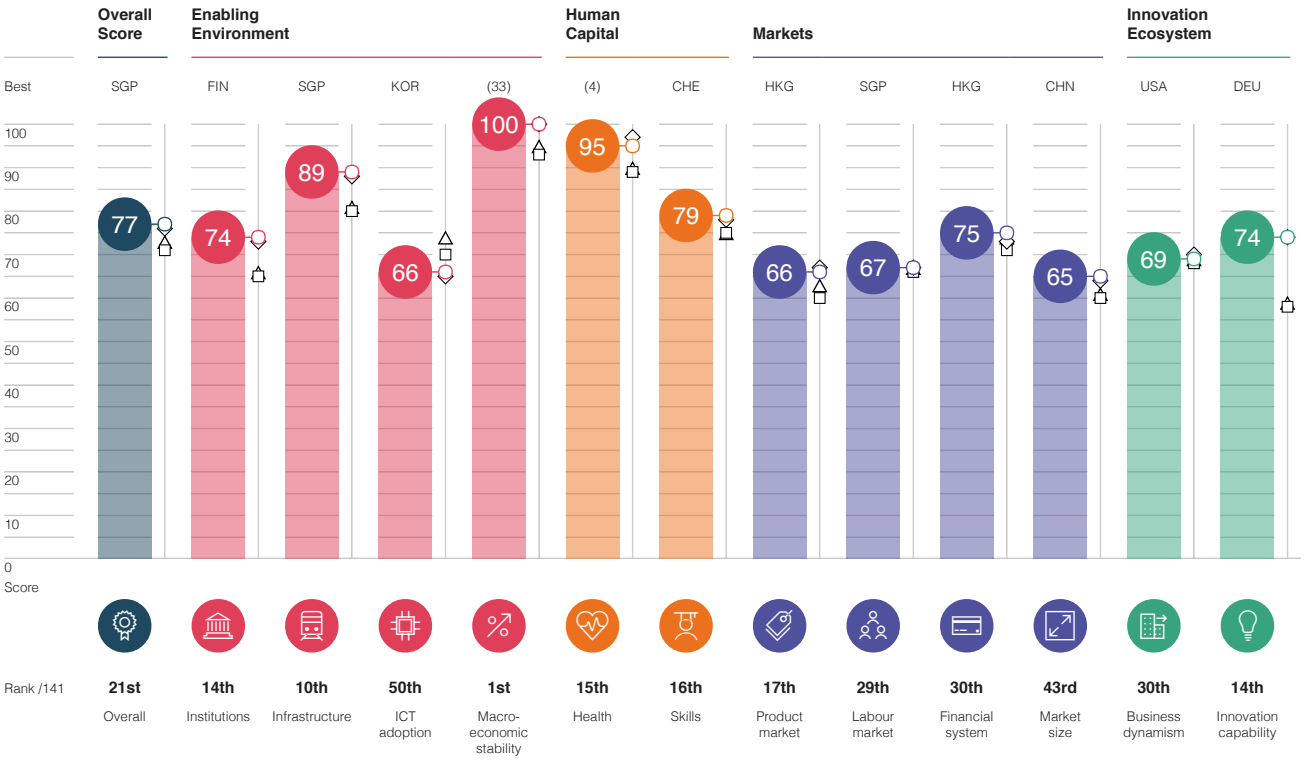
21st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 22nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.34
GDP per capita US$	51,509.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	34.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	30.5
Unemployment rate %	4.8		

Austria

21st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**73.5** ↑	**14**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**91.2** ↑	**13**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.6 ↑	19	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↓	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	65	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.0 ↑	12	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**17**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	61.6	61.6 ↑	17	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**20**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	63.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↑	12	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	31	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	15.3	84.7 ↓	16	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**29**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	56	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	14	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.83	82.6 =	44	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**76.0** ↑	**14**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↑	14	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**81.5** ↑	**10**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.2 ↑	6	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	9	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.0	76.7 =	30	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**74.6** ↑	**11**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.8 ↑	4	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	7	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**68.2**	**21**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.4	5	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0	26	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3	32	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8	48	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	73.0	73.0	23	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	65.6	65.6	40	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.0** ↑	**10**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.7** ↑	**14**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	81.9	81.9 ↑	49	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.5 ↑	6	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	60.0	100.0 =	15	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↓	10	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	118,724.5	65.3 =	37	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↑	39	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	89	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.3** ↑	**4**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.4	99.6 ↓	15	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	6	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	97.8 ↑	5	Iceland

Austria

21st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**50**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.5	100.0 =	56	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.0	N/Appl.	49	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.4	56.7 ↓	33	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.6	N/Appl.	75	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	87.7	87.7 ↑	25	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**95.1** ↓	**15**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.4	95.1 ↓	14	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**79.4** ↑	**16**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**75.7** ↑	**16**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.6	83.7 ↑	18	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**67.7** ↑	**14**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↑	13	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.3	70.8 ↑	9	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	40	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	48	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**83.0** ↑	**17**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.3	90.5 ↑	29	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**75.5** ↑	**19**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	35	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.0	100.0 ↑	6	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.1** ↓	**17**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**15**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	24	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↑	10	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.6** ↓	**28**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	24	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.7	67.9 =	12	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.2** ↓	**29**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.1** ↓	**37**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	2.0	100.0 =	4	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	71	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	10	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↑	140	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↑	2	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	87.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	104	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	122	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**71.2** ↓	**28**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	18	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	29	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.89	86.5 ↓	29	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	33.8	64.2 ↑	128	Multiple (24)

Austria

21st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**30**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**59.4** ↑	**32**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	84.7	89.2 ↓	35	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	17	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	38	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	30.8	30.8 ↑	61	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.2	69.5 ↓	32	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.4** ↑	**11**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↑	20	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.4	96.2 ↑	39	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-4.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.8	100.0 ↑	57	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**43**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	412	N/Appl.	44	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	55.7	N/Appl.	45	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**30**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**83.0** ↑	**30**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.8	97.6 ↑	58	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	21.0	79.4 =	105	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	80.1	86.2 ↑	21	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**55.7** ↓	**40**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	85	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↓	21	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	34	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↓	59	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**74.5** ↑	**14**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**71.6** ↓	**14**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	67	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	16	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	36.15	100.0 =	3	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↓	18	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**77.6** ↑	**11**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	579.0	94.2 ↑	17	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	234.27	100.0 =	8	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.1	100.0 =	7	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	16.1 ↑	32	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**73.9** ↑	**18**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	43	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	11,700.63	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/

Azerbaijan

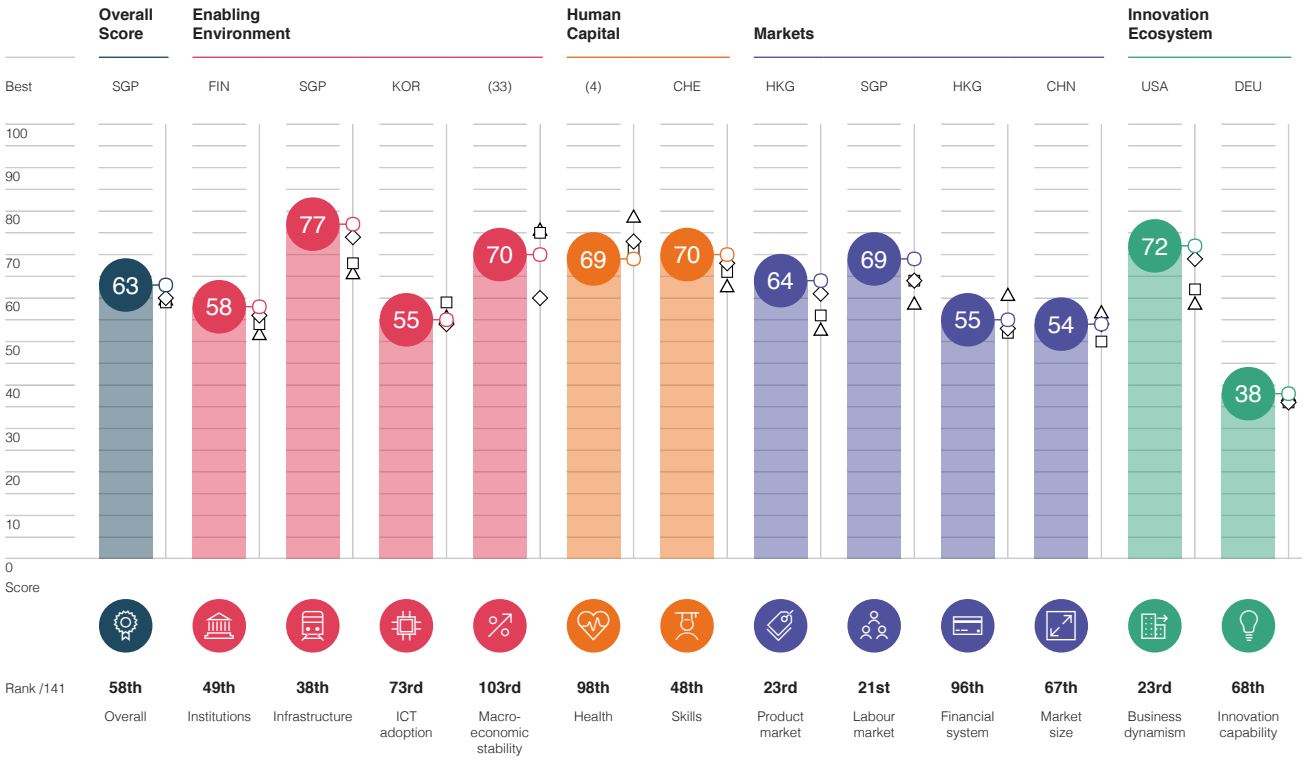
58th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 69th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.13
GDP per capita US$	4,569.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	5.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.6

Azerbaijan

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**49**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**87.6** ↑	**22**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.6 ↑	18	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.0	94.9 ↑	64	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 =	78	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↑	30	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.7** ↑	**133**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.7	41.7 ↑	124	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**69**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	34	34.0	71	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	39	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	13	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	59.1	40.9 ↑	133	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**23**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	3	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	28	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.68	68.0 =	76	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**25.0** ↓	**127**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	25.0	25.0 ↓	127	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**44**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	37	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	30	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 ↑	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**76.6** ↑	**9**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	55	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	18	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.7	87.0 ↑	2	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.3**	**70**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6	11	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4	5	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1	23	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1	10	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	27.5	27.5	87	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	31.3	31.3	94	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.4** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**31**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	69.1	69.1 ↑	88	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	27	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	25.8	64.5 ↑	34	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	11	Japan
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	79.3 ↓	12	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	25	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**56**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.8	94.0 ↑	59	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	10.3	91.5 ↓	60	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↑	58	Iceland

Azerbaijan

58th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**73**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.9	86.6 ↑	93	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	59.6	N/Appl.	90	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	18.2	36.4 ↓	55	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.4	N/Appl.	64	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	79.8	79.8 ↑	43	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**103**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	7.6	90.1 ↑	123	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**68.9** ↓	**98**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.0	68.9 ↓	97	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**48**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**37**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.5	69.9 ↑	50	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**31**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	34	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	45	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	19	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	29	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**73.9** ↑	**54**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	75.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**72.3** ↑	**27**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	20	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.5	86.4 ↑	51	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**23**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**68.9** ↑	**10**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↑	3	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	19	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	36	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.7** ↓	**60**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	25	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	7.78	48.1 ↑	93	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	61	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.3 =	82	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**69.4** ↑	**21**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**5**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.7	79.8 ↑	57	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.5 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	17	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	7	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	36	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	71.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	3	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	58	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**48**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	38	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	9	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.70	62.6 ↑	74	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	24.8	76.7 =	107	Multiple (24)

Azerbaijan

58th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**96**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**32.0** ↑	**92**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	31.2	32.8 ↓	97	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	24	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	24	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.5	4.5 ↑	110	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	9.5 ↑	118	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.7** ↑	**91**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	77	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	13.8	73.1 =	123	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-9.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.6	100.0 =	47	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**67**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	160	N/Appl.	69	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	38.9	N/Appl.	83	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**23**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**81.0** ↑	**36**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.3	99.4 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 ↑	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	40.1	43.2 ↓	62	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.5	84.4 ↑	14	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**22**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	13	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	33	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	21	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	18	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**68**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	19	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	30	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.04	1.2 ↑	96	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	23	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.8** ↑	**111**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	88.7	66.6 ↑	105	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.28	4.6 ↑	83	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	6.2 ↓	94	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.7 ↑	78	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**68**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	18	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	138.01	53.1 ↑	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/

Bahrain

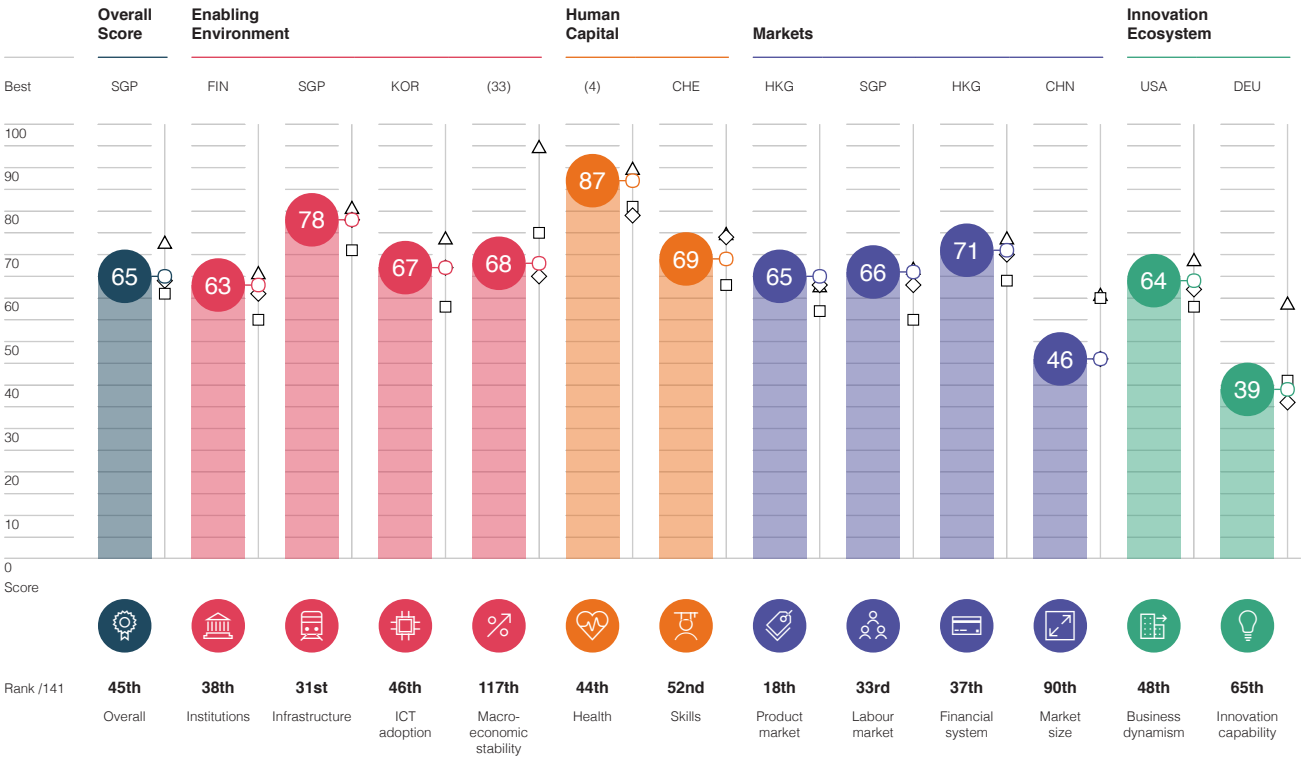
45th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 50th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US$	25,850.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	-	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	1.0		

Bahrain

45th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**38**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**95.1** ↑	**4**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.6	92.8 ↑	3	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.1	98.1 =	104	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.5 ↑	5	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**60.3** ↑	**19**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	60.3	60.3 ↑	19	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.7** ↓	**70**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	33.7	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↓	30	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	26	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	61.3	38.7 ↓	134	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.9** ↓	**22**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↓	12	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	29	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.80	79.8 =	52	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** =	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 =	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**32**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	17	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	31	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 =	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.0** ↑	**28**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↑	19	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 ↑	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 ↑	12	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**56.4**	**66**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9	10	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3	8	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0	6	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	28.3	28.3	85	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	27.3	27.3	102	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.4** ↑	**31**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	N/Appl.	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	24	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	54,997.0	53.3 =	60	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↑	33	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	38.1	38.1 ↓	50	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	28	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.6** ↓	**36**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 ↑	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	2.4	100.0 =	4	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	13.5	88.2 ↓	66	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.3 ↑	23	Iceland

Bahrain

45th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**46**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	133.3	100.0 =	35	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	126.0	N/Appl.	14	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.6	23.1 ↓	72	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.5	N/Appl.	62	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	98.6	98.6 ↑	4	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**117**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	36.6	36.6 ↑	136	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**86.9** ↑	**44**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.8	86.9 ↑	43	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**68.7** ↓	**52**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**58.6** ↓	**66**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.2	54.5 ↓	90	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**28**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	25	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	33	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↓	41	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7	28	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	18	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**78.9** ↓	**36**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.3	84.8 ↓	48	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**25**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	33	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.2	94.6 ↓	28	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**18**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**19**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	14	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↓	43	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↑	8	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.1** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	15	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.35	64.3 ↓	70	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.0 ↑	41	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.7 =	62	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**33**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**70.1** ↑	**7**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.6	80.0 ↓	55	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	20	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.1 ↑	13	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↑	9	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.2 ↑	18	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	102	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	8	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**70**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	31	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	21	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.43	28.9 ↓	110	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	55	Multiple (24)

Bahrain

45th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**71.3** ↑	**37**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**40**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	73.7	77.6 ↑	43	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↓	33	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	20	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	61.2	61.2 ↓	38	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.5	24.2 ↓	77	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.9** ↑	**38**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	34	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.7	89.5 ↑	80	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.5	100.0 =	38	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**90**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	66	N/Appl.	90	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	54.9	N/Appl.	49	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**48**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**70.1** ↑	**70**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.1	99.4 ↓	27	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.5	92.0 ↑	53	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	42.2	45.4 ↑	53	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**30**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	21	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↑	31	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	40	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	35	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.7** ↑	**65**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**45.4** ↑	**46**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9	29	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	33	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.31	8.3 ↓	66	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	46	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.7** ↑	**91**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	69.3	63.0 ↑	120	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	2.01	20.3 ↑	55	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.4 =	113	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	116	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**56**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	39	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	613.99	69.1 ↑	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

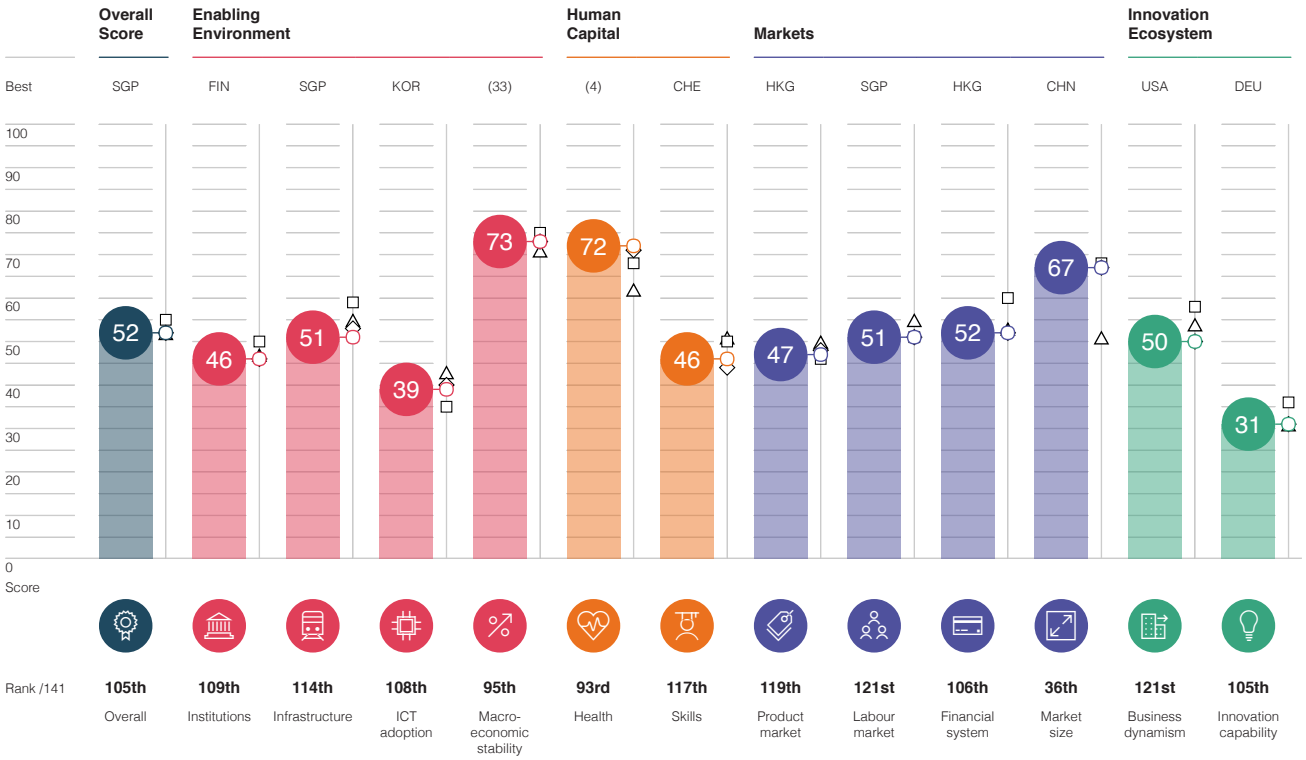
105th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 103rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower-middle-income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	164.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.56
GDP per capita US$	1,744.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.9		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	34.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.4
Unemployment rate %	4.3		

Bangladesh

105th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**45.9** ↓	**109**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.9** ↓	**101**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	106	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.2	94.2 ↑	68	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	85.9	85.9 =	127	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	110	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.2** ↑	**96**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.2	47.2 ↑	88	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**40.1** ↓	**107**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	41	41.0	63	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↓	96	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	88	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	50.7	49.3 ↓	123	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	84	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	96	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.80	80.3 =	50	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**26.0** ↓	**125**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	26.0	26.0 ↓	125	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**35.8** ↑	**126**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	100	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	125	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	6.5	21.7 ↑	130	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**51.2** ↓	**102**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	126	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 ↓	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**46.8**	**103**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4	90	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3	67	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0	93	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0	33	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	28.9	28.9	82	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	42.3	42.3	81	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**114**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	57.5	57.5 ↑	117	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	108	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	21.8	54.4 ↑	40	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	65	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	48,504.1	51.4 =	63	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	109	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	12.1	12.1 ↑	78	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	92	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.2** ↓	**113**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	80.0	80.0 ↑	108	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.7	93.1 ↑	68	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	77.3	23.2 ↓	136	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	115	Iceland

Bangladesh

105th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**39.1** ↓	**108**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	97.3	81.1 ↑	106	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	37.6	N/Appl.	115	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.3	12.7 ↑	88	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.5	N/Appl.	49	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	15.0	15.0 ↓	132	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**72.8** ↑	**95**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.6	95.6 ↑	114	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	83	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**72.1** ↑	**93**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.1	72.1 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**117**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**40.7** ↑	**120**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.1	40.4 ↑	116	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**123**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	127	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	124	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	123	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	114	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	113	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**114**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.2	62.2 ↓	99	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.7** ↑	**111**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	115	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	30.1	49.9 ↑	107	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**119**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**113**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	91	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↓	122	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	105	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**49.0** ↓	**119**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	75	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	12.73	15.2 ↑	130	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.0 =	34	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	32.5 =	116	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**121**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**49.7** ↓	**121**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	31.0	43.8 =	127	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	76	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	99	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	89	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	104	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	61.0	61.0 ↓	109	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	79	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	102	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**109**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	96	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	80	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.32	14.6 ↑	121	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

Bangladesh

105th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**106**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**32.5** ↑	**90**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	45.8	48.2 ↑	78	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	92	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.4 ↓	112	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	33.2	33.2 ↑	58	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	11.4 ↓	108	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**129**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	130	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.9	83.0 ↓	100	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	10.8	85.4 ↑	136	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**67.4** ↑	**36**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	677	N/Appl.	31	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	25.0	N/Appl.	118	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**49.9** ↓	**121**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**56.7** ↑	**118**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	21.2	89.4 ↑	107	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	19.5	80.9 =	102	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	29.2	31.4 ↑	92	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**43.1** ↓	**114**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	94	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	123	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	95	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	120	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.7** ↑	**105**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**32.8** ↓	**111**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	95	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	84	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.6 ↓	103	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↑	130	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.3** ↑	**82**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	168.0	76.0 ↑	66	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.04	0.8 ↑	104	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	10.6 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	6.0 ↑	52	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**41.1** ↓	**113**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	88	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	57.39	43.8 ↑	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/

Barbados

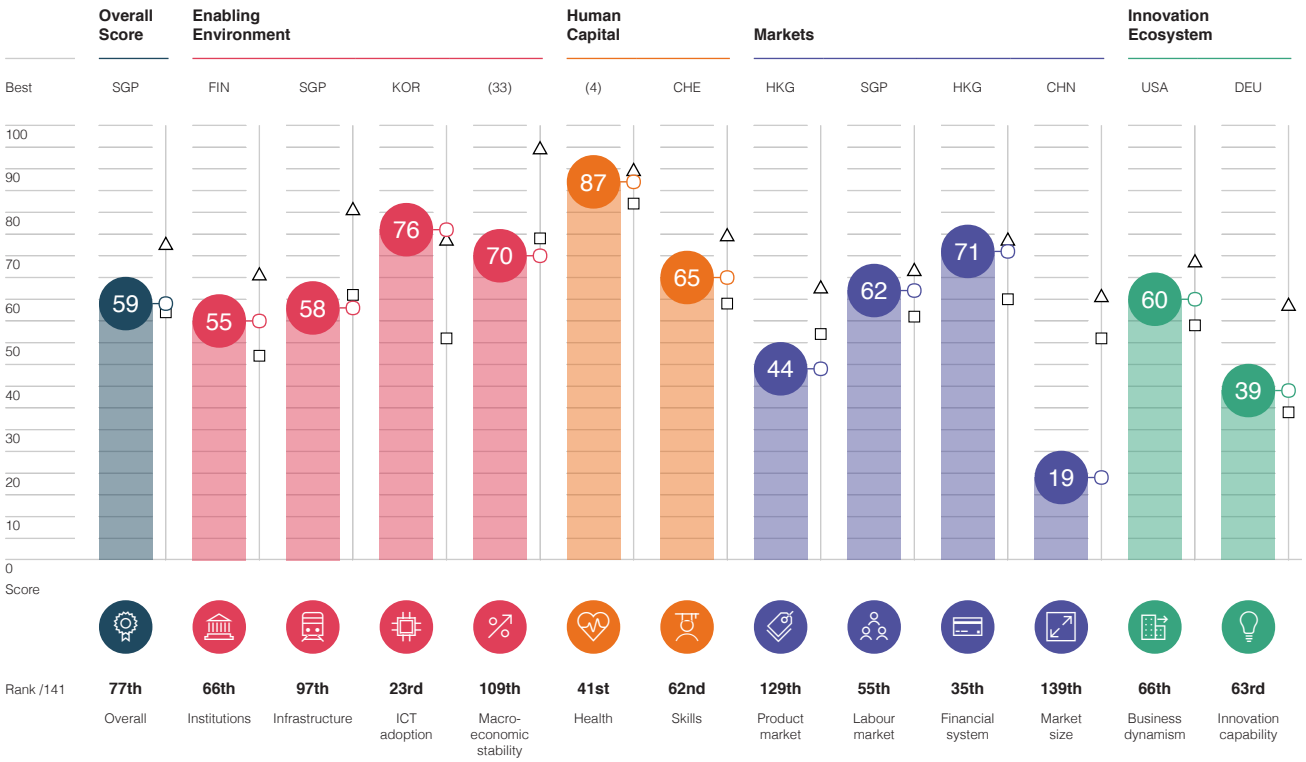
77th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in edition: n/a

Performance Overview 2019

Key △ High-income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.00
GDP per capita US$	17,961.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.9	Unemployment rate %	9.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	2.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8

Barbados

77th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**55.2**	**66**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.1**	**80**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2	67	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	10.5	66.1	120	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0	53	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**57.8**	**27**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	57.8	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.7**	**77**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	34.4	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1	52	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.5	120	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	n/a	75.9	n/a	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**40.2**	**109**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6	109	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.7	127	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	62.4	84	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**68.0**	**25**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	68.0	68.0	25	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**49.9**	**82**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5	59	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8	66	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	11.5	38.3	94	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**46.0**	**115**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0	48	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0	130	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0	127	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.8**	**53**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8	54	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0	60	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3	14	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	58.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	61.2	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.7**	**97**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**32.8**	**126**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	62.9	62.9	105	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0	111	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	5,392.7	26.0	114	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2	65	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	5.4	5.4	103	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**82.6**	**77**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	86.3	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	21.7	79.9	81	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3	70	Iceland

Barbados

77th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**76.4**	**23**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	122.6	100.0	58	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	44.2	N/Appl.	110	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	34.1	68.2	20	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.0	N/Appl.	2	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	81.8	81.8	35	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0**	**109**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.0	99.9	90	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**87.2**	**41**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.9	87.2	40	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**65.0**	**62**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**57.4**	**69**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.3	62.1	73	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**52.7**	**65**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0	57	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4	73	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0	72	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0	89	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2	37	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**72.5**	**60**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.3	85.0	45	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**60.1**	**67**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5	117	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.1	89.8	41	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**43.8**	**129**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**42.9**	**121**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7	100	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0	135	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0	102	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**44.6**	**129**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6	30	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	14.47	3.5	135	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1	85	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	n/a	44.2	n/a	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.0**	**55**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.7**	**115**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	16.2	74.6	74	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9	131	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7	105	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7	79	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8	75	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0	29	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4	135	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4	131	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**72.3**	**23**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3	74	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7	115	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	1.02	100.0	2	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.3	94.0	42	Multiple (24)

Barbados

77th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**71.3**	**35**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**57.6**	**35**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	n/a	69.4	n/a	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.3	125	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.0	132	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	70.0	70.0	31	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	8.5	100.0	7	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.6**	**66**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0	49	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.9	85.1	93	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	n/a	96.0	116	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.6	99.2	79	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**18.9**	**139**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	5	N/Appl.	139	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	40.7	N/Appl.	78	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**60.4**	**66**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**80.3**	**38**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	7.3	96.3	77	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4	85	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	65.8	70.8	32	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**40.4**	**123**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1	125	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3	62	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3	131	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.0	140	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**39.1**	**63**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.6**	**64**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3	52	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5	121	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.95	33.2	33	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6	128	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.1**	**84**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	76.3	64.4	115	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.95	19.9	57	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	7.7	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	114	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**67.9**	**36**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3	79	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	6,481.87	94.4	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/

Belgium

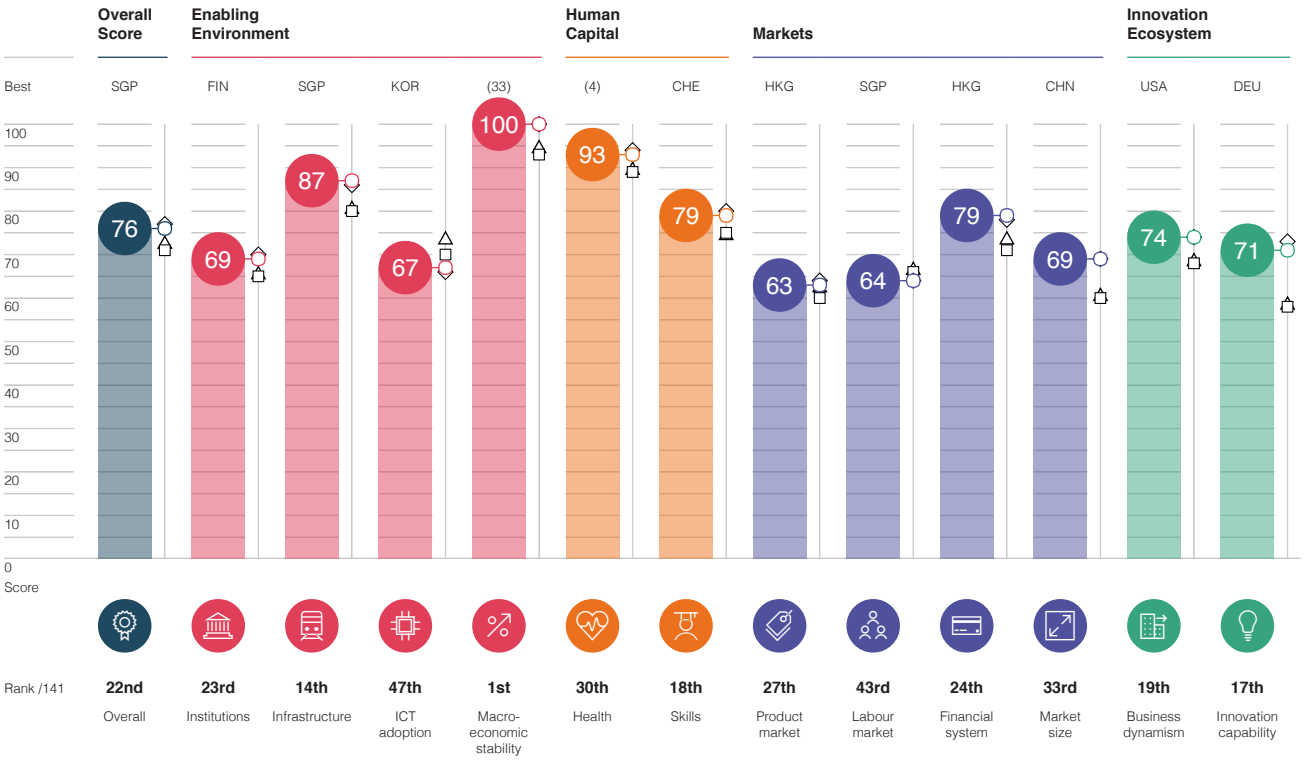
22nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 21st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP per capita US$	46,724.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.7
Unemployment rate %	6.3		

Belgium

22nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**69.5** ↓	**23**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**26**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4 =	21	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.7	95.9 ↑	58	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.0	98.0 =	105	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 =	31	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**24**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	59.1	59.1 ↑	24	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**70.8** ↑	**15**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	63.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 =	11	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 =	32	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	12.1	87.9 ↑	9	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**53**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 =	94	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 =	46	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.76	75.8 =	58	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**75.0** =	**17**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	75.0	75.0 =	17	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**79.0** =	**16**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.6 =	16	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.5 =	7	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	34	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**36**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.6 =	15	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↑	84	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**62.1**	**36**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6	43	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5	73	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3	54	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4	91	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	72.8	72.8	24	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	68.7	68.7	30	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.3** ↑	**14**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.6** ↑	**16**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	90.9	90.9 ↑	21	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 =	56	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	119.0	100.0 =	4	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 =	36	Japan
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 =	19	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	91.1	91.1 ↑	10	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 =	9	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.9** ↓	**7**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.2	99.8 ↓	12	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	12	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.8	95.9 =	9	Iceland

Belgium

22nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**47**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.4	86.2 ↓	96	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	75.7	N/Appl.	71	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	39.2	78.4 ↑	11	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	92	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	88.7	88.7 ↑	23	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**92.6** ↓	**30**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.6	92.6 ↓	29	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**79.3** ↓	**18**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**72.1** ↓	**21**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.8	78.6 ↓	34	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**65.6** =	**20**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 =	15	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 =	14	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.5 =	18	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 =	37	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 =	32	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**86.5** ↓	**12**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	19.7	100.0 =	2	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**24**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 =	39	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.3	96.7 ↓	17	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**62.6** ↓	**27**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**63.3** =	**23**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 =	52	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 =	12	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 =	27	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.8** ↓	**47**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 =	74	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.7	66.6 =	14	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.8** ↓	**43**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.4** ↓	**48**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	19.7	67.3 ↓	91	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 =	52	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 =	108	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 =	29	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↓	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 =	25	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 =	110	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**67.2** ↓	**49**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4 =	11	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 =	41	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.89	86.5 ↓	28	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	46.2	46.9 =	140	Multiple (24)

Belgium

22nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**79.5** ↑	**24**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**71.9** ↑	**21**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	64.1	67.5 ↑	50	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 =	30	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 =	31	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	86.9	86.9 ↑	23	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.1	100.0 =	17	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**63**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 =	60	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.9	95.1 ↑	54	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	6.1	89.3 ↑	129	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.8	100.0 =	43	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**69.3** ↑	**33**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	489	N/Appl.	37	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	108.6	N/Appl.	7	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**74.4** ↑	**19**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**90.4** ↑	**9**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.4	97.3 ↑	63	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	89.1	95.9 ↑	4	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**58.5** =	**29**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 =	97	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.7 =	9	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.2 =	36	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 =	28	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**71.4** ↓	**17**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**72.4** ↓	**12**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 =	46	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 =	18	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	23.85	98.6 ↓	8	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 =	16	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**72.5** ↓	**20**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	703.7	97.1 ↑	14	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	114.31	87.2 ↑	16	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.5	82.9 ↑	12	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.08	22.6 ↓	25	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**39**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 =	23	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,381.65	77.8 ↓	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/

Benin

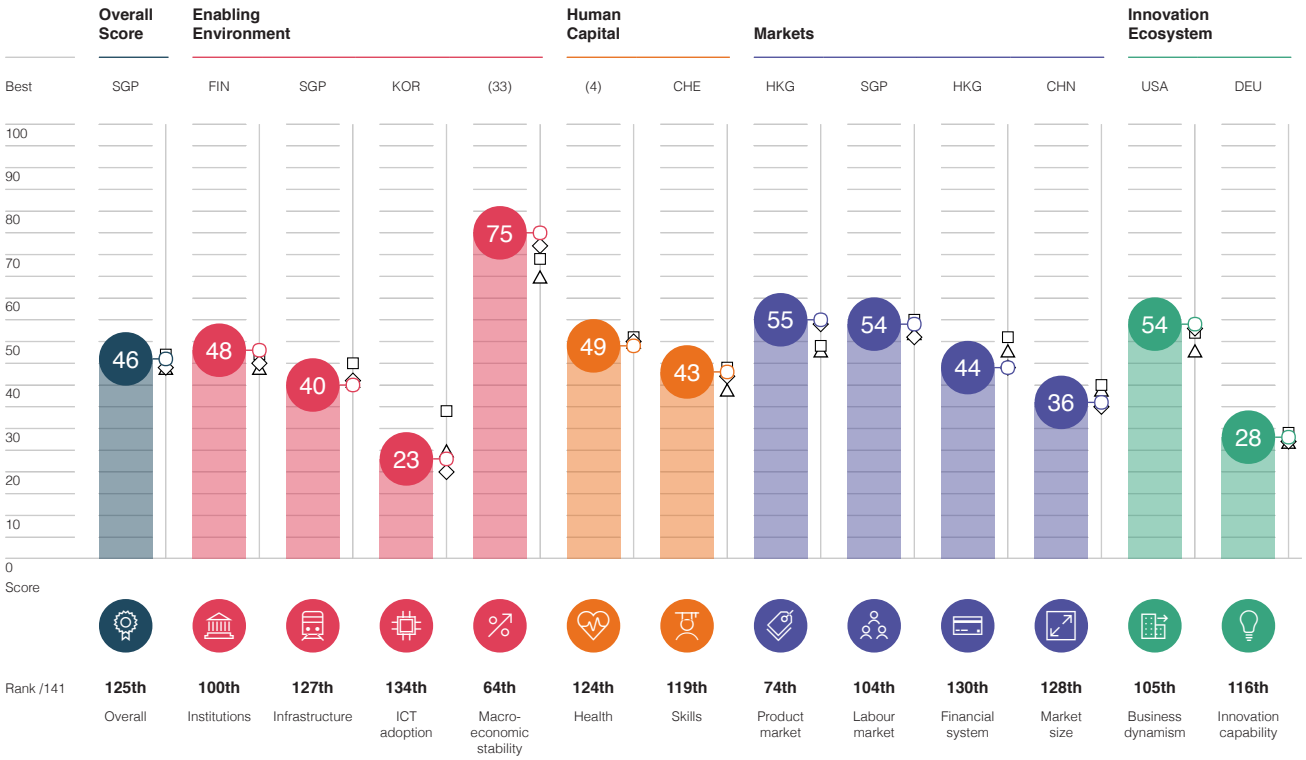
125th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 123rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	915.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	50.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	47.8
Unemployment rate %	2.1		

Benin

125th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**100**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**80.2** ↑	**50**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	88	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.1	98.0 ↑	35	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	43	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**38.5** ↓	**140**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	38.5	38.5 ↓	131	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.5** ↑	**79**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	39	39.0	66	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	87	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	57	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.7	68.3 ↓	76	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.2** ↑	**97**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	51	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	47	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.37	37.1 =	118	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**40.0** ↑	**73**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	73	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**40.0** ↑	**116**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	110	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	77	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	6.5	21.7 =	130	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**42.5** ↑	**125**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	121	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**50.5**	**84**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1	68	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8	44	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6	118	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3	51	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	29.9	29.9	80	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	38.6	38.6	87	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.2** ↓	**127**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**33.0** ↑	**125**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	81.1	81.1 ↑	50	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	107	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.9	9.7 ↓	76	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↑	100	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	864.6	12.7 =	135	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	105	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	17.0	17.0 ↓	70	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	86	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.3** ↓	**125**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	30.0	30.0 ↓	132	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	19.4	84.0 ↓	113	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	67.0	33.7 ↓	121	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	119	Iceland

Benin

125th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**23.4** ↑	**134**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	82.4	68.7 ↑	122	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	19.8	N/Appl.	130	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	0.5 ↓	125	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	118	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	20.0	20.0 ↑	125	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.6	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**49.5** ↓	**124**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.8	49.5 ↓	123	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**119**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**129**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	3.4	22.7 =	132	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.6** ↑	**76**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	119	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	50	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	80	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	104	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↓	34	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**115**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.6	70.1 ↓	87	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**29.8** ↑	**124**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	56	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	43.6	16.1 ↑	128	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**74**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.9** ↑	**56**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	59	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	37	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	95	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.3** ↓	**92**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	106	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.1 =	83	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**104**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.3** ↑	**43**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.6	84.2 ↑	40	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	15	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	63	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↑	23	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↑	124	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↑	86	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	16	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	16	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**130**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	84	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.29	11.8 ↑	125	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.4	74.4 =	113	Multiple (24)

Benin

125th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**44.5** ↑	**130**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**20.0** ↑	**125**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	23.3	24.5 ↑	111	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	111	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.2 ↑	126	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7 ↑	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	11.3 ↓	109	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↓	**131**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	117	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	18.6	63.4 ↑	131	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	11.9	88.5 ↓	135	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**35.7** ↑	**128**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	25	N/Appl.	123	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	43.4	N/Appl.	70	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**105**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**77**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	3.5	98.2 ↑	51	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.5	92.0 =	53	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	23.3	25.1 ↑	108	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**128**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	132	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	122	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	115	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	125	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.4** ↑	**116**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**32.7** ↑	**112**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	96	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	115	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	97	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.0** ↑	**118**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	81.3	65.3 ↑	113	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	10.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	106	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**38.5** ↑	**116**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.6 ↑	136	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	157.04	54.5 ↓	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/

Bolivia

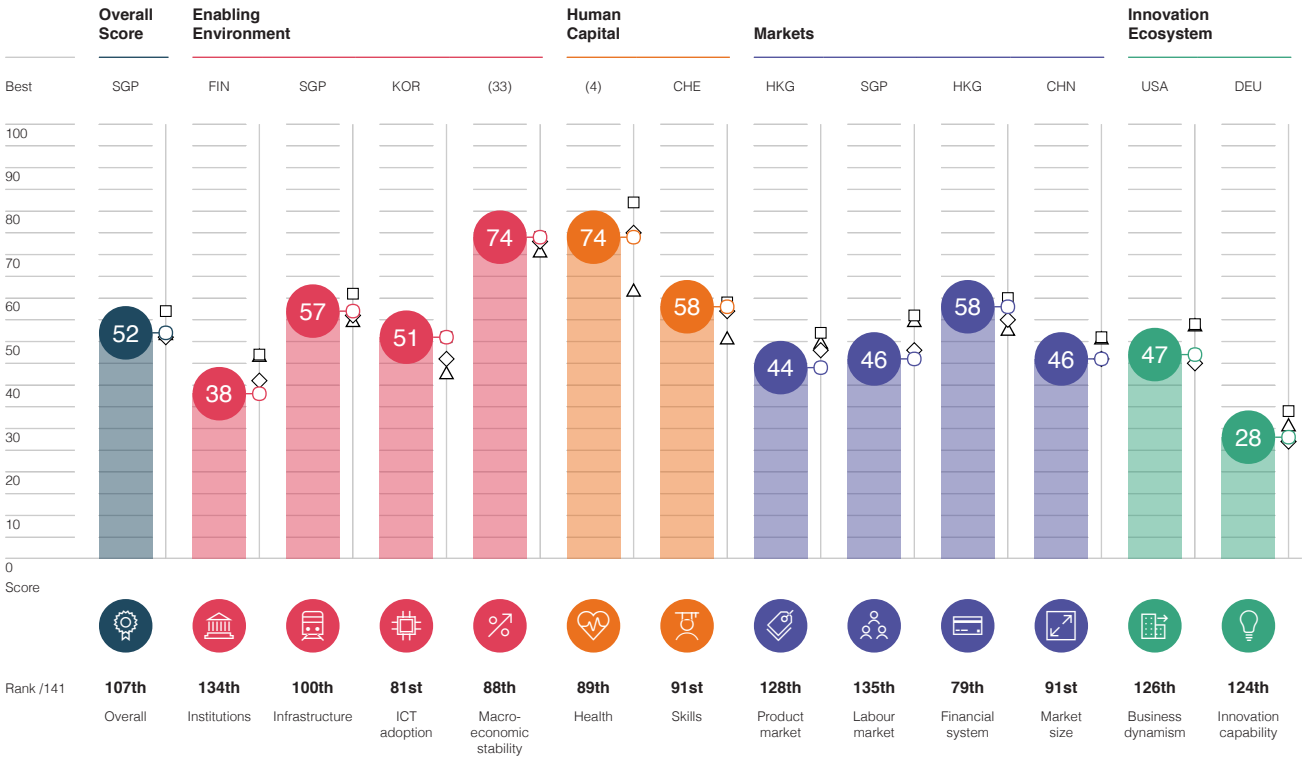
107th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 105th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US$	3,681.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	17.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.0
Unemployment rate %	3.3		

Bolivia

107th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**38.5** ↓	**134**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**66.3** ↓	**108**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	84	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.3	80.3 ↑	103	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↓	136	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**91**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.0	48.0 ↓	83	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**22.5** ↓	**139**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	10	10.0	86	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	1.3	4.7 ↑	140	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	1.6	10.4 ↑	140	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.4	64.6 ↓	92	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**31.5** ↑	**128**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.5 ↑	136	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.2 ↑	138	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.58	57.9 =	94	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**111**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↓	111	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**25.3** ↑	**139**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	138	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	138	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**110**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	72	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**38.1**	**126**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.7	135	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7	132	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.3	134	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.0	120	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	31.9	31.9	76	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	50.6	50.6	69	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**34.4** ↑	**122**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	56.7	56.7 ↑	118	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	100	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.2	8.1 ↑	80	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.9 ↑	81	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,226.7	30.0 =	105	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	116	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.6 ↑	134	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**86**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	88.1	88.1 ↓	104	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.4	91.3 ↓	80	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	18.2	83.5 ↓	75	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	89	Iceland

Bolivia

107th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**51.4** ↑	**81**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	100.8	84.0 ↑	100	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	79.9	N/Appl.	62	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.4	8.9 ↑	92	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.3	N/Appl.	66	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	43.8	43.8 ↑	101	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.2** ↑	**88**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.4	48.4 ↑	106	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**73.7** ↓	**89**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.6	73.7 ↓	88	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**91**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**50.2** ↑	**94**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.9	59.4 ↑	78	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**124**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	130	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	103	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	111	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	128	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	112	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**65.5** ↑	**84**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	78.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**88**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	127	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	18.8	78.1 ↓	70	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**44.5** ↓	**128**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**38.2** ↓	**134**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.8 ↓	140	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	98	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**114**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	117	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	9.50	36.7 ↑	99	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.0 ↓	63	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	33.0 =	113	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**46.1** ↓	**135**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**39.8** ↑	**140**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	N/Appl.	0.0	139	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.5 ↑	140	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	134	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	129	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.1 ↑	131	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	106	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↑	8	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**52.3** ↓	**110**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	125	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↑	133	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.62	52.2 ↓	82	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.8	85.0 =	85	Multiple (24)

Bolivia

107th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**79**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.3** ↑	**76**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	62.2	65.5 ↑	54	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	53	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↑	108	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	20.8	20.8 ↑	79	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	17.7 ↓	97	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.1** ↑	**90**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	58	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.7	97.6 ↓	25	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	9.7	79.6 ↑	135	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.0	91.4 ↑	130	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**45.9** ↓	**91**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	75	N/Appl.	87	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	31.7	N/Appl.	107	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**126**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**122**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	46.0	77.0 ↑	129	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	43.5	56.8 ↑	131	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	40.8	43.9 ↓	58	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.5	40.6 =	112	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**38.6** ↑	**132**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	106	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	128	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	135	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	136	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.7** ↑	**124**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**27.8** ↑	**133**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.2 ↑	116	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	131	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.3	115	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↑	136	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.0** ↑	**119**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	110.7	69.8 ↑	93	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.04	0.7 ↓	106	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.2 ↑	97	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**44.8** ↑	**104**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	127	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	312.05	61.8 ↑	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

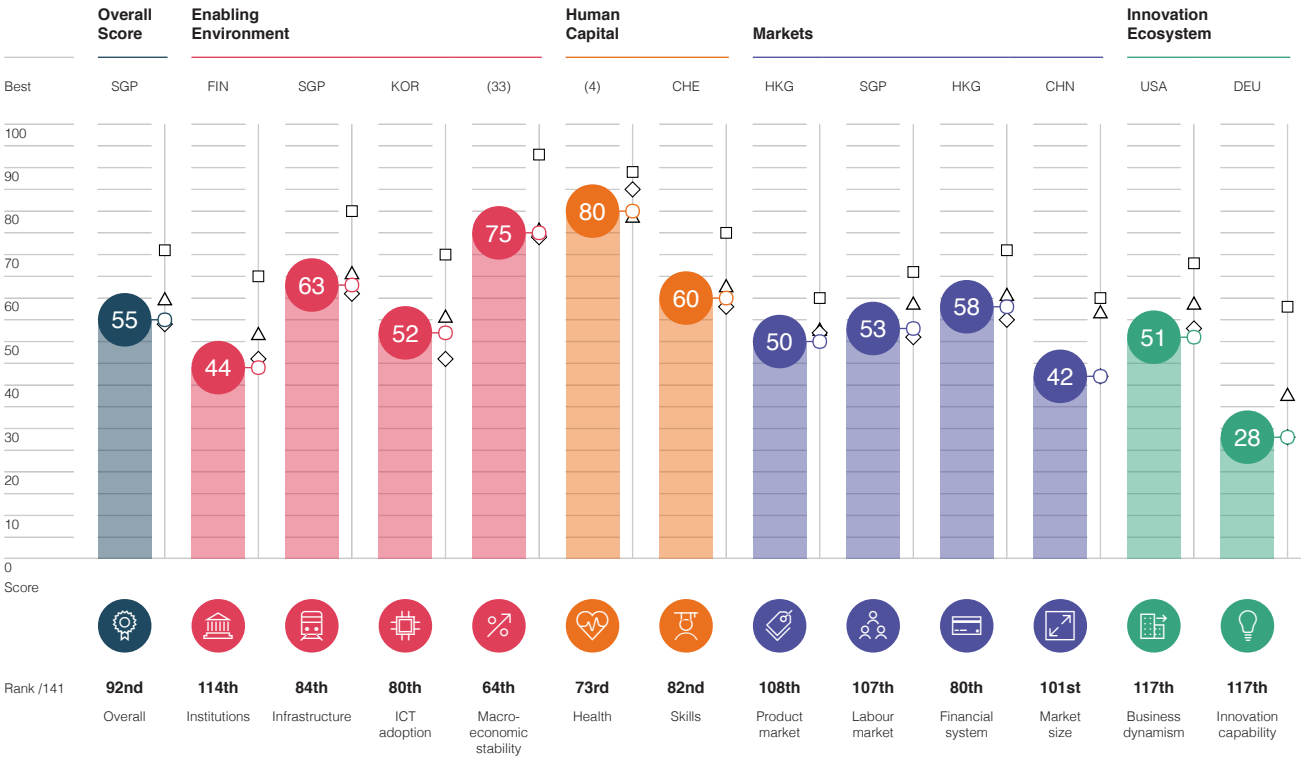
92nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 91st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	5,674.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	40.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	20.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.0

Bosnia and Herzegovina

92nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**44.4** ↓	**114**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**79**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	104	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.2	97.6 ↑	40	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	64	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	102	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.8** ↓	**84**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	48.8 ↓	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.9** ↓	**124**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	35	35.0	70	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↓	133	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.2 ↓	139	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↓	52	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**26.4** ↑	**137**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.4 ↓	137	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.6 ↓	139	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.43	43.3 =	110	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**38.0** =	**77**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	38.0	38.0 =	77	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**37.5** ↑	**122**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↓	131	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	134	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.0	43.3 ↑	89	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**54.1** ↑	**94**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	123	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**42.2**	**118**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.0	137	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.2	139	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.9	132	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.6	138	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	71.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.8** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	66.8	66.8 ↑	92	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.8 ↑	121	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	19.9	49.7 ↑	41	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.5 ↑	89	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,944.1	30.9 =	98	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	121	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.9 ↑	133	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**86.2** ↑	**67**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.7	94.1 ↑	58	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	7.2	94.7 ↑	49	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	94	Iceland

Bosnia and Herzegovina

92nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**51.6** ↑	**80**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	104.1	86.8 ↑	92	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	55.4	N/Appl.	97	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	20.9	41.7 ↑	50	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	100	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	70.1	70.1 ↑	67	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.3** ↓	**73**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.7	80.3 ↓	72	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**82**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**92**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.7	64.6 ↑	67	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**37.6** ↓	**134**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	133	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	134	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	135	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	102	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↑	131	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**72**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	84.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**85**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	133	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.2	82.0 ↑	60	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**108**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**42.1** ↓	**124**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	119	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	111	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	125	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**57.1** ↓	**74**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	41	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.11	65.9 ↑	66	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	98	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.8 =	69	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**107**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**107**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.2	89.2 ↑	24	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↓	130	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	133	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↓	48	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	100	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	134	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	119	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**106**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.5 ↑	132	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	121	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.58	47.1 ↑	88	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.6	92.2 ↓	59	Multiple (24)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

92nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**80**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**35.9** ↑	**79**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.7	56.6 ↓	65	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	106	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.3 ↑	117	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	28.0	28.0 ↑	66	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.9	31.9 ↑	60	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.3** ↑	**87**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	81	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.0	80.7 ↑	108	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-4.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.5	96.9 ↓	96	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**101**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	42	N/Appl.	101	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	63.4	N/Appl.	32	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**117**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**61.8** ↓	**102**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.9	92.6 ↓	100	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	81.0	19.1 ↓	137	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.9	41.9 ↑	64	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**40.4** ↑	**125**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	119	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	129	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	127	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	110	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.4** ↑	**117**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**29.4** ↓	**129**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	117	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↓	125	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.15	4.3 ↓	75	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↓	137	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.2** ↑	**106**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	80.3	65.1 ↑	114	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.53	7.8 ↑	77	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	6.7 ↓	93	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	1.1 ↑	88	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**42.6** ↑	**112**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↑	133	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	272.63	60.4 ↑	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/

Botswana

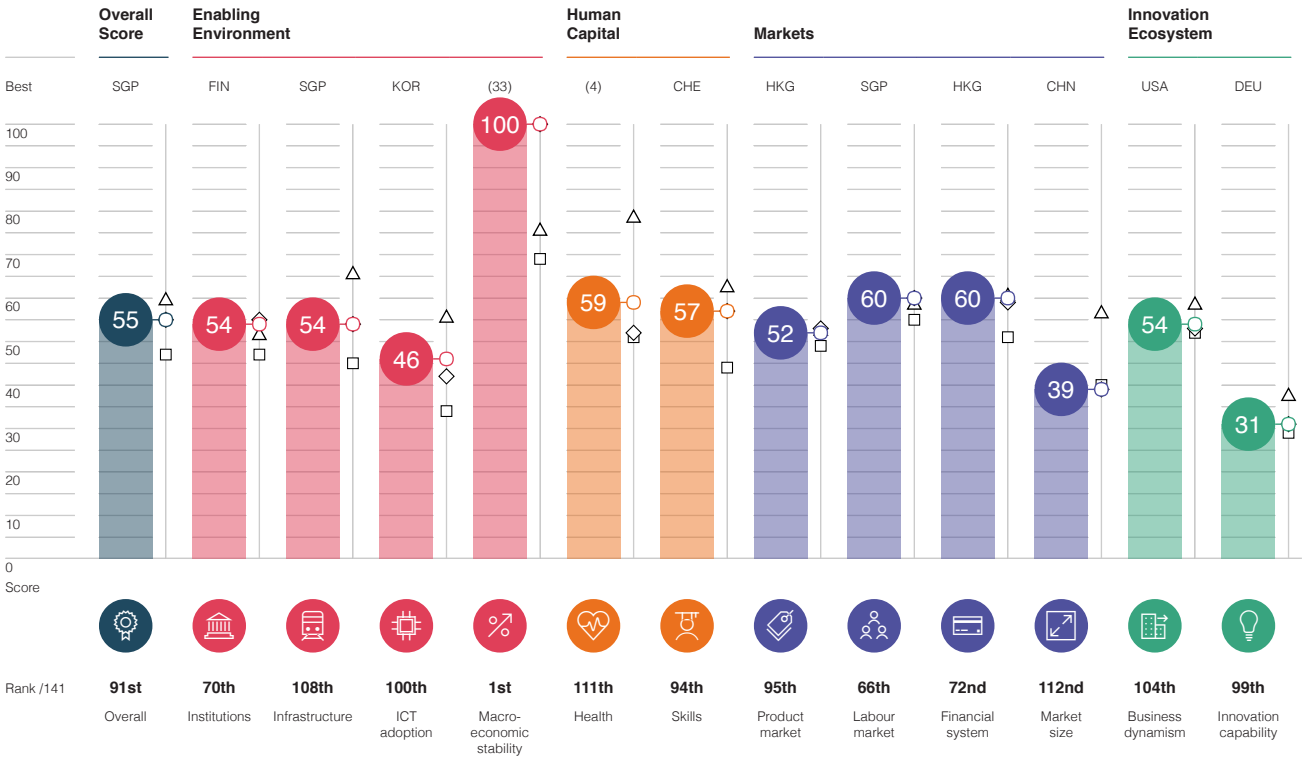
91st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 90th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	8,137.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	28.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	53.3
Unemployment rate %	17.9		

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**54.2** ↓	**70**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**68.0** ↓	**100**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	82	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	15.0	50.8 ↑	126	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	57	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**86**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.6	48.6 ↑	78	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.5** ↓	**80**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	8	8.0	88	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)	3.9	48.4 ↑	43	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.1	74.9 ↑	39	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**39.1** ↓	**113**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	72	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	39	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.20	19.7 =	130	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**61.0** =	**32**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	61.0	61.0 =	32	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**81**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	45	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	74	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.0	33.3 =	103	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**57.2** ↓	**83**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	80	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**62.4**	**34**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4	37	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5	72	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9	94	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7	12	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.2	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.1	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**108**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.3** ↑	**103**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	93.3	93.3 ↑	16	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	82	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.6	3.9 ↑	94	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	53	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,455.5	15.8 =	130	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	112	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	107	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.0** ↓	**110**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	57.3	57.3 ↑	118	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.9	90.7 ↓	86	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	34.1	67.2 ↓	94	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	107	Iceland

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**100**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	150.0	100.0 =	12	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	77.6	N/Appl.	65	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.8	3.6 ↓	105	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	96	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	47.0	47.0 ↑	96	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**111**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.9	59.0 ↑	110	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**94**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**85**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.9	59.1 =	79	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**98**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	68	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	91	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	114	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	103	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	90	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**60.8** ↓	**96**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	68.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**53.2** ↑	**86**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	85	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	22.6	68.5 =	86	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.2** ↓	**95**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.9** ↓	**97**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	48	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↓	133	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**78**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	95	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.48	56.8 ↓	82	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	93	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.0	51.2 =	38	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.2** ↓	**66**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**103**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.3	66.0 ↑	93	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	79	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	111	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↑	93	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	127	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	78	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**67.1** ↓	**50**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	49	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	103	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.74	67.2 ↓	66	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**59.7** ↑	**72**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**74**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	32.2	33.9 ↑	94	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	94	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↑	98	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	28.9	28.9 ↑	64	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.9	48.5 ↓	43	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.6** ↓	**65**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	79	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.3	90.3 ↓	75	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	20.4	100.0 =	34	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.2** ↑	**112**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	37	N/Appl.	109	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	35.5	N/Appl.	89	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**104**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**62.0** ↑	**99**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.6	99.7 ↑	14	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	48.0	52.3 =	132	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	65.9	70.9 ↑	30	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**99**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	104	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	58	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	113	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	117	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**31.4** ↑	**99**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.3** ↑	**102**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	56	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	116	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	100	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.4** ↓	**94**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	93.7	67.4 ↑	101	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.9 ↓	58	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	115	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**102**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↑	112	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	237.00	58.9 ↑	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/

Brazil

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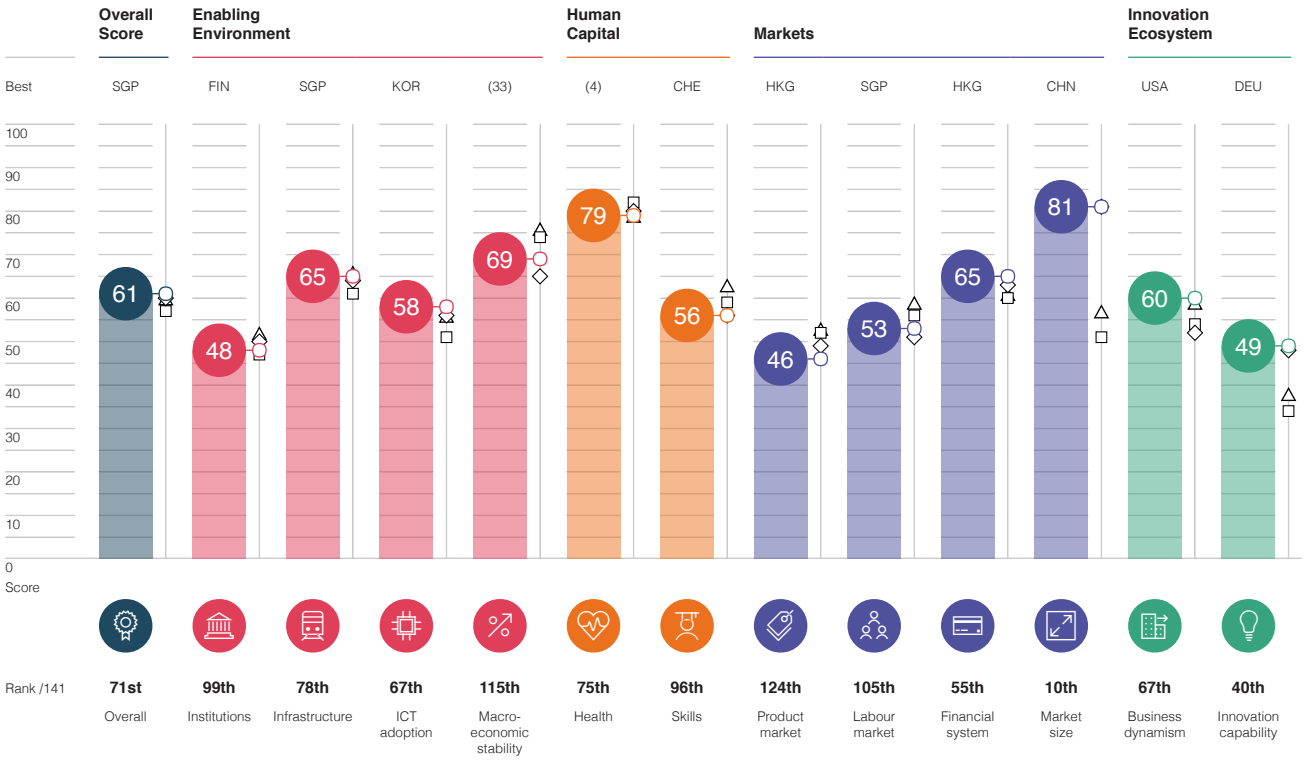
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 72nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	208.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.49
GDP per capita US$	8,967.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	43.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	53.3
Unemployment rate %	12.5		

Brazil

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**99**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**43.0** ↓	**132**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	132	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	30.5	0.0	132	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	74	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	117	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.9** ↓	**81**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.9	48.9 ↓	75	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**51.9** ↓	**53**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	77	77.0	7	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	94	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	115	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.8	67.2 ↓	84	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.4 ↑	141	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↑	120	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.97	97.2 =	12	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↓	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↓	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**47.1** ↓	**91**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	103	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	95	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.8	46.0 =	85	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**63.7** ↑	**50**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	71	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.1**	**91**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0	130	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2	122	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5	111	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.9	129	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	51.8	51.8	51	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	70.9	70.9	28	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**65.5** ↑	**78**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**45.6** ↑	**85**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.1	76.1 ↑	69	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	116	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.6	8.9 ↑	78	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.3 ↓	86	Japan
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	56.8 ↓	85	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	38.2	38.2 ↑	48	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	104	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**85.3** ↑	**69**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.7	99.7 ↑	73	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	16.1	87.4 ↓	102	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	9.7	92.1 ↓	57	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	76	Iceland

Brazil

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**67**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	98.8	82.4 ↓	101	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.1	N/Appl.	46	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	14.9	29.8 ↑	61	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.6	N/Appl.	61	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	67.5	67.5 ↑	70	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.4** ↑	**115**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.6	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	38.8	38.8 ↑	132	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**79.4** ↓	**75**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.4	79.4 ↓	74	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**96**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.9** ↓	**110**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.5 ↑	101	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**39.4** ↓	**131**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	84	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	127	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	131	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↓	133	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	129	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**76**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.3	84.9 ↓	46	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**50.9** ↑	**92**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↑	126	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	20.3	74.2 ↑	77	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**45.9** ↓	**124**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.0** ↓	**114**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.3 ↓	136	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	73	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	82	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**46.7** ↓	**125**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	135	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	12.34	17.7 ↑	128	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.7 ↓	22	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.2 =	103	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**105**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.4** ↑	**126**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.5	76.0 ↓	68	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	133	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↓	128	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	123	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.4 ↓	103	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↓	104	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	110	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	111	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	53	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	116	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.83	78.6 ↑	47	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	39.4	56.4 ↑	137	Multiple (24)

Brazil

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**55**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**41.2** ↑	**62**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	62.9	66.3 ↓	52	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	103	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	74	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	38.6	38.6 ↑	52	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.5	24.7 ↓	76	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.9** ↑	**17**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	19	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.6	93.8 ↑	62	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-9.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.2	100.0 ↑	69	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**81.3** ↑	**10**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,991	N/Appl.	8	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	13.6	N/Appl.	140	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**67**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**75**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.0	97.5 =	60	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	20.5	79.9 ↑	104	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	14.6	15.7 ↑	125	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**56**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	63	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	68	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	60	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	56	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**48.9** ↑	**40**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.4** ↓	**76**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	77	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	58	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.31	8.2 ↑	67	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	74	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**29**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	493.3	91.9 ↑	24	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.93	19.8 ↓	58	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.2 ↑	27	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.25	63.4 ↑	14	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**63**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	73	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	749.74	71.2 ↑	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/

Brunei Darussalam

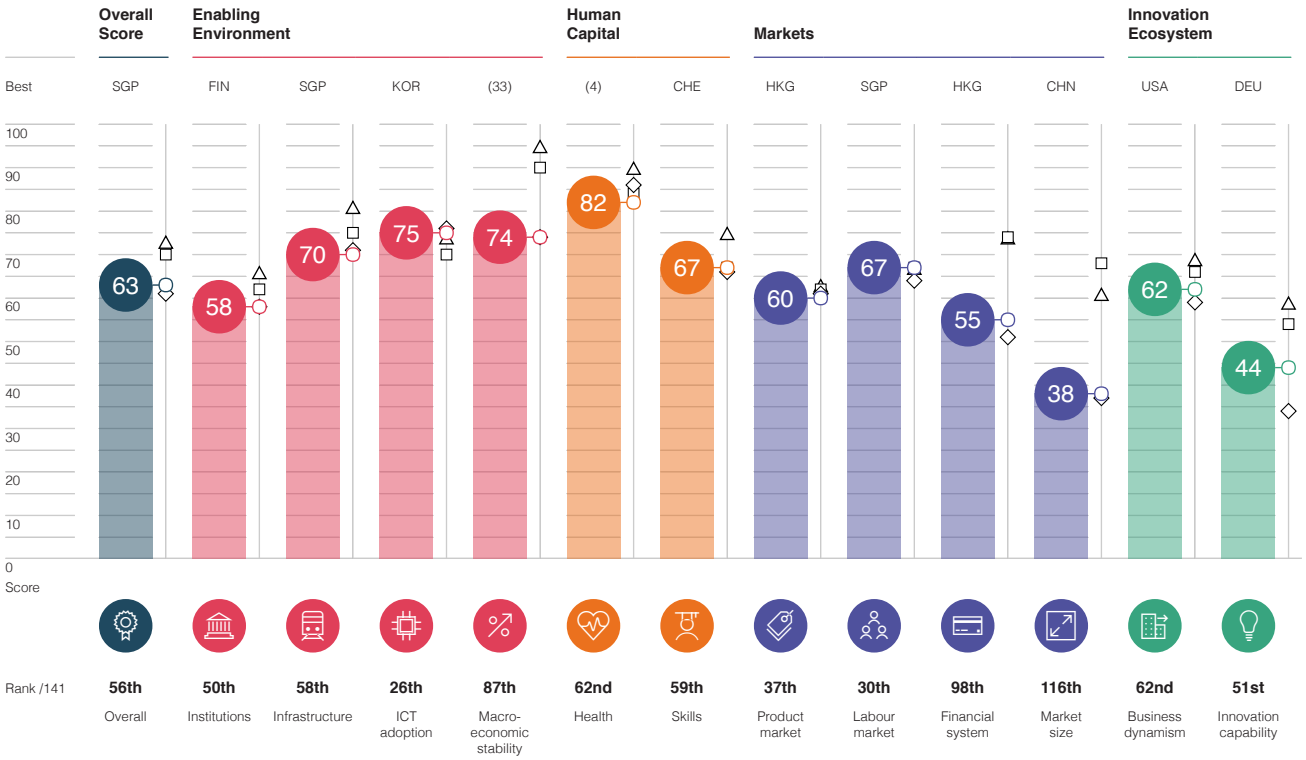
56th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 62nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	32,413.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.1		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	0.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	9.2		

Brunei Darussalam

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**58.3** ↓	**50**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**85.0** ↓	**33**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	30	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 =	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	50	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**55.8**	**40**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	55.8	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**37.1** ↑	**118**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	28.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	70	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↑	129	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	51.5	48.5 =	125	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**77**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	83	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	60	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.61	60.7 =	93	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**29**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	29	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**56.9** ↑	**58**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	74	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	62	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	18.0	60.0 =	55	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**61**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	90	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**56.6**	**64**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9	50	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0	65	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.8	102	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0	18	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	72.3	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.0	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	13	44.8	138	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**58**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**77**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	66.5	66.5 ↓	93	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	32	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	11,871.6	33.8 =	91	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	62	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	5.3	5.3 ↓	104	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	69	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**92.3** ↓	**45**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.9	99.9 ↓	71	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.7	98.2 ↑	28	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	2.0	100.0 ↑	28	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↓	55	Iceland

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**75.4** ↓	**26**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	131.9	100.0 =	41	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	130.0	N/Appl.	13	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.9	23.9 ↑	70	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.3	N/Appl.	38	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	94.6	94.6 ↑	12	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**87**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.0	98.6 ↑	103	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.9	49.9 ↓	85	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.8** ↓	**62**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.2	81.8 ↓	61	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**59**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**70**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.8	58.5 =	81	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**44**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	63	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	49	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	38	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	35	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	89	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**42**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.4	79.9 ↓	66	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**73.5** ↑	**23**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	45	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.2	99.5 ↑	10	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**60.4** ↓	**37**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**81**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↓	36	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	101	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	106	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**69.7** ↓	**8**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	109	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	0.38	97.5 ↓	3	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.0 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.6 =	72	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	3.0	100.0 =	5	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	64	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	41	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2 ↑	16	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	45	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	72.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	136	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**38**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	76	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	66	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.80	75.3 ↑	50	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	7.9	100.0 =	24	Multiple (24)

Brunei Darussalam

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**98**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**28.7** ↑	**102**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.7	43.9 ↑	84	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	60	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	64	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.8	12.9 ↑	103	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.2** ↑	**73**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	70	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.7	93.6 ↑	63	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	5.1	91.8 ↑	126	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	20.5	100.0 =	33	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**38.2** ↑	**116**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	31	N/Appl.	116	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	48.1	N/Appl.	60	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.8** ↑	**62**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**76.1** ↑	**51**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.2	99.4 ↓	32	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 ↑	27	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	47.2	50.8 =	45	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.5** ↑	**91**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	103	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	46	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	106	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	86	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**43.8** ↑	**51**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**48**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	68	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	83	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.81	31.7 ↑	35	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	75	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**40.2** ↑	**40**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	63.3	61.7 ↑	122	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.81	19.0 ↑	60	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	79.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.7 ↑	90	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**90**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	109	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	424.48	65.1 ↓	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/

Bulgaria

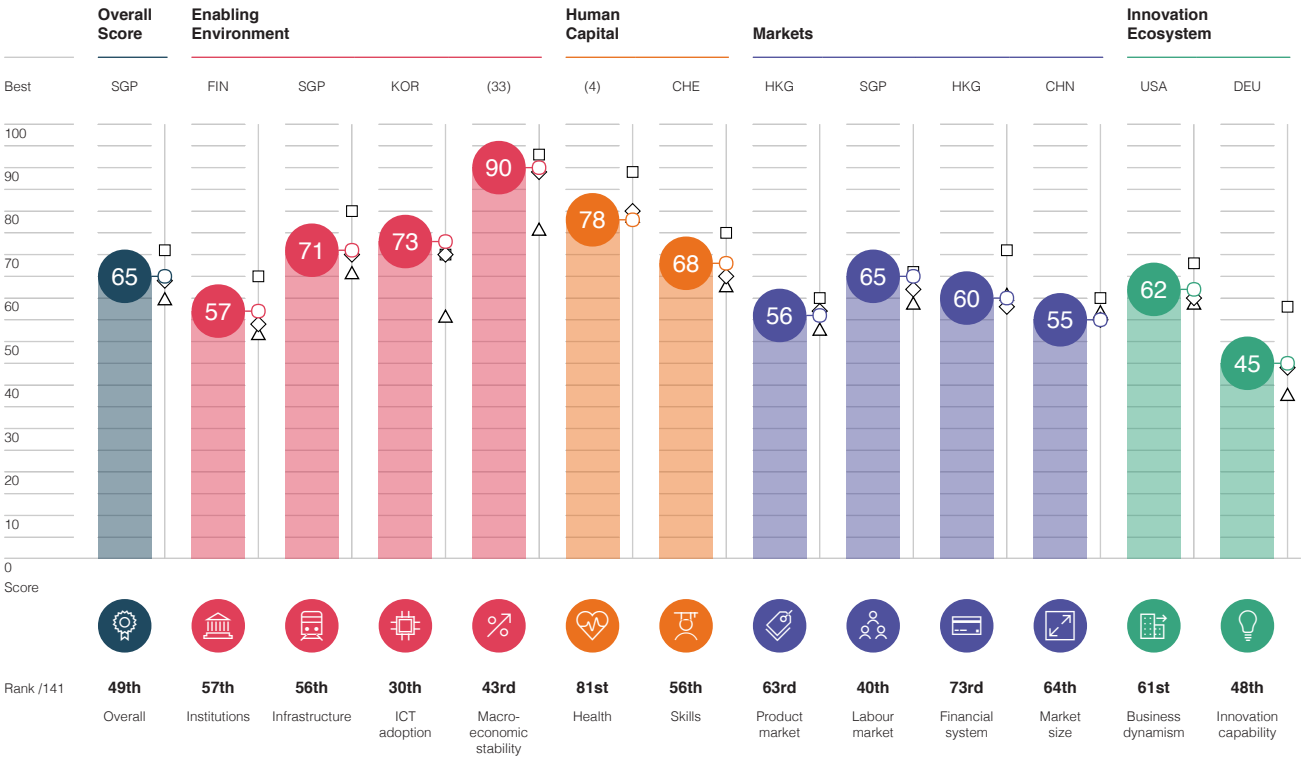
49th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 51st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.12
GDP per capita US$	9,267.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	17.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.4
Unemployment rate %	5.3		

Bulgaria

49th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**57**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.0** ↑	**81**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	111	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 ↓	51	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	50	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	97	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**87**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.6	48.6 ↑	79	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**56**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	66	66.0	20	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	89	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↑	77	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.1	64.9 ↑	89	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**48**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	53	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	94	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.87	87.1 =	34	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**42.0** ↓	**65**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	42.0	42.0 ↓	65	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**77**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	105	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	101	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	19.0	63.3 =	51	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.0** ↓	**40**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	61	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↓	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**63.0**	**33**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1	97	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4	77	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1	61	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5	82	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	71.7	71.7	27	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	82.6	82.6	8	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.3** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**68**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.6	76.6 ↑	67	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	102	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	37.1	92.8 ↑	26	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↓	66	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	40,732.7	49.0 =	70	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	79	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	6.8	6.8 ↓	99	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	62	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**91.0** ↑	**48**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.2	94.6 ↑	55	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	6.0	95.9 ↑	46	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↑	50	Iceland

Bulgaria

49th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**73.4** ↑	**30**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	118.1	98.4 ↓	69	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	102.3	N/Appl.	28	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	26.6	53.2 ↑	40	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.0	N/Appl.	22	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	64.8	64.8 ↑	76	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.9	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**77.7** ↓	**81**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.9	77.7 ↓	80	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**56**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**45**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.8	78.8 ↑	33	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**88**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	85	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	92	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	87	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	46	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	116	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**62**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.8	82.3 =	58	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**57**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	64	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.6	81.0 ↑	63	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.7** ↓	**63**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**58**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	82	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	57	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.7** ↓	**75**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	90	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.9	48.4 =	43	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**40**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**31**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.6	90.4 ↑	17	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	53	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	113	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	43	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	64	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	40	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	71	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↑	12	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**58**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	106	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↑	72	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.88	84.8 ↑	35	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.8	82.2 ↓	96	Multiple (24)

Bulgaria

49th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**73**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**38.9** ↑	**68**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	52.9	55.7 ↓	67	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	50	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	54	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	14.4	14.4 ↑	87	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.0	33.5 ↓	58	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.5** ↑	**85**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	86	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.4	79.9 ↑	110	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-16.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	22.1	100.0 =	19	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**54.9** ↑	**64**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	144	N/Appl.	72	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	67.6	N/Appl.	27	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**61**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**60**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.1	99.4 ↑	27	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	23.0	77.4 =	107	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	37.2	40.0 ↑	70	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 ↓	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**65**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	64	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	87	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	64	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	53	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**48**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.2** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	104	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	43	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.04	21.9 ↓	45	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	62	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.4** ↓	**51**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	220.7	80.0 ↑	52	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	4.40	31.0 ↓	44	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.0 ↓	49	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.5 ↑	55	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**37**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	53	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,811.60	88.7 ↑	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/

Burkina Faso

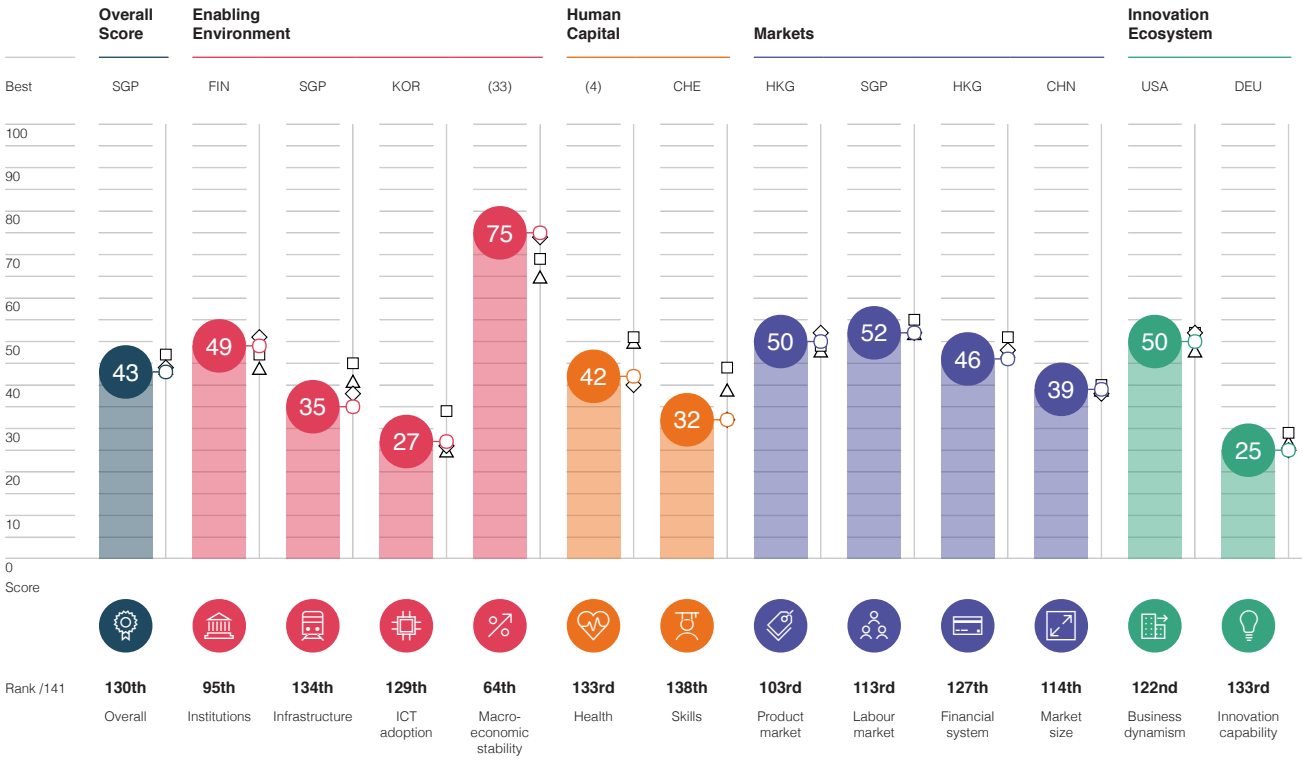
130th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 124th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	728.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	74.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.3
Unemployment rate %	6.1		

Burkina Faso

130th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**95**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.9** ↓	**74**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	116	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.3	97.3 ↓	44	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.2	96.2 =	114	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	67	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.5** ↓	**94**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.5	47.5 ↓	86	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**44.2** ↓	**94**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	24	24.0	78	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	86	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	79	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	24.5	75.5 ↓	33	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**49.8** ↓	**78**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	86	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	62	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	62.4 =	84	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↓	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↓	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**45.6** ↓	**97**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↓	101	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	82	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	11.5	38.3 =	94	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**41.1** ↓	**127**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	127	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**45.2**	**107**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3	73	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5	70	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9	78	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0	89	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	26.9	26.9	88	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	37.3	37.3	89	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**34.8** ↓	**134**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**32.6** ↑	**128**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	53	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	124	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.9	4.7 ↓	90	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↓	85	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,251.7	14.9 =	131	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	123	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↑	119	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**37.1** ↓	**138**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	17.7	17.7 ↓	136	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	80.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	81.8	18.6 ↓	139	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	126	Iceland

Burkina Faso

130th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**26.8** ↑	**129**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	97.9	81.6 ↑	103	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.9	N/Appl.	124	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↓	131	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	121	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	16.0	16.0 ↑	130	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.2	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**133**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.4	42.0 ↑	132	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**31.5** ↓	**138**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**24.8** ↓	**141**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	1.4	9.2 =	141	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**40.5** ↓	**126**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↓	138	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↓	88	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	105	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	135	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	104	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**38.2** ↑	**131**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.9	49.5 ↑	116	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**27.0** ↑	**129**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↑	116	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	40.7	23.3 ↑	123	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**103**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**46.5** ↓	**106**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	79	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↓	97	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	123	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.1** ↓	**93**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	89	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.3 =	102	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**113**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.4	86.7 ↑	35	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	115	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	59	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.0 ↑	130	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	40	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	12	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↓	38	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**44.9** ↓	**132**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	134	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↓	137	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.48	34.4 ↓	105	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	21.4	81.4 =	98	Multiple (24)

Burkina Faso

130th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**46.2** ↓	**127**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**18.0** ↓	**132**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	30.0	31.6 ↑	100	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↓	128	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.7	12.1 ↑	140	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7 ↑	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	11.2 ↑	110	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.4** ↓	**112**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	105	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.5	83.8 ↓	97	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.0	99.9 ↓	100	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	12.2	89.3 ↓	134	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**38.9** ↑	**114**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	35	N/Appl.	111	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	41.2	N/Appl.	76	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**49.9** ↓	**122**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**62.0** ↑	**98**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	42.5	78.8 ↑	127	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.0	87.4 =	78	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	23.7	25.5 ↑	106	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**37.8** ↓	**133**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.5 ↓	130	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	136	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	123	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	119	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**24.8** ↓	**133**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**26.9** ↓	**136**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↓	130	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.7 ↓	135	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.2	117	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	125	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**18.9** ↑	**120**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	97.0	67.9 ↑	99	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.1	125	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	7.4 ↑	90	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**32.6** ↑	**125**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↑	140	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	74.17	46.5 ↑	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

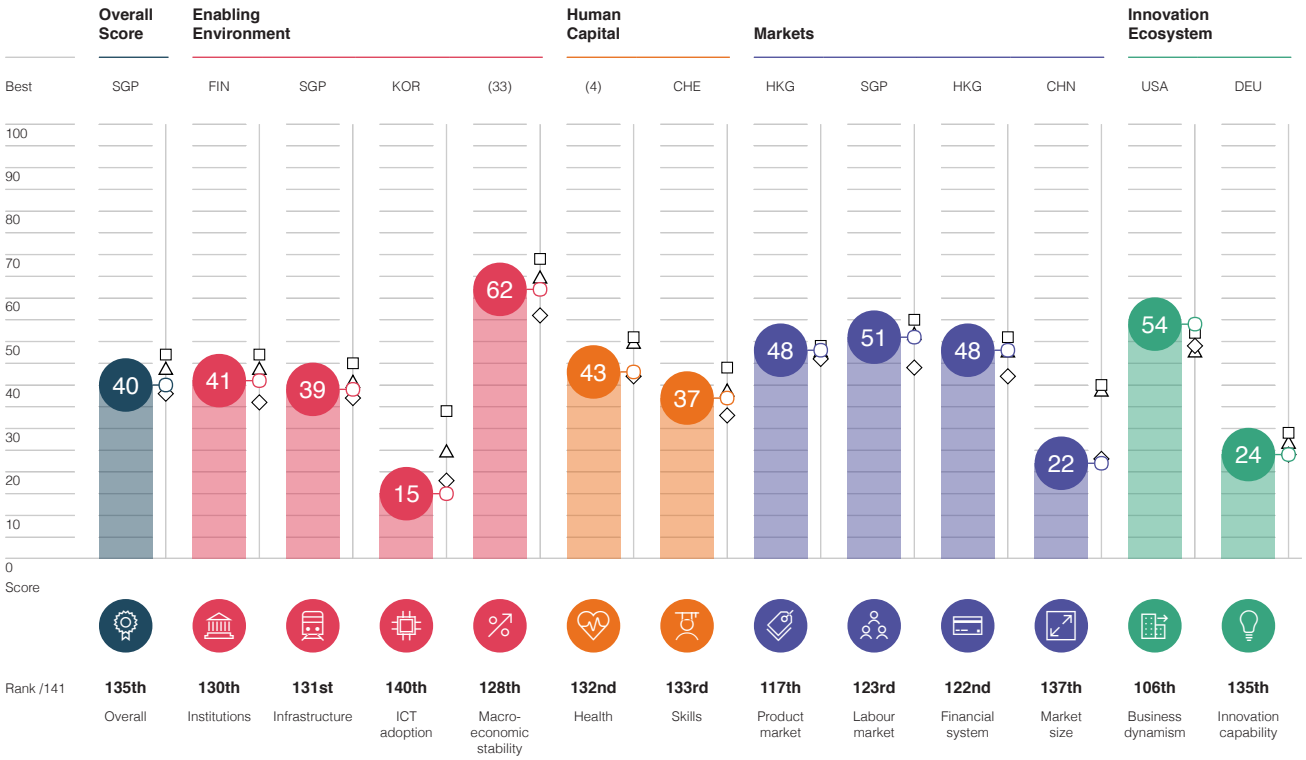
135th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 136th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US$	307.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.9		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	95.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.6
Unemployment rate %	1.5		

Burundi

135th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**40.7** ↑	**130**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**72.5** ↑	**83**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	59	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.0	81.4 ↑	99	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	91.3	91.3 =	122	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	75	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**35.2** ↑	**141**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	35.2	35.2 ↑	132	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.0** ↑	**128**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	7	7.0	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	84	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	65	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	52.9	47.1 ↑	130	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	35	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	59	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.31	30.9 =	124	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**17.0** ↓	**140**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	17.0	17.0 ↓	140	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**39.2** ↑	**119**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	71	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	93	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	4.5	15.0 =	138	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**45.6** ↑	**117**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	109	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	132	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**38.9**	**123**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4	66	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3	74	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2	88	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0	70	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	9.3	9.3	112	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	29.3	29.3	99	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.2** ↑	**131**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**38.8** ↑	**113**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	53.6	53.6 ↑	123	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	75	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	205.6	6.2 =	138	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	107	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	102	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.5** ↓	**135**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	10.1	10.1 ↑	140	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	77.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	81.4	18.9 ↓	138	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	101	Iceland

Burundi

135th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**14.8** ↓	**140**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	56.5	47.1 ↑	132	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.4	N/Appl.	138	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.1 ↓	137	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	124	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	2.7	2.7 ↓	141	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**128**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	8.9	86.3 ↑	125	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	37.4	37.4 ↑	135	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**43.1** ↑	**132**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.8	43.1 ↑	131	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**133**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**30.8** ↑	**135**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	1.9	12.7 ↓	139	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.9** ↑	**90**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	117	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	72	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	64	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	127	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	36	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**126**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.3	62.8 ↓	96	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**21.8** ↑	**136**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	59	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	49.6	1.0 ↑	133	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**117**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**50.9** ↑	**82**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	60	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	75	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**44.9** ↓	**128**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	129	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.65	29.0 ↑	119	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↑	52	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	1.7	17.2 =	136	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**123**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**124**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.9	75.2 ↓	71	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	90	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	27	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.8 ↑	108	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	3.0	3.0	122	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↑	67	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	74	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**111**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	98	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	125	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.40	24.5 ↑	116	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.2	96.9 =	30	Multiple (24)

Burundi

135th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**47.5** ↑	**122**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**20.7** ↑	**124**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	16.3	17.2 ↓	121	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	108	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	78	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	12.1 ↑	106	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**114**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	109	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	14.2	72.3 ↑	124	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.2	100.0 =	27	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**22.5** ↓	**137**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	7	N/Appl.	136	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	29.9	N/Appl.	109	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**106**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**94**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	10.7	94.7 ↑	84	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	7.5	8.1 ↓	131	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**107**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	115	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	93	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	110	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	105	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**24.4** ↑	**135**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**35.0** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	92	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	100	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	67	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**14.8** ↑	**138**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	38.3	54.4 ↑	137	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.03	0.6	109	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.0 ↓	105	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**22.6** ↓	**135**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↑	131	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	5.03	19.3 ↓	125	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

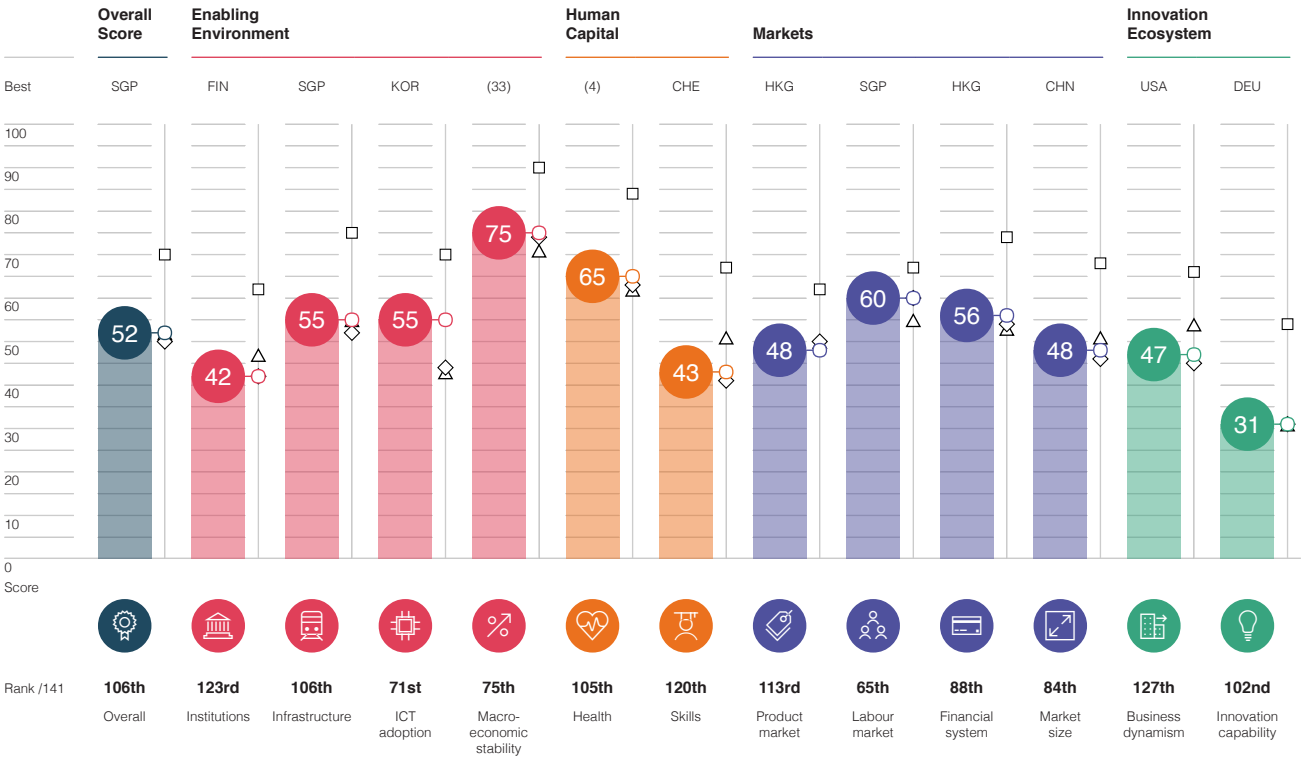
106th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 110th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	16.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US$	1,508.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	11.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Unemployment rate %	1.0
Renewable energy consumption share %	64.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7

Cambodia

106th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.9** ↓	**123**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**87**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	96	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.8	95.6 ↑	60	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	26	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	120	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**43.9** ↓	**125**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	43.9	43.9 ↓	116	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**33.5** ↓	**130**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	20	20.0	82	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	116	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↑	100	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	45.9	54.1 =	117	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**31.3** ↓	**131**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	66	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	106	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.17	17.4 =	132	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**20.0** ↓	**134**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	20.0	20.0 ↓	134	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**118**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	82	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	112	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.5	25.0 =	118	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**107**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	124	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	127	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**47.3**	**102**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3	91	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9	84	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4	83	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5	83	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	44.9	44.9	63	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	41.3	41.3	83	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**54.9** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**42.4** ↑	**96**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	61.9	61.9 ↑	107	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	97	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	57,534.6	53.9 =	58	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	113	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.2	8.2 ↑	93	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↓	91	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**107**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	60.6	60.6 ↑	115	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	13.0	90.6 ↑	89	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	40.5	60.7 ↓	99	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	86	Iceland

Cambodia

106th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**71**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	119.5	99.6 ↑	65	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	82.8	N/Appl.	56	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.0	2.0 ↑	111	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.5	N/Appl.	77	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	40.0	40.0 ↑	103	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**75**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.9	49.9 ↑	86	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**64.8** ↑	**105**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	60.7	64.8 ↑	104	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**42.7** ↑	**120**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**37.2** ↑	**127**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.6	30.7 =	126	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**43.8** ↑	**111**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	76	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	112	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.2 ↑	104	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	112	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	123	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**118**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	65.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**30.4** ↓	**121**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	76	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	41.7	20.8 ↑	124	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**113**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**46.2** ↑	**107**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	92	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	100	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	118	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**115**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	73	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	9.50	36.6 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	34.2 =	109	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.3** ↑	**65**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**94**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	19.3	68.1 ↑	90	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	80	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	114	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↑	85	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	59.0	59.0 ↑	111	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	49	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	90	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.0** ↓	**57**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	102	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	55	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.70	62.8 ↓	72	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.5	100.0 =	7	Multiple (24)

Cambodia

106th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**88**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**34.7** ↑	**82**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	80.9	85.2 ↑	38	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	88	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	66	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1.8	1.8 ↑	117	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.3	5.8 ↑	124	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.5** ↑	**100**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↓	97	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.1	96.8 ↑	34	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	9.8	79.5 ↑	136	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.0	100.0 =	29	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**47.8** ↑	**84**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	63	N/Appl.	94	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	89.9	N/Appl.	12	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**127**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**43.5** ↑	**134**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	47.4	76.3 ↑	130	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	99.0	1.0 =	139	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	14.5	15.6 ↑	126	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.6** ↑	**76**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	91	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	105	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	46	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	60	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.9** ↓	**102**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.5** ↓	**91**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	91	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	64	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.3 ↓	114	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	82	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.8** ↑	**121**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	92.7	67.2 ↑	102	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	122	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.9 ↓	108	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**45.8** ↓	**101**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	69	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	85.56	48.0 ↑	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/

Cameroon

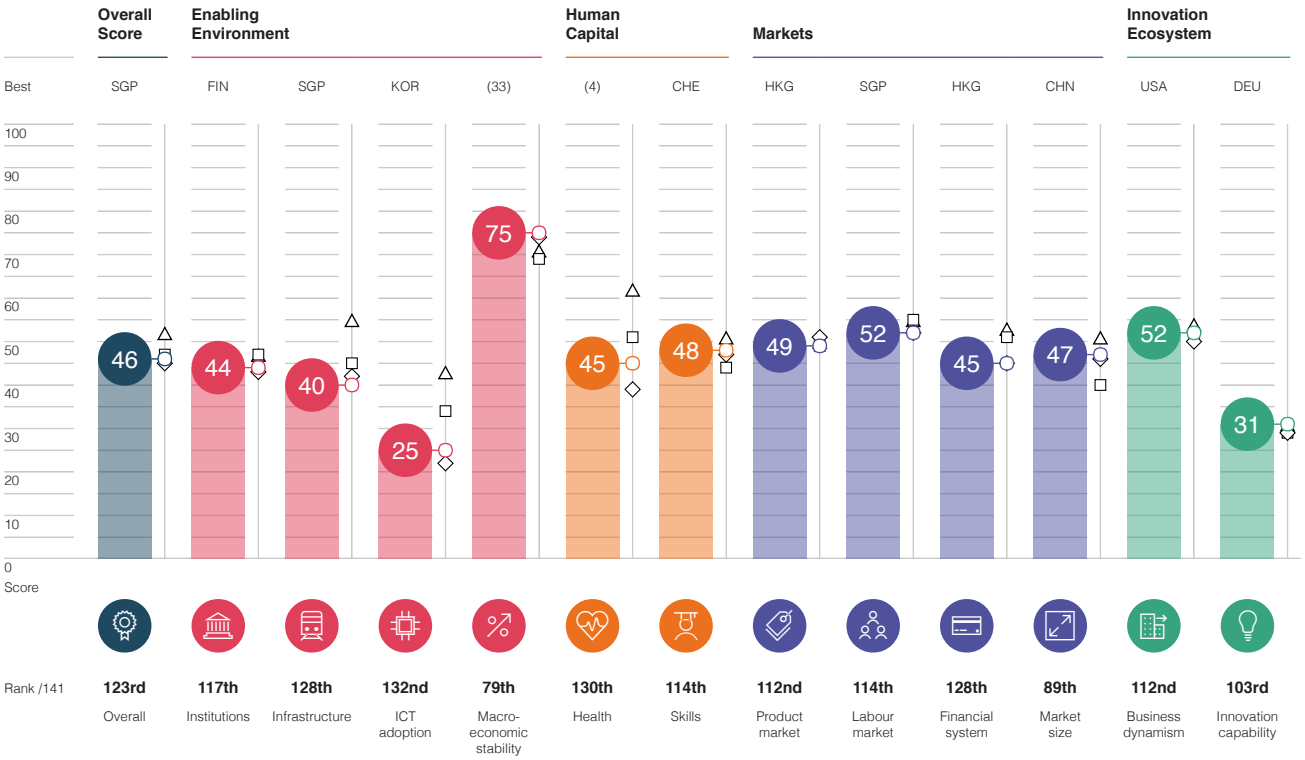
123rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 121st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	24.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US$	1,548.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	76.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.6
Unemployment rate %	3.4		

Cameroon

123rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**43.7** ↑	**117**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.0** ↑	**98**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	108	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.4	96.9 ↑	47	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	79.9	79.9 =	130	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	90	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.4** ↑	**103**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.4	46.4 ↑	95	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.2** ↑	**126**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	7	7.0	90	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↓	107	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	66	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	43.3	56.7 ↓	108	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**39.3** ↓	**112**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	68	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	75	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.33	32.6 =	121	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**25.0** =	**127**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	25.0	25.0 =	127	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**41.5** ↓	**114**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	104	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	68	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 ↓	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**119**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	112	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**50.1**	**85**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3	74	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8	88	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2	86	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3	73	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	43.4	43.4	66	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	46.9	46.9	75	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.1** ↓	**128**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**29.3** ↑	**132**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	55.7	55.7 ↑	121	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↓	133	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	2.1	5.3 ↑	87	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↓	78	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	3,643.4	22.6 =	122	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	130	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	25.5	25.5 ↑	60	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	113	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**50.9** ↓	**121**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	62.1	62.1 ↓	114	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	20.8	82.5 ↑	116	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	68.5	32.1 ↓	123	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.8 ↓	128	Iceland

Cameroon

123rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**24.8** ↑	**132**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	69.1	57.6 ↓	128	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	23.7	N/Appl.	128	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↓	130	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	117	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	23.2	23.2 ↓	121	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**79**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.8	49.8 ↑	91	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**130**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	54.5	45.3 ↑	129	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**47.8** ↑	**114**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**107**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.4	42.7 =	112	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**81**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	121	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	75	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	71	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	85	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	52	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**116**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.7	70.8 ↑	84	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**27.6** ↓	**127**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	67	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	44.6	13.5 ↓	129	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**112**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**86**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	85	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	56	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	110	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**123**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	94	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	14.22	5.2	133	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.2 =	26	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	36.5 =	92	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**114**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.9** ↓	**90**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	19.9	66.9 ↓	92	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	70	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	119	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	71	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.2 ↓	112	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↓	86	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	51	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↓	44	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**49.3** ↑	**121**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	111	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	113	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.40	24.5 ↓	115	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.3	85.7 =	79	Multiple (24)

Cameroon

123rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**45.4** ↑	**128**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**19.0** ↑	**128**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.0	15.8 ↑	125	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	120	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	103	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1.1	1.1 =	118	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.8	13.9 ↓	102	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**78.4** ↑	**122**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	107	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.8	79.1 ↓	112	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	9.7	81.9 ↑	139	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**46.5** ↑	**89**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	85	N/Appl.	81	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	23.5	N/Appl.	121	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**112**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**100**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	24.8	87.6 ↑	113	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.5	86.9 ↑	80	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	15.8	17.0 ↓	122	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**42.9** ↑	**115**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	83	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	117	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	130	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	108	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.8** ↑	**103**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.4** ↑	**109**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	108	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	103	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↑	106	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	88	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.9** ↑	**97**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	114.3	70.3 ↑	90	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↑	115	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.9 ↑	74	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**103**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	110	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	208.86	57.5 ↓	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/

Canada

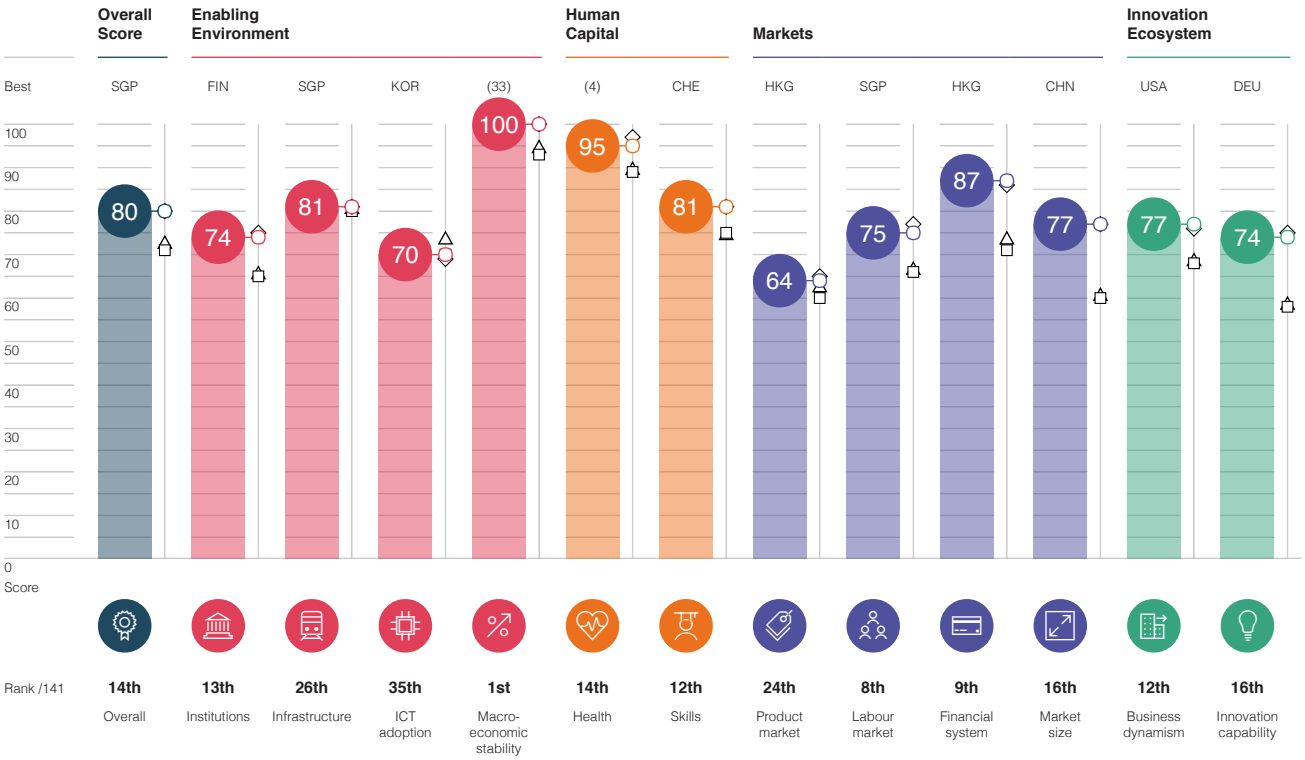
14th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 12th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	37.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.36
GDP per capita US$	46,260.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	9.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	22.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0
Unemployment rate %	5.9		

Canada

14th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**13**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**86.0** ↓	**29**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↓	39	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.8	95.6 ↓	60	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.8	98.8 =	95	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↓	24	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**63.3** ↓	**11**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	63.3	63.3 ↓	11	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**72.2** ↑	**11**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	71	71.0	16	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↓	15	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	24	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	15.7	84.3 ↓	18	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**21**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	38	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	23	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.91	91.0 =	27	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**81.0** ↓	**9**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	81.0	81.0 ↓	9	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**74.5** ↓	**23**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↓	19	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	24	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	21.5	71.7 =	41	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**79.5** ↓	**4**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↓	12	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	6	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**69.1**	**18**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9	26	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2	37	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0	27	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0	38	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	87.7	87.7	2	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	82.3	82.3	10	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**26**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**65.7** ↑	**32**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	98.7	98.7 ↑	4	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↓	30	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	5.3	13.2 ↑	68	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	27	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	594,683.5	96.3 =	12	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	37	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	51.7	51.7 ↑	32	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↓	26	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.9** ↓	**27**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.8	92.9 ↑	69	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	15	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.7 ↓	22	Iceland

Canada

14th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**70.3** ↑	**35**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	89.2	74.4 ↑	115	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	76.7	N/Appl.	67	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	38.6	77.1 ↑	13	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.7	N/Appl.	43	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	91.0	91.0 ↓	16	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**95.3** ↓	**14**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.5	95.3 ↓	13	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**12**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**79.1** ↓	**6**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.8	92.0 =	3	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**66.2** ↓	**18**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	22	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	15	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	19	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	20	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↓	21	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**83.0** ↑	**16**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.1	89.4 ↓	34	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**16**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↓	12	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	n/a	88.9 ↑	n/a	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**63.8** ↓	**24**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**60.1** ↓	**32**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	45	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	26	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↓	62	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**67.5** ↓	**12**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	53	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.46	83.6 ↑	41	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↓	97	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.6	65.1 =	18	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**75.2** ↓	**8**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**68.2** ↓	**17**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.0	87.5 =	29	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	17	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↓	28	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	40	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	22	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0 ↓	44	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	62	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	54	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**82.2** ↓	**7**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↓	16	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	12	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.96	94.7 ↓	9	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.6	93.6 ↑	47	Multiple (24)

Canada

14th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**9**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**11**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	189.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	27	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	27	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	125.1	100.0 =	9	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	5.8	96.6 ↑	19	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.3** ↓	**13**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.0 ↓	6	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.4	100.0 ↑	2	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.9	95.1 ↑	120	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.6	95.0 ↑	111	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**76.9** ↑	**16**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,633	N/Appl.	17	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.9	N/Appl.	92	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**76.5** ↑	**12**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**90.4** ↑	**8**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.3	99.8 ↑	7	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	1.5	99.0 =	2	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	87.5	94.2 =	9	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**20**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	20	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	18	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	25	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	22	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**74.0** ↓	**16**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**72.3** ↓	**13**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	5	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	22	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	15.07	85.2 ↓	14	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	15	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**77.5** ↓	**12**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	1,032.7	100.0 =	4	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	105.84	85.8 ↓	18	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.5	51.0 ↓	23	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.30	73.1 ↓	12	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**70.7** ↑	**28**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	17	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,016.15	81.9 ↑	39	Multiple (7)

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

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

Cape Verde

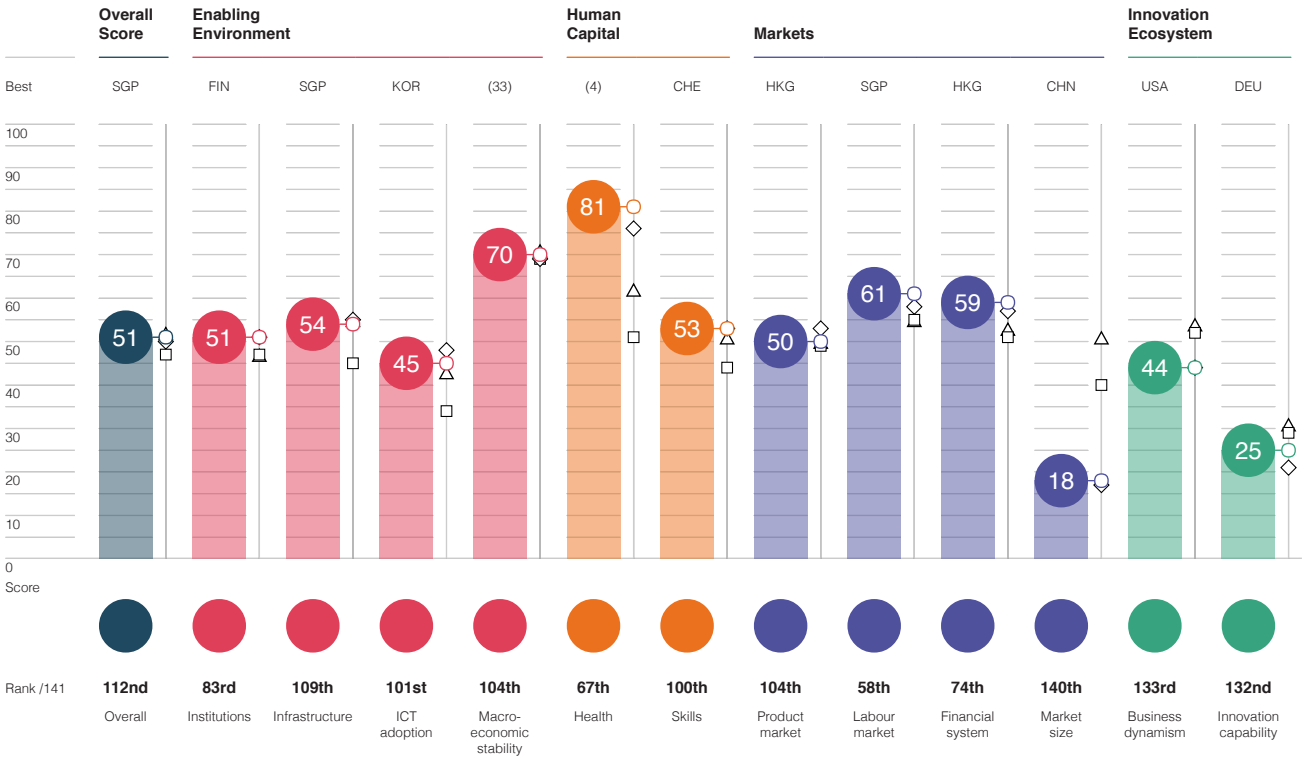
112nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 111th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	0.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.00
GDP per capita US$	3,562.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	26.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	47.2
Unemployment rate %	12.3		

Cape Verde

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.2** ↓	**83**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**70.7** ↑	**90**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	53	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	11.5	62.7 ↓	123	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	71	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.5**	**51**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	53.5	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**49**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	41.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	66	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	69	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	19.8	80.2 ↑	23	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**101**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	52	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	80	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.43	42.7 =	112	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**42**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	57.0	57.0 ↑	42	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**102**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	83	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	97	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.0	33.3 =	103	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**128**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	113	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	127	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**47.9**	**100**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1	52	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2	58	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.5	97	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6	64	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	28.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	45.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**109**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**34.2** ↑	**123**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	N/Appl.	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	73	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,882.6	25.1 =	117	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	127	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	6.1	6.1 ↓	102	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	108	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.2** ↓	**98**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	96.1	96.1 ↓	92	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	93.3 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	43.8	57.4 ↓	102	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	113	Iceland

Cape Verde

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**44.7** ↓	**101**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	112.2	93.5 ↑	82	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	66.8	N/Appl.	83	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.9	5.8 ↑	101	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	58.2	58.2 ↑	87	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**104**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**67**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.9	80.8 ↑	66	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**53.2** ↓	**100**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.7** ↑	**111**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.1	40.8 ↑	115	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**93**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	118	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	79	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	92	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	78	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	66	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.7** ↓	**92**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.9	65.9 ↓	92	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**57.5** ↓	**75**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	61	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	21.1	72.3 ↑	81	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.1** ↓	**104**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**89**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	66	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	84	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	115	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**113**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	107	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	8.84	41.1 ↓	98	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.9 =	68	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	n/a	31.3 ↓	n/a	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**58**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**68**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.3 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	78	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	101	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	68	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	78	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	68.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	28	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	67	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**61**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	110	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	97	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.88	85.0 ↑	34	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.1	86.0 ↓	77	Multiple (24)

Cape Verde

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**74**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**40.4** ↑	**66**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	61.8	65.1 ↓	55	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	100	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	85	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	40.3	40.3 ↓	48	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.2	20.7 ↓	86	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**115**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	102	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	15.2	70.4 ↑	127	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-5.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.2	98.4 ↓	86	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**17.5** ↑	**140**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	4	N/Appl.	140	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	60.2	N/Appl.	37	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**44.0** ↓	**133**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**43.8** ↓	**133**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.4	92.8 ↑	95	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	18.0	82.4 ↓	100	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.1** ↑	**109**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	112	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↓	116	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	103	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	87	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**24.8** ↑	**132**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**37.3** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	72	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	91	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.32	8.5	63	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	93	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**15.4** ↑	**136**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	23.0	47.1 ↑	141	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.95	12.3	68	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.4 ↑	120	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**18.7** ↑	**136**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	94	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

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

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

Chad

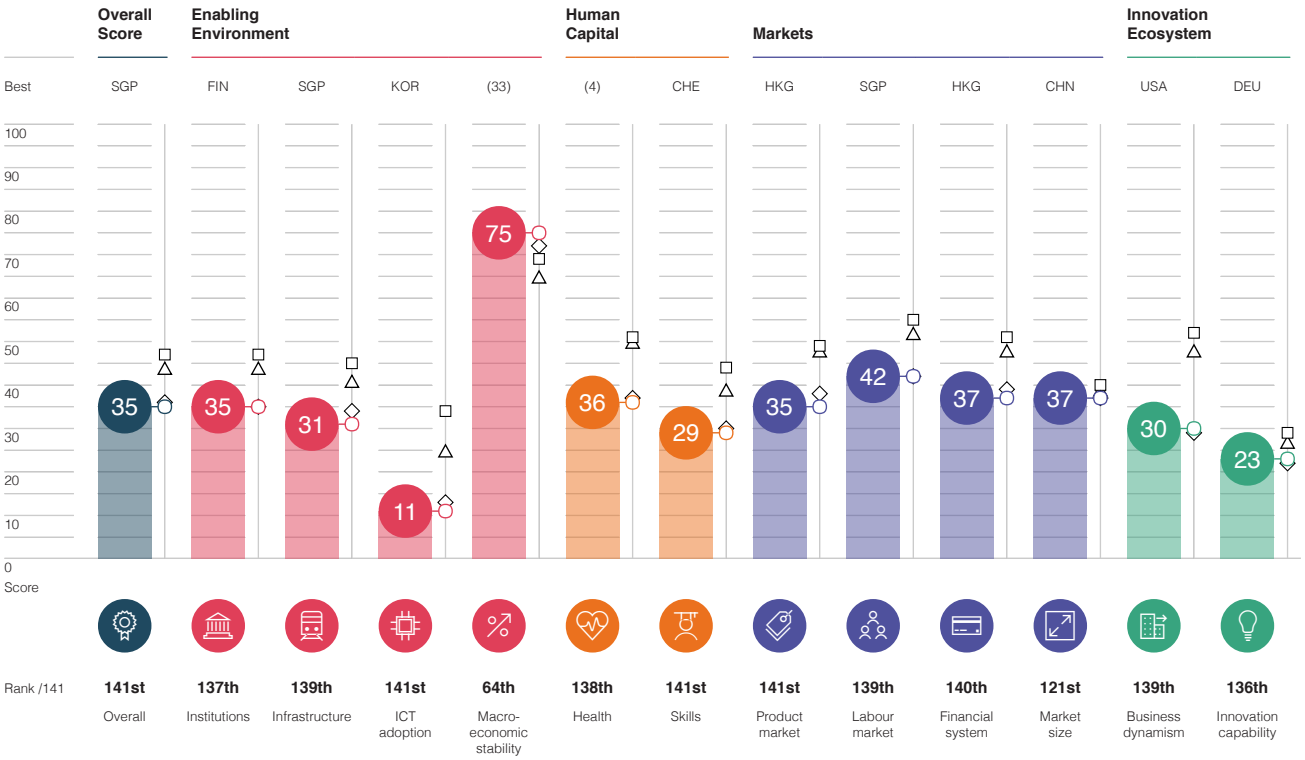
141st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 140th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	12.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	874.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.9		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	89.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.3
Unemployment rate %	2.2		

Chad

141st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**35.4** ↑	**137**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.1** ↑	**106**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	125	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.6	99.5 ↑	19	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.2	96.2 =	113	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	128	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.1** ↑	**136**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.1	41.1 ↑	127	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**29.4** ↑	**137**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	2	2.0	95	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.4 ↑	124	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↑	114	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.7	63.3 ↑	99	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**28.9** ↑	**135**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↑	91	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↑	101	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.15	14.6 =	136	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**19.0** ↓	**137**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	19.0	19.0 ↓	137	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**32.3** ↓	**133**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	135	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	126	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.0	26.7 ↓	115	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**34.7** ↓	**139**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↓	138	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**30.8**	**137**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7	125	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4	111	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.4	130	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0	122	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	9.5	9.5	111	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	15.9	15.9	110	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**30.5** ↓	**139**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**30.0** ↑	**131**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	62.2	62.2 ↑	106	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.7 ↓	141	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	942.8	13.2 =	133	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↓	137	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.8 ↓	136	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**31.1** ↓	**140**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	7.8	7.8 ↓	141	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	78.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	83.4	17.0 ↓	140	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.5 ↑	134	Iceland

Chad

141st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**10.8** ↓	**141**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	45.1	37.6 ↑	136	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.0	N/Appl.	141	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.0 ↓	141	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	6.5	6.5 ↑	140	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.8	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**35.9** ↓	**138**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	51.5	35.9 ↓	137	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**141**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**27.4** ↓	**137**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	2.3	15.3 =	138	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**39.5** ↓	**130**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	135	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	122	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	98	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	136	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	105	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**30.6** ↓	**141**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.0	44.2 =	122	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**17.1** ↓	**138**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.2 ↓	101	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	56.9	0.0	137	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**35.4** ↓	**141**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**28.6** ↓	**139**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↓	134	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↑	138	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	140	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**134**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	136	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	13.82	7.9	132	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.2 =	27	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	28.8 =	125	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**42.2** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.1** ↓	**104**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	103	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	129	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	94	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.2 ↑	122	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	68.0	68.0 ↓	85	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	66	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	83	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**31.4** ↑	**141**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.6 ↑	139	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↓	134	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.08	0.0	139	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.4	71.7 =	118	Multiple (24)

Chad

141st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**37.3** ↓	**140**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**11.7** ↑	**140**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	9.3	9.8 ↑	134	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↓	134	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.7 ↑	122	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.2	2.9 ↑	128	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**133**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↓	135	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	25.8	48.9 ↓	135	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.2	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.3	96.5 ↓	98	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**37.1** ↑	**121**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	27	N/Appl.	121	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	52.2	N/Appl.	55	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**29.7** ↑	**139**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**28.1** ↑	**138**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	172.3	13.8 ↓	139	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	58.0	42.2 ↑	134	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**31.3** ↑	**139**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	136	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	139	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↑	140	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↑	135	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**22.7** ↑	**136**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**25.5** ↑	**137**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	138	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↑	127	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↑	129	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.3** ↑	**132**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	38.3	54.4 ↑	137	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.7 ↑	79	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**29.8** ↓	**130**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	123	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	16.26	30.6 ↓	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/

Chile

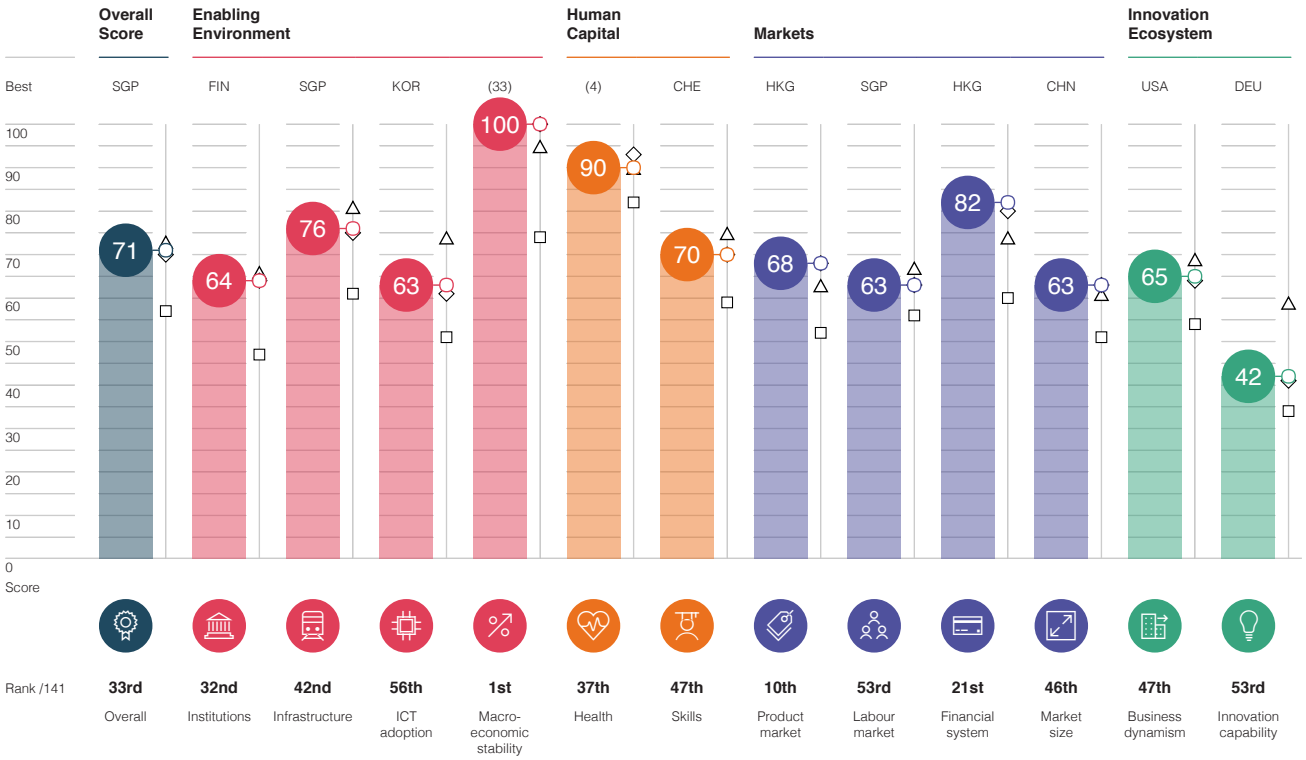
33rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 33rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.36
GDP per capita US$	16,078.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	24.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.6
Unemployment rate %	7.2		

Chile

33rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**32**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**83.7** ↓	**40**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↓	40	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.3	87.1 ↓	89	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 =	90	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	28	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.6** ↑	**62**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.6	51.6 ↑	57	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**61.0** ↓	**31**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	57	57.0	34	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	32	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.8 ↑	48	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.6	74.4 ↓	40	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**43**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	77	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	50	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.82	82.0 =	45	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**67.0** =	**26**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	67.0	67.0 =	26	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**53**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	32	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	42	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 ↓	80	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**45**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↓	21	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**64.1**	**30**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2	23	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0	49	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4	39	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4	43	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	59.4	59.4	43	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	72.7	72.7	25	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**76.3** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**54**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	95.8	95.8 ↑	9	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	25	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	7.6	18.9 ↑	59	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	61	Japan
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	65.7 ↑	54	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	42.9	42.9 ↑	40	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	31	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.9** ↑	**26**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	3.6	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	3.7	98.3 ↓	36	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.5 ↑	32	Iceland

Chile

33rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**56**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.4	100.0 =	32	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	91.6	N/Appl.	43	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	17.4	34.7 ↑	56	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.2	N/Appl.	52	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	82.3	82.3 ↓	33	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**89.7** ↓	**37**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.7	89.7 ↓	36	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**47**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**64.1** ↓	**44**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.3	69.0 ↓	52	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**38**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	56	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	19	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	33	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	64	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	23	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**75.6** ↑	**48**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.5	91.8 ↑	21	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**71**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	84	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.8	80.5 ↑	65	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**68.0** ↓	**10**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**35**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	12	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	103	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	13	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**76.3** ↓	**5**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	13	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.20	78.7 ↓	47	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	7.0	99.8 =	2	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	56.9 =	32	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.8** ↓	**53**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**55.0** ↓	**89**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	124	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	58	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.0 ↑	6	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	83	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	77	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	34	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	115	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.6** ↓	**30**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	39	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↓	43	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.70	62.8 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.1	100.0 =	16	Multiple (24)

Chile

33rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**21**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**71.8** ↑	**22**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	110.9	100.0 =	24	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	47	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	35	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	89.8	89.8 ↑	20	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.2	70.7 ↑	30	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.7** ↑	**8**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.5 ↑	4	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.9	97.1 ↓	31	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.4	92.3 ↑	128	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**46**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	428	N/Appl.	42	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	29.5	N/Appl.	111	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.3** ↑	**47**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**77.9** ↓	**46**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.7	97.2 ↓	65	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 ↓	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	41.6	44.8 ↑	55	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**53**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	49	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	45	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	56	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	74	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**42.5** ↑	**53**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**38.0** ↑	**82**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	88	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	78	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.28	7.5 ↓	70	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	72	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.8** ↑	**48**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	319.3	85.4 ↑	38	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	4.13	30.0 ↑	46	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.1 ↓	74	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	15.7 ↑	33	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**45**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	40	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,707.01	80.1 ↑	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

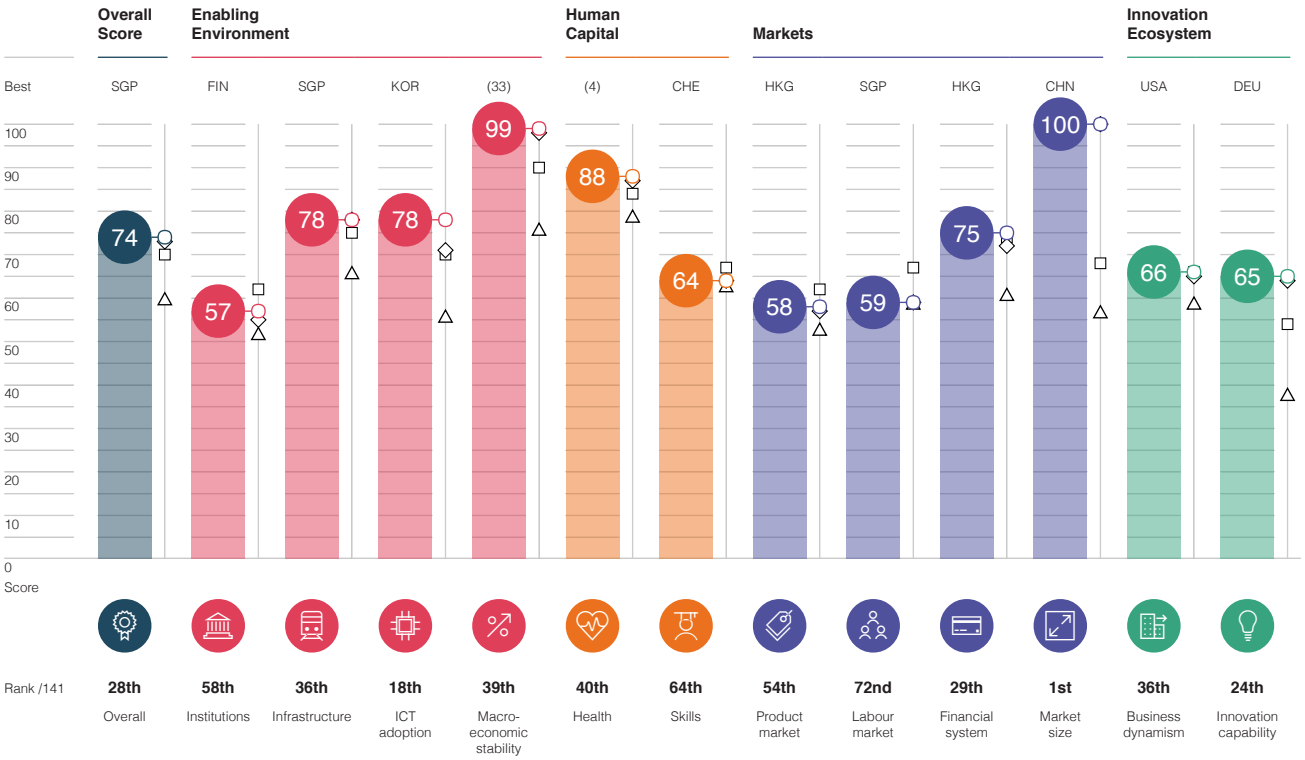
28th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 28th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,395.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	18.69
GDP per capita US$	9,608.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	12.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.6
Unemployment rate %	4.4		

China

28th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**58**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**79.2** ↑	**56**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 =	71	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.6	99.7 ↑	15	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.4	96.4 =	112	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 =	63	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**128**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	43.3	43.3 ↑	119	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**36.0** ↓	**119**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	13	13.0	85	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 =	47	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 =	36	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	78.9	21.1 ↓	140	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 =	19	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 =	52	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.90	90.5 =	29	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**39.0** ↓	**75**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	39.0	39.0 ↓	75	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**43**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 =	58	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 =	53	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.7	79.0 ↑	27	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**59.7** ↑	**72**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 =	78	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↑	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**65.3**	**28**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2	45	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8	50	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5	24	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9	37	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	73.5	73.5	21	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	66.4	66.4	37	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.9** ↓	**36**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.9** ↑	**24**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	95.7	95.7 ↑	10	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 =	45	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	7.2	17.9 ↑	61	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 =	24	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,925,931.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 =	66	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	187.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 =	52	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**86.9** ↓	**65**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.9	99.0 ↑	18	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	18.0	83.6 ↓	74	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 =	68	Iceland

China

28th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**78.5** ↑	**18**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.0	95.8 ↑	78	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	95.4	N/Appl.	36	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.5	57.1 ↑	32	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	23.9	N/Appl.	6	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	54.3	54.3 ↑	93	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**98.8** ↑	**39**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	97.6	97.6 ↑	41	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**87.8** ↑	**40**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.1	87.8 ↑	39	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**64.1** ↓	**64**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**55.7** =	**77**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.8	52.0 =	95	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**59.4** =	**37**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 =	38	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 =	41	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 =	35	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 =	45	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 =	41	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**72.5** ↓	**61**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.5	75.2 =	76	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.8** ↓	**38**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 =	25	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.6	83.5 ↓	58	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.6** ↑	**54**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**57.5** =	**43**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 =	51	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 =	27	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 =	87	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**57.6** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 =	60	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	11.12	25.9 ↑	123	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.2 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	57.1 =	31	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.2** ↓	**72**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**64**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 =	26	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 =	55	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 =	100	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 =	32	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 =	39	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.5 =	73	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**60.1** ↓	**81**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 =	51	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 =	27	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.78	72.9 ↓	56	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	45.4	48.1 ↑	139	Multiple (24)

China

28th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**29**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**67.3** ↑	**27**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	155.1	100.0 =	8	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 =	34	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 =	13	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	70.2	70.2 ↑	30	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.1	52.1 ↑	40	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**93**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 =	95	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.7	97.5 ↑	26	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	5.7	90.2 ↑	128	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.5	92.4 ↑	126	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	22,462	N/Appl.	1	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	19.8	N/Appl.	131	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**36**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**53**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.4	99.8 ↑	9	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.6	91.9 ↑	56	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	36.9	39.7 =	72	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**57.0** =	**34**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 =	31	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 =	57	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 =	42	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 =	25	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**64.8** ↑	**24**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**48.2** ↓	**36**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 =	78	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 =	26	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.90	19.7 ↓	50	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 =	30	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**79.5** ↑	**10**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	720.3	97.5 ↑	13	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	14.46	50.3 ↑	32	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.1	70.3 ↑	15	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	2.84	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**34**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 =	19	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,577.96	79.2 ↑	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/

Colombia

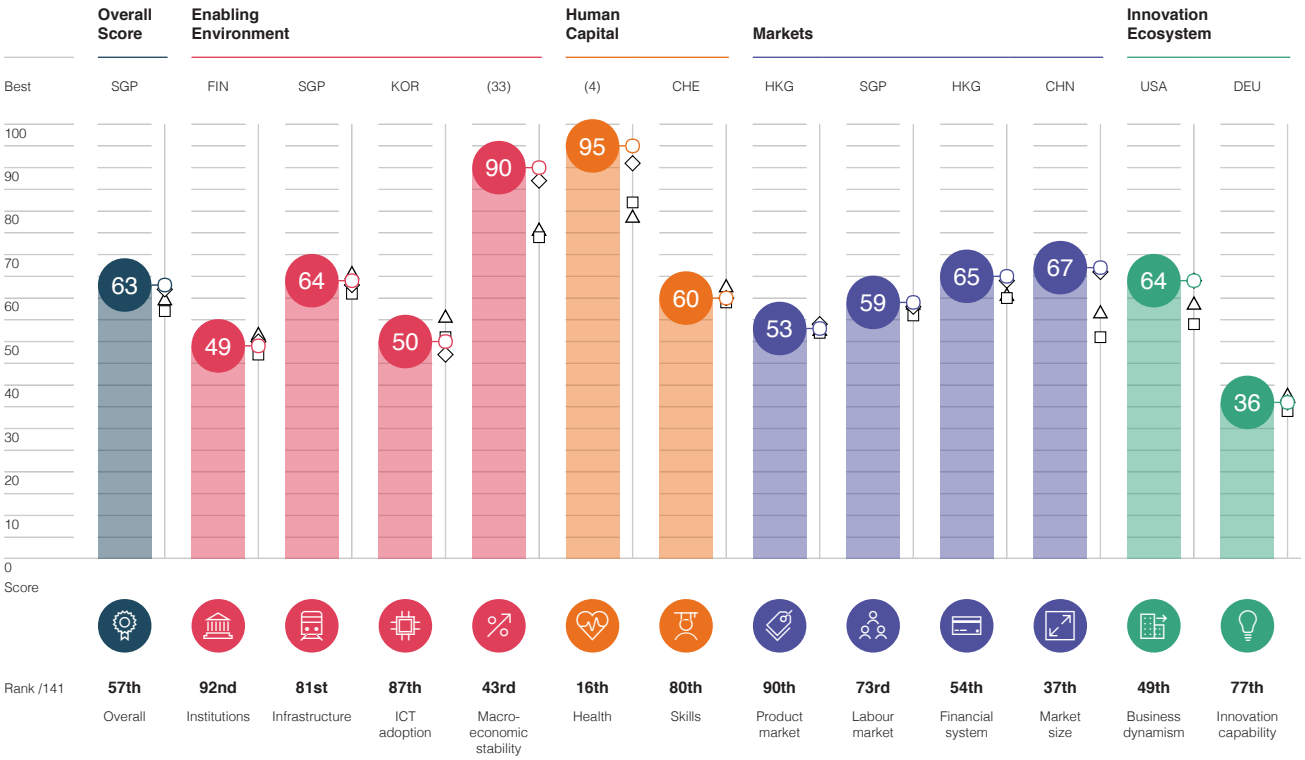
57th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 60th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	49.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.55
GDP per capita US$	6,684.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	23.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	49.7
Unemployment rate %	9.1		

Colombia

57th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.3** ↓	**92**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**127**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	131	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	24.9	17.3 ↑	130	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	85.6	85.6 =	128	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	107	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**69**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	50.8	50.8 ↓	64	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**42.9** ↓	**99**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	50	50.0	45	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	111	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	97	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	42.8	57.2 ↓	106	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↑	123	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	108	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.92	92.1 =	23	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** ↓	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↓	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**78**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	91	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	92	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	16.5	55.0 =	68	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**22**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	54	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.7**	**110**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2	101	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4	95	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0	84	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0	84	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	37.5	37.5	69	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	43.6	43.6	80	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**81**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.8** ↑	**92**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	65.4	65.4 ↑	97	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	104	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.9	4.8 ↑	89	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.7	12.2 ↓	99	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	144,423.4	68.7 =	31	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	78	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	50.1	50.1 ↑	33	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	72	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.9** ↓	**72**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	97.0	97.0 ↓	91	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.1	94.7 ↑	51	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	19.5	82.2 ↓	79	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	66	Iceland

Colombia

57th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**87**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	129.9	100.0 =	43	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	52.3	N/Appl.	101	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.4	26.9 ↑	64	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.4	N/Appl.	65	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	62.3	62.3 ↑	80	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.8	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**95.0** ↑	**16**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.4	95.0 ↑	15	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**80**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**82**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.3	55.1 ↑	89	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**69**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↓	101	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	47	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	52	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	94	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	59	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**78**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.6	81.1 ↑	61	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**84**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	65	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	23.6	66.0 ↑	88	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**90**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.7** ↓	**110**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	126	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	102	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	78	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.7** ↓	**61**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	125	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.90	60.7 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.1 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.3 =	74	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**88**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	16.7	73.5 ↓	76	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	117	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	66	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	67	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	90	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	55.0	55.0 ↓	115	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	75	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	31	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	67	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	94	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.75	68.4 ↑	64	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.6	85.3 =	80	Multiple (24)

Colombia

57th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**54**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**41.9** ↑	**61**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	47.8	50.3 ↓	75	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	73	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	70	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	34.9	34.9 ↓	55	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.4	40.3 ↑	50	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.1** ↑	**29**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↑	27	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.2	92.6 ↓	69	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.7	100.0 ↑	60	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**37**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	662	N/Appl.	32	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	19.3	N/Appl.	132	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**49**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**79.3** ↓	**40**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.0	93.0 =	92	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 =	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	67.2	72.3 ↑	29	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.0	62.5 ↓	65	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**80**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	81	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	67	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	87	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	72	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**36.4** ↑	**77**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.9** ↑	**87**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	87	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	87	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.16	4.5 ↓	73	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	70	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**28.2** ↑	**61**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	237.3	81.1 ↑	47	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.79	10.7 ↓	72	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	8.1 ↑	88	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	12.8 ↑	42	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**81**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	89	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	451.96	65.8 ↑	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/

Congo, Democratic Rep.

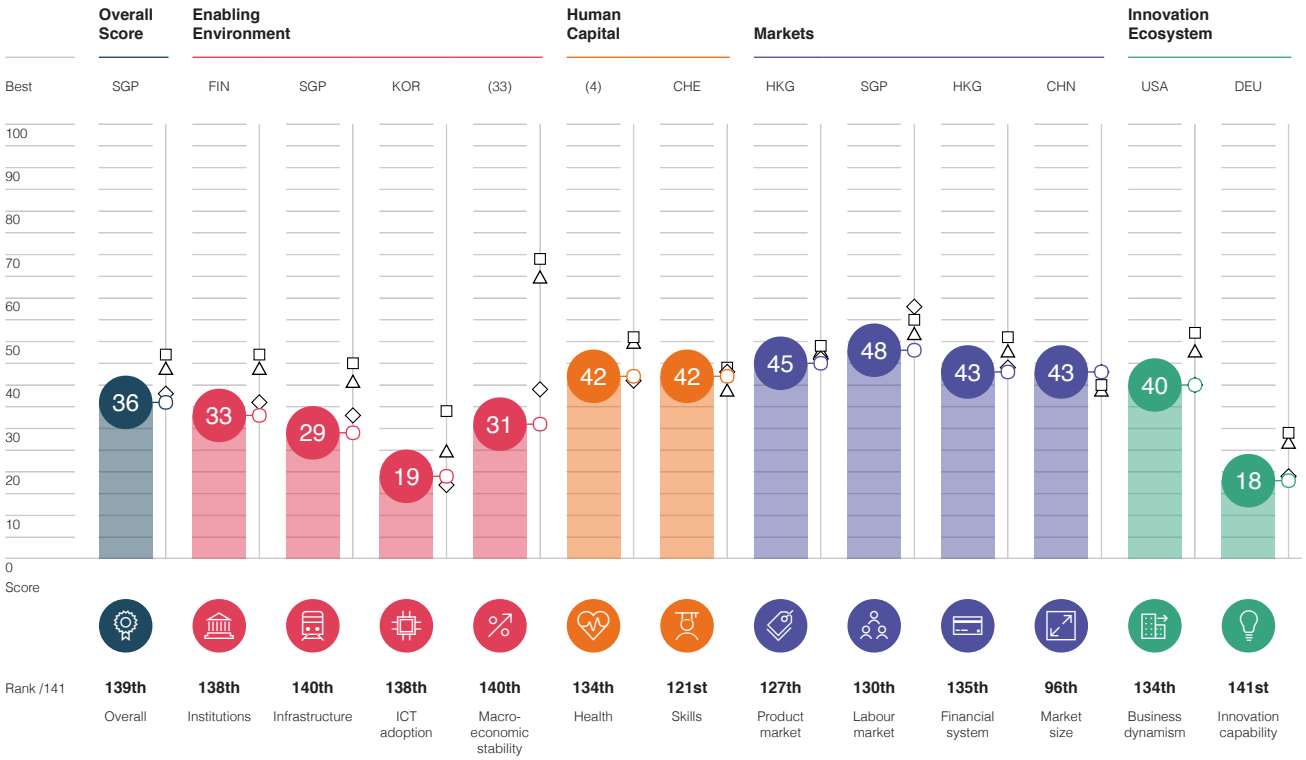
139th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 135th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	95.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US$	448.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Unemployment rate %	4.2
Renewable energy consumption share %	95.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	42.1

Congo, Democratic Rep.

139th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**32.8** ↓	**138**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**35.8** ↓	**139**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	126	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	34.0	0.0	134	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	73.1	73.1 =	133	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	129	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**44.0** ↓	**124**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	44.0	44.0 ↓	115	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**31.3** ↓	**134**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	29	29.0	75	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↓	134	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	112	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	51.7	48.3 ↓	126	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**25.6** ↑	**138**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	110	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	116	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.12	12.4 =	137	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**20.0** ↓	**134**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	20.0	20.0 ↓	134	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**32.9** ↓	**131**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	134	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	135	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.0	33.3 ↓	103	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**37.8** ↑	**135**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	133	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	130	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**34.9**	**133**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.2	129	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7	131	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.0	126	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9	123	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	19.7	19.7	97	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	36.4	36.4	90	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**29.2** ↓	**140**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**21.5** ↑	**138**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.3	59.3 ↑	111	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.4 ↑	138	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.6	4.0 ↑	93	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.3 ↓	95	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,699.6	16.9 =	129	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	136	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	3.5	3.5 ↓	106	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.0 ↓	123	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**37.0** ↓	**139**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	15.5	15.5 ↑	138	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	13.9	89.7 ↑	91	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	77.1	23.3 ↓	134	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.3 ↓	136	Iceland

Congo, Democratic Rep.

139th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**19.1** ↑	**138**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	43.4	36.2 ↑	137	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.9	N/Appl.	134	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.0 ↑	140	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	8.6	8.6 ↑	139	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**31.4** ↓	**140**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	35.4	12.8 ↓	140	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**41.6** ↑	**134**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.3	41.6 ↑	133	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**121**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**40.8** ↓	**119**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.8	45.1 =	109	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**36.6** ↓	**137**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	132	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	132	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	132	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↓	138	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	117	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**43.8** ↓	**124**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.6	53.4 =	111	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**34.1** ↓	**120**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↓	131	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	33.2	42.0 =	114	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**44.7** ↓	**127**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**36.5** ↓	**135**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	114	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	136	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	134	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.0** ↓	**101**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	110	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.36	31.0 ↑	114	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.7 =	6	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	34.2 =	108	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**48.3** ↓	**130**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.5** ↓	**109**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.3	86.9 ↓	34	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	110	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	121	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↓	82	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.7 ↑	129	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	96	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	118	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**44.1** ↓	**133**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	122	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	136	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.30	12.0 ↓	124	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.6	93.6 =	47	Multiple (24)

Congo, Democratic Rep.

139th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**42.5** ↓	**135**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**12.5** ↓	**139**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	6.4	6.7 ↓	135	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↑	136	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.8 ↓	128	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	12.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**119**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	134	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.2	86.5 =	85	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	24.5	100.0 =	11	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**96**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	65	N/Appl.	93	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	16.8	N/Appl.	137	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**40.5** ↑	**134**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**131**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	26.7	86.6 ↑	115	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	43	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**35.9** ↓	**136**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	131	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	132	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	137	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↓	131	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**18.0** ↓	**141**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**23.3** ↓	**140**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↓	137	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.5 ↓	140	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	125	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	131	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**15.7** ↑	**134**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.7	59.8 ↑	129	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	131	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.6 ↓	119	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	99	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**11.8** ↑	**141**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↑	134	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

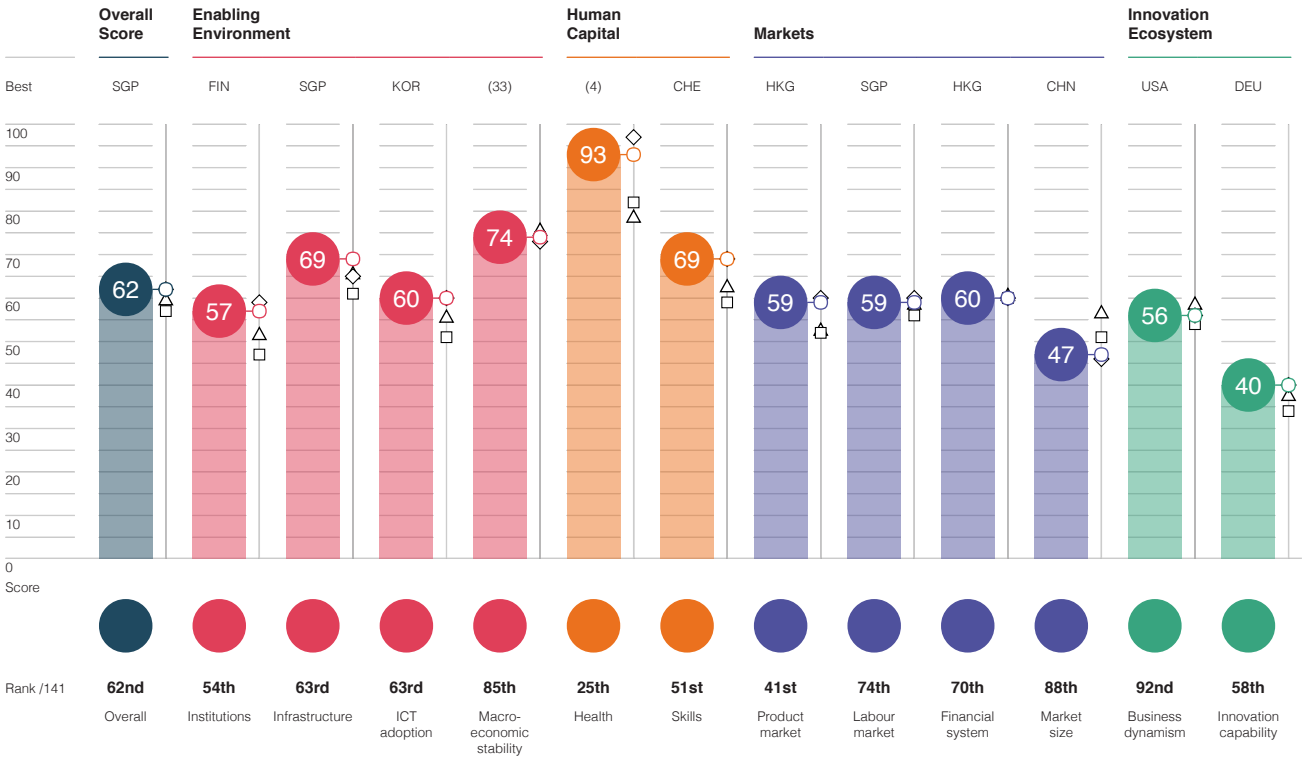
62nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 55th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	11,744.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	38.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
Unemployment rate %	8.1		

Costa Rica

62nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**57.1** ↓	**54**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.9** ↓	**93**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	77	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	12.3	60.0 ↓	124	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	61	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**54.5** ↓	**46**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	54.5	54.5 ↓	42	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**61.4** ↓	**29**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	56	56.0	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↓	46	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	58	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	12.2	87.8 ↑	10	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**76**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	124	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	72	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.77	77.0 =	56	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**44**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0 ↓	44	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**51**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	42	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	49	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 =	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**55.5** ↓	**89**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	44	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.3**	**97**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3	48	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3	106	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4	69	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0	108	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	32.0	32.0	75	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	51.7	51.7	67	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**63**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**88**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	63.3	63.3 ↑	103	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	117	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	26,539.3	43.3 =	77	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	64	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	15.6	15.6 ↑	72	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	79	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**93.1** ↑	**43**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.3	99.3 ↑	76	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.2	93.5 ↑	63	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	6.5	95.4 ↓	47	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.1 ↑	37	Iceland

Costa Rica

62nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**63**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	169.9	100.0 =	7	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	97.2	N/Appl.	33	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	16.6	33.2 ↑	58	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.4	N/Appl.	80	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	74.1	74.1 ↑	57	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**85**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.7	48.7 ↑	102	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**93.2** ↓	**25**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.8	93.2 ↓	24	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.0** ↓	**51**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**60.1** ↓	**59**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.6	57.2 ↓	85	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**63.0** ↓	**26**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	49	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	17	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	22	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	33	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	27	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**77.8** ↑	**38**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.4	85.4 =	43	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**70.2** ↑	**34**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	52	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.0	95.1 =	24	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.4** ↓	**41**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.3** ↓	**60**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	96	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	42	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	54	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.5** ↓	**29**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	116	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.59	76.1 ↑	50	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.6 ↓	36	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.7 =	70	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.1** ↓	**74**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.3** ↓	**65**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.7	69.4 =	85	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	96	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	24	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	105	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↓	101	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	86.0	86.0 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	84	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	62	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**59.9** ↓	**84**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	35	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	49	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.64	55.0 ↓	80	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	32.7	65.7 =	127	Multiple (24)

Costa Rica

62nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**70**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**34.0** ↑	**85**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	59.5	62.6 ↑	58	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	98	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	96	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.2	5.2 ↑	108	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.8	30.7 ↓	61	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.6** ↓	**35**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	45	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.1	96.9 ↓	33	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.4	98.8 ↓	83	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**46.5** ↑	**88**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	78	N/Appl.	85	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.9	N/Appl.	93	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**92**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**60.4** ↓	**107**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	9.5	95.3 ↓	80	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	23.0	77.4 ↓	107	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	29.3	31.5 ↑	91	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	114	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**54**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	71	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↓	39	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	75	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	63	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**40.3** ↓	**58**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**54**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	24	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	65	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.39	10.1 ↑	60	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	60	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**25.9** ↓	**70**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	163.0	75.5 ↑	70	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.87	11.5 ↓	70	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	15.3 ↓	66	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	1.1 ↑	86	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**47**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	51	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,623.46	79.5 ↑	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/

Côte d'Ivoire

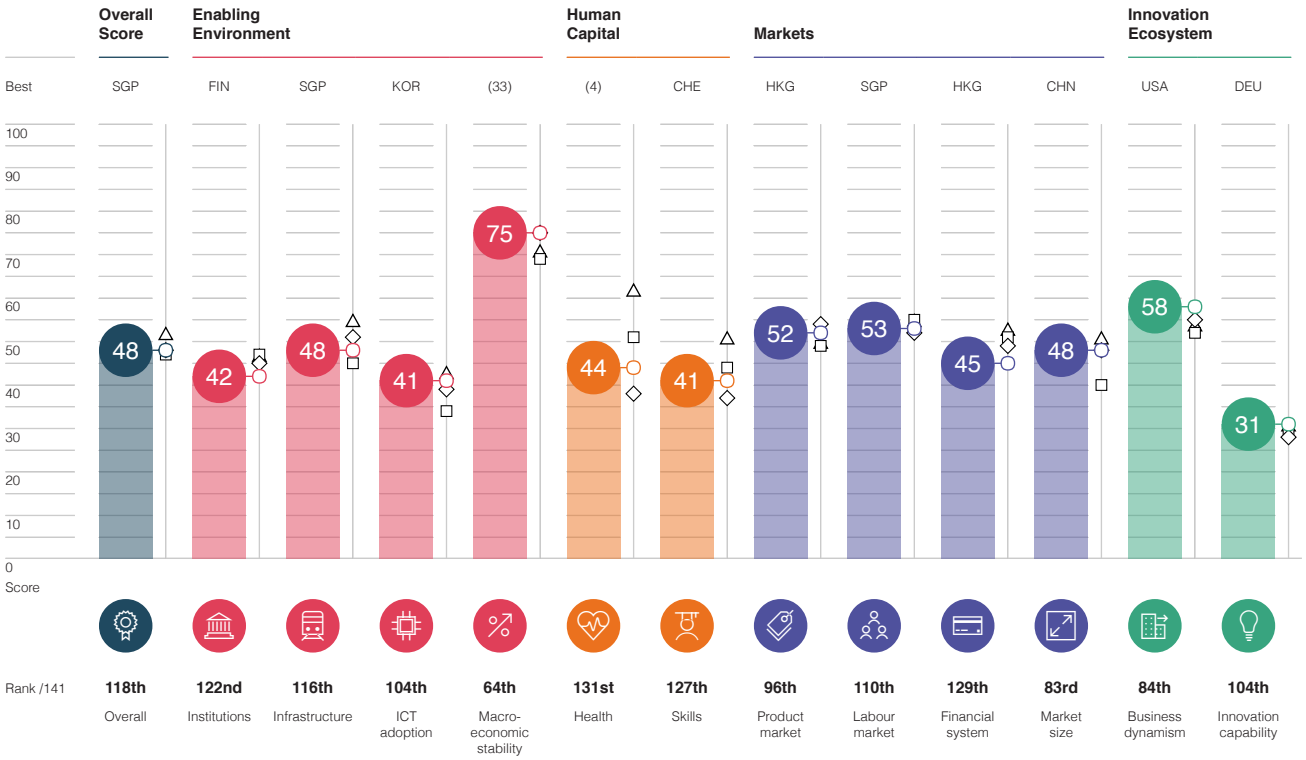
118th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 114th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	25.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP per capita US$	1,680.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	64.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.5
Unemployment rate %	2.5		

Côte d'Ivoire

118th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**42.4** ↓	**122**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**45.1** ↓	**128**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	123	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	41.2	0.0	137	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	111	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.4** ↓	**134**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.4	41.4 ↓	125	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**39.8** ↓	**109**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	24	24.0	78	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↑	119	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↑	80	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.5	70.5 ↑	59	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**35.5** ↓	**123**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	74	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	65	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.17	17.4 =	132	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↓	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↓	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**103**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	102	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	88	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.5	35.0 ↓	98	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**42.5** ↓	**124**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	119	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.5**	**69**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5	70	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6	69	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2	60	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3	52	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	43.2	43.2	67	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	54.3	54.3	60	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.9** ↓	**116**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**38.9** ↑	**112**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.7	77.7 ↑	62	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	94	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	2.0	5.0 ↑	88	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	72	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	5,367.2	25.9 =	115	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	73	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	16.8	16.8 ↓	71	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	74	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**117**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	59.9	59.9 ↓	116	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	19.4	84.0 ↑	112	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	65.6	35.1 ↓	119	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	108	Iceland

Côte d'Ivoire

118th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**41.3** ↑	**104**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.9	100.0 =	29	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	61.6	N/Appl.	87	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.7	1.4 ↑	116	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	112	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	46.8	46.8 ↑	99	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**131**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	54.2	44.2 ↑	130	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**127**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**40.5** ↑	**121**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.4	29.6 ↑	127	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**51.3** ↓	**71**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	64	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	66	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	90	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↓	95	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	40	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**40.7** ↑	**129**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.6	53.5 ↑	110	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**27.9** ↑	**126**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	90	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	42.4	18.9 ↑	126	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**51.7** ↓	**96**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**99**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	83	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	106	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**55.8** ↓	**83**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	99	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.5 =	52	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.8** ↑	**110**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.1	81.0 ↓	53	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	61	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	43	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↓	34	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↑	118	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	40	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	27	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**131**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	95	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	120	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.30	12.8 ↑	123	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.3	78.8 =	100	Multiple (24)

Côte d'Ivoire

118th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**45.1** ↓	**129**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**18.5** ↓	**131**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	24.6	25.9 ↑	110	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.4 ↑	137	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.6 ↑	134	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7 ↓	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.2	19.9 ↓	87	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**78.5** ↓	**121**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	104	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	9.4	82.0 ↑	104	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.5	98.8 ↓	105	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	9.0	79.7 ↓	140	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**48.4** ↑	**83**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	95	N/Appl.	77	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	32.7	N/Appl.	99	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**57.6** ↑	**84**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**72.3** ↑	**61**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.7	98.6 ↑	48	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 ↑	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	36.9	39.7 ↑	72	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**42.9** ↑	**116**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	128	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	107	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	101	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	103	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.7** ↑	**104**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.7** ↑	**105**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	82	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	108	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.3 ↑	116	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	95	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.1** ↑	**108**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	104.7	69.0 ↑	95	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↑	123	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**100**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↑	120	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	331.78	62.5 ↑	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/

Croatia

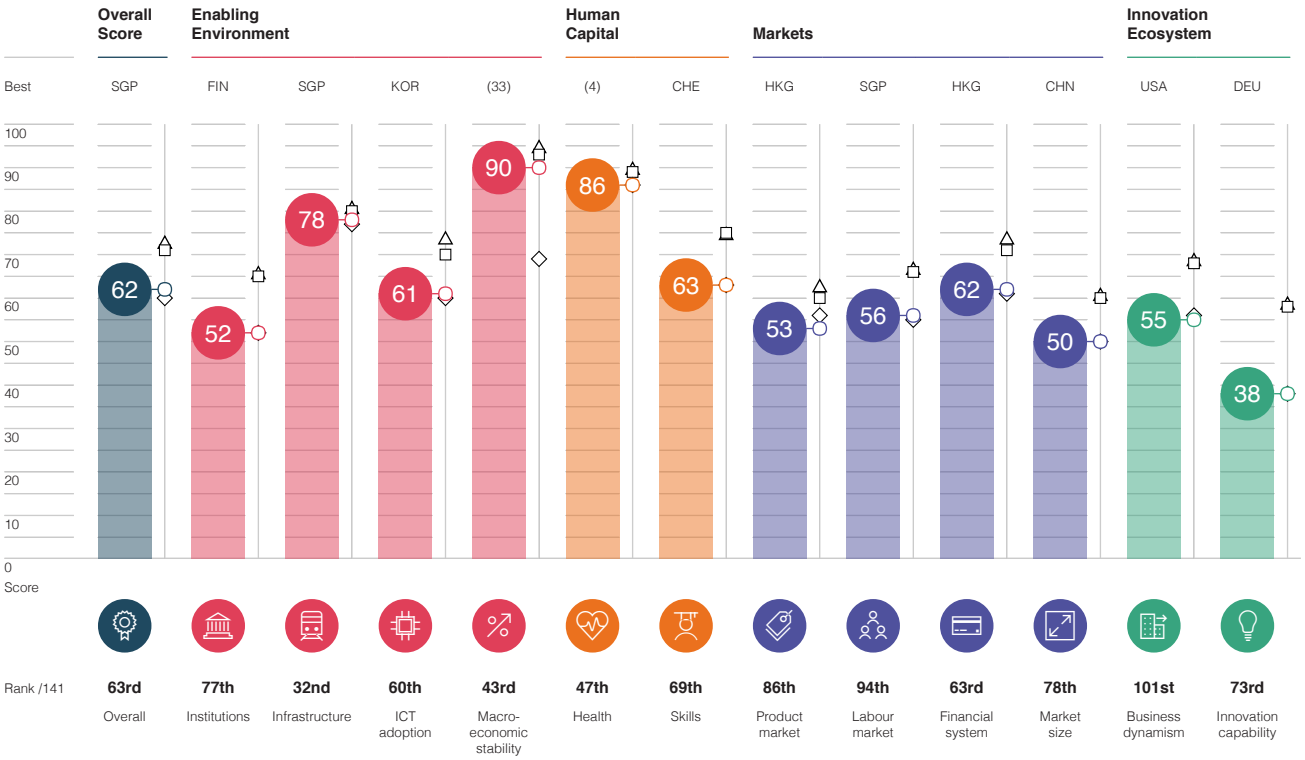
63rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 68th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP per capita US$	14,815.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.7		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	33.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	8.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.1

Croatia

63rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.8** ↓	**77**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**78.7** ↓	**57**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	63	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.1	98.0 ↓	35	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	28	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	73	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.9** ↑	**107**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.9	45.9 ↑	99	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**103**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	57	57.0	34	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↓	126	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.9 ↑	138	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↓	53	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**35.8** ↑	**122**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.8 ↑	139	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.6 ↑	140	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.77	77.0 =	56	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**54**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	48.0	48.0 ↓	54	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**59**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	111	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	96	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.5	78.3 ↑	28	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**60.7** ↓	**70**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	117	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 ↓	12	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**46.4**	**105**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1	132	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.9	136	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6	120	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.1	137	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	64.5	64.5	36	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0	51	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.2** ↑	**32**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**36**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	78.6	78.6 ↑	57	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.7 ↑	13	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	46.6	100.0 =	21	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.9 ↓	87	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	62,572.6	55.2 =	56	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	63	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	38.4	38.4 ↑	47	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	48	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.4** ↑	**38**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.8	93.9 ↑	60	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	4.6	97.4 ↑	40	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.3 ↑	29	Iceland

Croatia

63rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**60**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	105.6	88.0 ↑	90	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	79.5	N/Appl.	63	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.0	53.9 ↑	39	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.3	N/Appl.	67	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	72.7	72.7 ↓	60	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.7** ↑	**47**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.4	85.7 ↑	46	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.5** ↑	**69**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**57.3** ↑	**71**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.2	74.7 =	41	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**39.9** ↑	**128**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	128	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↓	116	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	126	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	101	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	137	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**70**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.0	83.1 =	56	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**77**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.2 ↓	138	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.5	91.2 ↑	37	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.2** ↓	**86**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**108**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	105	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	121	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	79	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.3** ↓	**57**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↓	22	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.05	93.0 ↓	6	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.0	49.5 =	40	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**94**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**117**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.1	76.9 ↑	66	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↑	136	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	135	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	66	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	72	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.0	90.0 ↑	14	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	137	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	126	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**60.4** ↓	**80**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	127	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	119	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.82	78.0 ↓	49	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.4	84.2 =	87	Multiple (24)

Croatia

63rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**63**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**60**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	60.7	63.9 ↓	56	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	104	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	106	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	39.2	39.2 ↑	50	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.3	38.7 ↓	51	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.8** ↑	**78**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	67	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	11.2	78.4 ↑	113	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-12.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	22.2	100.0 =	18	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**78**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	95	N/Appl.	76	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	55.0	N/Appl.	47	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**101**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.8** ↓	**64**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.6	96.7 ↑	69	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	22.5	77.9 ↓	106	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	34.8	37.5 ↑	77	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**37.5** ↑	**134**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	137	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	127	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	126	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	130	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**37.8** ↑	**73**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.9** ↑	**121**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	134	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↑	132	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.04	21.9 ↓	44	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	132	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.7** ↓	**49**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	238.7	81.1 ↑	46	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	4.14	30.1 ↓	45	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	28.2 ↓	42	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.3 ↓	64	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**70**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↑	117	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,689.99	80.0 ↑	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

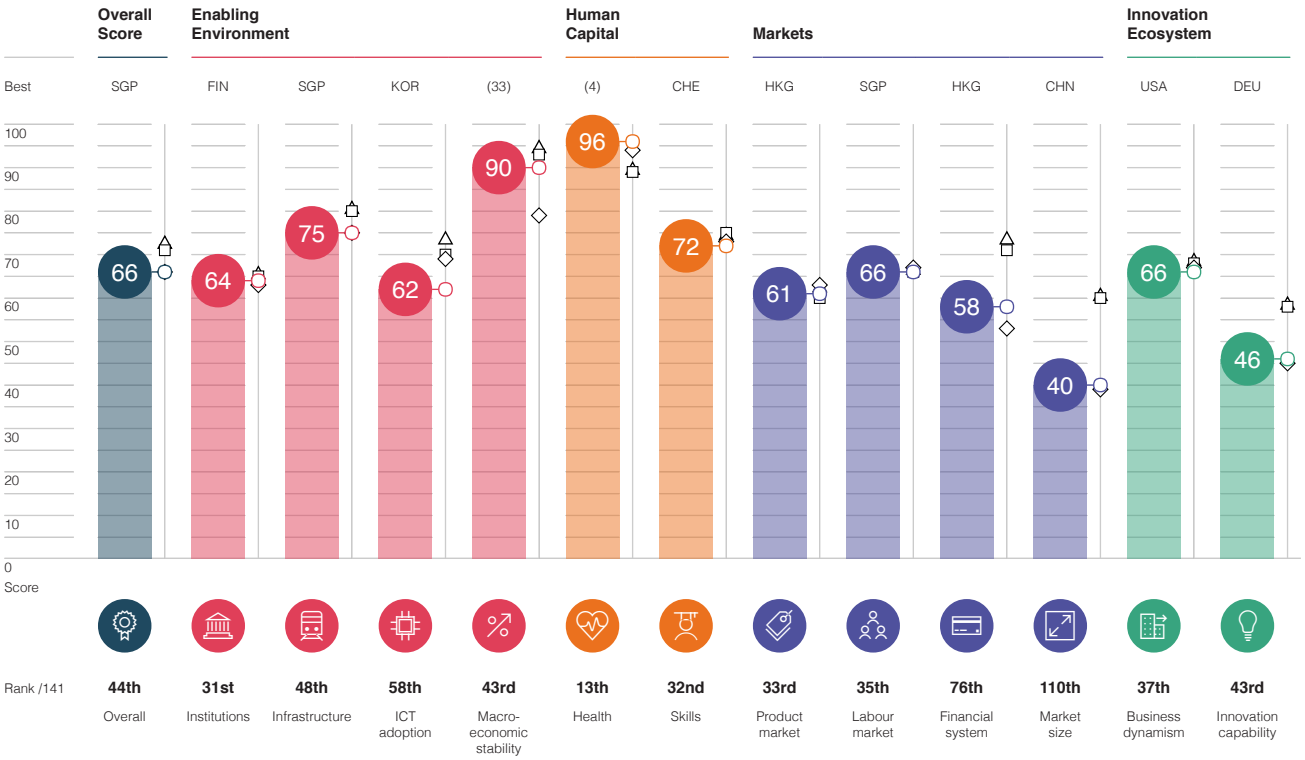
44th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 44th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	28,339.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	24.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0
Unemployment rate %	8.1		

Cyprus

44th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**31**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**83.8** ↑	**39**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	36	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.6	99.7 ↑	15	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	58	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	52	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.7** ↑	**31**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.7	56.7 ↑	28	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**59.8** ↓	**36**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	52.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	40	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↓	44	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	21.7	78.3 ↓	25	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	57	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	87	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.82	82.0 =	45	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**36**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	59.0	59.0 ↑	36	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**34**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	41	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	36	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.0	76.7 =	30	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**44**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	62	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**62.4**	**35**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3	30	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2	78	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4	70	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4	87	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**48**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**60**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	68.7	68.7 ↓	89	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	29	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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	68.7 ↓	45	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	19.5	19.5 ↑	67	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	64	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.7** ↓	**34**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.4	98.6 ↓	24	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.5	100.0 =	20	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↑	43	Iceland

Cyprus

44th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**58**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	100.9	84.1 ↓	99	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	80.8	N/Appl.	59	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	26.4	52.7 ↓	41	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	123	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	84.4	84.4 ↑	31	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**95.9** ↑	**13**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.7	95.9 ↑	12	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.2** ↓	**32**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**70.1** ↑	**28**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.1	80.7 ↑	28	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**59.5** ↓	**35**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	54	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	51	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	26	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	34	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	31	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**74.3** ↓	**51**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.6	80.9 =	64	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**67.6** ↓	**45**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	74	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.9	95.2 =	23	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**61.1** ↓	**33**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**28**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	21	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	51	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	16	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.8** ↓	**54**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	17	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.1	51.3 =	37	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**66.1** ↓	**35**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.5** ↓	**29**	**Singapore**
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	49.5 ↓	62	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	44	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	87	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	51	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	87.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	98	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	84	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**68.8** ↓	**45**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	120	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.92	90.3 ↓	20	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.0	93.1 ↑	50	Multiple (24)

Cyprus

44th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**76**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**49**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	222.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	78	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↑	99	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	12.9	12.9 ↓	89	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.6	60.3 ↑	36	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**134**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	129	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	31.4	37.6 ↑	137	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-52.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.5	99.1 ↑	80	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.7** ↑	**110**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	31	N/Appl.	115	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	72.3	N/Appl.	23	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**66.2** ↓	**37**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**84.9** ↓	**25**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	11.9	94.1 ↑	89	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	73.4	79.0 ↑	25	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 ↓	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**90**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	42	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↓	99	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	104	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	93	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**43**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.6** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	81	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	62	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.57	29.0 ↑	37	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	92	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**34.7** ↑	**54**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	170.0	76.1 ↑	65	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	9.40	43.0 ↑	37	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	16.7 ↑	63	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.0 ↑	66	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**75.0** ↓	**16**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	35	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	25,427.73	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/

Czech Republic

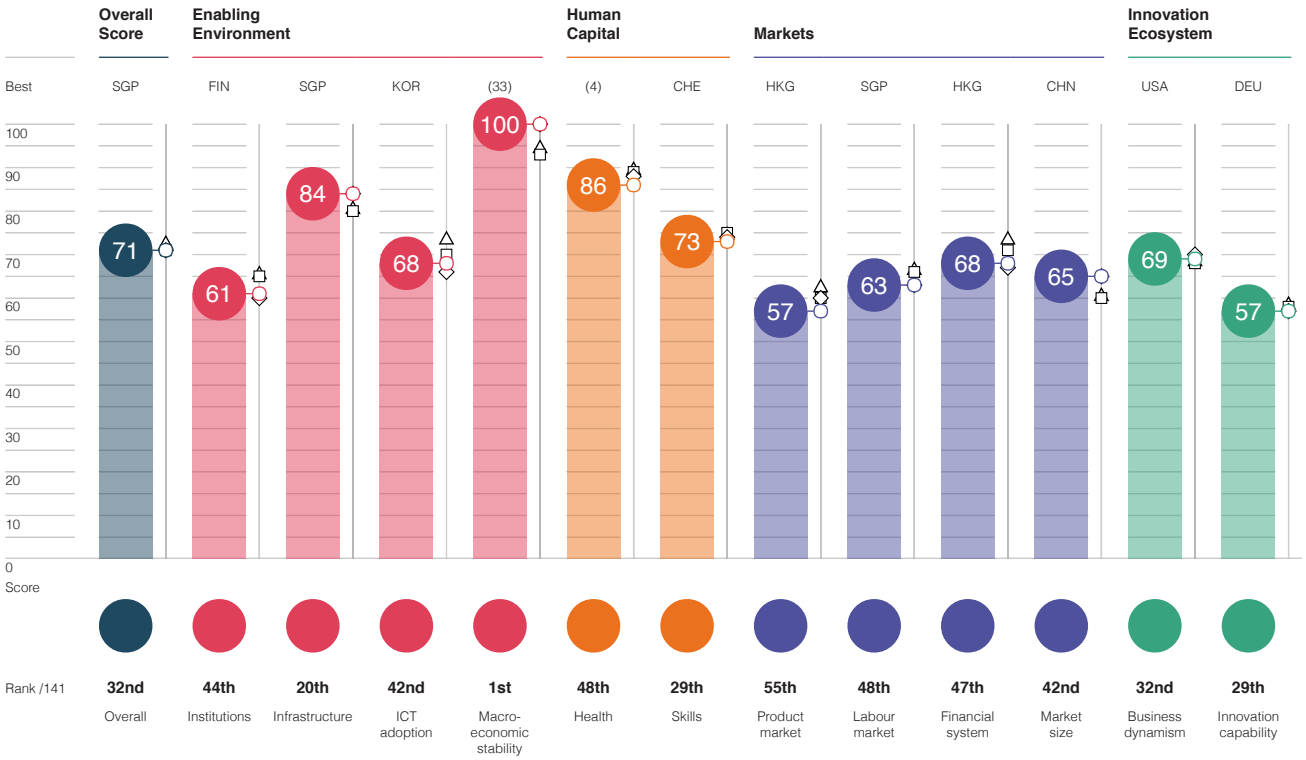
32nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 29th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP per capita US$	22,850.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	14.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	2.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.9

Czech Republic

32nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**60.9** ↑	**44**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**86.2** ↓	**28**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↓	20	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.6	99.7 ↑	15	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	72	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	45	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**70**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	65	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**56.9** ↑	**40**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	61	61.0	25	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↓	48	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	96	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	24.9	75.1 ↓	35	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**99**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↓	121	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	85	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	61.8 =	89	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**36**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	59.0	59.0 ↑	36	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**70.3** ↑	**31**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	49	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	34	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	25.0	83.3 =	20	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**58**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	42	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.5**	**58**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3	95	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1	87	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7	72	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2	111	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	74.8	74.8	18	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	71.1	71.1	27	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.8** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**70.5** ↓	**22**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	92.2	92.2 ↑	17	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	78	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	121.8	100.0 =	3	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	25	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	68,191.9	56.5 =	54	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.5 ↓	47	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	105	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.1** ↑	**18**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.6	98.3 ↑	26	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	2.7	99.2 ↑	32	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.0 ↓	19	Iceland

Czech Republic

32nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**68.4** ↑	**42**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	119.2	99.3 ↑	66	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.1	N/Appl.	47	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.9	59.9 ↑	28	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.4	N/Appl.	41	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	80.7	80.7 ↑	40	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.6** ↓	**48**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.4	85.6 ↓	47	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.9** ↓	**29**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**69.8** ↓	**29**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.7	84.9 ↓	15	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.7** ↓	**50**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	39	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↓	45	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	46	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↓	41	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.5 ↓	134	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**75.9** ↓	**46**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.8	93.5 ↓	19	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**58.4** ↓	**72**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	79	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	18.9	77.7 =	72	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.3** ↓	**55**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.0** ↓	**73**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	116	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	34	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	56	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.7** ↓	**49**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	32	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	57.2 =	30	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**48**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.3** ↑	**49**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.3	66.0 ↓	93	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	101	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	48	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2 ↑	15	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	11	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.0	90.0 ↑	14	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	116	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	133	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.3** ↓	**54**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	27	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.84	80.6 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	38.4	57.8 =	135	Multiple (24)

Czech Republic

32nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**47**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**55**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.9	53.6 ↑	69	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	35	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	32	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	23.6	23.6 ↑	71	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.2	53.5 ↓	38	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.6** ↓	**20**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	22	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.7	93.5 ↑	65	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.8	100.0 ↑	58	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**64.8** ↑	**42**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	352	N/Appl.	47	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	86.1	N/Appl.	15	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**68.7** ↓	**32**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**83.9** ↓	**26**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.0	99.5 =	24	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	24.5	75.9 ↓	111	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	67.4	72.6 ↑	27	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.0	87.5 ↑	9	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**53.5** ↓	**49**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↓	102	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	30	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	49	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	50	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**29**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**30**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	74	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	69	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	6.23	60.7 ↑	23	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	43	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**57.6** ↓	**25**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	396.7	88.6 ↑	32	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	29.58	62.8 ↑	27	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.7	55.9 ↓	22	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.08	22.8 ↓	24	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**50**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	104	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,879.61	88.9 ↑	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

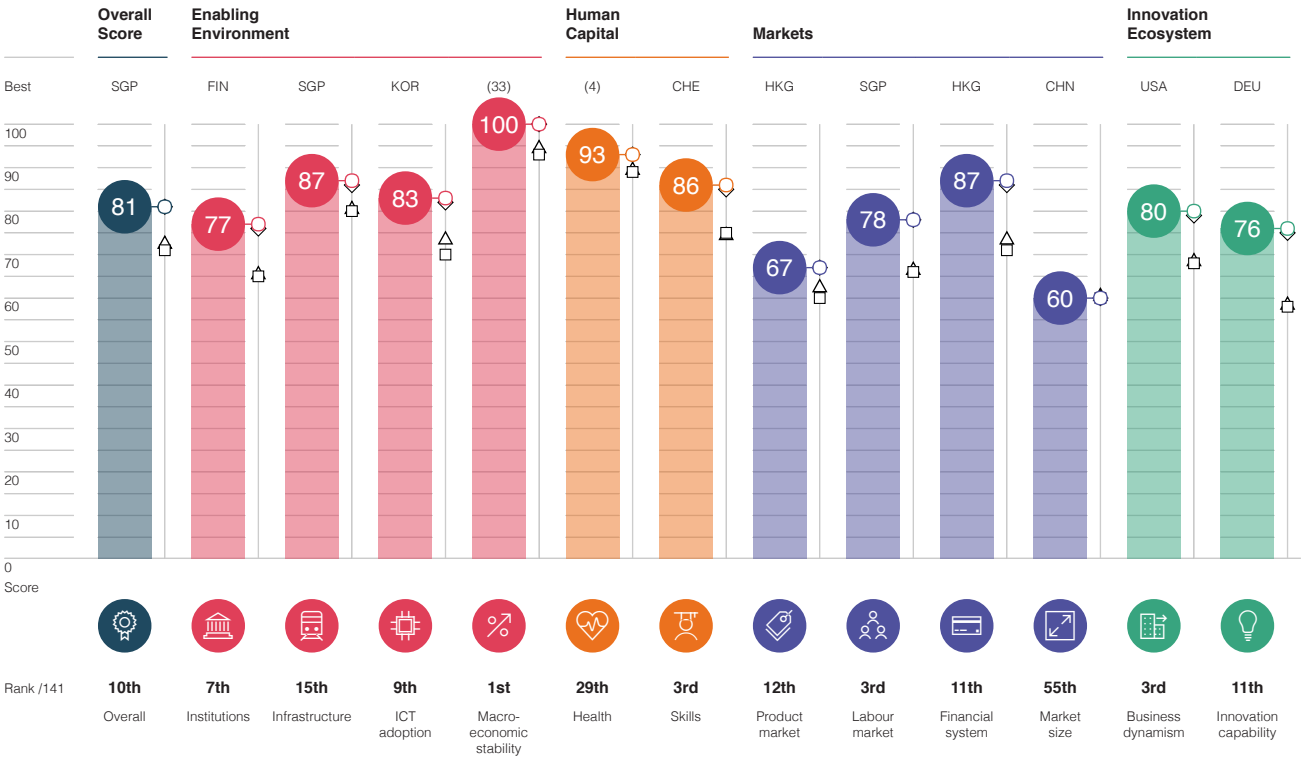
10th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 10th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.22
GDP per capita US$	60,692.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	9.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	33.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	28.2
Unemployment rate %	5.0		

Denmark

10th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**77.4** ↑	**7**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**87.4** ↑	**23**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	37	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.2	97.6 ↓	40	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	63	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↑	18	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**5**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	65.8	65.8 ↑	5	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**77.3** ↑	**7**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	74.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.2 ↑	6	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	17	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	9.9	90.1 ↑	5	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**73.3** ↑	**12**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	42	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	9	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	1.00	100.0 =	1	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**88.0** =	**1**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	88.0	88.0 =	1	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**80.9** ↑	**13**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↑	10	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	13	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	24.5	81.7 =	23	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.0** ↓	**29**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↓	20	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**75.4**	**6**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0	9	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7	19	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2	22	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8	23	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	78.2	78.2	14	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	79.3	79.3	16	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**15**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.7** ↑	**15**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	86.6	86.6 ↑	36	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↑	14	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	50.2	100.0 =	18	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	23	Japan
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	79.4 ↓	11	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	58.5	58.5 ↑	29	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	6	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.5** ↓	**12**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.3	98.7 ↓	20	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	8	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.4 ↓	10	Iceland

Denmark

10th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**83.3** ↑	**9**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	125.1	100.0 =	51	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	136.7	N/Appl.	9	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	44.1	88.1 ↑	3	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	12.2	N/Appl.	23	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	97.6	97.6 ↑	6	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**92.6** ↓	**29**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.6	92.6 ↓	28	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**85.7** ↑	**3**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**77.8** ↑	**7**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.6	83.9 ↑	16	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**6**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↓	7	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↑	4	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	7	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↑	9	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	15	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**93.6** ↑	**1**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	19.1	100.0 =	5	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**87.3** ↑	**1**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	2	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.7	98.2 =	11	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**12**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**67.8** ↑	**13**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	16	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	4	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.0** ↓	**21**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 =	23	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.9	73.0 =	4	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**78.2** ↑	**3**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**4**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.0 ↑	3	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	118	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	6	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	95.0	95.0 ↑	8	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	105	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	98	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**85.0** ↓	**1**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.1 ↓	4	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↓	11	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	93.0 ↑	14	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	4.0	100.0 =	13	Multiple (24)

Denmark

10th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**86.8** ↑	**11**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**10**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	168.7	100.0 =	6	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	25	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	33	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	119.6	100.0 =	10	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	10.0	100.0 =	6	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.6** ↓	**22**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2 ↓	35	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.5	96.0 ↑	42	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-17.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	20.9	100.0 =	32	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**55**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	268	N/Appl.	58	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	48.6	N/Appl.	59	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**3**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**91.8** ↑	**5**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of 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 to the dollar	88.5	95.3 ↑	7	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**68.2** ↑	**7**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	34	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.4 ↓	1	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	9	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	4	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**76.2** ↑	**11**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**75.5** ↑	**9**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	31	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	13	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	23.68	98.4 ↓	9	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	8	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**15**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	662.0	96.2 ↑	15	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	207.63	98.1 ↑	9	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.9	95.7 ↓	9	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	16.8 ↓	30	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**76.5** ↑	**13**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	31	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	11,201.45	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/

Dominican Republic

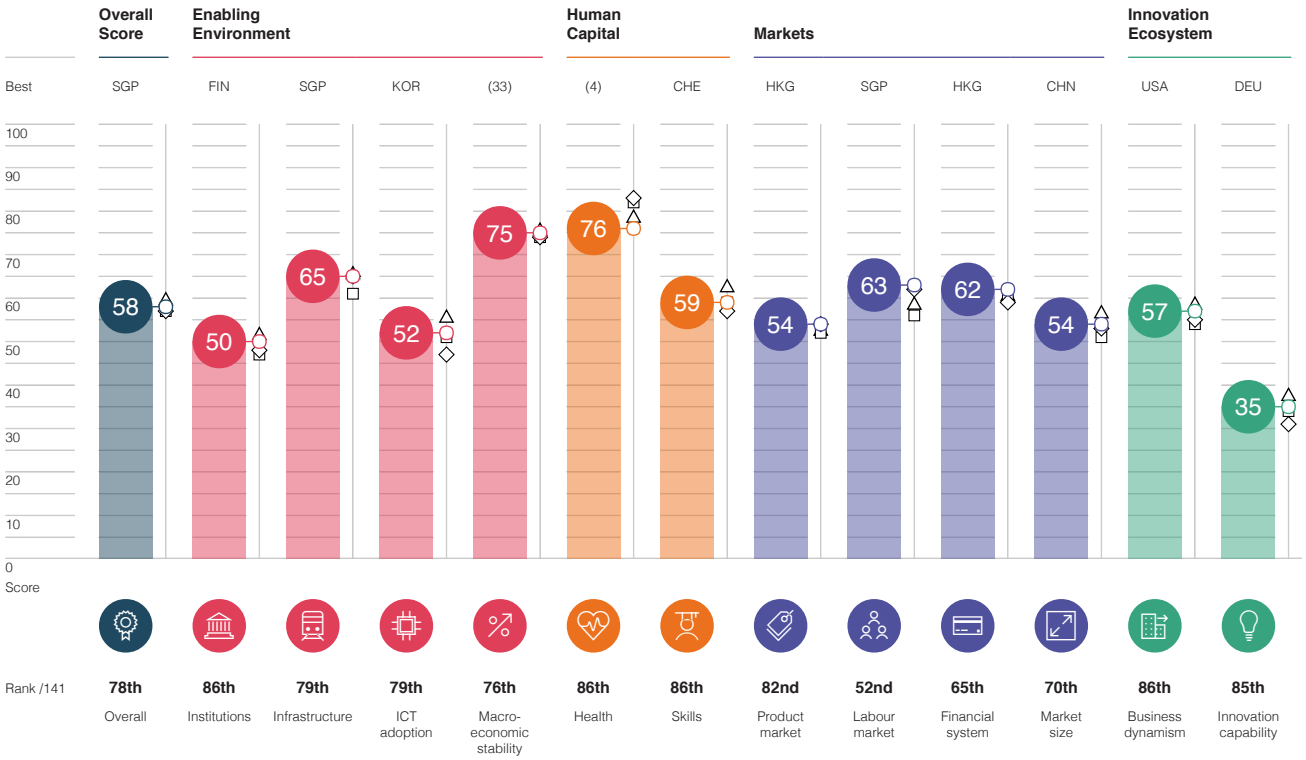
78th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 82nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.14
GDP per capita US$	7,880.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	16.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	45.7
Unemployment rate %	5.8		

Dominican Republic

78th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**50.1** ↑	**86**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**61.7** ↑	**118**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	97	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	11.3	63.4 ↑	122	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	69	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	132	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.3** ↓	**53**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	53.3	53.3 ↓	48	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.5** ↓	**65**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	66	66.0	20	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.8 ↑	123	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	87	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	27.9	72.1 ↓	45	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**46.5** ↑	**91**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	108	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	91	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.68	68.0 =	76	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**30.0** ↑	**110**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	30.0	30.0 ↑	110	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**52.5** ↑	**76**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	75	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	64	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.5	48.3 =	76	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**74**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	63	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 ↑	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**47.7**	**101**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9	72	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0	91	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3	85	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3	95	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	26.4	26.4	90	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	59.1	59.1	46	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**64.9** ↓	**79**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**37**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	74.8	74.8 ↑	75	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	40	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	66,750.6	56.1 =	55	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	44	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	39.4	39.4 ↑	45	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	33	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.8** ↓	**104**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	97.1	97.1 =	90	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.3	91.3 ↑	79	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	62.4	38.4 ↓	114	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	109	Iceland

Dominican Republic

78th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**79**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	84.1	70.1 ↑	121	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	60.8	N/Appl.	88	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.5	15.0 ↑	83	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.3	N/Appl.	68	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	74.8	74.8 ↑	53	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**76**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.9	49.9 ↑	87	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**75.7** ↓	**86**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.2	75.7 ↓	85	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**58.7** ↑	**86**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**93**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.8	52.2 =	94	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**91**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	52	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	87	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	88	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	111	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	79	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**81**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.2	79.0 ↑	71	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**80**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↑	110	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	18.9	77.7 ↓	71	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**82**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**104**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	121	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	105	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	63	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.6** ↓	**56**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	83	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.96	60.3 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.1 =	33	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.1 =	104	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**52**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**80**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	26.2	53.7 ↓	112	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	57	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	96	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↑	117	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	88.0	88.0 ↑	24	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	58	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	10	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**41**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	85	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.93	91.9 ↓	19	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.6	85.3 =	80	Multiple (24)

Dominican Republic

78th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**65**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.1** ↑	**78**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	27.9	29.3 ↑	107	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	54	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	65	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	45.4	45.4 =	43	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.0 ↓	96	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.4** ↑	**25**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.0 ↑	21	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.9	97.2 ↓	30	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.8	95.4 ↑	119	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 ↑	70	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**70**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	168	N/Appl.	68	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	28.9	N/Appl.	113	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**86**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**95**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.1	92.9 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	8.8	9.5 ↓	130	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**61**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	44	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	76	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	72	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	67	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.6** ↑	**85**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.0** ↑	**72**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	41	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	50	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.09	2.8 ↑	85	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	85	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.3** ↑	**116**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	62.0	61.4 ↑	124	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.23	3.8 ↓	88	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.9 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**72**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	93	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	749.77	71.2 ↑	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/

Ecuador

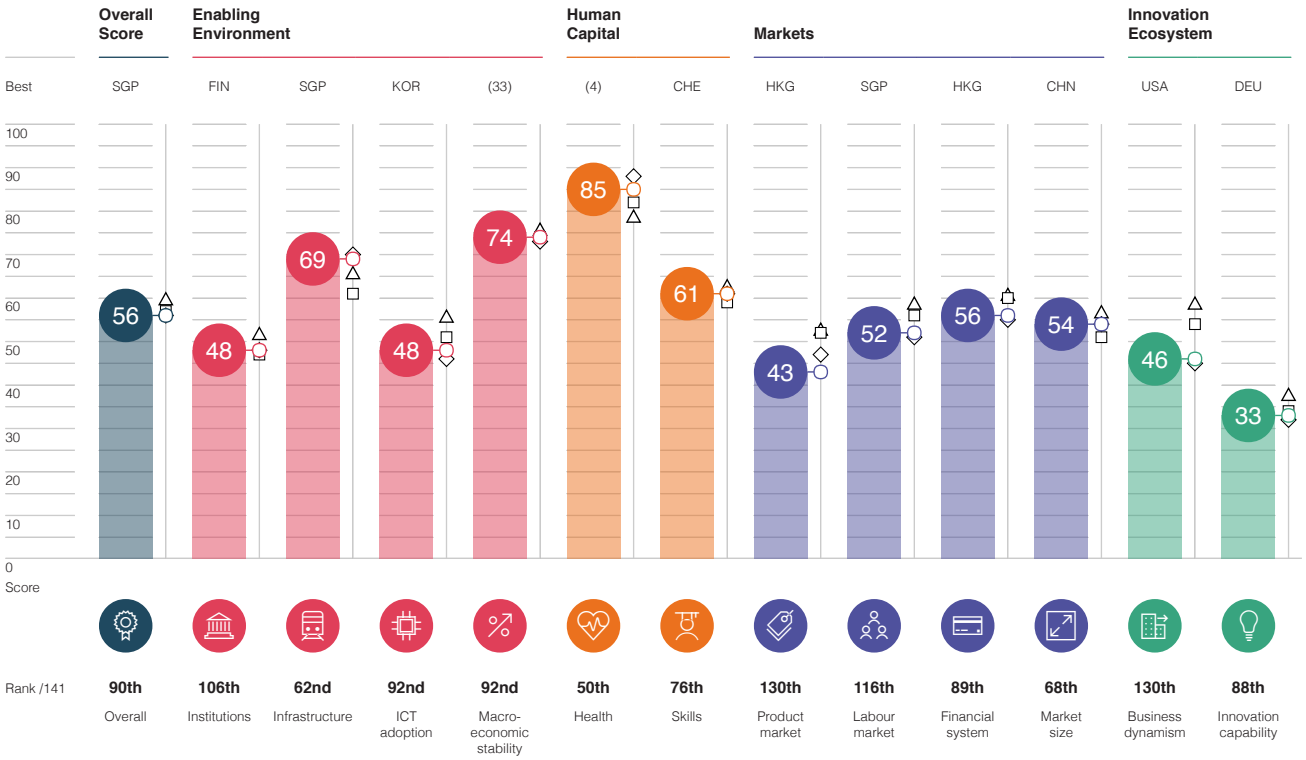
90th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 86th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US$	6,315.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	13.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.7
Unemployment rate %	3.9		

Ecuador

90th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**106**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**70.7** ↓	**91**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	94	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	5.8	82.0 ↑	98	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	76	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	100	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.8** ↓	**72**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.8	49.8 ↓	66	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**41.0** ↓	**105**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	49	49.0	50	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)	2.5	24.4 ↑	124	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.9	68.1 ↓	77	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**104**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↑	130	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.5 ↑	115	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.67	67.4 =	78	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**34.0** ↑	**99**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	34.0	34.0 ↑	99	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**47.2** ↑	**90**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	114	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	108	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	16.0	53.3 ↓	70	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**97**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	51	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.5**	**112**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.8	127	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9	114	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9	104	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8	124	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	47.9	47.9	58	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	35.6	35.6	92	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.1** ↓	**62**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**52.8** ↑	**64**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	64.2	64.2 ↑	100	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	35	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	20,166.1	39.9 =	83	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	58	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	24.8	24.8 ↓	62	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	55	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**85.5** ↓	**68**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	97.3	97.3 ↓	89	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	13.0	90.7 ↓	87	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	16.4	85.3 ↓	71	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↓	61	Iceland

Ecuador

90th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**92**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	92.3	76.9 ↑	113	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	54.7	N/Appl.	98	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.4	22.9 ↑	73	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.6	N/Appl.	60	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	57.3	57.3 ↑	89	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**73.7** ↑	**92**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.1	98.9 ↓	100	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.5	48.5 ↑	105	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.0** ↓	**50**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.2	85.0 ↓	49	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**76**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**79**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.0	59.9 ↑	77	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**83**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↑	107	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↑	61	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	74	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	98	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	72	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**68.1** ↓	**75**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.4	85.4 ↓	44	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**93**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	78	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	25.1	62.3 ↑	96	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**130**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**123**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↑	131	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↑	118	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	98	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**44.5** ↓	**130**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	137	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.61	29.3 ↑	118	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	45.0 =	49	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**116**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**49.6** ↑	**123**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	31.8	42.1 ↓	128	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.6 ↓	137	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	76	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	92	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.2 ↑	116	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	74	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↑	9	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**54.1** ↑	**105**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	116	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	105	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.50	38.1 ↑	98	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.7	92.1 =	60	Multiple (24)

Ecuador

90th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**89**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**28.8** ↑	**101**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.4	31.0 ↑	102	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	91	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	101	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	6.3	6.3 ↓	100	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.1	34.4 ↑	57	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.8** ↓	**47**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↑	59	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.3	94.3 ↑	60	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.0	97.5 ↓	108	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.7	100.0 =	46	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**68**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	177	N/Appl.	62	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	24.5	N/Appl.	119	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**130**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**128**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	21.2	89.4 ↑	107	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	48.5	51.8 =	133	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	18.1	19.5 ↑	119	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**43.5** ↑	**111**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	105	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	108	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	116	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	116	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**33.0** ↑	**88**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.4** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	84	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	106	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.04	1.2 ↓	95	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	103	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.6** ↑	**79**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	137.3	73.0 ↑	81	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.12	2.1 ↓	98	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	14.8 ↑	69	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.4 ↑	56	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**84**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	111	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	623.86	69.3 ↓	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/

Egypt

93rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 94th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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

Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	97.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.96
GDP per capita US$	2,573.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	5.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
Unemployment rate %	11.4		

Egypt

93rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**82**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.8** ↑	**102**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↑	35	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.5	93.2 ↑	75	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	41.6	41.6 =	136	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	54	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**40.7** ↓	**137**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	40.7	40.7 ↓	128	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**68**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	41	41.0	63	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	34	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	47	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	56.5	43.5 ↑	132	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**88**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	75	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	66	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.54	53.9 =	100	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↑	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**84**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	34	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	89	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	9.0	30.0 ↑	111	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**63**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	50	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**60.0**	**43**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4	64	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6	23	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8	79	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3	30	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	61.0	61.0	40	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	68.3	68.3	32	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**52**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	82.2	82.2 ↑	48	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	28	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	5.2	12.9 ↑	70	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	50	Japan
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	68.4 ↑	46	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	70.3	70.3 ↑	18	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	41	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.0** ↑	**64**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.8	99.8 ↓	72	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.9	91.8 ↓	77	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	8.9	93.0 ↑	53	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↓	73	Iceland

Egypt

93rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**106**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	95.3	79.4 ↓	109	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	53.9	N/Appl.	100	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.7	13.4 ↑	87	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	109	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	46.9	46.9 ↑	98	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**44.7** ↓	**135**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	22.2	49.4 ↓	136	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**65.0** ↓	**104**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	60.8	65.0 ↓	103	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**99**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**99**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.7 =	97	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**99**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	75	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	129	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	133	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	44	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	87	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**98**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.1	72.7 =	82	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**47.1** ↑	**99**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	123	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	23.8	65.6 ↓	89	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**100**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**33**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	44	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	36	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	33	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**137**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	67	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	14.48	3.5	136	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	86	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.0 =	76	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**126**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	36.8	31.7 ↑	131	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	63	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	46	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	14	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↓	107	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↑	104	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	46	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	46	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**129**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	91	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	58	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.24	5.3 ↑	131	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.8	71.1 ↓	121	Multiple (24)

Egypt

93rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**92**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**29.1** ↑	**100**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.7	31.2 ↑	101	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	41	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	75	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	15.5	15.5 ↓	86	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	10.1 ↓	114	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.9** ↑	**55**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↑	23	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.9	91.1 ↑	74	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	4.6	93.2 ↑	124	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.3	94.3 ↑	116	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**73.6** ↑	**23**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,152	N/Appl.	21	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	36.0	N/Appl.	88	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**95**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**63.3** ↓	**92**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	40.3	79.9 ↓	124	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.5	88.9 ↑	71	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	23.4	25.2 ↓	107	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 ↑	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**84**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	117	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	88	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	29	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	89	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**61**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**43**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	12	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	23	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.08	2.2 ↓	89	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	77	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**29.8** ↓	**60**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	234.7	80.9 ↑	48	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.19	3.2 ↓	92	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.2 ↓	53	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	14.8 ↓	37	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**46.5** ↑	**99**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	85	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	150.56	54.0 ↑	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/

El Salvador

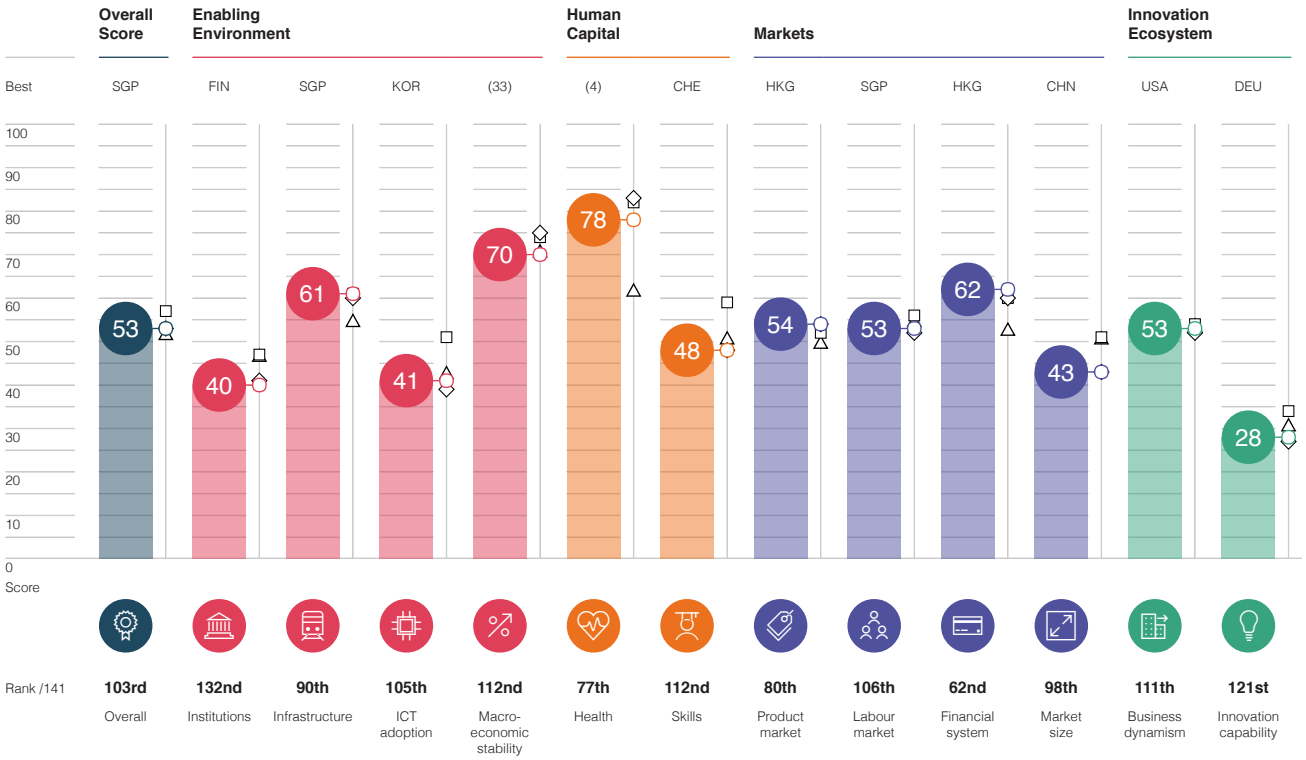
103rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 98th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US$	3,923.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	24.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.0
Unemployment rate %	4.4		

El Salvador

103rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**39.8** ↓	**132**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**33.5** ↓	**140**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	1.5	8.2 ↓	141	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	61.8	0.0	141	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.7 ↑	137	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.2** ↓	**114**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.2	45.2 ↓	105	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**45.4** ↓	**92**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	45	45.0	56	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	95	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	101	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.8	70.2 ↓	65	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**39.0** ↑	**114**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	131	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↑	125	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.65	65.2 =	79	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↑	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**111**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	116	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	127	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 ↑	80	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**111**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	60	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**31.7**	**136**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7	133	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.4	140	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1	124	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.5	8.6	139	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	18.4	18.4	99	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	50.4	50.4	70	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**90**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**86**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	73.4	73.4 ↑	78	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	61	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	18,225.8	38.7 =	84	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	77	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	9.3	9.3 ↓	87	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	96	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**94**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	96.0	96.0 ↓	93	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.8	90.9 ↓	83	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	23.6	77.9 ↓	86	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	118	Iceland

El Salvador

103rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**105**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	146.9	100.0 =	15	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	55.8	N/Appl.	96	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.7	15.3 ↑	82	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	91	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	33.8	33.8 ↑	110	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.7** ↓	**112**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	39.5	39.5 ↓	127	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**78.1** ↓	**77**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.0	78.1 ↓	76	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**48.4** ↑	**112**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**115**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.9	46.0 ↓	106	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**42.5** ↑	**114**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	111	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	101	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	131	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	108	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**112**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.7	64.9 ↓	93	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.4** ↑	**112**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↑	129	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	28.3	54.3 ↓	103	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.9** ↓	**80**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**105**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↑	122	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	116	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	47	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.2** ↓	**52**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	98	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.45	70.3 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.9 =	44	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	32.5 =	115	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**87**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	22.9	60.6 ↓	104	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	87	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	36	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.6 ↑	134	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	81.0	81.0 ↑	39	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	64	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	13	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**113**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	108	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	131	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.51	38.1 ↓	97	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.4	86.9 ↓	71	Multiple (24)

El Salvador

103rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**62.3** ↑	**62**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**37.1** ↑	**71**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.9	53.6 ↑	68	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	90	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.1 ↑	110	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	29.3	29.3 ↓	63	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.9	32.0 ↑	59	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.7** ↑	**18**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↑	37	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.9	97.2 ↑	29	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.0	99.9 ↑	99	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 =	71	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**42.9** ↓	**98**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	47	N/Appl.	99	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	53.0	N/Appl.	53	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**111**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**63.2** ↓	**93**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	45.1	77.5 ↓	128	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	32.5	35.0 ↓	83	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**42.2** ↑	**118**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	86	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	114	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	128	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	127	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.9** ↑	**121**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**27.4** ↑	**134**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	125	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↑	126	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	133	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.4** ↑	**131**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.7	59.8 ↑	129	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.05	0.9 ↓	103	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.9 ↑	100	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**83**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	113	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	762.10	71.4 ↑	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/

Estonia

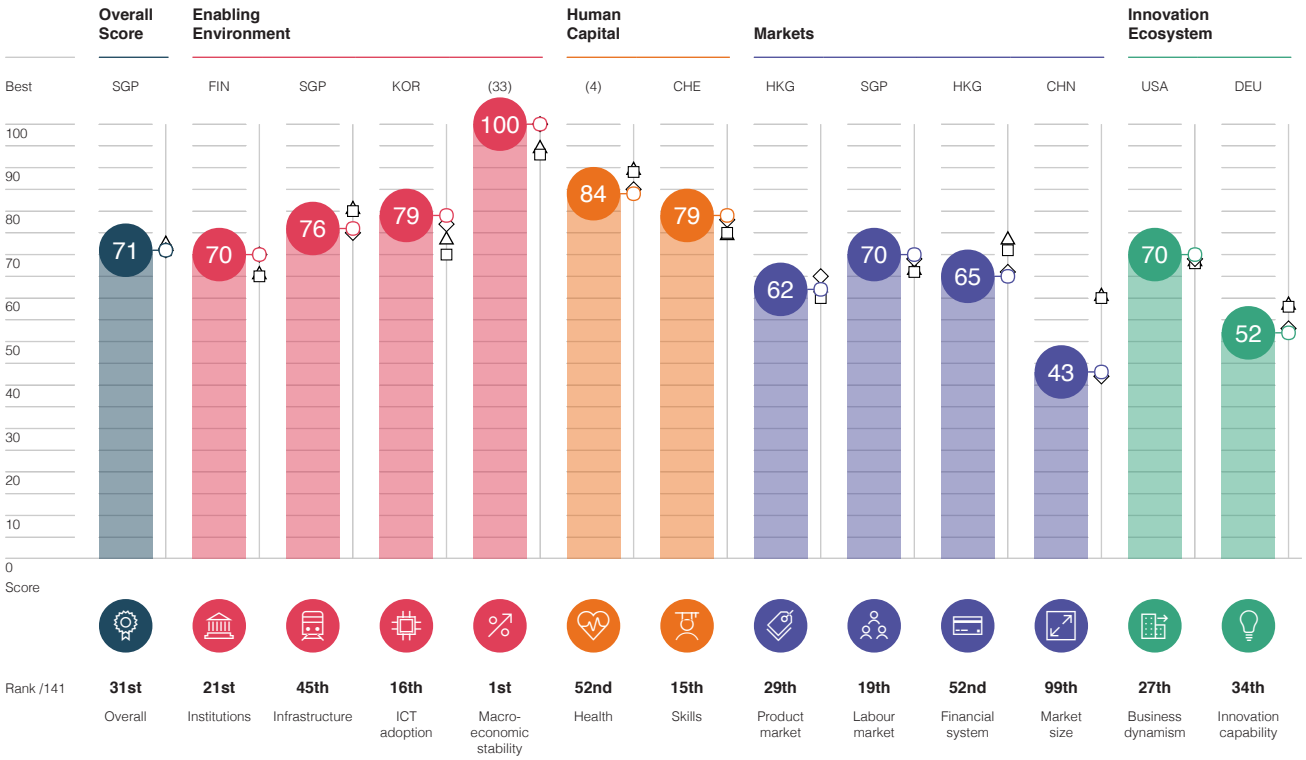
31st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 32nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	22,989.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	27.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	5.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.7

Estonia

31st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**70.2** ↑	**21**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**91.8** ↑	**12**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.8 ↑	5	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.2	94.2 ↑	68	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	33	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.1 ↑	17	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**68**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.1	51.1 ↓	63	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**70.6** ↑	**17**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	22	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	35	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	12.3	87.7 ↑	11	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.3** ↑	**26**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	24	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	40	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.91	91.0 =	27	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**73.0** ↑	**18**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	18	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**79.1** ↓	**15**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	28	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	26	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.8** ↓	**54**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↓	27	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**67.2**	**23**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7	60	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0	55	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3	6	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0	88	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**45**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.7** ↓	**58**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	87.0	87.0 ↑	35	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	42	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	23.8	59.4 ↓	38	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	20	Japan
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	60.0 ↑	69	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	7.2	7.2 ↓	98	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↓	8	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.9** ↑	**28**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.1	96.7 ↑	41	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	4.6	97.4 ↑	39	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.4 ↑	24	Iceland

Estonia

31st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**78.8** ↑	**16**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	145.4	100.0 =	17	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	146.7	N/Appl.	5	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	33.3	66.7 ↑	21	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	11.4	N/Appl.	24	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	89.4	89.4 ↑	21	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**84.5** ↓	**52**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.0	84.5 ↓	51	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**79.4** ↑	**15**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**15**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.7	91.1 ↑	4	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**33**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	31	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	31	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↑	28	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	8	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	122	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**83.0** ↓	**18**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.1	89.2 ↓	35	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**15**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	23	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.3	96.8 ↑	16	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**29**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**60.8** ↓	**29**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↓	39	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	45	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↓	4	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.1** ↓	**37**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↑	12	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	58.1 =	28	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**70.2** ↑	**19**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**8**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	12.9	81.5 ↑	43	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	19	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	16	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.7 ↑	1	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	12	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	132	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	23	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**33**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↑	23	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	16	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.91	88.7 ↑	24	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	38.8	57.2 =	136	Multiple (24)

Estonia

31st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**65.2** ↓	**52**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**42.6** ↓	**58**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	69.4	73.1 ↓	46	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	39	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	30	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	10.2	10.2 ↓	94	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.7	28.2 ↑	67	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.4** ↓	**23**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↓	47	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.7	99.6 ↑	7	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-7.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	29.7	100.0 =	2	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**42.8** ↑	**99**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	40	N/Appl.	102	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	81.2	N/Appl.	17	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**27**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**80.4** ↓	**37**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.1	99.4 ↑	27	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 =	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	40.7	43.8 ↑	59	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 ↓	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**27**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	54	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	25	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	15	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	31	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**52.1** ↓	**34**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**39**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	136	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	85	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	4.90	54.5 ↑	26	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	37	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**46.9** ↓	**36**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	234.7	80.9 ↑	48	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	26.72	61.0 ↑	29	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.7 ↓	26	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.9 ↓	67	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**72.7** ↑	**21**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	54	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	9,773.05	98.8 ↑	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/

Eswatini

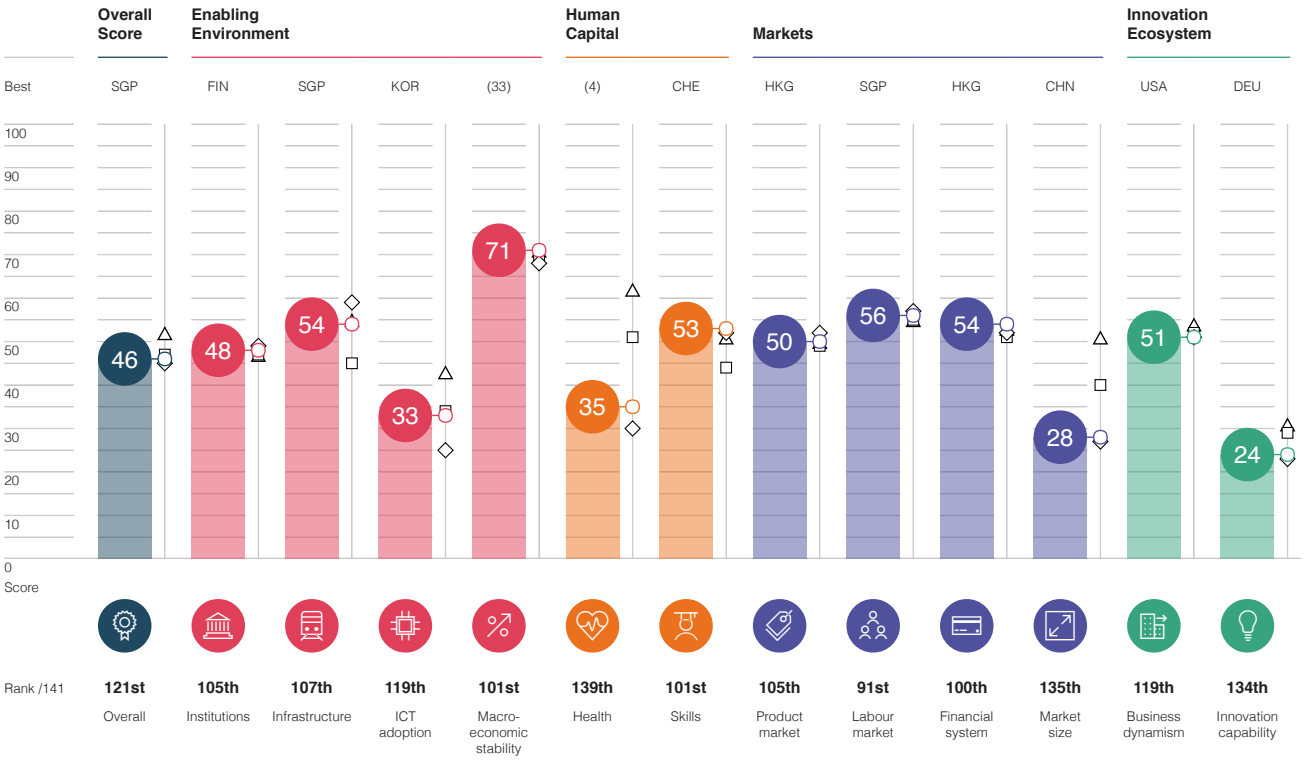
121st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 120th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US$	4,250.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	66.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	51.5
Unemployment rate %	22.5		

Eswatini

121st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**105**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**68**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	55	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	9.5	69.5 ↑	115	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	48	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**74**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.6	49.6 ↓	68	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.9** ↓	**123**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	3	3.0	92	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	72	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	76	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	49.1	50.9 ↑	120	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**38.6** ↓	**116**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	73	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	78	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.33	33.1 =	120	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**38.0** ↓	**77**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↓	77	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**72**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	56	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	111	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 ↑	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**48.6** ↓	**106**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	66	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.7**	**111**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6	81	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5	99	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.5	131	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0	50	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	28.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	45.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**107**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.1** ↓	**104**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	64.5	64.5 ↓	99	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	70	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	17.4	43.6 ↑	45	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 =	64	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	188.7	5.9 =	139	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	106	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7 =	98	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.4** ↓	**109**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	75.4	75.4 ↓	109	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	90.2 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	58.9	41.9 ↓	110	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	84	Iceland

Eswatini

121st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**33.3** ↑	**119**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	93.5	77.9 ↑	111	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.9	N/Appl.	133	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.7	1.4 ↑	115	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	47.0	47.0 ↑	96	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**71.3** ↑	**101**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.5	95.8 ↑	112	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	46.9	46.9 ↑	110	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**35.4** ↑	**139**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	51.3	35.4 ↑	138	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**101**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**89**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.8	58.7 =	80	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**44.6** ↑	**108**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	60	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↓	120	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	118	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	120	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	92	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**53.6** ↑	**110**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.2	62.2 =	100	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**104**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	105	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	27.3	56.8 ↑	101	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.1** ↓	**105**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**101**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	53	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	131	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	103	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**105**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	61	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.52	56.5 ↑	84	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	n/a	31.3 ↓	n/a	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**91**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.3** ↓	**120**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.6	77.9 ↓	61	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↓	106	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	100	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	106	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.3 ↓	115	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↓	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	131	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	80	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**77**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	42	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.52	39.8 ↓	94	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	6.4	100.0 =	22	Multiple (24)

Eswatini

121st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**100**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**26.3** ↑	**107**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	20.8	21.9 ↓	116	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	107	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↑	115	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.7	44.2 ↑	45	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.2** ↑	**72**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	69	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.9	85.0 ↑	94	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	22.6	100.0 =	15	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**27.5** ↑	**135**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	11	N/Appl.	134	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	45.3	N/Appl.	66	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**119**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**120**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.8	92.6 ↑	98	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	30.0	70.4 =	117	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	n/a	23.3 ↓	n/a	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	114	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**100**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	89	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	59	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	125	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↑	115	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**24.5** ↑	**134**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.5** ↑	**101**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	83	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	94	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.15	4.3 ↓	76	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	112	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.8** ↑	**123**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.0	59.6 ↑	133	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.15	2.6 ↓	94	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	9.0 ↑	85	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**17.7** ↑	**138**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	105	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

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

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

Ethiopia

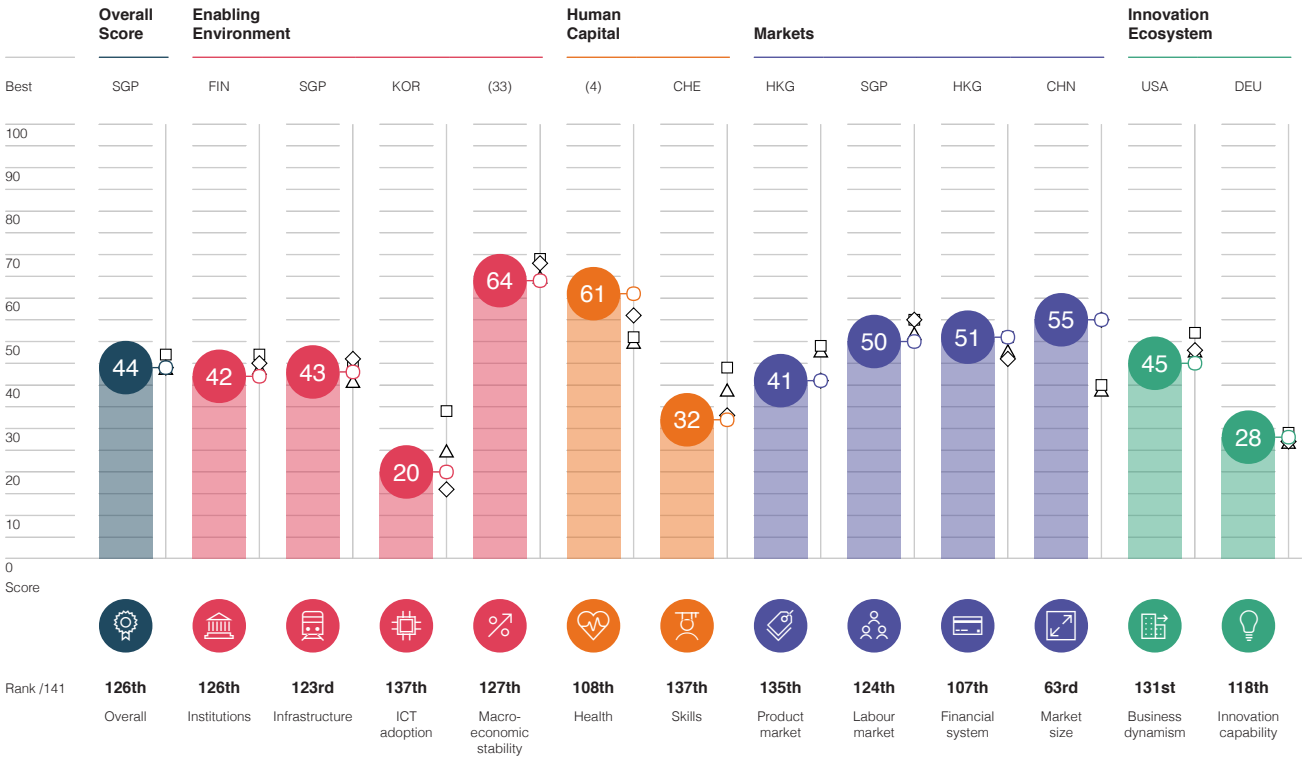
126th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 122nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	94.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.16
GDP per capita US$	852.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	8.3		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	92.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	1.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.0

Ethiopia

126th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**126**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**117**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	124	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	8.4	73.3 ↓	110	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	94.9	94.9 =	117	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	114	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**116**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.1	45.1 ↑	107	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**98**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	27.7	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↓	90	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	63	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.1	64.9 ↑	89	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**94**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	88	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	82	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.57	57.3 =	96	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**34.0** ↓	**99**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	34.0	34.0 ↓	99	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**31.1** ↓	**135**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↓	130	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	128	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	6.0	20.0 =	134	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**32.7** ↓	**140**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	131	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	1.7	17.0 =	141	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**40.8**	**120**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3	114	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8	85	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0	108	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8	60	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	26.7	26.7	89	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	40.6	40.6	84	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.4** ↓	**123**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**34.9** ↑	**121**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	53.3	53.3 ↑	124	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↓	115	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	0.7	1.6 ↑	101	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↑	71	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	42,696.8	49.6 =	69	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	128	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↑	117	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.9** ↓	**120**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	44.8	44.8 ↑	122	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	17.3	86.2 ↓	106	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	69.8	30.8 ↓	124	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	112	Iceland

Ethiopia

126th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**20.1** ↑	**137**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	37.2	31.0 ↓	141	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.9	N/Appl.	137	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↓	135	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	113	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	18.6	18.6 ↑	127	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**63.5** ↓	**127**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	12.3	77.1 ↓	130	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**108**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.5	61.0 ↑	107	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**32.5** ↓	**137**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**30.8** ↓	**134**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	2.9	19.3 =	134	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**115**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	99	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	121	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	128	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.8 ↑	100	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	115	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**34.1** ↑	**137**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.4	46.8 =	121	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**21.4** ↑	**137**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	58	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	55.1	0.0	136	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**40.8** ↓	**135**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**34.8** ↓	**136**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	101	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	119	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↓	141	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**46.9** ↑	**124**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↓	130	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	13.16	12.3 ↑	131	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.7 =	35	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.0 =	77	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**124**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**45.6** ↓	**134**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	19.2	68.3 ↓	89	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	105	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	137	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	136	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↓	92	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.0	69.0 ↑	81	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	122	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↓	130	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**54.3** ↓	**104**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	133	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	106	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.56	44.7 ↓	90	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	43	Multiple (24)

Ethiopia

126th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.6** ↑	**107**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**23.0** ↓	**119**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.0	30.5 =	103	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	114	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↑	59	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.4	7.2 ↓	123	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.1** ↑	**89**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	124	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.6	95.8 ↑	46	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.2	99.6 ↑	104	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.5	100.0 =	64	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**63**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	195	N/Appl.	61	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	27.3	N/Appl.	115	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**45.3** ↓	**131**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**125**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	52.7	73.6 ↑	131	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	32.0	68.3 ↑	120	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.7	29.8 ↓	99	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 ↓	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.8** ↓	**127**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	120	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↓	135	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	122	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	95	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.3** ↑	**118**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.2** ↓	**119**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	122	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↓	112	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↑	109	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	101	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.7** ↑	**77**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	125.3	71.7 ↑	85	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↑	118	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.2 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.7 ↑	68	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**31.8** ↑	**126**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	8	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

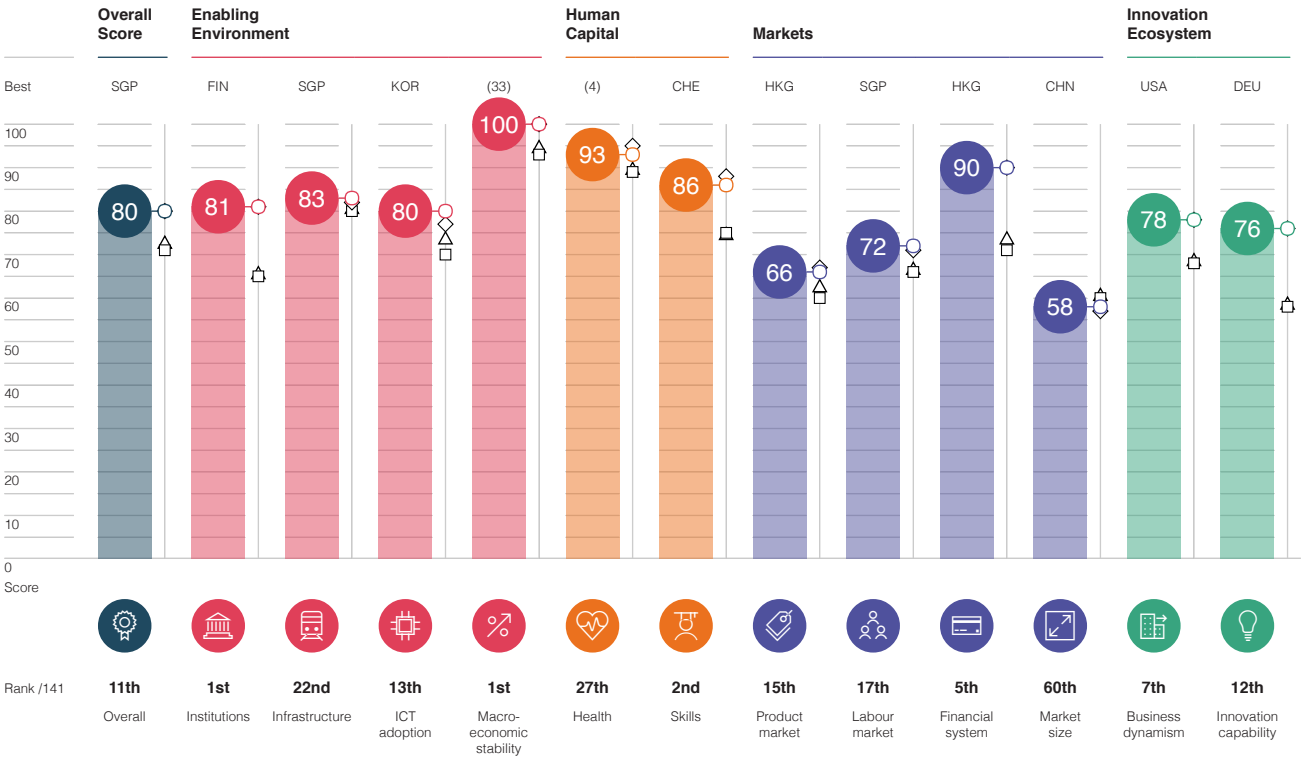
11th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 11th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	49,845.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	43.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.1
Unemployment rate %	7.8		

Finland

11th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**81.2** ↑	**1**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**97.3** ↓	**1**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.4 ↓	1	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.2	97.6 ↑	40	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.6	99.6 =	84	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.4 ↓	1	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**14**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	62.2	62.2 ↑	14	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**85.2** ↑	**1**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.7	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.6	94.0 ↓	1	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↑	1	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	7.9	92.1 ↑	2	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**82.5** ↑	**2**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	7	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↑	2	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	1.00	100.0 =	1	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**85.0** =	**3**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	85.0	85.0 =	3	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**91.3** ↑	**1**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.4 ↑	1	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.2 ↑	1	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**69.7** ↓	**30**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.2 ↓	1	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**76.5**	**5**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.7	4	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.9	9	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7	8	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9	15	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	73.2	73.2	22	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	70.6	70.6	29	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.4** ↑	**22**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	91.6	91.6 ↑	19	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	23	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	19.5	48.7 ↑	42	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↑	7	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	82,578.9	59.4 =	46	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↑	4	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	13.4	13.4 ↑	75	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.5 ↑	3	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.6** ↑	**2**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	3.1	100.0 =	6	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	4	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	98.4 ↑	3	Iceland

Finland

11th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**80.4** ↑	**13**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	132.2	100.0 =	38	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	156.4	N/Appl.	4	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	31.5	62.9 ↑	26	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	14.2	N/Appl.	18	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	88.9	88.9 ↑	22	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**93.0** ↓	**27**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.8	93.0 ↓	26	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**85.7** ↓	**2**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**79.4** ↓	**5**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.4	82.9 ↓	21	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**2**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	5	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.0 ↑	2	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↑	1	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	5	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**92.0** ↑	**3**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	19.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**84.0** ↑	**4**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↑	1	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.3	91.7 =	36	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.3** ↓	**15**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**21**	**Hong Kong SAR**
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)	4.2	53.0 ↓	39	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	28	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**68.5** ↓	**10**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	3	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.8	70.4 =	8	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 ↑	30	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	97	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	18	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↑	139	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	9	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	97.0	97.0 ↓	6	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	89	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	109	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**10**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.6 ↓	1	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	23	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.99	98.1 ↓	6	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.9	77.9 ↑	104	Multiple (24)

Finland

11th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**89.7** ↓	**5**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**82.8** ↓	**9**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	94.8	99.8 ↑	31	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↑	1	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	3	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	95.2	95.2 ↓	18	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.5	75.1 ↓	28	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**98.3** ↑	**1**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.5 ↑	1	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.7	97.6 ↓	22	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-6.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	22.6	100.0 =	16	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**60**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	228	N/Appl.	60	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	41.4	N/Appl.	75	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**78.1** ↓	**7**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**92.2** ↓	**4**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.8	99.6 ↑	19	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.0	83.4 ↓	96	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	88.3	95.0 =	8	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.5	90.6 =	7	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**17**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	61	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↓	5	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	17	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	15	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**75.8** ↓	**12**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**73.9** ↓	**11**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	57	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	21	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	24.35	99.2 ↓	7	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	6	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**75.8** ↓	**18**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	571.0	94.0 ↑	19	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	255.31	100.0 =	7	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.7	91.5 ↓	10	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	17.6 ↓	28	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**79.7** ↓	**6**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	16	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	9,264.79	98.3 ↑	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/

France

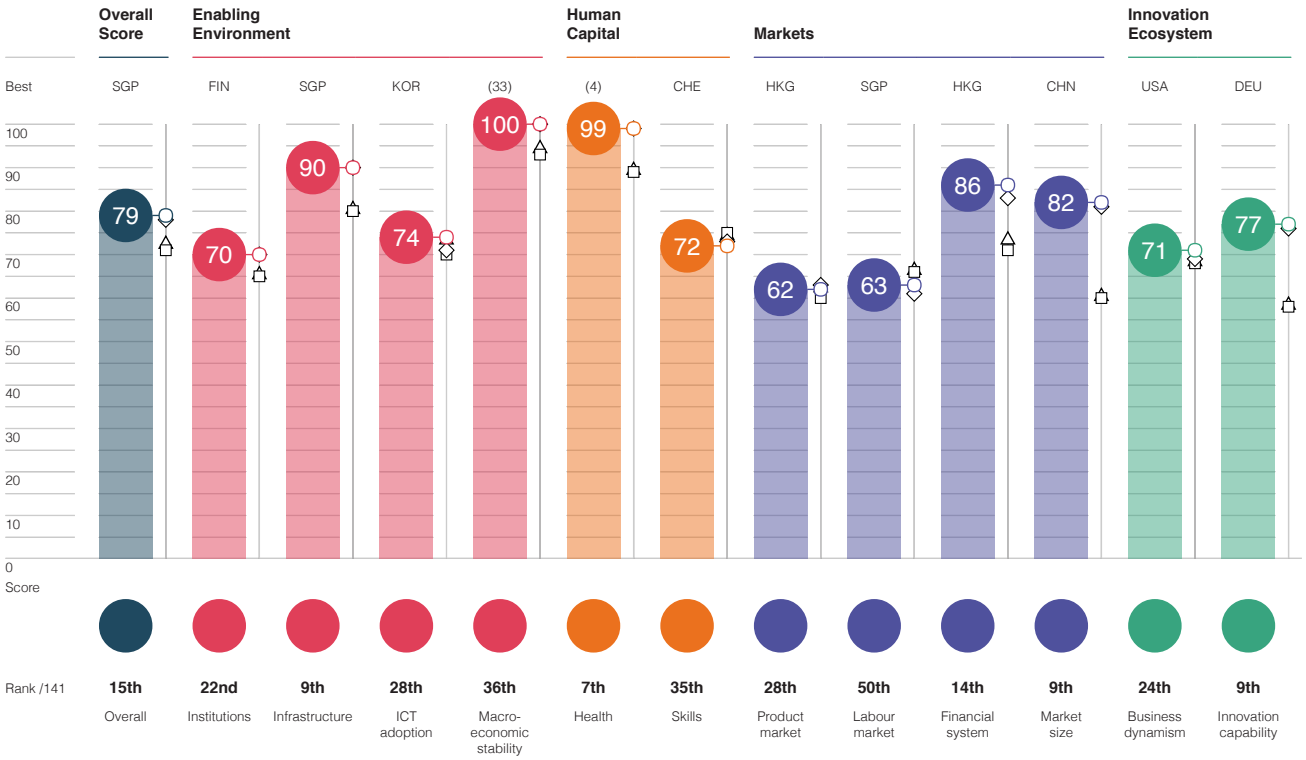
15th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 17th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	64.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.19
GDP per capita US$	42,877.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	13.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.7
Unemployment rate %	9.2		

France

15th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**22**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**81.1** ↓	**47**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	60	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.3	97.3 ↑	44	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	92.5	92.5 =	121	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	35	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**37**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.1	56.1 ↑	34	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**68.2** ↑	**22**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	74	74.0	10	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	36	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	23	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.2	77.8 ↓	29	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**24**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	65	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	26	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.97	96.6 =	13	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**21**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	21	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**20**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↓	33	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↓	14	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	24.0	80.0 =	25	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**33**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	28	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	12	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**71.0**	**14**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1	34	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0	32	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8	42	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8	34	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	72.4	72.4	25	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	86.3	86.3	5	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	28	96.6	7	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.7** ↓	**9**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**82.6** ↑	**10**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	96.6	96.6 ↑	6	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	18	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	53.4	100.0 =	17	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↓	15	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	580,887.8	95.8 =	13	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↓	24	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	84.0	84.0 ↑	12	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	20	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.9** ↓	**20**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.1	96.7 ↓	43	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.5	100.0 =	22	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.5	90.9 ↓	20	Iceland

France

15th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**73.7** ↑	**28**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	108.4	90.3 ↑	86	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	91.6	N/Appl.	42	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	44.8	89.5 ↑	2	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.0	N/Appl.	42	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	82.0	82.0 ↑	34	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**99.8** ↓	**36**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	99.7	99.7 ↓	37	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**99.2** ↑	**7**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.7	99.2 ↑	6	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**71.9** ↓	**35**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**68.3** ↓	**33**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.4	75.7 ↑	38	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**60.8** ↓	**32**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	28	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↓	30	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	31	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	54	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	42	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**75.6** ↓	**47**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.5	86.0 ↓	39	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**65.2** ↑	**51**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.8 ↑	36	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	18.2	79.6 =	68	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**62.2** ↓	**28**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**25**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	28	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	25	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	49	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.2** ↓	**45**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	50	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.6	64.7 =	19	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 ↓	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	90	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	92	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	70	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	31	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	91.0	91.0 ↑	12	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	53	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	97	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.7** ↓	**71**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	32	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	61	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.91	89.1 ↓	23	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	49.7	42.1 ↑	141	Multiple (24)

France

15th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**85.9** ↑	**14**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**80.3** ↑	**12**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	98.1	100.0 =	30	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	38	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	19	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	93.2	93.2 ↑	19	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	8.0	100.0 =	10	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.8** ↑	**33**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↓	39	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.1	94.8 ↑	57	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.9	100.0 ↑	56	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**81.6** ↑	**9**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,634	N/Appl.	10	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.5	N/Appl.	96	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**24**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**86.2** ↑	**20**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.7	99.7 =	16	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 =	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	73.8	79.4 ↑	24	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**36**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	55	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	42	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	31	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	30	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**77.2** ↑	**9**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	65	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↓	24	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	11.44	77.4 ↓	20	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	29	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**91.7** ↑	**5**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	1,027.7	100.0 =	5	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	145.94	91.7 ↑	12	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.2	74.9 ↑	13	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	1.23	100.0 =	3	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**74.4** ↑	**17**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	25	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	5,700.88	93.0 ↑	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/

Gabon

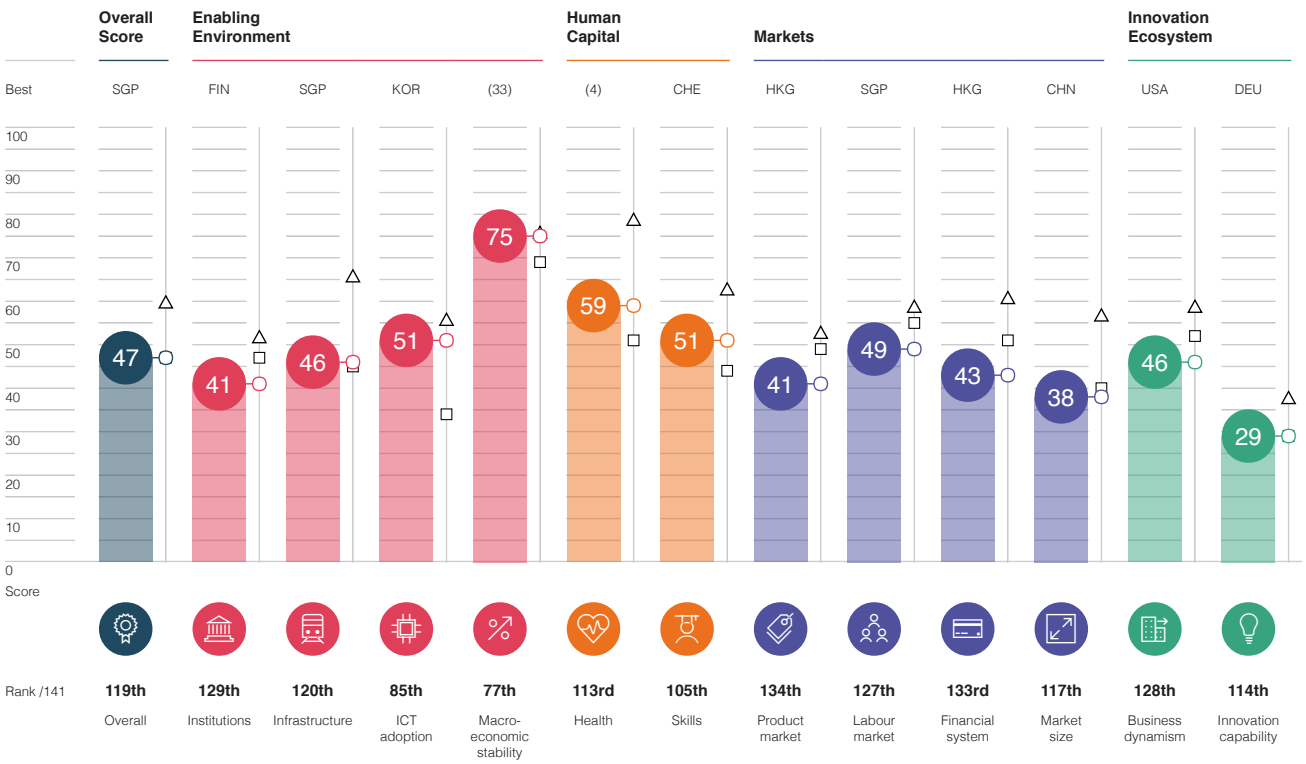
119th / 141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in edition: n/a

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	8,297.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Unemployment rate %	19.5
Renewable energy consumption share %	82.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.0

Gabon

119th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**40.8**	**129**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**58.9**	**123**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1	121	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	10.2	67.0	119	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8	71	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8	135	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**43.5**	**126**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	43.5	43.5	117	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**37.5**	**117**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	28.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0	115	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1	113	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.6	64.4	94	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**28.6**	**136**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4	98	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4	102	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.17	16.9	135	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**31.0**	**107**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0	107	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**31.4**	**134**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7	125	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6	122	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	4.5	15.0	138	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**39.3**	**132**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9	132	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**56.5**	**65**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0	110	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2	123	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.2	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.1	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**46.2**	**120**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**25.6**	**134**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	37.2	37.2	135	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7	131	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.1	7.9	82	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.8	83	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,080.5	18.3	128	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9	124	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	11.4	11.4	80	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5	100	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.7**	**108**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	90.7	90.7	100	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	19.3	84.1	111	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	34.5	66.8	96	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.3	130	Iceland

Gabon

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**50.8**	**85**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	138.3	100.0	25	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	91.8	N/Appl.	40	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.4	2.7	109	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	101	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	62.0	62.0	81	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.9**	**77**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.7	100.0	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.9	49.9	89	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**58.6**	**113**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.7	58.6	112	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**51.1**	**105**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.0**	**109**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.7	97	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.3**	**121**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7	95	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5	130	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3	120	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6	129	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3	106	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**56.1**	**104**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	64.6	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**47.7**	**97**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7	112	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	24.5	63.7	93	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**41.5**	**134**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**39.2**	**129**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9	118	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9	109	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8	135	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**43.7**	**132**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2	131	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	12.62	15.9	129	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.0	28	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.0	23.9	133	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**49.2**	**127**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.5**	**118**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.7	69.4	85	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5	93	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8	122	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6	107	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.7	119	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	78.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2	103	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5	112	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**46.9**	**124**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4	131	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6	129	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.50	37.8	100	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.5	75.7	110	Multiple (24)

Gabon

119th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**43.5**	**133**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**15.7**	**134**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	12.9	13.5	131	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.3	135	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.1	136	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.2	94	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**78.1**	**123**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5	119	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	9.1	82.7	101	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.7	100.0	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	9.8	82.2	138	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**37.8**	**117**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	34	N/Appl.	113	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	29.6	N/Appl.	110	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**46.4**	**128**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**59.7**	**110**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.1	97.0	67	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	31.0	69.3	118	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	15.2	16.4	123	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**33.0**	**138**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6	140	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5	125	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9	138	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0	138	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.0**	**114**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**27.2**	**135**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9	132	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.3	138	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.30	8.0	68	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5	124	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**22.9**	**86**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	94.3	67.5	100	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.30	4.8	82	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	19.3	57	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**44.7**	**105**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8	115	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	210.95	57.6	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/

Gambia, The

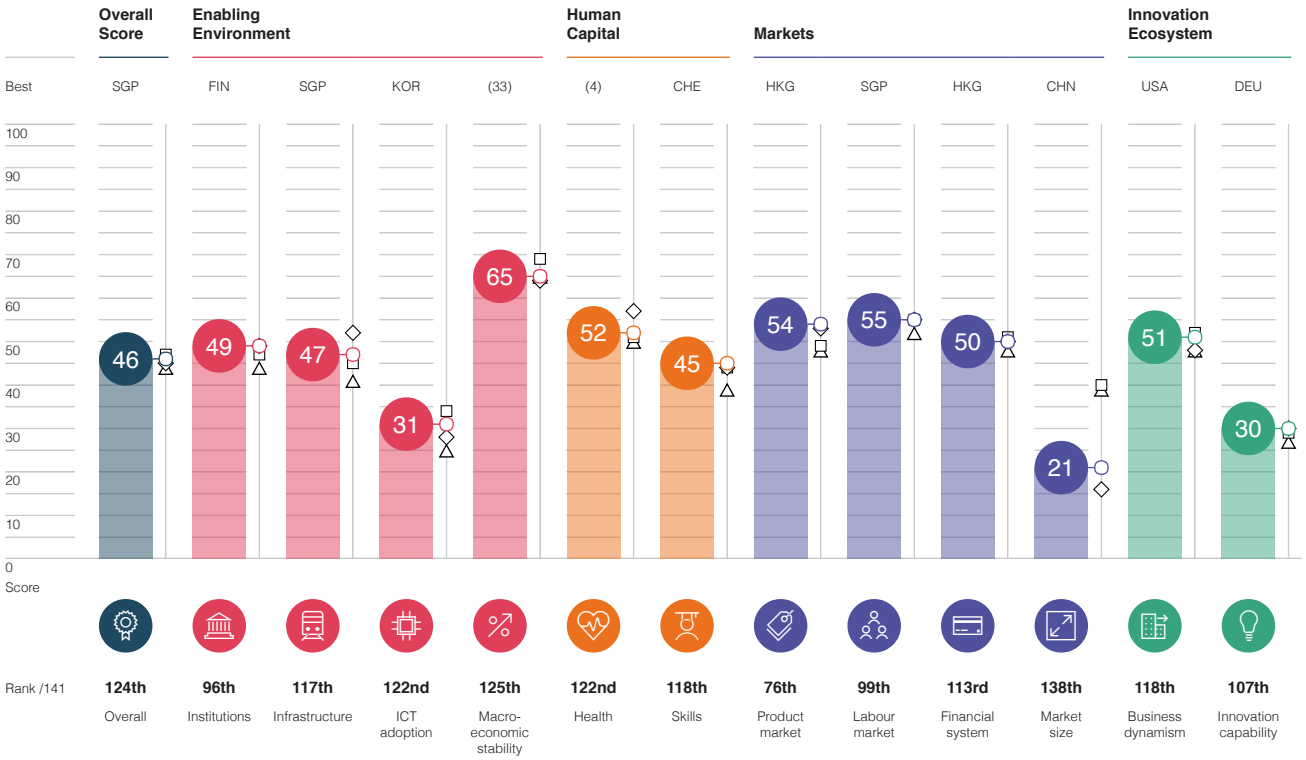
124th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 119th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.00
GDP per capita US$	745.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	51.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.9
Unemployment rate %	8.9		

Gambia, The

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**96**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**66.7** ↓	**107**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	65	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	18.5	39.0 ↓	128	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	49	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.9**	**82**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	48.9	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.9** ↓	**62**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	29.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	38	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	70	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.4	68.6 ↑	73	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**82**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	22	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	24	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.29	28.7 =	125	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**37.0** ↑	**81**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↑	81	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**96**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	62	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	76	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.5	28.3 =	113	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**43.8** ↓	**120**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	79	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	127	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.1**	**98**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8	27	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3	29	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6	96	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2	21	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	18.6	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	34.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.4** ↓	**117**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.7** ↑	**105**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.6	76.6 ↑	68	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	83	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	293.3	7.5 =	137	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	84	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.3	8.3 ↑	92	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	77	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**54.0** ↓	**119**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	45.4	45.4 ↓	121	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	84.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	64.6	36.1 ↓	118	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	104	Iceland

Gambia, The

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**31.4** ↑	**122**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	139.5	100.0 =	22	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	36.8	N/Appl.	117	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	0.4 ↑	127	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	114	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	19.8	19.8 ↑	126	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**65.4** ↑	**125**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	7.3	90.9 ↑	122	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**52.3** ↓	**122**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.7	52.3 ↓	121	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**118**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**112**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.2	34.7 =	122	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.1** ↑	**56**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	81	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	68	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	36	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	79	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	38	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**120**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.7	48.1 ↓	118	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**43.2** ↑	**106**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	32	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	36.1	34.7 ↑	117	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**76**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**50**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	56	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	48	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	57	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**107**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	85	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↑	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.1	26.9 =	129	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**99**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.8** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	52.0	0.0	135	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	43	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	42	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	61	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	65	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	69.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	26	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	25	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**57.2** ↓	**94**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↓	56	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	32	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.34	17.3 ↓	120	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.7	93.5 =	49	Multiple (24)

Gambia, The

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**113**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**18.8** ↑	**129**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	5.7	6.0 ↓	136	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	101	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	84	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	12.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.2** ↓	**69**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	72	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.2	86.5 ↓	85	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	34.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**20.6** ↑	**138**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	5	N/Appl.	138	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	45.5	N/Appl.	65	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.0** ↑	**118**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**129**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	120.9	39.5 ↑	138	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	25.0	75.4 =	113	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.3	29.4 ↑	101	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 ↑	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**44**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	78	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↓	36	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	39	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	46	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.5** ↑	**107**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.9** ↑	**99**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	100	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	54	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	107	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.5** ↓	**114**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	113.0	70.1 ↑	91	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.17	2.9 ↓	93	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.4 ↑	104	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.6 ↑	93	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**43.6** ↓	**109**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	75	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	62.09	44.6 ↓	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/

Georgia

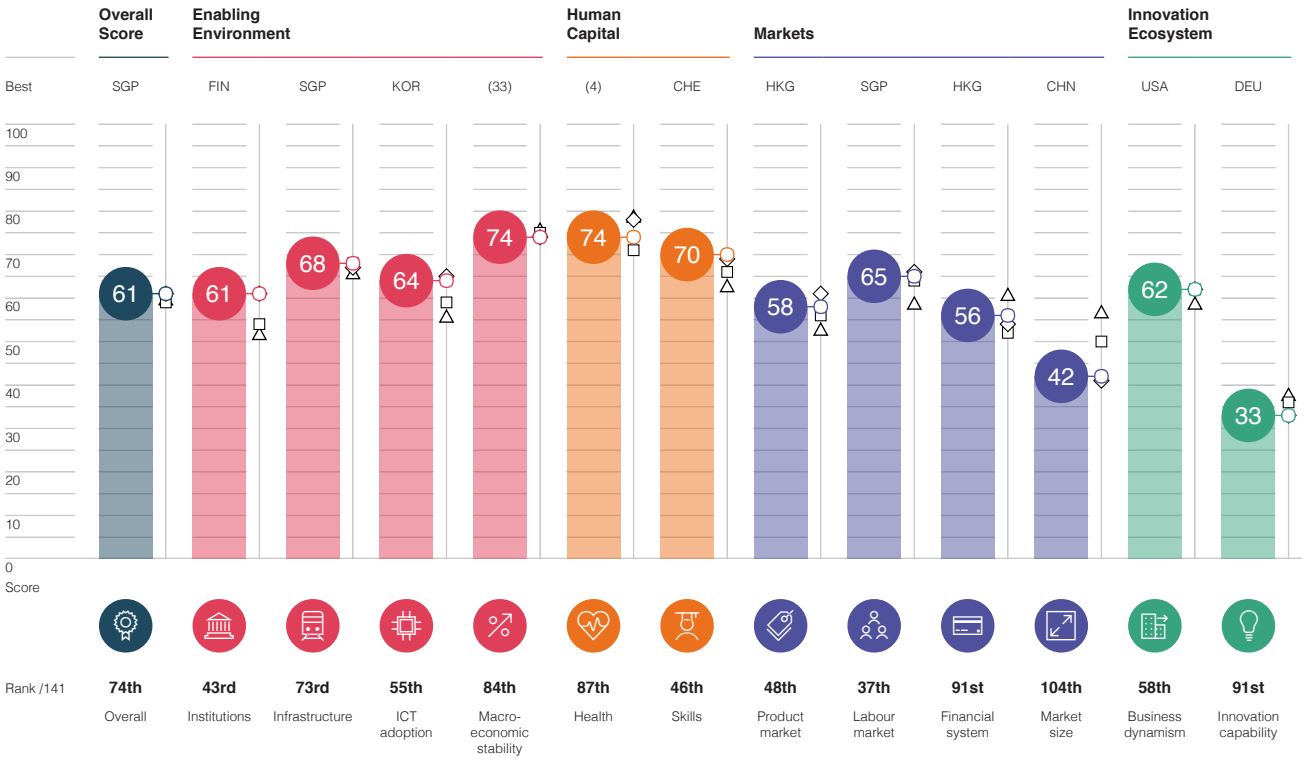
74th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 66th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper-middle-income group average ☐ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	4,400.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	10.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	28.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	14.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.9

Georgia

74th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**61.0** ↓	**43**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**86.3** ↓	**27**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.7 =	25	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.0	98.3 ↓	33	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 =	80	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 =	36	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**122**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	44.3	44.3 ↑	113	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**34**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	82	82.0	5	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 =	80	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 =	54	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↓	49	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
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)	3.3	39.0 =	90	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	62.4 =	84	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**39**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	58.0	58.0 ↑	39	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**60.2** =	**52**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5 =	48	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 =	94	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	21.5	71.7 =	41	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**73.2** =	**18**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 =	88	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	5	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**51.7**	**83**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6	57	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0	83	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6	38	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4	86	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	50.7	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	52.7	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.1	77.1 ↑	65	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 =	81	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	18.5	46.2 ↓	44	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 =	43	Japan
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 =	86	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	6.7	6.7 ↑	100	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 =	85	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.2** ↑	**53**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.8	97.1 ↓	36	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	9.8	92.1 ↑	58	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 =	63	Iceland

Georgia

74th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**63.7** ↓	**55**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	133.4	100.0 =	33	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	45.3	N/Appl.	107	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	21.0	42.0 ↑	49	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.4	N/Appl.	20	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	64.0	64.0 ↑	79	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**84**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.3	99.1 ↓	99	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.7	49.7 ↑	92	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**87**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.8	74.4 ↓	86	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**46**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**48**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.8	85.4 ↑	13	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**40.6** =	**125**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 =	123	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 =	135	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 =	125	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 =	107	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 =	120	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**41**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.4	85.7 ↑	41	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**67.6** =	**44**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 =	98	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	9.0	100.0 =	4	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**58.4** ↓	**48**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.0** =	**63**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 =	32	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 =	91	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 =	91	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.9** ↓	**40**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 =	35	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	0.91	94.0 ↑	5	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.6 =	97	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**65.3** ↓	**37**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.4** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.6	90.4 ↑	17	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 =	25	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 =	96	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 =	47	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9 =	96	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 =	9	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 =	123	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**68.3** ↓	**47**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 =	80	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 =	89	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.80	75.3 ↓	51	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

Georgia

74th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**91**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**29.4** ↑	**99**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	59.6	62.8 ↑	57	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 =	83	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.3 =	109	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1.1	1.1	119	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	10.8 ↑	112	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.6** ↑	**59**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 =	82	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.8	95.4 ↑	47	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.9	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.9	99.9 ↓	75	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**41.6** ↑	**104**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	38	N/Appl.	107	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	69.2	N/Appl.	24	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**58**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**77.4** ↑	**48**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.2	98.9 ↑	45	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	2.0	98.5 =	5	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	40.2	43.3 ↑	61	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.0 =**	**93**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 =	60	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 =	111	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 =	108	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 =	75	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.7** ↑	**91**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.4** ↓	**117**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 =	121	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 =	120	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.14	4.1 ↓	78	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 =	102	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.8** ↑	**75**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	154.0	74.7 ↑	74	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.59	8.5 ↓	75	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.0 ↓	82	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.9 ↑	75	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**79**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 =	95	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	606.69	69.0 ↑	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/

Germany

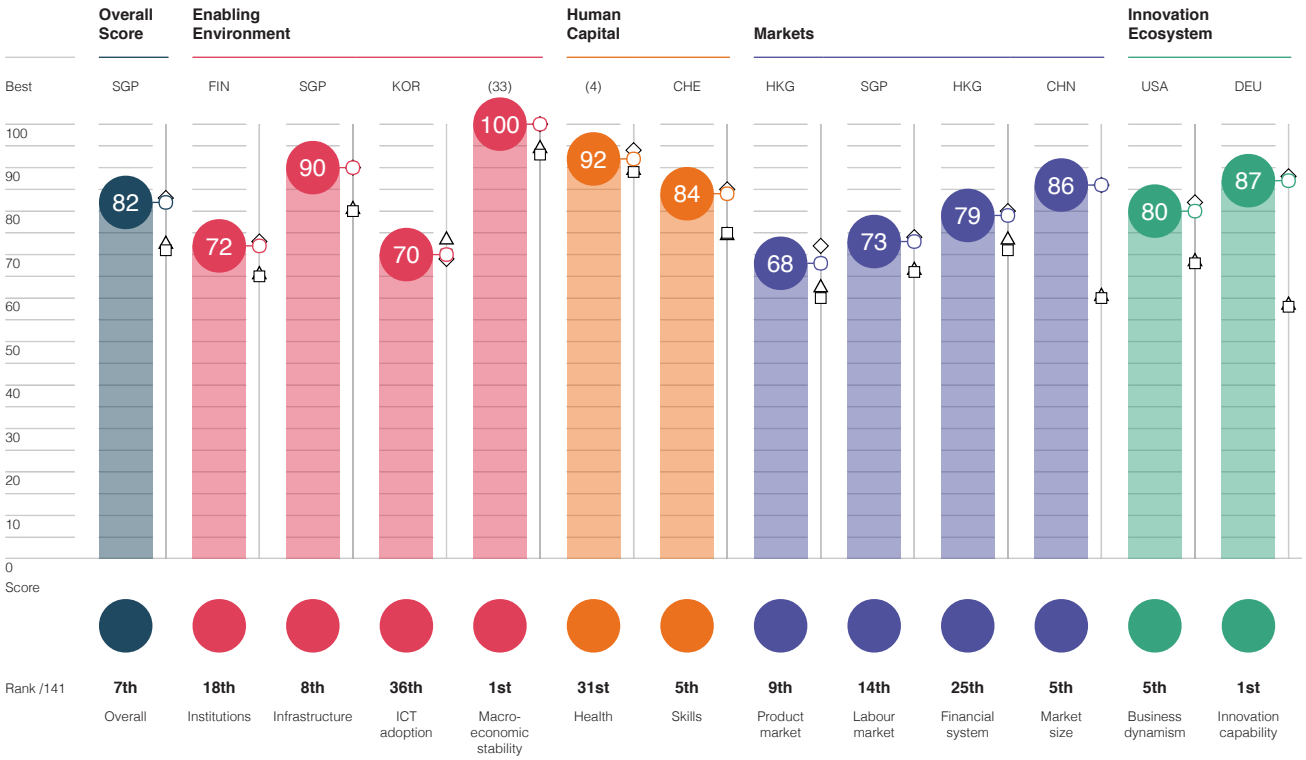
7th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 3rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	82.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	3.22
GDP per capita US$	48,264.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	14.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.7
Unemployment rate %	3.4		

Germany

7th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**72.4** ↓	**18**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**80.9** ↓	**48**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	74	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.0	98.3 ↑	33	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.8	96.8 =	111	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↓	41	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**16**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	61.6	61.6 ↑	16	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**71.2** ↓	**14**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	69	69.0	17	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	31	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	11	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	14.6	85.4 ↓	13	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**71.0** ↓	**14**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	15	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	22	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.92	92.1 =	23	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**80.0** ↓	**11**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↓	11	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**72.0** ↓	**27**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	30	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.3	70.9 ↓	29	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.0	73.3 =	38	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**63.3** ↓	**52**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↓	34	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**79.0**	**2**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0	19	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0	20	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3	9	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0	32	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	84.5	84.5	6	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	96.6	96.6	1	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**90.2** ↑	**8**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.3** ↓	**7**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	95.1	95.1 ↑	11	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	22	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	95.9	100.0 =	7	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	16	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	887,909.4	100.0 =	7	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	28	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	97.1	97.1 ↑	7	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	18	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.2** ↑	**24**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.3	99.7 ↓	13	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	13	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.9 ↑	34	Iceland

Germany

7th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**36**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	129.3	100.0 =	46	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	81.6	N/Appl.	58	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	41.1	82.2 ↑	8	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.9	N/Appl.	72	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	89.7	89.7 ↑	18	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**92.3** ↓	**31**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.5	92.3 ↓	30	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**84.2** ↓	**5**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**80.9** ↓	**2**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	14.1	94.2 ↑	1	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**67.6** ↓	**16**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	20	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	7	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↓	13	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↓	21	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↓	20	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**87.4** ↓	**11**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.1	95.0 ↑	17	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**10**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	10	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.1	94.6 ↑	26	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**68.2** ↓	**9**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**69.7** ↓	**9**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↓	19	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	5	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↓	14	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.7** ↓	**15**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↓	31	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	4.1	77.3 =	1	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**72.8** ↓	**14**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**68.0** ↓	**18**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.6	63.3 ↓	100	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	16	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↓	30	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	102	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↓	14	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	95.0	95.0 ↑	8	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	20	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	14	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**77.5** ↓	**17**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	25	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	7	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.90	87.2 ↓	27	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	21.5	81.3 ↓	99	Multiple (24)

Germany

7th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**79.1** ↓	**25**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**69.9** ↓	**24**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	77.5	81.6 ↓	40	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↓	7	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	7	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	53.9	53.9 ↑	41	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	5.0	83.0 ↓	22	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.6** ↓	**49**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↓	64	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.5	98.0 ↑	18	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	4.0	94.6 ↓	121	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.8	100.0 =	44	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**86.0** ↑	**5**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	3,872	N/Appl.	5	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	40.9	N/Appl.	77	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**79.5** ↓	**5**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**92.4** ↓	**3**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.7	96.7 ↓	72	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5 ↑	47	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	80.4	86.5 ↓	20	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**66.7** ↓	**9**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	16	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	16	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	8	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↓	7	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**86.8** ↓	**1**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**4**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	16	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↓	4	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	21.40	95.4 ↑	11	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	7	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**99.5** ↑	**2**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	1,131.0	100.0 =	3	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	292.10	100.0 =	5	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.9	98.0 ↑	8	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.80	100.0 =	4	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**5**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	13	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	8,745.53	97.6 ↑	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/

Ghana

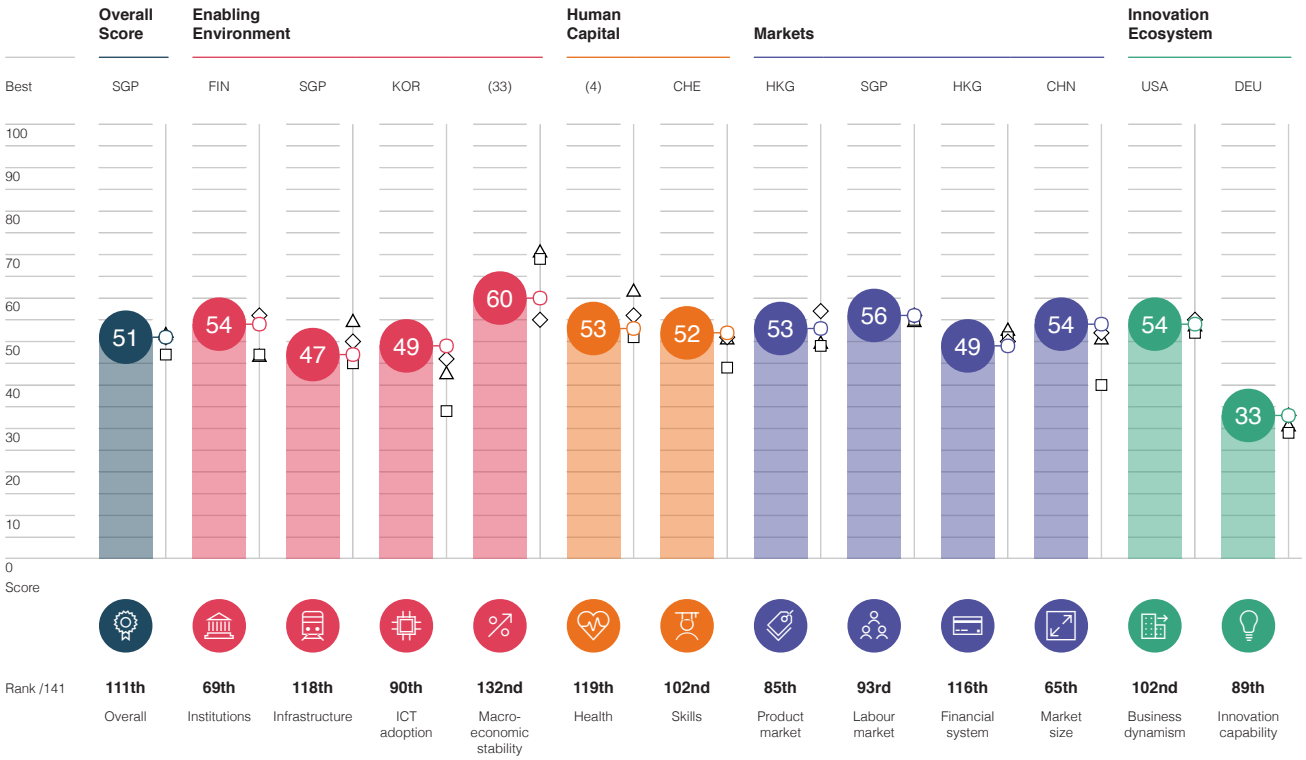
111th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 106th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.14
GDP per capita US$	2,205.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	41.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.5
Unemployment rate %	6.7		

Ghana

111th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**54.4** ↓	**69**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**75.1** ↓	**67**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↓	92	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.1	94.6 ↓	65	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	41	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	89	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**54.9** ↑	**44**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	54.9	54.9 ↑	40	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**42**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	50	50.0	45	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	57	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	50	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	20.8	79.2 ↓	24	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**54.8** ↓	**52**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	44	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	43	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.63	62.9 =	82	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.5** ↓	**106**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	87	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	83	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.0	26.7 =	115	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**103**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	107	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.3**	**49**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9	56	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5	66	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2	46	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5	66	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	45.3	45.3	62	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	78.9	78.9	17	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**46.6** ↓	**118**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**32.7** ↑	**127**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	73.4	73.4 ↑	79	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↓	118	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	4.2	10.4 ↑	74	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.5 ↓	97	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	10,564.4	32.6 =	94	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	110	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	18.5	18.5 ↑	69	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	114	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.5** ↓	**112**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	84.3	84.3 ↑	106	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	23.9	79.3 ↓	120	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	75.5	25.0 ↓	131	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	98	Iceland

Ghana

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**90**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	137.5	100.0 =	26	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	91.8	N/Appl.	41	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	0.4 ↑	126	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	39.0	39.0 ↑	105	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**132**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	11.1	80.3 ↑	129	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	38.8	38.8 ↓	131	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**53.3** ↓	**119**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.0	53.3 ↓	118	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**102**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**49.0** ↑	**98**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.5	43.3 =	111	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**52**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	51	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	78	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	53	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	69	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	39	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**107**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.5	64.0 ↓	95	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**46.7** ↑	**100**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	92	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	27.2	56.9 ↑	100	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.2** ↓	**85**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**51.8** ↓	**80**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	58	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	52	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	116	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**89**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	76	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.32	31.2 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.6 ↓	18	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	36.3 =	94	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**105**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	49.8	4.6 ↓	133	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	31	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	64	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	85	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	60	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0 ↑	44	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	36	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↓	63	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**86**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	48	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	65	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.48	35.6 ↑	103	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.7	90.7 =	63	Multiple (24)

Ghana

111th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**48.8** ↓	**116**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**26.5** ↑	**106**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.0	15.8 ↓	126	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	82	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↓	93	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.8	21.8 ↑	76	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.4 ↓	93	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**128**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	113	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	21.6	57.4 ↓	133	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 =	72	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**65**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	169	N/Appl.	67	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.8	N/Appl.	95	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**54.1** ↓	**102**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**116**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	15.5	92.3 ↑	101	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	14.0	86.4 =	82	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	23.1	24.9 ↑	109	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**63**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	75	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	60	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	58	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	65	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.9** ↑	**89**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.4** ↓	**68**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	55	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	52	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↓	111	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	41	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.6** ↑	**92**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	130.0	72.2 ↑	83	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↓	120	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.6 =	72	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.5 ↑	81	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**114**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	76	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	36.95	39.1 ↓	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/

Greece

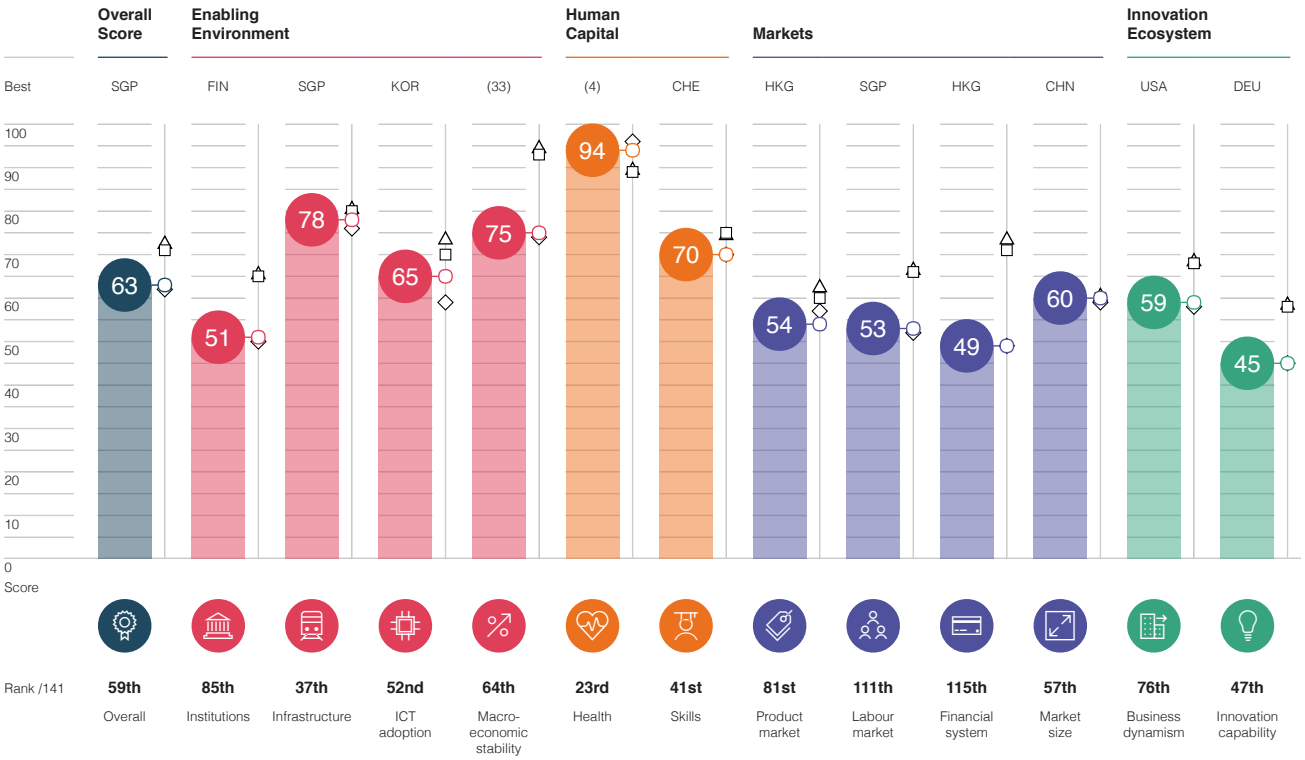
59th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 57th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US$	20,407.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-2.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	17.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.0
Unemployment rate %	19.2		

Greece

59th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**85**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.5** ↓	**60**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↓	68	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↑	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.3	97.3 =	108	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	85	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**127**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	43.3	43.3 ↓	118	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.4** ↑	**82**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	50.0	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	83	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↑	118	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.1	70.9 ↑	54	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.8** ↑	**92**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.2 ↑	127	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.4 ↑	131	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.88	87.6 =	33	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**45.0** ↓	**58**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↓	58	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**120**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	97	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	80	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	4.5	15.0 =	138	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**57.5** ↑	**82**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	122	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.3**	**89**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.1	19.0	138	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.5	134	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.3	122	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.1	19.0	134	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	60.7	60.7	41	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	81.7	81.7	12	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.7** ↑	**37**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.6** ↑	**39**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	75.8	75.8 ↑	73	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	44	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	17.4	43.4 ↑	46	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	70	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	232,147.0	77.2 =	27	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	35	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.4	59.4 ↑	28	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↑	43	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.7** ↑	**35**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.3	97.6 ↑	33	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	5	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.1 ↓	41	Iceland

Greece

59th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**52**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.7	96.4 ↓	73	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	82.0	N/Appl.	57	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	37.7	75.3 ↑	14	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	99	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	73.0	73.0 ↑	59	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**93.5** ↓	**23**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.9	93.5 ↓	22	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**70.5** ↑	**41**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**64**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.3	68.4 ↓	55	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**82**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	108	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	47	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	75	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	64	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**21**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.9	99.5 ↑	12	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**53**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↑	122	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	9.3	100.0 =	5	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.8** ↓	**81**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**87**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	109	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	82	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	68	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**58.1** ↓	**68**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	39	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	46.0 =	48	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**111**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**133**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.9	75.2 ↓	71	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	82	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	109	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	119	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	89	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	43	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	113	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.5** ↓	**90**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.2 ↓	97	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	109	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.77	71.7 ↓	60	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.3	71.8 ↓	117	Multiple (24)

Greece

59th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**49.0** ↓	**115**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**40.9** ↑	**63**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	107.4	100.0 =	25	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↑	133	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.3 ↑	120	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	22.0	22.0 ↑	75	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.1	34.4 ↓	56	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**59.1** ↓	**140**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	139	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	45.6	8.9 ↓	138	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-21.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.8	99.7 ↑	76	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**57**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	278	N/Appl.	54	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	39.2	N/Appl.	82	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**76**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**74.5** ↓	**58**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.5	99.3 ↑	37	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 =	75	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	33.2	35.7 ↓	82	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**43.1** ↑	**113**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	92	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	109	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	124	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	123	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**45.1** ↑	**47**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.4** ↓	**107**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	126	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	128	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.02	21.6 ↓	47	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	123	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**37**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	434.0	90.0 ↑	30	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	9.34	42.9 ↓	38	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	33.6 ↑	35	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	16.2 ↓	31	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**38**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	87	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	96.4 ↓	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

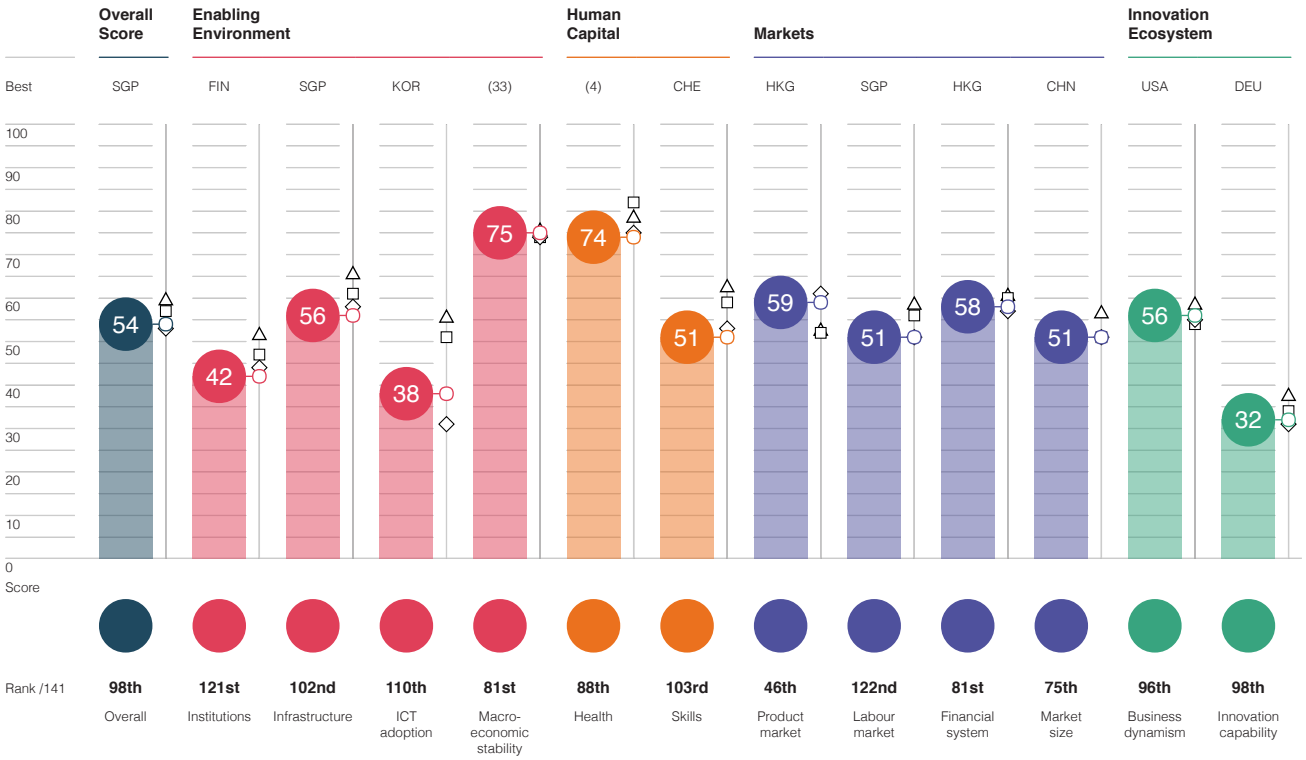
98th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 96th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP per capita US$	4,575.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	63.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
Unemployment rate %	2.7		

Guatemala

98th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**42.4** ↓	**121**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**42.9** ↑	**134**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.2 ↓	137	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	26.1	13.2 ↑	131	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	40	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	127	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.2** ↓	**59**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.2	52.2 ↓	54	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**46.1** ↓	**87**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	61	61.0	25	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	100	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↓	122	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.9	64.1 ↑	95	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**41.1** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	100	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↓	123	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	61.8 =	89	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**27.0** ↓	**121**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	27.0	27.0 ↓	121	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**88**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	81	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	103	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.5	45.0 ↑	86	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**122**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↓	53	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	132	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**39.5**	**122**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6	120	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.6	133	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9	90	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.2	131	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	28.9	28.9	83	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	49.3	49.3	72	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.9** ↓	**102**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**37.2** ↑	**114**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↑	134	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↓	132	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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	52.4 ↑	95	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	24.5	24.5 ↑	63	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	80	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**74.5** ↓	**95**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	92.0	92.0 ↓	98	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.1	91.6 ↓	78	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	43.0	58.2 ↓	101	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	91	Iceland

Guatemala

98th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**37.7** ↑	**110**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	118.7	98.9 ↑	68	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	16.5	N/Appl.	132	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.1	6.3 ↑	99	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	95	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	65.0	65.0 ↑	73	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**81**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.1	99.8 ↑	94	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.9	49.9 ↓	88	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**74.0** ↓	**88**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.7	74.0 ↓	87	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**51.4** ↓	**103**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.8** ↓	**103**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.4	42.5 ↓	113	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**51.1** ↓	**72**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	47	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	48	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	73	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	125	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	73	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**105**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.8	59.7 ↑	103	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**90**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	118	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	20.2	74.6 ↑	76	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**46**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.5** ↓	**59**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	63	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	77	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↓	41	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.5** ↓	**34**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	87	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.59	76.1 ↑	51	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.3 =	21	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	28.9 =	124	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**50.9** ↓	**122**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**129**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.0	52.1 ↓	113	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	75	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	32	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	57	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.7 ↓	133	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	3.0	3.0	122	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	50	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	3	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**53.8** ↓	**107**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	79	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	78	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.39	23.4 ↑	117	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.3	91.2 =	62	Multiple (24)

Guatemala

98th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.5** ↑	**81**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**28.4** ↑	**103**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	34.0	35.8 ↑	91	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	49	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↑	71	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0 ↑	124	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.5 ↓	90	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.9** ↑	**15**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↓	11	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.3	96.3 ↓	37	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.0	95.9 ↑	105	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**75**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	129	N/Appl.	73	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	29.3	N/Appl.	112	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**96**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**114**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	18.1	90.9 ↑	105	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4 ↑	85	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	28.0	30.1 =	97	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**48**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	22	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	55	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	67	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	68	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**31.5** ↑	**98**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**35.9** ↑	**94**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	89	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	82	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	123	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	68	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.8** ↑	**128**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	83.0	65.6 ↑	112	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.4 ↓	113	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	1.0 ↓	123	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**80**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	86	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	447.47	65.7 ↑	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/

Guinea

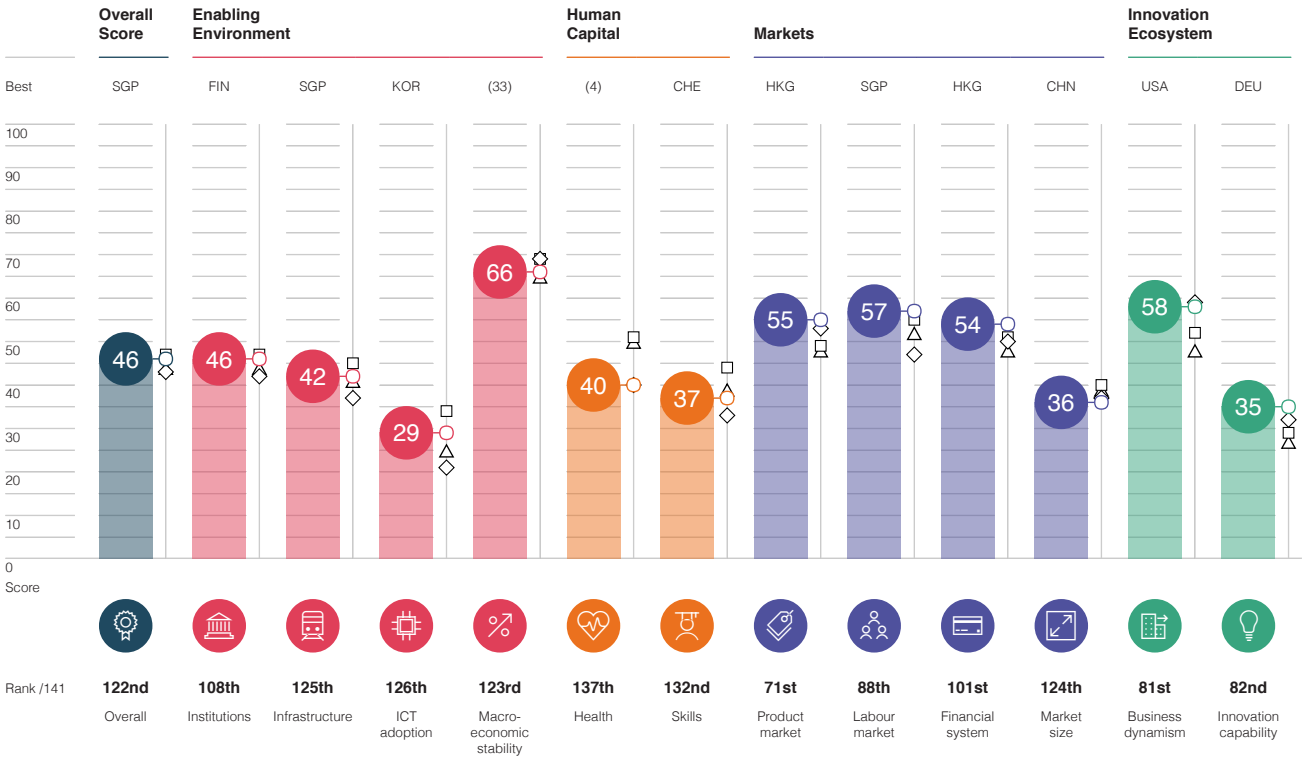
122nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 126th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	13.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	883.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	76.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.7
Unemployment rate %	3.6		

Guinea

122nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**108**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**75**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	105	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.8	92.3 ↑	79	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	56	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	78	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**106**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.1	46.1 ↑	98	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**111**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	8.7	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	79	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↑	73	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	33.5	66.5 ↓	86	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**90**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	59	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	27	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.35	35.4 =	119	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**28.0** ↑	**116**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↑	116	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.2** ↓	**107**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	120	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	41	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	6.5	21.7 =	130	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**45.8** ↓	**116**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↓	85	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**46.4**	**104**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4	65	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6	52	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8	115	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7	41	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0	79	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	22.4	22.4	104	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.7** ↑	**125**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.4** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.2	59.2 ↑	113	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	87	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	775.0	12.1 =	136	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	42	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.6	8.6 ↓	91	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	29	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.9** ↓	**134**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	17.2	17.2 ↓	137	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	79.8 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	78.7	21.7 ↓	137	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	121	Iceland

Guinea

122nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**28.7** ↑	**126**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	96.1	80.1 ↑	108	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	30.4	N/Appl.	121	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.0 ↑	139	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	18.0	18.0 ↑	128	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**123**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	9.3	85.3 ↓	126	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	46.4	46.4 ↓	111	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**39.9** ↓	**137**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	52.8	39.9 ↓	136	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**36.9** ↑	**132**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**36.4** ↑	**130**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	2.8	18.7 =	136	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**57**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↓	11	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	32	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	78	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	124	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	91	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**37.5** ↑	**134**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.1	50.6 =	113	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**24.5** ↑	**132**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	66	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	47.1	7.1 ↓	131	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**71**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**39**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	89	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	22	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.9** ↓	**112**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	133	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	36.2 =	95	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**88**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 ↓	30	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	86	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	25	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↓	83	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	56	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	69.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	45	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	11	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**119**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.5 ↑	19	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	47	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.22	2.0 ↓	135	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.6	71.4 =	120	Multiple (24)

Guinea

122nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**101**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**25.7** ↑	**109**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	10.3	10.8 ↑	133	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	20	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	43	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	12.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.2** ↓	**71**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↓	51	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.7	79.4 ↓	111	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	0.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 ↑	73	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.3** ↓	**124**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	27	N/Appl.	119	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	38.8	N/Appl.	84	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.2** ↓	**81**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**61.1** ↑	**103**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	38.2	80.9 ↑	121	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4 ↓	85	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	20.4	22.0 ↓	114	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**55.2** ↓	**43**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	47	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↓	43	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↓	50	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	37	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.9** ↑	**82**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**44.2** ↓	**49**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	51	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.5 ↑	45	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	20	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.7** ↑	**124**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.7	59.8 ↑	129	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.03	0.5	111	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	10.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**51.0** ↑	**85**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	63	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	214.62	57.8 ↑	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/

Haiti

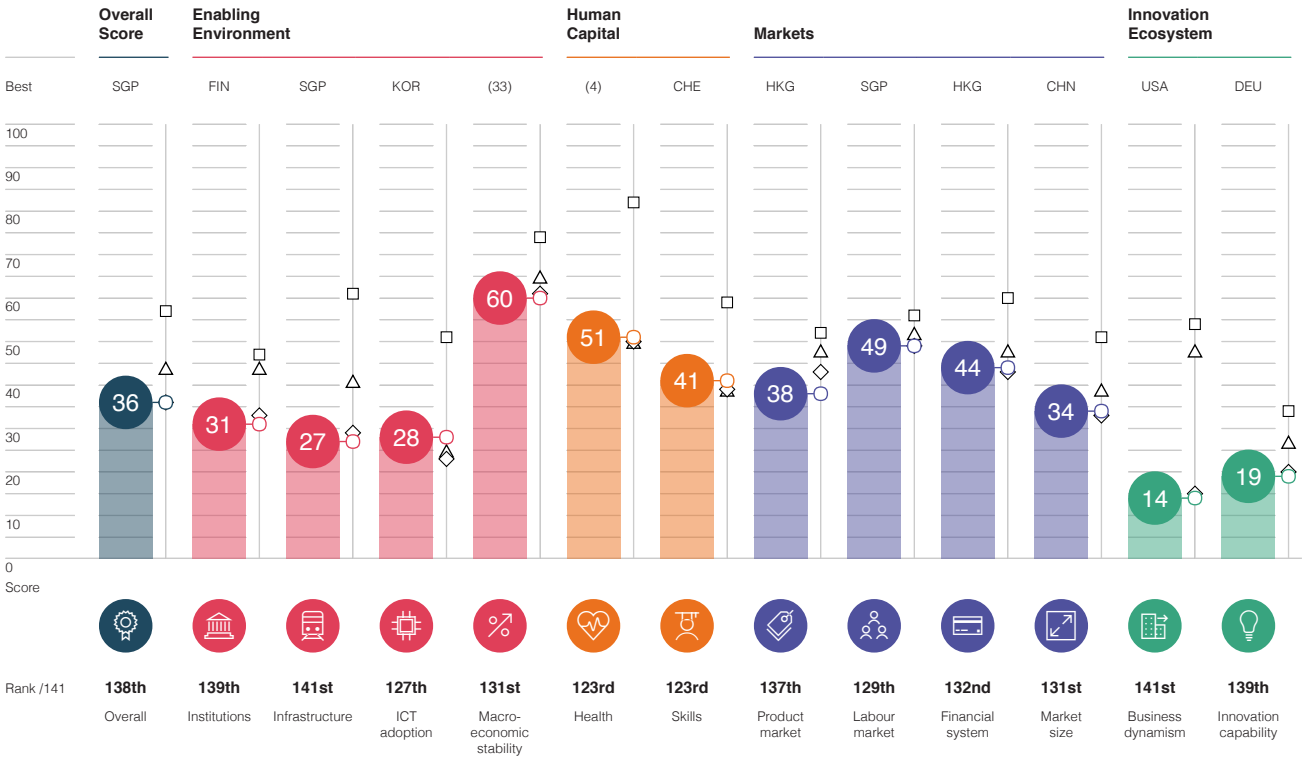
138th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 138th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	856.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.7	Unemployment rate %	13.5
Renewable energy consumption share %	76.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.1

Haiti

138th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**30.9** ↓	**139**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**53.8** ↓	**125**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.9 ↓	138	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	9.5	69.5 ↑	115	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	53	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.9 ↓	140	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.7**	**110**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	45.7	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**33.7** ↓	**129**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	26.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	1.8	12.8 ↓	137	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↓	123	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.0	71.0 ↓	51	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**31.4** ↑	**130**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.2 ↓	134	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.7 ↓	133	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.48	48.3 =	105	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**20.0** ↓	**134**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	20.0	20.0 ↓	134	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**18.1** ↓	**140**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↓	139	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.9 ↑	139	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	2.5	8.3 ↓	141	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**23.4** ↑	**141**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↓	137	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	138	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	1.3	13.0 ↑	141	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**20.8**	**141**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.0	140	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.4	137	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7	125	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.0	135	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	13.9	13.9	104	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	13.9	13.9	111	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	11	37.9	139	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**26.9** ↓	**141**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**25.4** ↑	**135**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	43.7	43.7 ↑	131	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.1	19.1 ↑	136	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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	31.2 ↓	135	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.8	8.8 ↑	90	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.9 ↓	131	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**28.3** ↓	**141**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	30.0	30.0 ↓	131	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	56.9	44.9 ↑	124	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	74.4	26.1 ↓	128	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	1.7	12.4 ↑	141	Iceland

Haiti

138th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**28.1** ↑	**127**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	57.5	47.9 ↓	130	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	30.0	N/Appl.	123	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.3	0.6 ↑	121	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	115	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	32.5	32.5 ↑	111	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**60.2** ↓	**131**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	14.1	71.9 ↓	133	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.4	48.4 ↓	107	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**123**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.3	50.8 ↑	122	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**123**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**34.2** ↓	**132**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.6	37.3 =	120	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**31.1** ↓	**140**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.2 ↓	140	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↓	138	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	129	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↓	140	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↓	139	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**117**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	67.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**30.1** ↓	**122**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.4 ↑	139	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	34.1	39.8 ↓	115	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**37.8** ↓	**137**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**26.7** ↓	**141**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.5 ↓	138	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.2 ↑	141	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	137	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**48.9** ↓	**120**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	139	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.99	60.0 ↓	80	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 =	77	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.0	25.8 =	130	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**49.1** ↓	**129**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.0** ↓	**114**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 ↑	30	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	80	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	140	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.4 ↑	55	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.5	7.6 ↓	141	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	70	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	121	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**46.2** ↑	**126**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.2 ↑	141	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.3 ↓	141	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.62	52.2 ↑	84	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	43	Multiple (24)

Haiti

138th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**132**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**13.3** ↓	**137**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	18.1	19.1 ↓	119	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.2 ↓	141	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.6 ↓	137	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	11.8 ↑	107	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**82.4** ↑	**105**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↓	133	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.8	95.4 ↑	48	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.8	100.0 =	21	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**33.9** ↑	**131**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	18	N/Appl.	131	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	61.3	N/Appl.	36	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**14.1** ↓	**141**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**0.8** =	**141**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	200.3	0.0	140	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	97.0	3.0 =	138	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**27.4** ↓	**141**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	139	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↓	140	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.4 ↓	141	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.9 ↓	141	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**18.9** ↓	**139**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**17.5** ↓	**141**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	140	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.1 ↓	141	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.3 ↓	140	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**15.2** ↓	**137**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	59.3	60.7 ↑	125	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	0.0	126	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**29.1** ↓	**131**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.9 ↓	141	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	46.02	41.4 ↑	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/

Honduras

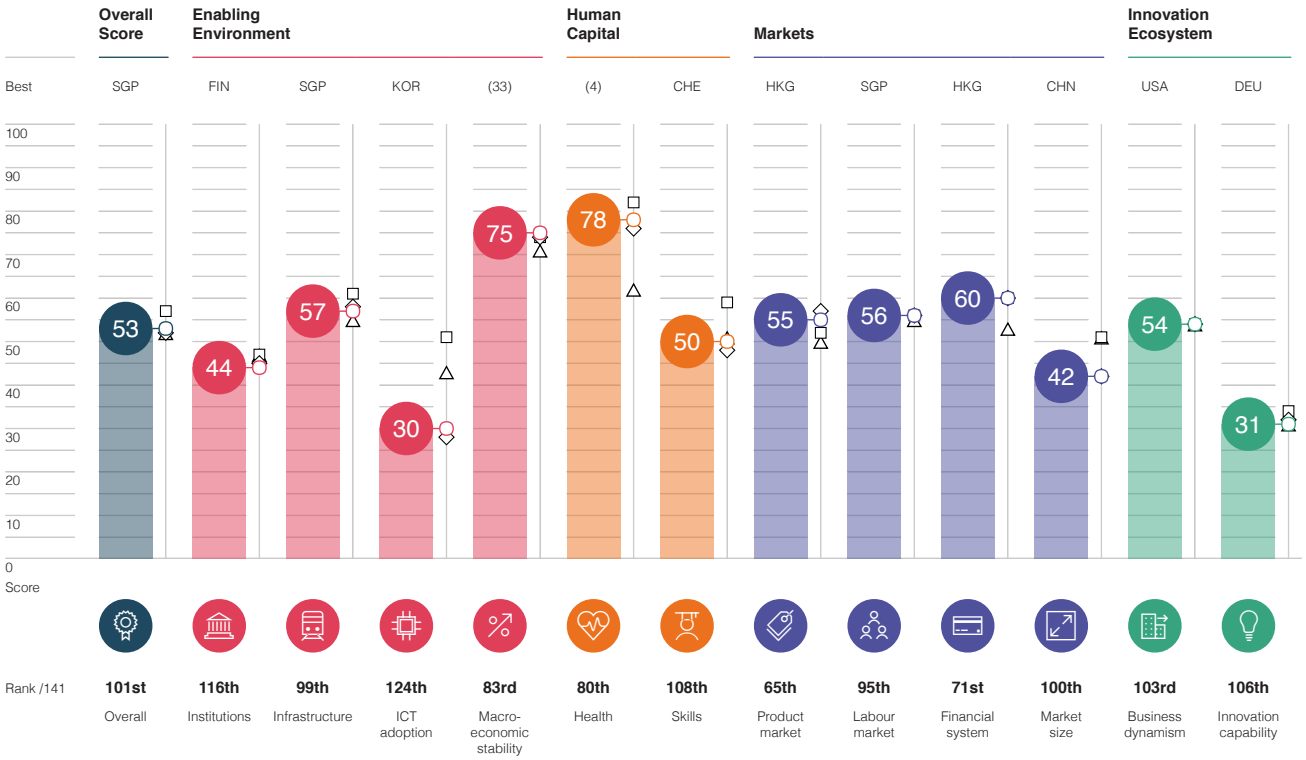
101st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 101st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US$	2,521.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	51.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	50.5
Unemployment rate %	4.1		

Honduras

101st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**43.8** ↓	**116**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**41.2** =	**137**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.0 =	136	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	41.7	0.0	138	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	66	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 =	124	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.8** ↑	**57**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.8	52.8 ↑	52	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**42.0** ↓	**102**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	54	54.0	39	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 =	103	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	48.5	51.5 ↓	119	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**40.0** ↓	**110**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.7 =	118	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 =	100	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.54	54.5 =	99	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**29.0** =	**111**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 =	111	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**49.1** =	**83**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 =	88	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 =	84	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	80	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**52.4** ↓	**99**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 =	32	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	2.7	27.0 ↓	137	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**43.7**	**115**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8	104	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4	103	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1	76	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9	56	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	12.3	12.3	106	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	39.3	39.3	86	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.4** ↓	**99**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.1** ↑	**95**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	55.7	55.7 ↑	120	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 =	66	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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 =	90	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	11.0	11.0 ↓	82	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 =	58	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.7** ↓	**101**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	75.0	75.0 ↓	110	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	16.4	87.0 ↓	103	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	23.6	78.0 ↓	84	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 =	111	Iceland

Honduras

101st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**30.2** ↑	**124**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	79.2	66.0 ↓	123	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	32.1	N/Appl.	119	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.7	7.4 ↑	96	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	107	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	31.7	31.7 ↑	112	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.7** ↑	**83**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.1	99.6 ↓	96	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.7	49.7 ↑	93	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**77.8** ↑	**80**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.9	77.8 ↑	79	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**108**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**106**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.5	43.5 ↑	110	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.1** =	**85**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 =	55	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 =	82	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 =	76	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 =	109	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 =	84	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**111**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.2	56.8 ↑	107	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**95**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 =	93	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	25.6	61.0 ↑	97	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.3** ↓	**65**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**48.4** =	**93**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 =	103	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 =	92	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 =	86	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.2** ↓	**44**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 =	102	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.07	72.9 ↑	54	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.2 ↓	25	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	31.0 =	119	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**55.9** ↓	**95**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	30.3	45.2 ↑	125	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 =	84	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 =	47	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 =	113	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.0 =	113	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↑	102	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 =	33	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 =	6	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.2** ↓	**92**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 =	83	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 =	77	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.46	32.4 ↓	107	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	3.3	100.0 =	12	Multiple (24)

Honduras

101st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**59.8** ↓	**71**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**33.5** ↑	**87**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	56.5	59.5 ↑	61	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 =	64	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8 =	87	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.5	25.7 ↓	73	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.6** ↓	**34**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.2 =	26	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.4	96.2 ↑	38	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.2	94.1 ↓	117	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**42.5** ↑	**100**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	44	N/Appl.	100	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	60.2	N/Appl.	38	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**103**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**115**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	40.7	79.6 ↑	126	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.0	87.4 =	78	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	19.0	20.5 ↑	118	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.1** =	**72**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 =	37	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 =	70	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 =	85	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 =	97	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.6** ↓	**106**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**37.0** ↓	**85**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 =	61	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 =	75	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.4 ↓	112	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 =	90	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**15.5** ↓	**135**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	58.0	60.4 ↑	126	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.06	1.0 ↑	102	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	0.5 ↓	124	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**48.2** ↓	**97**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 =	99	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	266.89	60.1 ↓	90	Multiple (7)

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

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

Hong Kong SAR

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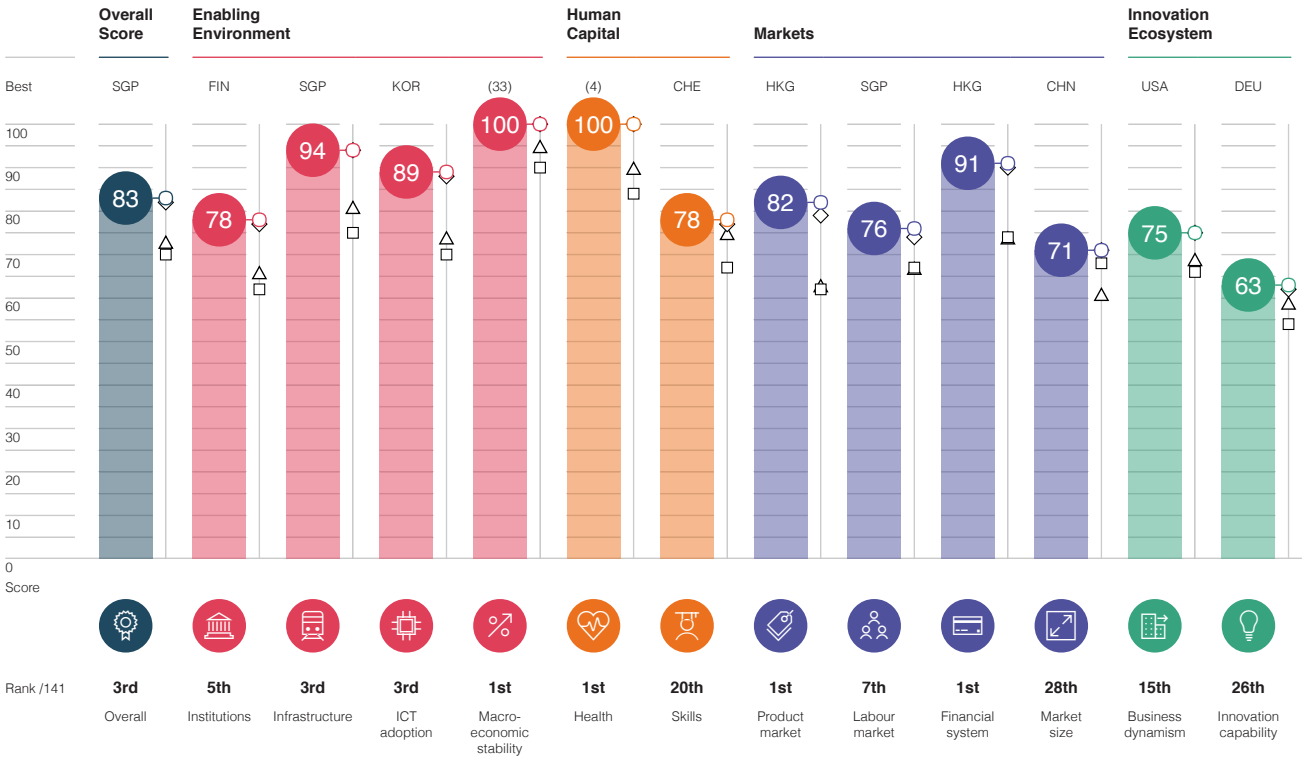
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 7th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High-income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.36
GDP per capita US$	48,517.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	39.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	0.9	Unemployment rate %	2.8

Hong Kong SAR

3rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**77.6** ↑	**5**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**92.3** ↑	**9**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↑	17	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.3 ↑	6	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**52**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	53.5	53.5 ↑	47	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**8**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	70.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.1 ↓	8	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	2	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.6	70.4 ↓	61	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**82.3** ↑	**3**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.1 ↑	2	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	3	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	n/a	92.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**14**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↓	14	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**87.8** ↑	**4**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.1 ↑	4	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↑	5	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**3**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.9 ↑	2	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	9.0	90.0 =	4	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**71.9**	**12**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.0	6	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4	17	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5	19	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6	16	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	72.3	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.0	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	n/a	86.2	n/a	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.0** ↑	**3**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.0** ↓	**3**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	65.3	65.3	98	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.6 ↑	4	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	219.9	100.0	2	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.2 ↑	2	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	408,365.3	88.3 =	21	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.3 ↑	2	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	113.5	100.0 =	4	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↑	4	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.1** ↑	**6**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	3.7	100.0 =	10	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	n/a	99.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.8 ↓	8	Iceland

Hong Kong SAR

3rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**89.4** ↑	**3**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	259.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	137.3	N/Appl.	8	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	36.5	73.0 ↑	17	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.8	N/Appl.	3	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	89.4	89.4 ↑	20	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	n/a	100.0 =	n/a	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**77.6** ↑	**20**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**74.3** ↓	**18**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.0	80.3 =	29	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**68.4** ↓	**13**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	12	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	13	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	15	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	16	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	17	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**25**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.5	91.7 ↑	22	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**36**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↑	40	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.8	90.6 ↓	38	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**81.6** ↑	**1**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**1**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	2	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	14	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.3 ↑	1	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**2**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↑	2	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	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 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.8	70.4 =	9	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**7**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**19**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	5.7	96.5 ↑	13	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.6 ↑	1	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.5 ↑	9	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.3 ↓	2	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	23	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	54	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**2**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	14	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↑	1	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.89	86.3 ↑	30	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.3	100.0 =	17	Multiple (24)

Hong Kong SAR

3rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**91.4** ↑	**1**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**86.4** ↑	**3**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	205.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↑	3	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	8	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	1,099.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	15.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**97.6** ↑	**2**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.5	90.8 ↑	3	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.7	99.7 ↑	6	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-13.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.9	100.0 =	42	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**28**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	427	N/Appl.	43	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	195.3	N/Appl.	1	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**75.4** ↑	**15**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**82.5** =	**33**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.1	99.4 =	27	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	1.5	99.0 =	2	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	87.2	93.9 =	10	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	114	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**6**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	3	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↑	15	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	16	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	5	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**26**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**65.0** ↑	**19**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	22	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↓	5	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	4.59	52.8 ↑	27	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	13	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**32**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	481.0	91.5 ↑	25	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	48.61	71.7 ↑	26	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.7 ↑	44	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	17.5 ↑	29	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**83.5** ↑	**2**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	2	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	7,336.74	95.8 ↑	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/

Hungary

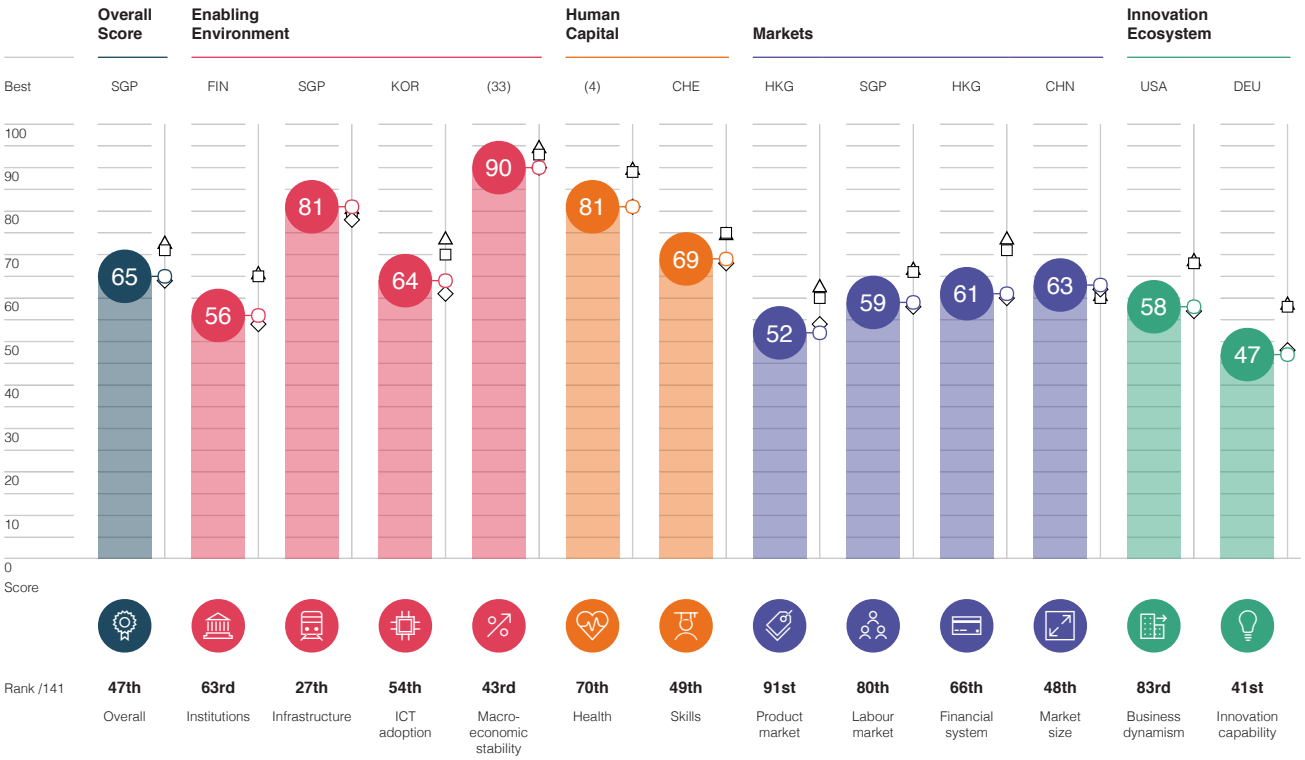
47th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 48th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	15,923.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-0.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	15.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	30.4
Unemployment rate %	3.7		

Hungary

47th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**63**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.8** ↓	**59**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	80	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.5	93.2 ↓	75	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	48	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	64	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**77**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.4	49.4 ↑	71	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**42.4** ↓	**101**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	46	46.0	52	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↓	102	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.3	20.9 ↑	134	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	30.4	69.6 ↓	69	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	106	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	86	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.71	70.8 =	66	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**57**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	46.0	46.0 ↑	57	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**48**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	99	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	75	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.0	86.7 =	15	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**86**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	52	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**63.4**	**32**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0	109	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2	82	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7	87	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6	72	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	81.8	81.8	13	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	79.9	79.9	15	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.7** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	86.2	86.2 ↑	37	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	71	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	80.0	100.0 =	9	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	46	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	52,147.1	52.5 =	62	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	70	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↓	109	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.3** ↑	**29**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	8.0	95.8 ↑	47	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	3.3	98.6 ↑	35	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.9 ↑	26	Iceland

Hungary

47th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**54**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.4	86.2 ↓	95	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	67.8	N/Appl.	81	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	31.7	63.4 ↑	25	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.4	N/Appl.	37	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	76.1	76.1 ↓	52	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** =	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.6** ↓	**70**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.8	80.6 ↓	69	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.0** ↑	**49**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**54**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.9	79.3 ↓	31	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**43.6** ↑	**112**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	100	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	108	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	84	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	83	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	138	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**76.6** ↑	**43**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.1	84.0 ↑	51	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**41**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	72	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.8	98.1 =	12	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.4** ↓	**91**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**44.9** ↑	**115**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	120	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↓	108	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	88	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**58**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	70	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.4	58.9 =	27	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**80**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.4	80.4 ↑	54	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↓	57	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	95	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	90	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	70	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	15	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	132	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.9** ↑	**87**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	93	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.79	73.7 ↓	55	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	29.0	70.8 ↑	122	Multiple (24)

Hungary

47th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**66**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**37.6** ↑	**70**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	34.4	36.2 ↓	90	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	56	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	47	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	18.3	18.3 ↑	83	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.5	41.2 ↓	49	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.3** ↑	**43**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	55	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.2	92.6 ↑	68	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-10.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.7	100.0 =	59	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**48**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	277	N/Appl.	55	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	90.8	N/Appl.	11	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**83**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**75.3** ↑	**55**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.9	97.5 ↑	59	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	43	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	44.2	47.6 ↑	48	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	65	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**40.9** ↑	**122**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.8 ↑	133	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	102	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	105	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	128	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**47.4** ↓	**41**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.8** ↓	**63**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	2.6	25.8 ↓	141	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	68	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	4.51	52.4 ↓	28	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	108	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**48.6** ↓	**35**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	390.7	88.4 ↑	34	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	20.24	56.1 ↑	31	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	40.2 ↓	31	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	9.8 ↓	47	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**59**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↑	114	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,410.49	83.8 ↑	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/

Iceland

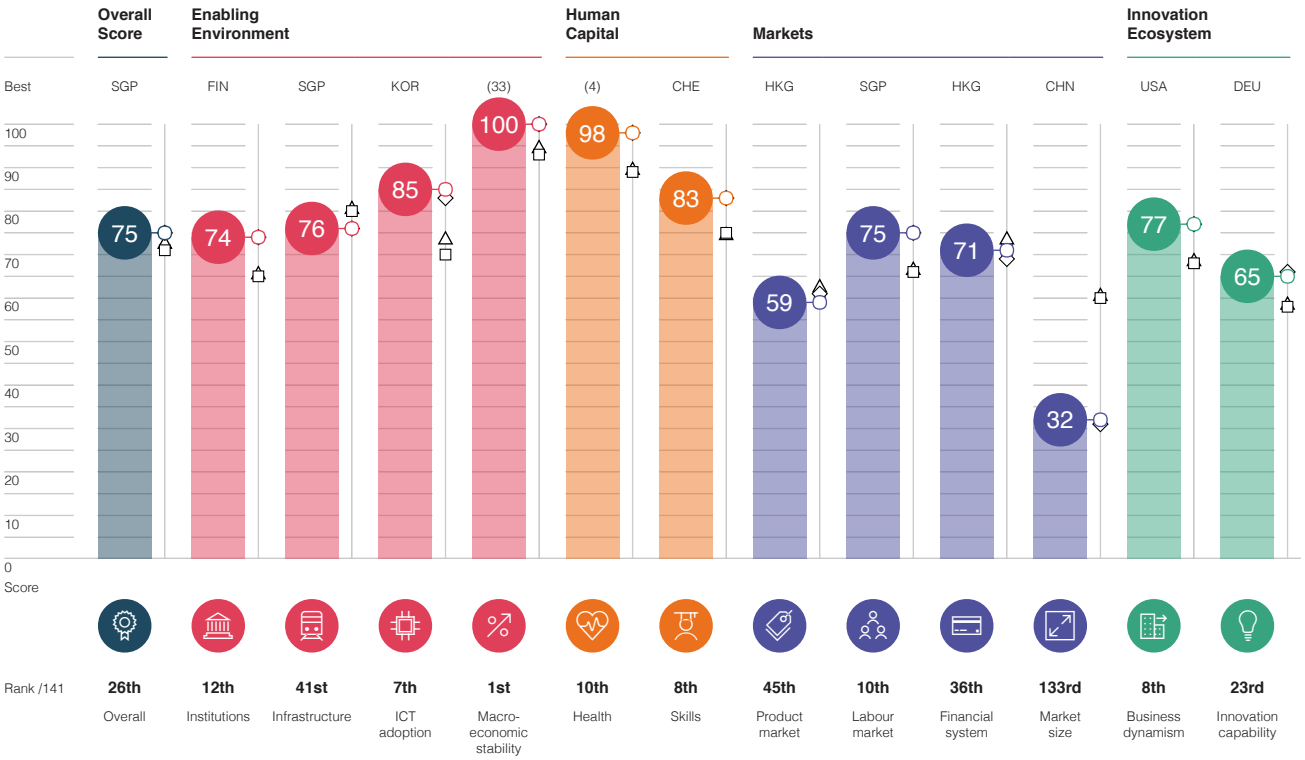
26th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 24th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	74,278.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	77.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.9
Unemployment rate %	2.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.8

Iceland

26th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**12**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**95.4** ↑	**3**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.6	92.9 ↑	2	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.9	98.6 ↓	29	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	26	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.2 ↑	4	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**4**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↑	4	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**70.5** ↑	**18**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	56.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.2 ↓	21	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	10	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	14.7	85.3 ↓	14	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**32**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	33	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	13	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	68.5 =	72	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**14**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↓	14	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**9**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.0 ↑	11	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.8 ↑	20	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**73.2** ↑	**19**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.5 ↑	18	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**67.0**	**24**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0	31	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9	27	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3	17	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9	54	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**76.4** ↓	**41**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.0** ↓	**63**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	58.2	58.2 ↑	116	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	63	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	53,237.5	52.8 =	61	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↑	20	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	5.3	5.3 ↓	104	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↓	13	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.8** ↑	**1**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	2.6	100.0 =	5	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	3	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	99.0 ↑	1	Iceland

Iceland

26th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**85.3** ↑	**7**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	126.1	100.0 =	49	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	125.5	N/Appl.	16	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	40.6	81.1 ↑	9	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	16.9	N/Appl.	13	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	99.0	99.0 ↑	3	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**97.7** ↓	**10**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.3	97.7 ↓	9	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**83.4** ↑	**8**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.9** ↑	**10**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.5	83.3 =	20	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**7**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	19	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	11	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↓	10	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	2	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	6	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**6**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	19.2	100.0 =	4	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**9**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	16	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.1	99.6 =	9	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**45**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**37**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	29	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	72	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↑	26	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.1** ↓	**66**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	84	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.68	82.2 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	103	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.2 =	55	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**74.9** ↓	**10**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**9**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	6	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	11	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	131	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	5	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	99.0	99.0 ↓	3	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	29	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	96	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**79.8** ↓	**14**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↓	21	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↑	25	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.99	98.6 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.4	86.9 ↑	71	Multiple (24)

Iceland

26th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**71.3** ↑	**36**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**41**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	88.7	93.4 ↓	32	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	28	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	40	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	38.2	38.2 ↑	53	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.2	37.3 ↓	54	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.3** ↑	**36**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	48	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.9	95.2 ↑	52	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-13.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	27.0	100.0 =	4	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**32.3** ↑	**133**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	17	N/Appl.	132	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	45.8	N/Appl.	63	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**77.1** ↑	**8**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**87.9** ↑	**17**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.7	99.1 ↑	39	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.5	88.9 ↑	71	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	85.3	91.8 ↑	12	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**10**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	8	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↓	14	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	23	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	11	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**65.1** ↓	**23**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**18**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	32	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	46	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	13.26	81.6 ↓	17	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	21	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**59.2** ↓	**24**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	270.0	83.0 ↑	41	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	92.42	83.4 ↑	20	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.1	69.2 ↓	16	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.4 ↓	83	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**75.5** ↓	**14**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	27	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	7,987.00	96.7 ↓	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/

India

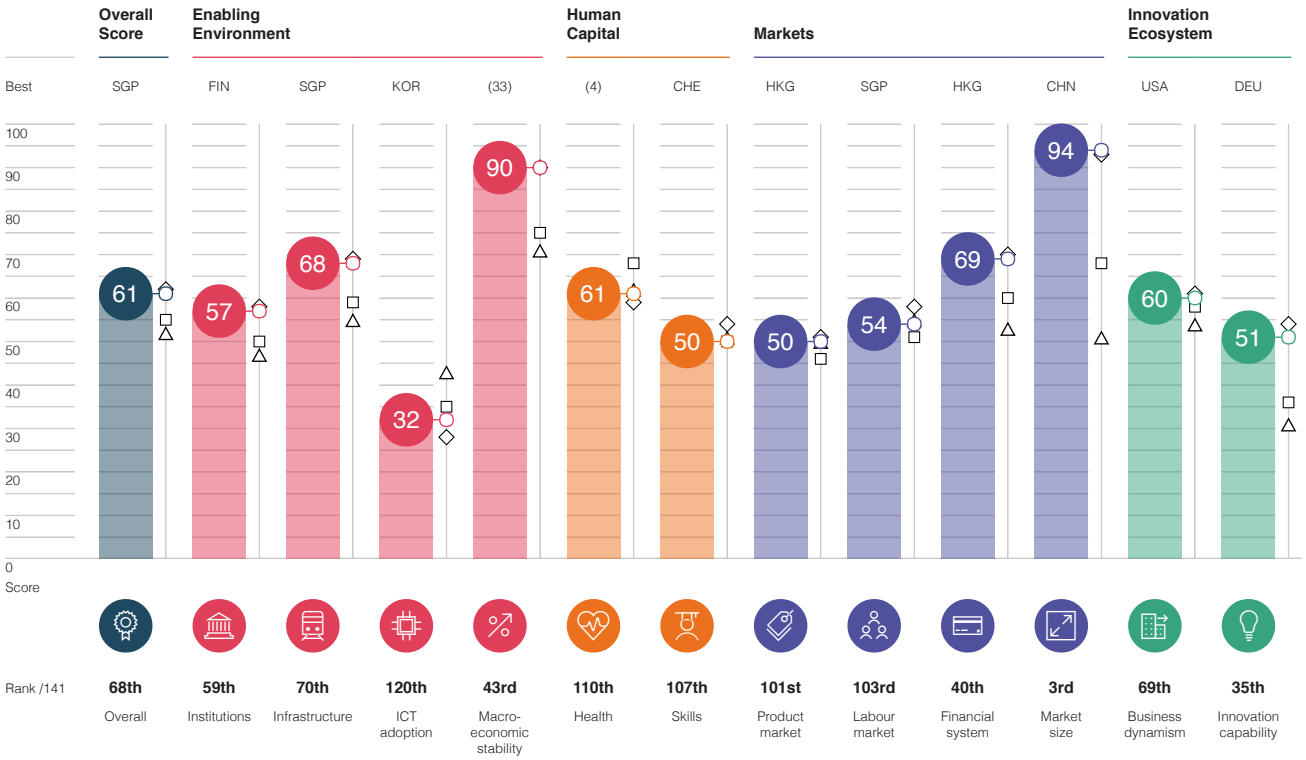
68th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 58th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower-middle-income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,334.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	7.77
GDP per capita US$	2,036.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	36.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.7
Unemployment rate %	2.6		

India

68th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**59**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**124**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	91	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	3.2	90.8 ↑	81	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	26.3	26.3 =	138	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	77	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.8** ↓	**101**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.8	46.8 ↓	93	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**51.9** ↓	**54**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	48	48.0	51	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↓	51	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	39	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	45.7	54.3 ↓	114	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**66.4** ↓	**25**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	26	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	53	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.96	95.5 =	15	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**87**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	65	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	57	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.7	29.0 ↑	112	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**74.2** ↑	**15**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↑	67	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	2	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**69.7**	**15**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6	42	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9	33	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9	25	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0	31	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	66.4	66.4	33	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	87.3	87.3	3	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.1** ↓	**70**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**28**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	75.8	75.8 ↑	72	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	48	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	22.7	56.6 ↑	39	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↓	30	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,224,525.6	100.0 =	4	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	59	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.9	59.9 ↑	25	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	49	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.8** ↓	**103**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	87.5	87.5 ↑	105	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	17.6	85.8 ↑	108	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	51.1	49.9 ↓	106	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	96	Iceland

India

68th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**32.1** ↑	**120**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	86.9	72.5 ↓	120	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	37.5	N/Appl.	116	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.3	2.7 ↑	110	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	102	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	34.5	34.5 ↑	107	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.5	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**110**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.4	60.5 ↑	109	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**50.5** ↓	**107**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.5** ↓	**105**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.0	40.0 =	117	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**64**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	50	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	67	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	93	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	59	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	71	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**54.5** ↓	**108**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.3	68.6 =	88	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.3** ↓	**114**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	55	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	35.2	37.0 =	116	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.4** ↓	**101**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**46**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	57	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	38	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↑	66	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**43.9** ↑	**131**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	66	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	14.43	3.8 ↑	134	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	87	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.0	49.1 =	41	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.9** ↓	**103**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**77**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.7	75.6 ↑	69	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↓	65	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	88	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	66	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	58.0	58.0 ↑	112	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	107	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	57	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.0** ↓	**118**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↓	41	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	64	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.26	7.2 ↓	128	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.3	82.9 ↑	93	Multiple (24)

India

68th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**69.5** ↓	**40**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**34**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.4	53.0 ↓	70	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↓	23	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	22	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	76.9	76.9 ↑	26	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.0	49.4 ↑	41	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.0** ↓	**103**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	89	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.0	80.8 ↓	106	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-5.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	12.8	90.9 ↑	131	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**93.7** ↑	**3**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	9,338	N/Appl.	3	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	25.3	N/Appl.	117	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**69**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**89**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.4	92.8 ↑	95	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 ↑	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	26.5	28.5 ↑	104	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**55.5** ↓	**41**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	43	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	71	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	33	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	33	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**50.9** ↓	**35**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.4** ↓	**52**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	80	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	38	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.39	10.1 ↑	59	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	36	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**26**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	523.0	92.7 ↑	21	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.50	16.8 ↑	63	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.7 ↓	52	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.42	98.4 ↓	8	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**76**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	37	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	209.34	57.5 ↑	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/

Indonesia

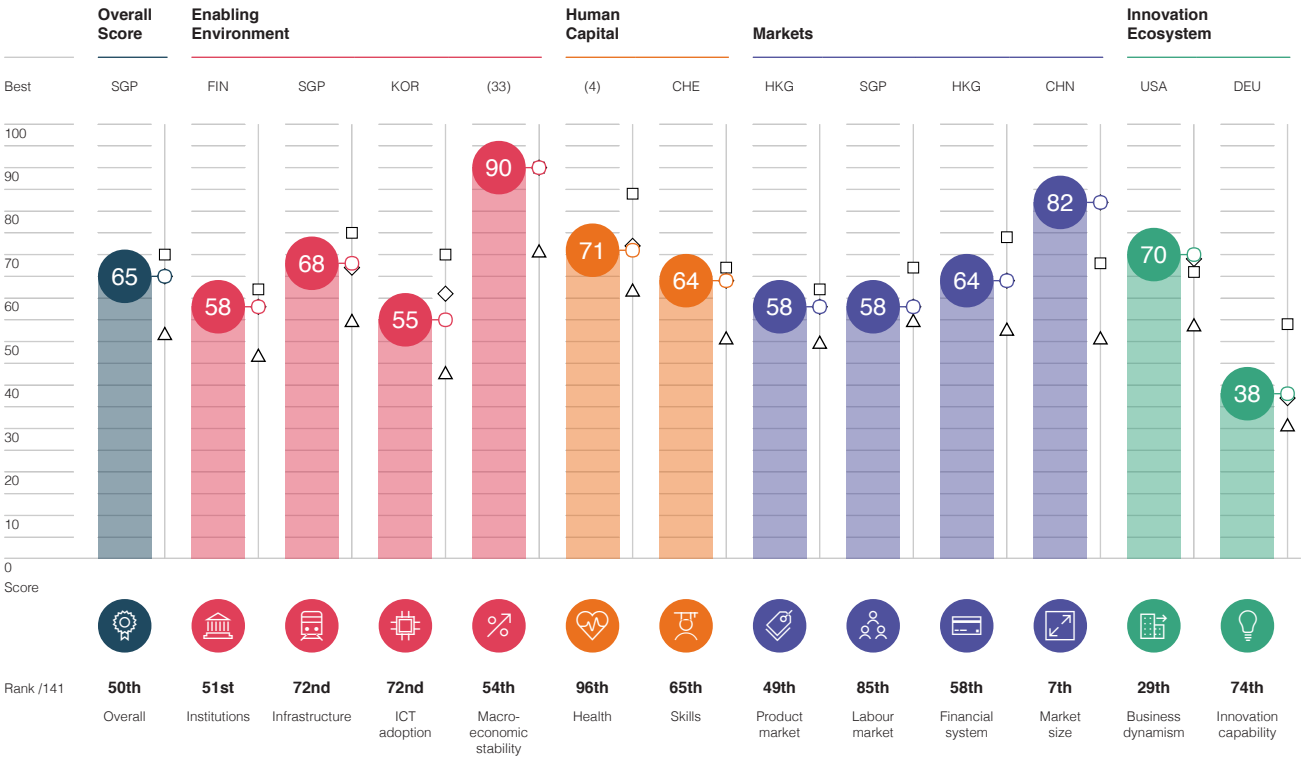
50th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 45th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	264.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.59
GDP per capita US$	3,870.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	36.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.1
Unemployment rate %	4.3		

Indonesia

50th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**51**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.2** ↑	**62**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	90	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.8	96.8 =	110	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	68	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**12**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	63.2	63.2 ↑	12	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**39**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	64	64.0	23	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	56	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	42	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.8	63.2 ↑	101	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**54**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	29	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	55	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	61.8 =	89	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**38.0** ↑	**77**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	38.0	38.0 ↑	77	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**60**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	53	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	51	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.5	48.3 ↑	76	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**57**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	74	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.9**	**68**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3	38	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5	18	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0	28	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8	29	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	25.7	25.7	93	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	53.7	53.7	63	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.7** ↑	**72**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.8	59.8 ↑	109	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	60	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	2.6	6.5 ↑	85	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	19	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	972,336.6	100.0 =	5	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	56	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	47.8	47.8 ↑	36	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	61	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.4** ↓	**89**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	94.8	94.8 ↑	95	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.1	94.7 ↑	54	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	35.8	65.5 ↓	98	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↑	74	Iceland

Indonesia

50th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**55.4** ↓	**72**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	119.8	99.9 ↓	64	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	87.2	N/Appl.	52	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.3	6.6 ↑	97	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.5	N/Appl.	63	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	39.8	39.8 ↑	104	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**54**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	56	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**70.8** ↓	**96**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.7	70.8 ↓	95	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**64.0** ↓	**65**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**73**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.0	53.2 ↑	92	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**59.4** ↓	**36**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	33	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	37	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	37	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	52	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↓	45	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**64**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.4	74.2 ↑	80	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**40**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	29	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.1	84.8 ↓	54	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**58.2** ↓	**49**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**57.0** ↓	**45**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	38	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	50	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	80	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.58	62.8 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	69	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.8 =	61	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**57.7** ↓	**85**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.4** ↓	**119**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	57.8	0.0	136	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	23	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	67	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	81	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	46	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	47	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↓	56	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**65**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	44	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	28	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.51	38.7 ↑	95	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.6	95.0 ↓	40	Multiple (24)

Indonesia

50th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**58**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**56**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	39.1	41.1 ↑	87	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↓	31	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	37	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	46.0	46.0 ↑	42	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.5	25.1 ↑	74	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.8** ↓	**57**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	80	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.6	95.8 ↑	45	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	22.3	100.0 =	17	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**82.4** ↑	**7**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	3,106	N/Appl.	7	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	21.9	N/Appl.	126	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**69.6** ↑	**29**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**78.4** ↑	**44**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.1	97.0 ↑	67	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	19.6	80.8 ↑	103	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	65.2	70.2 ↑	33	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**60.8** ↓	**25**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↓	30	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	29	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	22	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	20	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**37.7** ↑	**74**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**46.2** ↓	**42**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	38	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↓	27	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.03	1.0 ↓	98	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	28	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.2** ↑	**83**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	195.0	78.2 ↑	56	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.07	1.3 ↓	101	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.8 ↑	116	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	10.6 ↑	45	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.7** ↓	**91**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	71	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	185.34	56.2 ↑	97	Multiple (7)

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

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

Iran, Islamic Rep.

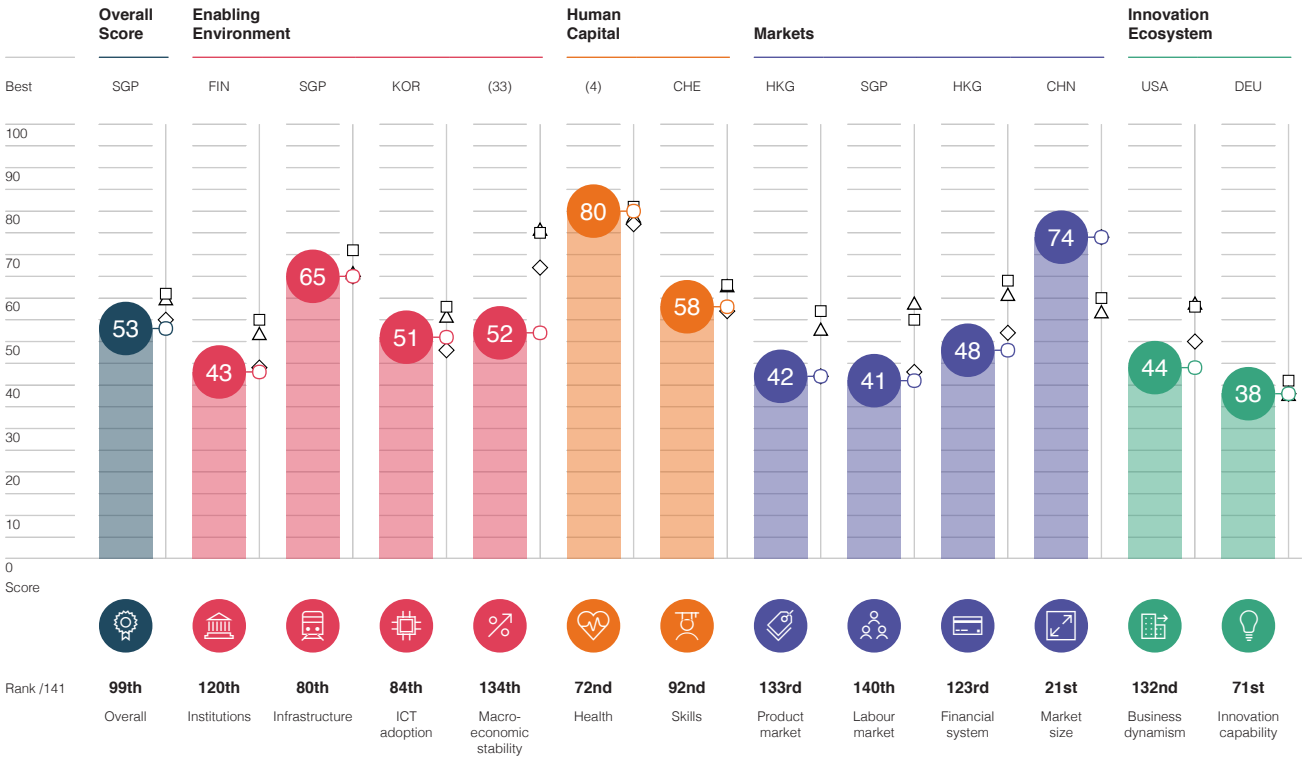
99th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 89th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	82.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.19
GDP per capita US$	5,491.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	0.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.0
Unemployment rate %	12.0		

Iran, Islamic Rep.

99th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**42.5** ↓	**120**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**72.8** ↓	**82**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↓	107	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.5	93.2 ↓	75	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.6	97.6 =	107	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	84	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.8** ↑	**56**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.8	52.8 ↑	51	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**24.7** ↓	**138**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	5.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	97	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.8 ↓	130	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	64.4	35.6 ↓	136	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**34.8** ↓	**124**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.0 ↓	133	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↓	122	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.53	52.8 =	102	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**28.0** ↓	**116**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↓	116	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**40.4** ↓	**115**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	123	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↓	136	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	15.0	50.0 =	74	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**37.0** ↑	**137**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	125	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	137	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.7**	**87**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.6	134	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9	115	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9	95	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8	126	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	75.7	75.7	16	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	59.0	59.0	47	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**64.8** ↓	**80**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**82**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	85.4	85.4 ↑	42	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	79	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	5.5	13.8 ↑	67	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	52	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	80,533.3	59.0 =	49	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↓	132	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	42.5	42.5 ↑	41	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	87	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**82.7** ↓	**76**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.1	99.1 ↓	78	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.7	92.0 ↑	75	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	14.3	87.4 ↓	68	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	100	Iceland

Iran, Islamic Rep.

99th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**84**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	108.5	90.4 ↑	85	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	68.2	N/Appl.	80	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	12.0	24.0 ↓	69	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	70.0	70.0 ↑	68	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**52.2** ↓	**134**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	20.4	54.4 ↓	135	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.4** ↑	**72**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.7	80.4 ↑	71	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**92**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**80**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.0	66.7 ↑	61	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.8** ↓	**118**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↓	134	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	115	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↓	136	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	76	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	103	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**93**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.9	82.7 ↑	57	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.2** ↓	**115**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↓	128	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	28.5	53.7 ↓	104	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**41.6** ↓	**133**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**43.4** ↓	**119**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↓	130	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	61	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	130	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**39.8** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	119	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	26.95	0.0	141	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.4 =	81	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.6 =	71	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**41.3** ↓	**140**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**45.2** ↓	**135**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.1	60.2 ↑	105	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	132	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	127	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	111	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	139	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	116	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**37.5** ↓	**139**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↓	135	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	126	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.22	2.2 ↑	134	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.9	75.1 =	112	Multiple (24)

Iran, Islamic Rep.

99th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**47.5** ↓	**123**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**32.8** ↓	**88**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	62.9	66.2 ↑	53	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.8 ↓	126	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.7 ↓	121	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	24.6	24.6 ↓	69	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.3	21.5 ↓	84	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**66.0** ↓	**137**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	136	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	11.4	78.0 ↓	114	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	4.4	93.7 =	122	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	5.1	62.3 ↓	141	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**21**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,432	N/Appl.	18	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	15.9	N/Appl.	138	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**44.3** ↓	**132**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**127**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.2	99.4 ↑	32	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	72.5	27.6 ↓	136	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	37.1	39.9 ↑	71	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.1** ↓	**131**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↓	138	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	134	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↓	90	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	113	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.0** ↑	**71**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.4** ↓	**126**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	127	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	92	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.07	2.2 ↑	90	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↓	134	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.9** ↑	**47**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	261.0	82.5 ↑	42	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.11	1.9 ↑	99	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	8.4 ↓	86	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.20	50.9 ↑	15	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.3** ↑	**62**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	83	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	948.85	73.8 ↑	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/

Ireland

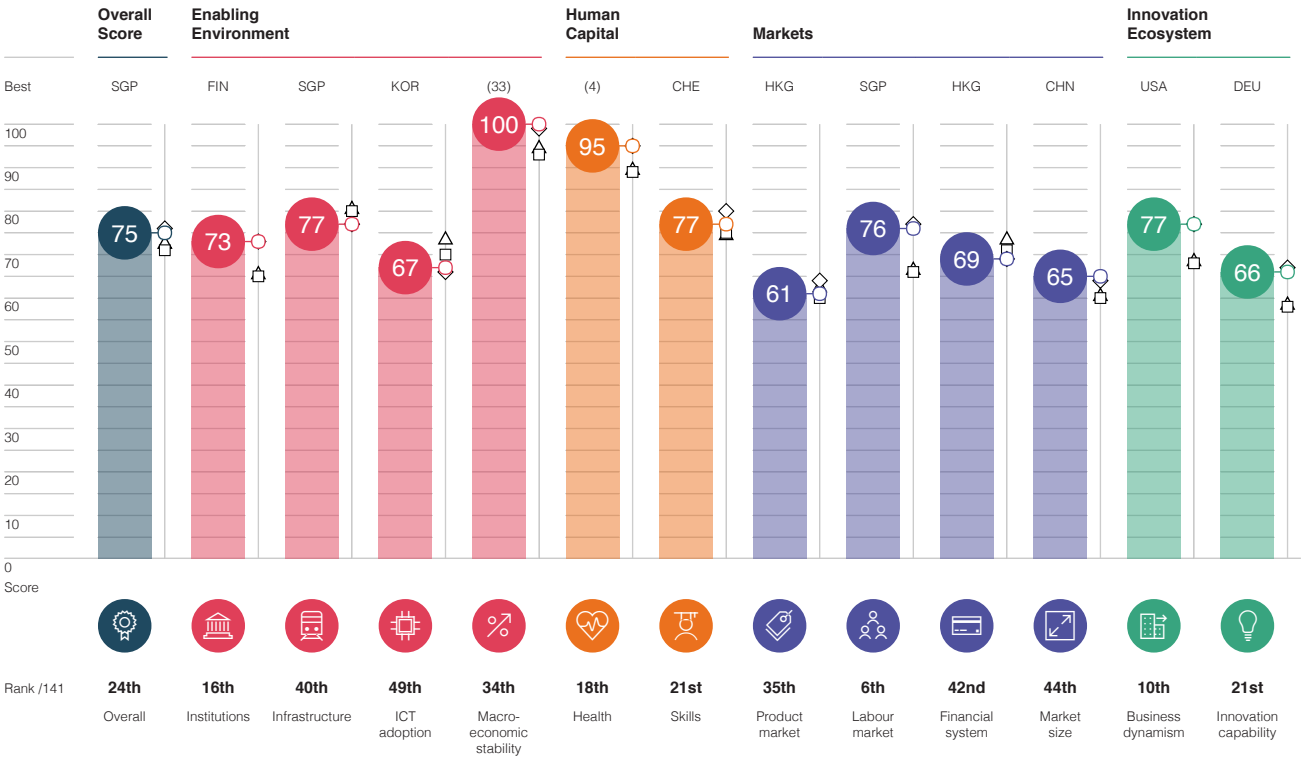
24th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 23rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP per capita US$	76,098.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	17.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
Unemployment rate %	5.7		

Ireland

24th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**16**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**87.2** ↓	**25**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	34	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.9	98.6 ↓	29	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.9	98.9 =	94	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↑	27	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**7**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	64.9	64.9 ↑	7	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**71.5** ↓	**13**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	73.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.5 ↓	13	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	41	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	15.0	85.0 ↓	15	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**65.0** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	37	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	48	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.93	93.3 =	22	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**18**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↓	18	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**75.4** ↓	**22**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↓	14	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↓	15	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	21.0	70.0 =	44	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**17**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	38	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.7	87.0 =	6	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**73.1**	**11**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5	18	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1	30	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4	36	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8	24	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	85.3	85.3	5	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	81.4	81.4	13	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.0** ↓	**40**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**40**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	88.4	88.4 ↑	31	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	54	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	27.4	68.5 ↓	32	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	41	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	139,529.5	68.1 =	33	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↑	26	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	10.7	10.7 ↑	83	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	30	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**93.6** ↓	**41**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.2	96.7 ↓	44	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	10	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.6 ↓	47	Iceland

Ireland

24th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**66.6** ↑	**49**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.2	86.0 ↑	97	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.8	N/Appl.	27	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.7	59.4 ↑	29	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.8	N/Appl.	74	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	84.5	84.5 ↓	30	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** ↑	**34**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.5	100.0 ↑	89	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.9** ↓	**18**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.4	94.9 ↓	17	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**77.2** ↓	**21**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**70.4** ↓	**26**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.3	75.5 ↓	39	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**65.4** ↓	**21**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	16	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	22	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↓	16	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	26	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↓	33	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**84.0** ↓	**15**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	18.8	100.0 =	9	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**68.0** ↓	**43**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	34	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.1	84.8 ↑	53	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**60.9** ↓	**35**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**59.1** ↓	**36**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	26	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	30	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	97	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.6** ↓	**43**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↑	21	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.4	58.9 =	26	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**6**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**15**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.4	78.3 ↓	59	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	23	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	45	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	26	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	92.0	92.0 ↑	11	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	21	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↓	52	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**83.5** ↓	**4**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↓	9	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	19	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.98	96.9 ↓	7	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.2	94.2 =	41	Multiple (24)

Ireland

24th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**42**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**56.7** ↓	**38**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	48.4	50.9 ↓	74	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	74	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	45	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	42.4	42.4 ↓	45	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.3	100.0 =	15	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.8** ↑	**98**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	98	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	11.5	77.9 ↑	116	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-29.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	25.6	100.0 =	8	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**44**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	343	N/Appl.	49	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	86.9	N/Appl.	14	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**76.9** ↓	**10**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**14**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.1	100.0 ↑	3	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 =	23	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	86.0	92.6 ↑	11	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**65.4** ↓	**13**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	11	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↓	12	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)	4.4	55.9 ↑	19	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**65.5** ↓	**21**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**70.0** ↓	**16**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↓	35	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	29	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	19.71	93.0 ↑	13	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↓	19	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**55.3** ↓	**28**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	451.0	90.5 ↑	28	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	84.10	81.7 ↑	21	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	39.2 ↓	33	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	9.8 ↓	46	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**77.1** ↑	**11**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	22	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	7,998.46	96.7 ↑	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/

Israel

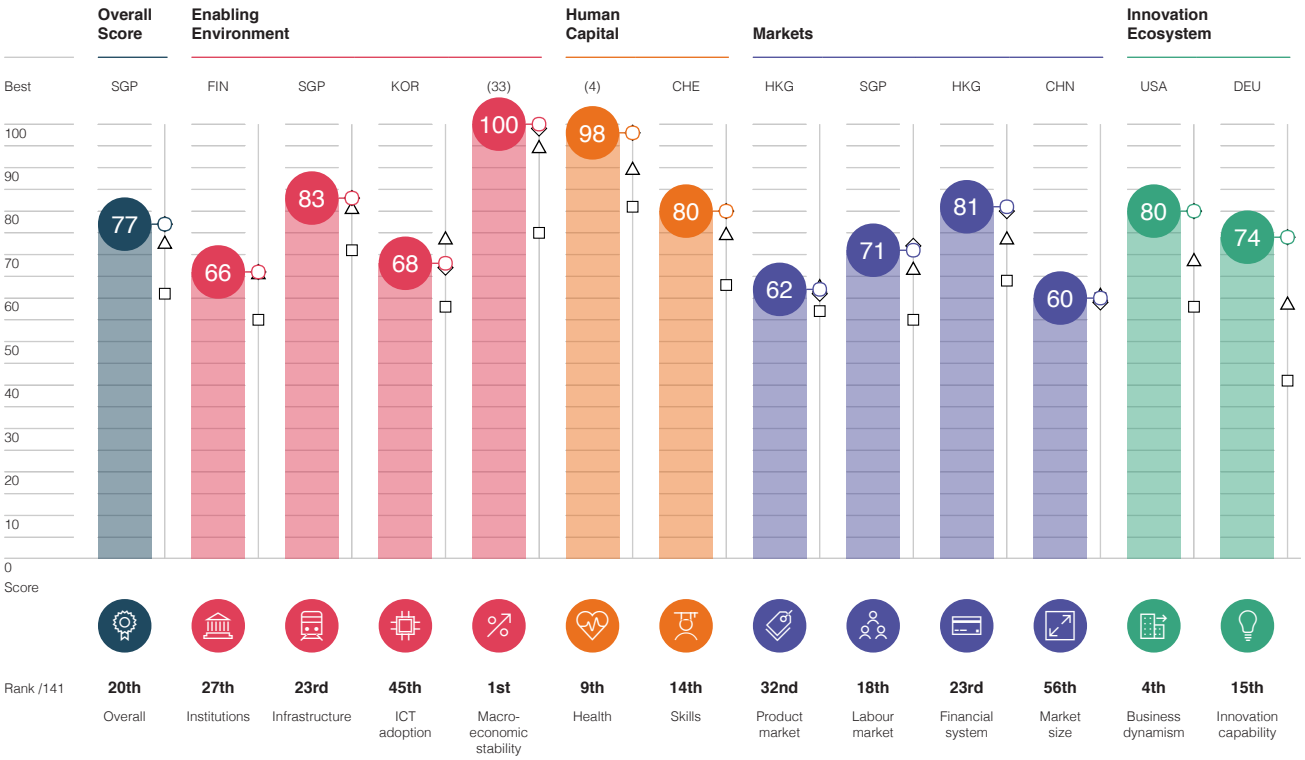
20th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 20th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.25
GDP per capita US$	41,644.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	3.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.9
Unemployment rate %	4.0		

Israel

20th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**65.6** ↓	**27**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**82.4** ↑	**42**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	42	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.4	96.9 ↓	47	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	94.2	94.2 =	118	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	42	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**55.3** ↑	**42**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	55.3	55.3 ↑	38	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**59.9** ↓	**35**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	38.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↓	18	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	25	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	30.8	69.2 ↓	70	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	69	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	32	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.83	83.1 =	42	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**61.0** ↓	**32**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	61.0	61.0 ↓	32	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**71.1** ↑	**29**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↓	27	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↓	17	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	19.0	63.3 ↑	51	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**76.1** ↓	**10**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.3 ↓	11	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	8	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.0**	**59**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4	44	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6	35	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3	12	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2	53	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	50.2	50.2	55	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	68.3	68.3	32	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.0** ↓	**23**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.7** ↓	**26**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	88.7	88.7 ↑	29	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	37	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	69.1	100.0 =	11	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	51	Japan
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	73.5 ↓	32	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	46.7	46.7 ↑	38	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	42	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.4** ↓	**13**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.1	99.9 ↑	11	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.4	100.0 =	18	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.8 ↓	14	Iceland

Israel

20th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**45**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	127.7	100.0 =	48	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	106.1	N/Appl.	25	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.8	57.5 ↑	31	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	93	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	81.6	81.6 ↑	36	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** ↑	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.5	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**98.1** ↓	**9**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.4	98.1 ↓	8	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**79.6** ↓	**14**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.9** ↓	**9**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.0	86.4 ↓	12	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**67.5** ↓	**17**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↓	30	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	40	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	12	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↓	6	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	2	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**82.3** ↑	**20**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.0	88.8 ↑	36	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**75.8** ↓	**18**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	22	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.1	94.8 ↑	25	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**61.8** ↑	**32**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**57.1** ↓	**44**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↓	47	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↓	64	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	38	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.5** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	63	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.02	79.8 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	57.9 =	29	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**71.1** ↓	**18**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↑	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	24	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	31	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	53	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	33	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	83.0	83.0 ↑	31	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	121	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	99	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**82.0** ↓	**9**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↓	22	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	18	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.95	93.1 ↓	11	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.8	100.0 =	20	Multiple (24)

Israel

20th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**80.6** ↑	**23**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**25**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	66.1	69.6 ↓	48	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↓	21	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	2	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	71.6	71.6 ↑	28	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.6	76.6 ↑	26	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.9** ↓	**16**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.8 ↓	13	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.3	98.4 ↑	16	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.4	94.6 ↑	112	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**56**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	300	N/Appl.	51	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	32.0	N/Appl.	102	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**79.6** ↓	**4**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**83.1** ↑	**29**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.8	98.6 ↑	49	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.0	88.4 =	73	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	62.5	67.3 ↓	37	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.5	78.1 =	23	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**1**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↓	1	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	19	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↑	1	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↓	1	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**74.2** ↑	**15**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**74.0** ↓	**10**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↓	25	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	32	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	22.41	96.8 ↑	10	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	1	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**16**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	624.3	95.3 ↑	16	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	202.46	97.7 ↑	10	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	4.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	13.6 ↓	39	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**69.5** ↑	**33**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	24	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,283.46	83.2 ↑	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

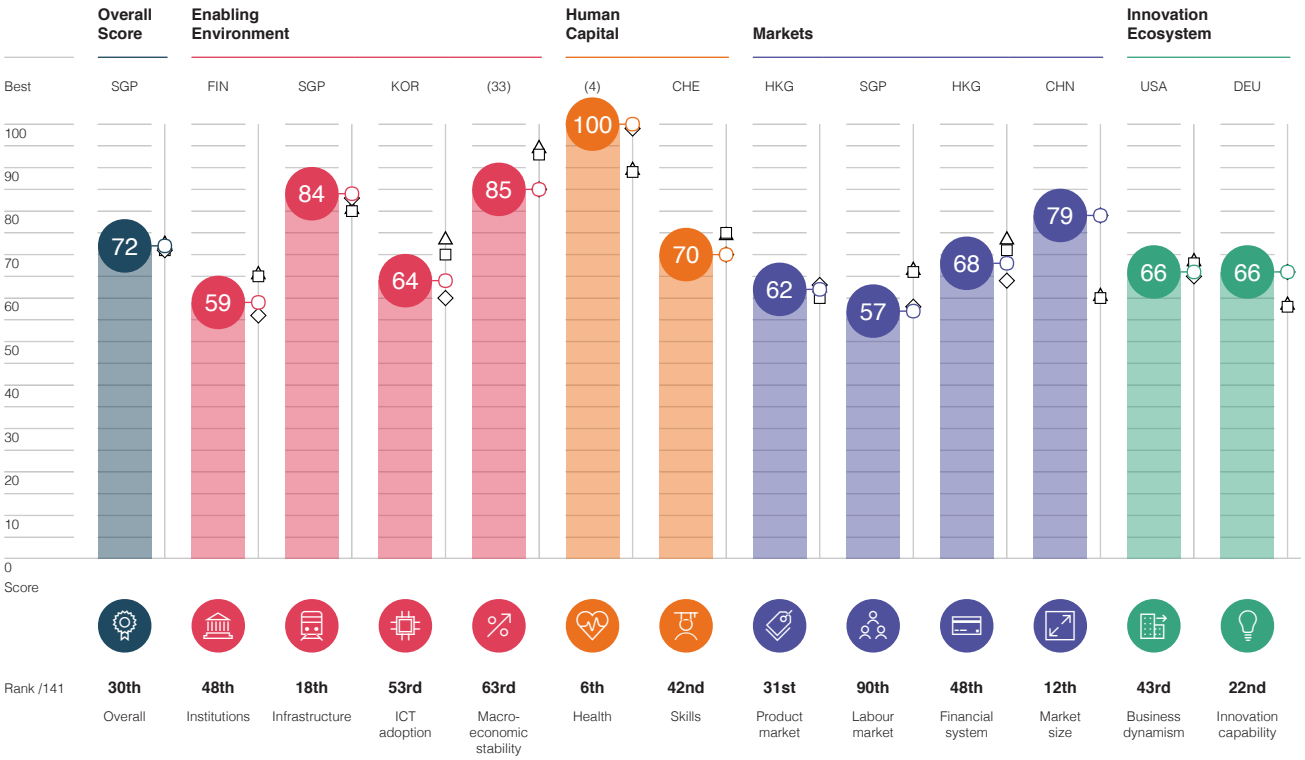
30th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 31st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	60.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.77
GDP per capita US$	34,260.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	16.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.4
Unemployment rate %	10.2		

Italy

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**48**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.0** ↑	**63**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	117	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↓	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 =	86	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	51	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**43**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	55.1	55.1 ↑	39	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**45**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	73	73.0	13	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	60	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	126	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.0	75.0 ↓	37	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**96**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.6 ↓	138	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.8 ↑	132	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.96	95.5 =	15	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**48**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	52.0	52.0 ↑	48	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**36**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	68	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	48	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.5	88.3 =	11	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**58.1** ↓	**80**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	87	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**57.1**	**62**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0	124	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0	126	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1	101	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.6	130	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	89.2	89.2	1	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	84.1	84.1	6	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.1** ↑	**18**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.2** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	85.9	85.9 ↑	38	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	53	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	57.1	100.0 =	16	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	35	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	616,580.8	97.1 =	11	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	55	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	67.2	67.2 ↑	20	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	46	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.0** ↑	**31**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.7	98.2 ↑	30	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.5	100.0 =	21	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	40	Iceland

Italy

30th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**53**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	137.5	100.0 =	27	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	94.5	N/Appl.	37	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.0	56.1 ↑	36	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.1	N/Appl.	69	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	74.4	74.4 ↑	55	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**84.7** ↓	**63**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	69.3	69.3 ↓	63	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**99.6** ↑	**6**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.9	99.6 ↑	5	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**42**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**60.2** ↓	**58**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.2	67.7 =	58	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**66**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	105	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	44	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	57	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	72	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	63	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.6** ↑	**28**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.2	90.3 ↓	31	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**70.9** ↑	**32**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	53	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.1	97.2 ↑	14	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**31**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**26**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	86	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↑	3	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	61	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**50**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	48	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.5	61.8 =	23	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**90**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.7** ↑	**60**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.5	99.0 ↑	12	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	127	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	114	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	135	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↑	99	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	98.0	98.0 ↑	5	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	56	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	26	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**54.4** ↓	**103**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	107	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↑	130	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.78	72.9 ↑	57	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	34.8	62.8 ↓	130	Multiple (24)

Italy

30th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**48**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**57.5** ↑	**36**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	85.0	89.4 ↓	34	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	119	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↑	111	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	34.3	34.3 ↑	57	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	8.3	100.0 =	9	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**80.1** ↑	**118**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	108	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	14.4	72.0 ↑	125	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-11.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.1	96.1 ↑	103	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**79.3** ↑	**12**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,131	N/Appl.	12	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	30.1	N/Appl.	108	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.7** ↑	**43**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**85.5** ↑	**24**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.1	92.9 ↓	93	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 ↑	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	65.2	70.2 ↑	33	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.5	84.4 =	14	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**97**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	73	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	112	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	99	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	98	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**65.5** ↓	**22**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**32**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↑	139	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↑	1	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	4.39	51.7 ↑	29	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	64	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**76.3** ↓	**17**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	896.7	100.0 =	7	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	62.29	76.2 ↓	23	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.9 ↓	25	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.36	86.0 ↓	10	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**26**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	41	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	6,434.64	94.3 ↑	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/

Jamaica

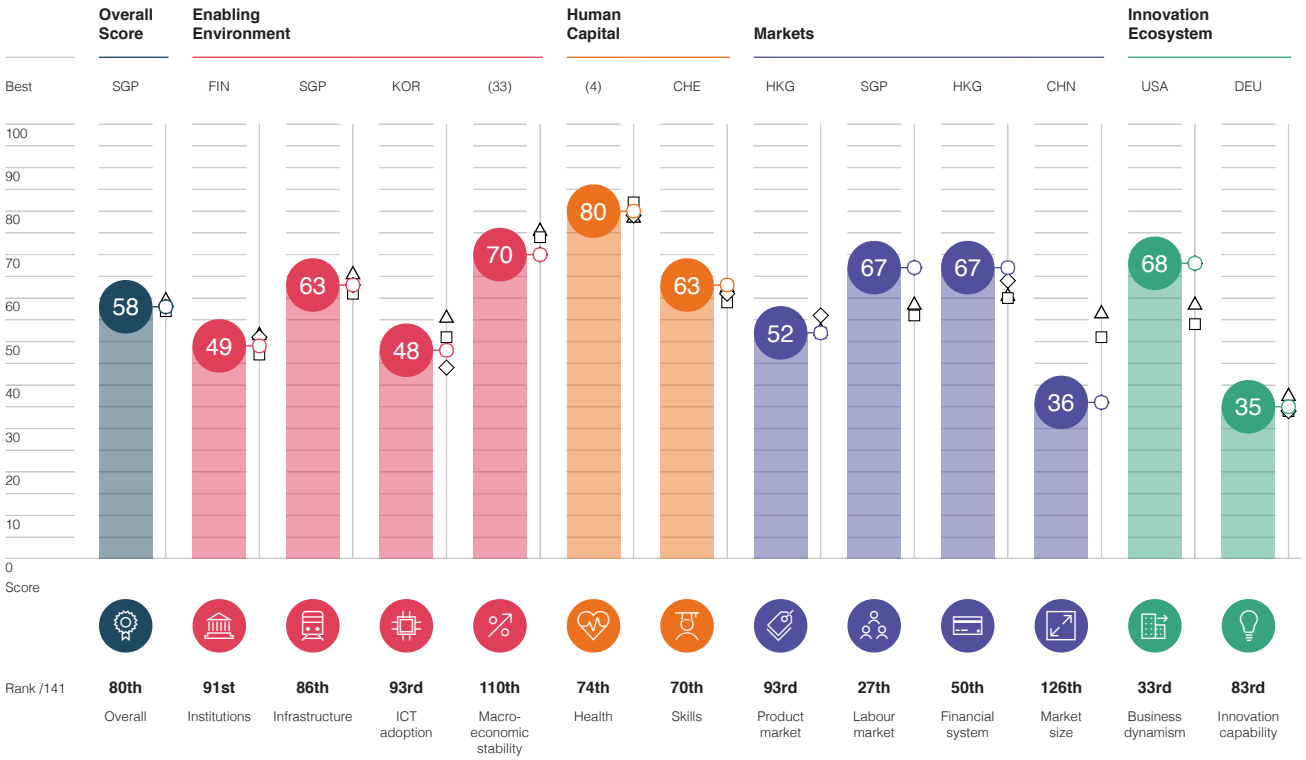
80th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 79th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper-middle-income group average ☐ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	5,392.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	16.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
Unemployment rate %	9.4		

Jamaica

80th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.3** ↓	**91**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**131**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	135	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	57.0	0.0	140	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	52	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	109	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.4** ↓	**65**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.4	51.4 ↓	60	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**50**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	24.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	49	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	71	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	11.1	88.9 ↑	8	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**37.2** ↓	**119**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	89	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	74	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.31	31.5 =	123	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**44.0 =**	**61**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	44.0	44.0 =	61	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**73**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	63	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	63	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	80	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**60.1** ↓	**71**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↓	40	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	84	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**53.1**	**78**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8	53	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8	71	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1	103	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4	35	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	47.2	47.2	60	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	54.3	54.3	60	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.5** ↓	**86**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**65**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	60.8	60.8 ↑	108	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	74	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	32,568.7	46.0 =	73	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↓	43	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	31.3	31.3 ↑	55	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	54	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**72.7** ↓	**100**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.0	98.0 ↓	88	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	27.4	75.6 ↑	122	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	40.8	60.5 ↓	100	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↓	90	Iceland

Jamaica

80th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**93**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	101.0	84.2 ↓	98	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	51.2	N/Appl.	103	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.7	19.4 ↑	75	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.0	N/Appl.	55	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	55.1	55.1 ↑	92	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.9** ↓	**110**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.1	99.8 ↓	93	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**74**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.6	80.0 ↑	73	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**70**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**58.5** ↓	**67**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.5	63.3 =	71	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**60**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	66	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	36	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	50	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	93	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	60	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**68.2** ↑	**74**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	79.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**57.5** ↑	**74**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	51	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	22.1	69.7 ↑	83	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.3** ↓	**93**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**62**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	62	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↓	76	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↓	58	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.7** ↓	**117**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↓	44	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.07	32.9 ↑	103	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.1 =	76	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.4 =	101	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**61.3** ↓	**46**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.0	79.2 =	58	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↓	74	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	81	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↓	54	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	82	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	83.0	83.0 ↓	31	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↓	32	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	53	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**73.7** ↑	**20**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	40	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	84	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	93.0 ↑	13	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.4	92.5 =	53	Multiple (24)

Jamaica

80th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.1** ↑	**50**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**47.5** ↑	**53**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	31.0	32.7 ↑	98	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	86	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	107	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	62.8	62.8 ↑	36	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.2	69.8 ↓	31	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.6** ↓	**40**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↓	38	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.5	93.9 ↑	61	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.6	95.1 ↓	110	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.2** ↑	**126**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	24	N/Appl.	126	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	55.6	N/Appl.	46	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**68.3** ↓	**33**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**83.7** ↑	**27**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.4	97.8 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.0	97.5 =	7	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	65.9	70.9 ↑	30	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**51**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	41	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	28	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	77	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	92	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.9** ↑	**83**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.6** ↓	**65**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	34	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↓	72	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.14	4.1 ↑	77	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	66	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.7** ↑	**112**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	89.7	66.8 ↑	103	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.62	8.8 ↑	74	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.0 ↑	115	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	101	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**74**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	82	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	499.23	66.9 ↑	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/

Japan

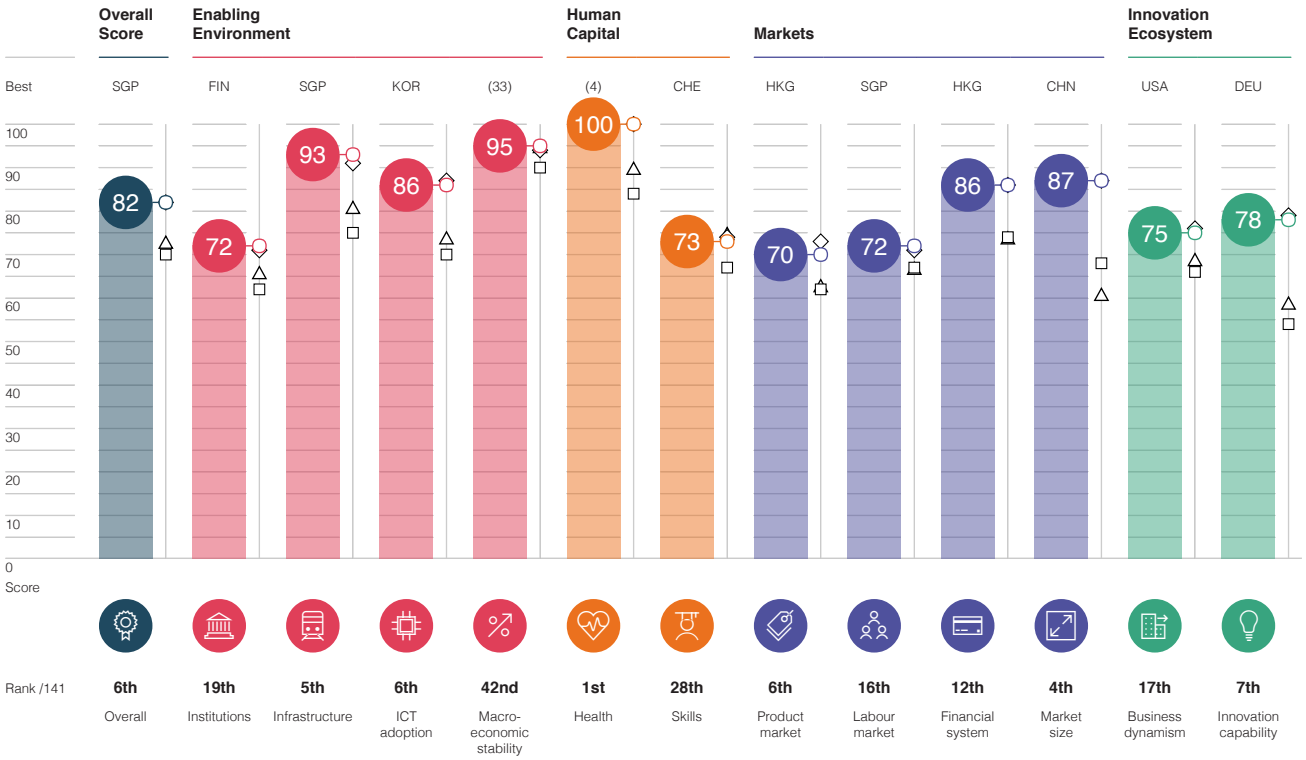
6th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 5th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High-income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	126.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	4.14
GDP per capita US$	39,305.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	6.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.1
Unemployment rate %	2.4		

Japan

6th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**19**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**92.3** ↑	**10**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.1 ↑	13	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.6	99.6 =	83	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.2 ↑	9	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.9** ↓	**98**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.9	46.9 ↓	90	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**21**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	60	60.0	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.5 ↑	5	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	19	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.4	70.6 ↓	55	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**72.5** ↑	**13**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	31	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	16	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**73.0** =	**18**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	73.0	73.0 =	18	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**7**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.9 ↑	5	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.0 ↑	8	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	24.8	82.7 ↑	22	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**41**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.2 ↓	16	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 ↑	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**69.2**	**17**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6	21	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9	34	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0	34	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8	28	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	68.5	68.5	31	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	77.4	77.4	19	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**93.2** ↑	**5**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.8** ↑	**4**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.8	77.8 ↑	60	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	5	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	46.6	100.0 ↑	20	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.0 ↑	1	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	1,610,558.4	100.0 =	3	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.7 ↑	5	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.8	76.8 ↑	15	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.1 ↑	5	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.6** ↑	**11**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.3	99.7 ↓	14	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	1.9	100.0 ↑	27	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.6 ↑	12	Iceland

Japan

6th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**86.2** ↓	**6**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	139.2	100.0 =	24	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	188.9	N/Appl.	2	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	32.2	64.3 ↑	23	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	23.8	N/Appl.	7	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	84.6	84.6 ↓	29	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**94.9** ↑	**42**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	89.8	89.8 ↑	42	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	73.1	100.0 =	2	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**73.3** ↓	**28**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**73.5** ↓	**19**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.8	85.3 =	14	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**61.7** ↓	**29**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	9	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	18	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	42	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↓	58	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↓	54	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**58**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.2	84.6 ↓	49	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**58**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	87	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.9	85.3 ↑	52	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**70.4** ↓	**6**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**72.0** ↓	**5**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	17	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↓	2	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↓	7	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**68.8** ↓	**9**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↓	38	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.16	85.6 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↓	107	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	4.0	74.8 =	3	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**16**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**11**	**Singapore**
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	41.7 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↑	5	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	11	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	24	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.0	90.0 ↑	14	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	82	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	75	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**21**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↑	12	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	35	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.76	70.3 ↑	62	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.6	85.3 ↓	80	Multiple (24)

Japan

6th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**85.9** ↓	**12**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**84.1** ↑	**6**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	164.3	100.0 =	7	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	13	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	17	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	113.1	100.0 =	11	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	8.4	100.0 =	8	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.2** ↓	**70**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↓	33	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.2	98.6 ↑	15	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	10.4	78.0 ↓	138	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.0	98.1 ↑	90	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**86.9** ↑	**4**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	4,973	N/Appl.	4	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	19.0	N/Appl.	133	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**75.0** ↓	**17**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**93.1** ↑	**2**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	7.5	96.3 =	78	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.2	89.2 ↑	70	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	92.4	99.5 =	1	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	9	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**35**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	58	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	27	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↓	30	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	48	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**78.3** ↓	**7**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**58.9** ↓	**26**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↓	106	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	12	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	5.10	55.5 ↓	25	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↓	25	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	919.3	100.0 =	6	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	490.35	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.1	100.0 =	6	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.50	100.0 =	7	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**20**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	6	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,959.89	81.6 ↑	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

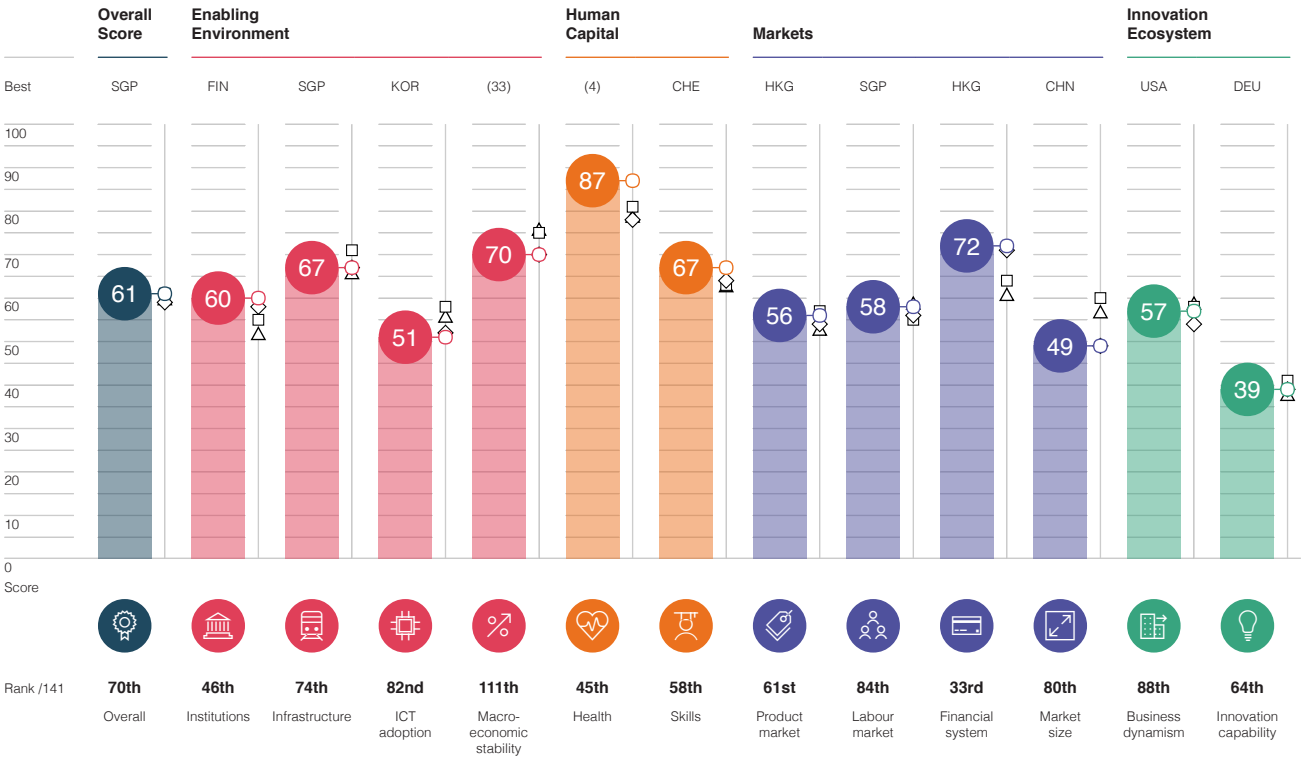
70th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 73rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US$	4,278.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	3.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.7
Unemployment rate %	15.0		

Jordan

70th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**46**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**85.7** ↓	**31**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↓	50	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.4	96.9 ↑	47	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.8	98.8 =	96	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	20	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.2** ↓	**79**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.2	49.2 ↓	73	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**33**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	63	63.0	24	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↑	28	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	37	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	43.1	56.9 ↓	107	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**64**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	47	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	25	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.48	48.3 =	105	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**49.0** ↑	**52**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	49.0	49.0 ↑	52	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**33**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	40	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	35	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	34	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**92**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	47	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 ↑	130	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 ↑	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.8**	**44**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3	71	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4	28	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8	37	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4	67	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	56.8	56.8	47	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	63.0	63.0	41	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.4** ↑	**74**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.4** ↑	**80**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.9	76.9 ↑	66	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	59	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.3	8.3 ↓	79	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.4 ↑	84	Japan
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	69.7 ↑	40	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	37.8	37.8 ↑	51	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	60	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.5** ↓	**62**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.3	93.4 ↑	65	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	9.4	92.4 ↑	55	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	71	Iceland

Jordan

70th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**51.0** ↓	**82**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	87.6	73.0 ↓	119	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	87.6	N/Appl.	50	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.9	7.9 ↓	94	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.3	N/Appl.	83	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	66.8	66.8 ↑	71	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.8** ↓	**111**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	39.7	39.7 ↓	126	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**86.7** ↑	**45**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.7	86.7 ↑	44	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**58**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**46**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.3	68.7 =	54	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**39**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	45	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	69	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	69	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	31	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	24	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**71.0** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	81.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.1** ↓	**61**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	37	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	21.0	72.4 ↓	80	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**61**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**40**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	68	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	33	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.5 ↑	31	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	59	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.78	54.8 ↑	87	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	37.3 =	89	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**26**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.3	99.4 ↑	9	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	35	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	40	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	42	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	71	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	75.0	75.0 ↑	52	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	108	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	34	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**116**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	65	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	42	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.23	3.6 ↑	133	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	16.1	88.7 ↓	68	Multiple (24)

Jordan

70th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**33**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**39**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	72.7	76.5 ↑	44	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	22	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	26	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	63.7	63.7 ↓	34	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.5	25.0 ↓	75	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.8** ↑	**39**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.2 ↑	42	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.2	92.5 ↑	70	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.1	99.6 =	103	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.5	100.0 =	49	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**80**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	83	N/Appl.	83	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	58.7	N/Appl.	40	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**88**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**59.2** ↓	**112**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	23.9	88.1 ↑	112	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 =	75	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.3	29.4 ↓	101	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**46**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	76	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	61	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	32	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	40	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.8** ↓	**64**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.4** ↑	**53**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	50	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↓	31	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.18	5.1 ↓	72	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	50	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**24.8** ↓	**73**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	142.7	73.6 ↑	78	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.82	11.0 ↓	71	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.1 ↓	78	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.7 ↑	62	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.5** ↑	**61**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	48	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	528.94	67.5 ↓	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/

Kazakhstan

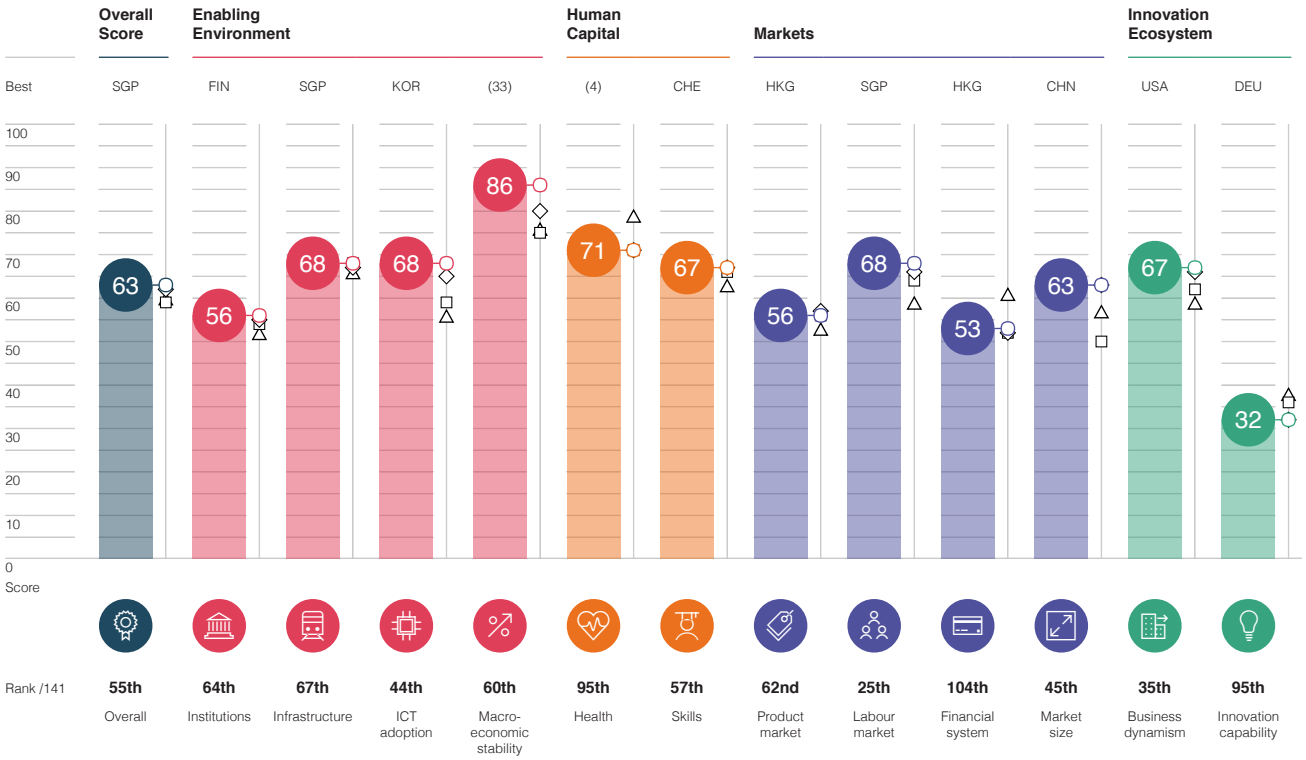
55th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 59th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper-middle-income group average ☐ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP per capita US$	9,237.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.9		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	4.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.5

Kazakhstan

55th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**64**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**72.5** ↓	**84**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↓	51	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	9.0	71.1 ↓	113	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	75	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	81	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.7** ↓	**92**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.7	47.7 ↓	84	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.8** ↑	**76**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	53	53.0	42	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	71	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	60	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	52.8	47.2 ↑	129	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**36**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	34	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	56	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.84	83.7 =	41	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**31.0** =	**107**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0 =	107	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**64**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	67	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	72	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.0	56.7 =	65	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**74.6** ↑	**12**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	101	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	9.0	90.0 =	1	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.1**	**73**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1	46	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0	39	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5	43	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1	46	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	48.8	48.8	57	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	60.0	60.0	44	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**48.7** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	79.3	79.3 ↑	56	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	93	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	5.9	14.9 ↑	66	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	33	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	33,808.6	46.4 =	72	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↓	89	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	99	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.0** ↓	**60**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.1	98.9 ↓	19	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	10.0	91.8 ↓	59	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	78	Iceland

Kazakhstan

55th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**68.0** ↑	**44**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	142.0	100.0 =	18	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	77.6	N/Appl.	66	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.4	26.9 ↓	65	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.5	N/Appl.	33	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	78.9	78.9 ↑	47	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**86.2** ↑	**60**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.7	92.4 ↑	119	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**71.0** ↑	**95**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.7	71.0 ↑	94	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**57**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**51**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.0	73.3 =	44	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**74**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	77	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	90	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	95	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	43	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	81	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**72.9** ↑	**59**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.3	84.8 ↑	47	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.0** ↓	**62**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	48	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	19.6	75.9 ↓	74	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.7** ↓	**62**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**55**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	42	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	70	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	80	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**79**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	62	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.29	71.4 ↑	56	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.6 =	64	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.8** ↑	**25**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**25**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.6	90.4 ↑	17	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)	4.5	57.7 ↑	69	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.5 ↑	13	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	41	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	41	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	61	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**71.3** ↑	**26**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	105	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.90	87.6 ↓	26	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 ↓	36	Multiple (24)

Kazakhstan

55th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**104**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**29.7** ↑	**98**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.5	35.3 ↓	93	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	87	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	89	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	25.4	25.4 ↑	68	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	10.5 ↓	113	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**82.3** ↓	**106**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	121	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	9.3	82.2 ↓	103	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-8.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.0	100.0 =	55	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**45**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	452	N/Appl.	41	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	26.0	N/Appl.	116	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**66.6** ↑	**35**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**82.7** ↑	**32**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.3	99.8 =	7	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 ↑	23	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.9	41.9 ↑	64	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**67**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	14	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	83	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	107	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	76	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.0** ↓	**95**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**35.4** ↓	**95**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	58	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	122	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.05	1.4 ↓	93	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	63	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.5** ↑	**115**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	83.7	65.7 ↑	111	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.39	6.0 ↓	78	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.7 ↓	101	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.5 ↑	82	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**89**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	68	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	194.70	56.8 ↑	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/

Kenya

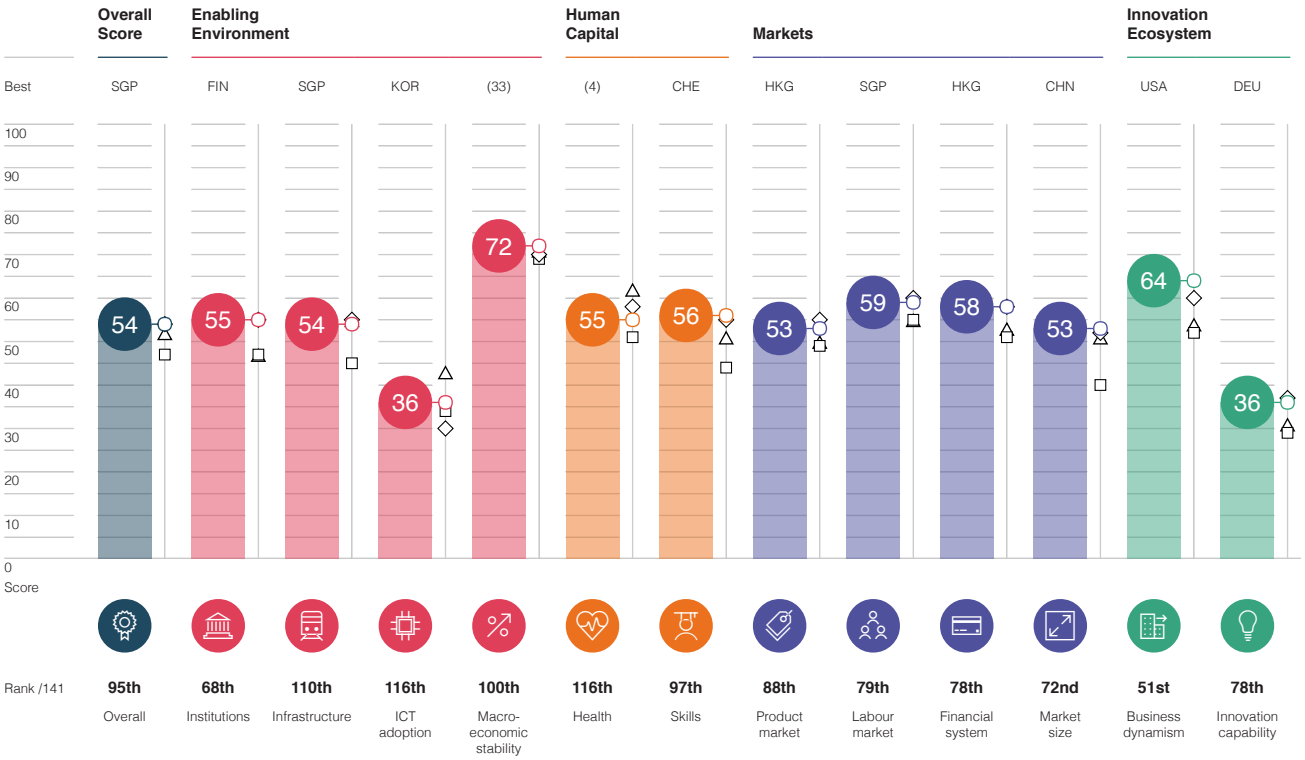
95th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 93rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	48.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.13
GDP per capita US$	1,857.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	72.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.8
Unemployment rate %	9.3		

Kenya

95th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**68**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**65.7** ↓	**109**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	118	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	5.0	84.7 ↓	94	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	87.0	87.0 =	126	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	95	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**59.3** ↓	**23**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	59.3	59.3 ↓	23	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**50.6** ↓	**58**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	46	46.0	52	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	73	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	62	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.4	67.6 ↓	79	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**80**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	43	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	67	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.53	53.4 =	101	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**27.0** ↓	**121**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	27.0	27.0 ↓	121	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**53.8** ↓	**70**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	69	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	69	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	16.0	53.3 =	70	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**25**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	84	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	9.7	97.0 ↑	1	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 ↑	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.6**	**45**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1	49	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4	45	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3	35	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1	22	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	50.5	50.5	54	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0	51	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**110**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.2** ↑	**81**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	72.1	72.1 ↑	82	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	64	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	6.7	16.7 ↑	64	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	38	Japan
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	67.0 ↑	50	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	21.2	21.2 ↑	64	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	66	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**115**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	73.4	73.4 ↑	112	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	19.5	83.9 ↑	114	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	61.9	38.9 ↓	113	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	116	Iceland

Kenya

95th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**35.7** ↑	**116**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	96.3	80.3 ↑	107	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	41.9	N/Appl.	112	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.7	1.4 ↑	114	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	87	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	17.8	17.8 ↑	129	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**71.8** ↑	**100**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.3	93.5 ↑	118	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**55.1** ↓	**116**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.6	55.1 ↓	115	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**97**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**74**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.4	56.0 =	87	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**43**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	53	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	58	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	66	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	49	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	22	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**102**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	68.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**44.1** ↓	**105**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	75	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	30.7	48.4 =	111	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**88**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.0** ↓	**72**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	73	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	79	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**103**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	104	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.35	31.0 ↑	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.8 ↑	58	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.3 =	66	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.9** ↓	**79**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.2** ↓	**66**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.7	75.6 ↓	69	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	44	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	91	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	69	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↓	84	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↑	89	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	81	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↓	21	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**85**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	57	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	50	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.41	25.8 ↑	113	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	1.9	100.0 =	8	Multiple (24)

Kenya

95th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**78**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.9** ↓	**72**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	32.1	33.8 ↓	95	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	68	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	79	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	30.4	30.4 ↑	62	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.3	38.2 ↓	53	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.4** ↑	**94**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	99	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.1	80.6 ↑	109	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.5	100.0 =	37	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**52.7** ↑	**72**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	158	N/Appl.	70	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	23.2	N/Appl.	124	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**51**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**71**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	24.9	87.6 ↑	114	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	23.0	77.4 ↑	107	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	31.2	33.6 ↑	86	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 ↑	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**57.9** ↓	**32**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	15	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	56	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↓	27	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	49	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**36.3** ↓	**78**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**41.3** ↓	**61**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	66	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	40	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.04	1.1 ↓	97	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	38	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**27.9** ↑	**62**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	216.7	79.7 ↑	54	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.13	2.2 ↓	95	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.2 ↑	47	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.6 ↑	63	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**43.1** ↑	**111**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	92	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	86.05	48.0 ↓	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/

Korea, Rep.

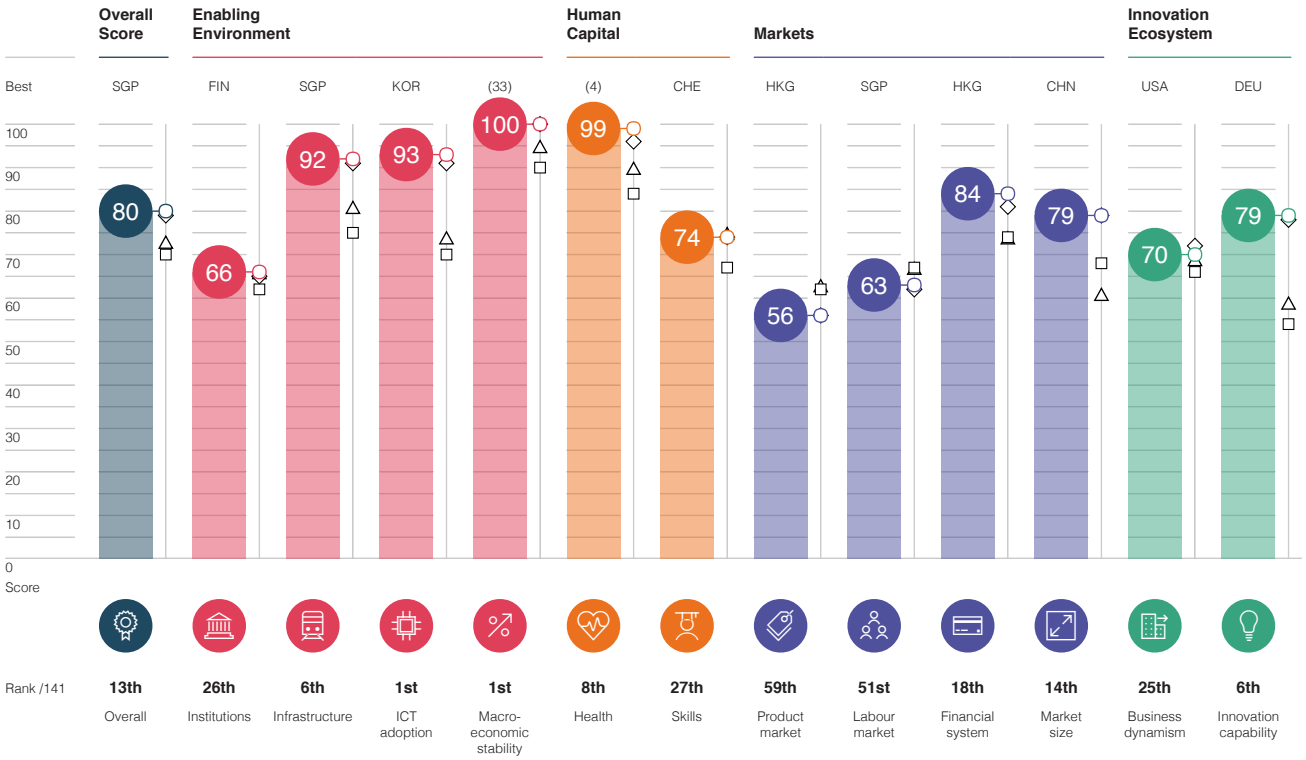
13th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 15th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High-income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	51.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.58
GDP per capita US$	31,345.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	2.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.6
Unemployment rate %	3.8		

Korea, Rep.

13th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**26**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**85.2** ↓	**32**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	45	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.6	99.7 ↑	15	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	45	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	34	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**78**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.2	49.2 ↑	72	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**56.1** ↓	**43**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	60	60.0	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	69	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↓	67	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	24.9	75.1 ↓	36	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**63.6** ↑	**31**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	87	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	45	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	1.00	100.0 =	1	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**42**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	57.0	57.0 ↑	42	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**72.8** ↓	**26**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↓	39	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	50	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**72.5** ↑	**21**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	37	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**69.5**	**16**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1	76	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6	36	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2	33	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9	39	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	87.2	87.2	3	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	83.1	83.1	7	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**92.1** ↑	**6**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.6** ↑	**5**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	89.5	89.5	26	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	9	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	43.0	100.0 =	23	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↓	4	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	481,087.8	91.7 =	16	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.4 ↑	8	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	118.8	100.0 =	3	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	11	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.6** ↓	**22**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	3.3	100.0 =	7	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	1.8	100.0 ↑	26	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.3 ↓	28	Iceland

Korea, Rep.

13th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**92.8** ↑	**1**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	129.7	100.0 =	44	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	113.6	N/Appl.	21	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	41.6	83.2 ↑	6	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	31.9	N/Appl.	1	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	95.9	95.9 ↑	9	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**99.0** ↑	**8**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	71.7	99.0 ↑	7	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**74.0** ↑	**27**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**71.8** ↑	**22**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.1	80.8 ↓	27	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**27**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.2 ↑	36	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	23	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	34	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	25	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↑	19	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**76.2** ↑	**45**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.4	91.1 ↓	25	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**59**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	82	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.3	84.2 ↑	57	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**56.1** ↓	**59**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**66**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	61	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	93	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.7 ↑	48	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**58.6** ↓	**67**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	77	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	7.36	50.9 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.4	60.1 =	25	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**51**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.1** ↑	**97**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	130	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↓	84	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	20	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	100	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	70	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**71.7** ↓	**25**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	54	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	14	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.78	72.1 ↓	59	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	55	Multiple (24)

Korea, Rep.

13th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**84.4** ↑	**18**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**78.6** ↑	**16**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	142.6	100.0 =	14	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	37	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	51	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	97.8	97.8 ↑	17	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	12.4	100.0 =	4	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.5** ↑	**41**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↑	62	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.5	100.0 =	3	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-4.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.7	95.2 ↑	109	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**78.9** ↑	**14**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,899	N/Appl.	14	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	40.6	N/Appl.	79	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**70.5** ↓	**25**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**88.8** ↓	**13**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.6	92.7 =	97	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	84.6	91.1 ↓	14	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 ↓	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**55**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	88	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	85	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	37	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	42	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**79.1** ↑	**6**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**21**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 =	86	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	25	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	14.85	84.8 ↓	15	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	31	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**92.5** ↑	**4**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	578.7	94.2 ↑	18	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	461.15	100.0 =	2	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	4.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.31	75.7 ↑	11	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**82.1** ↑	**4**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	1	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	4,504.77	90.5 ↑	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/

Kuwait

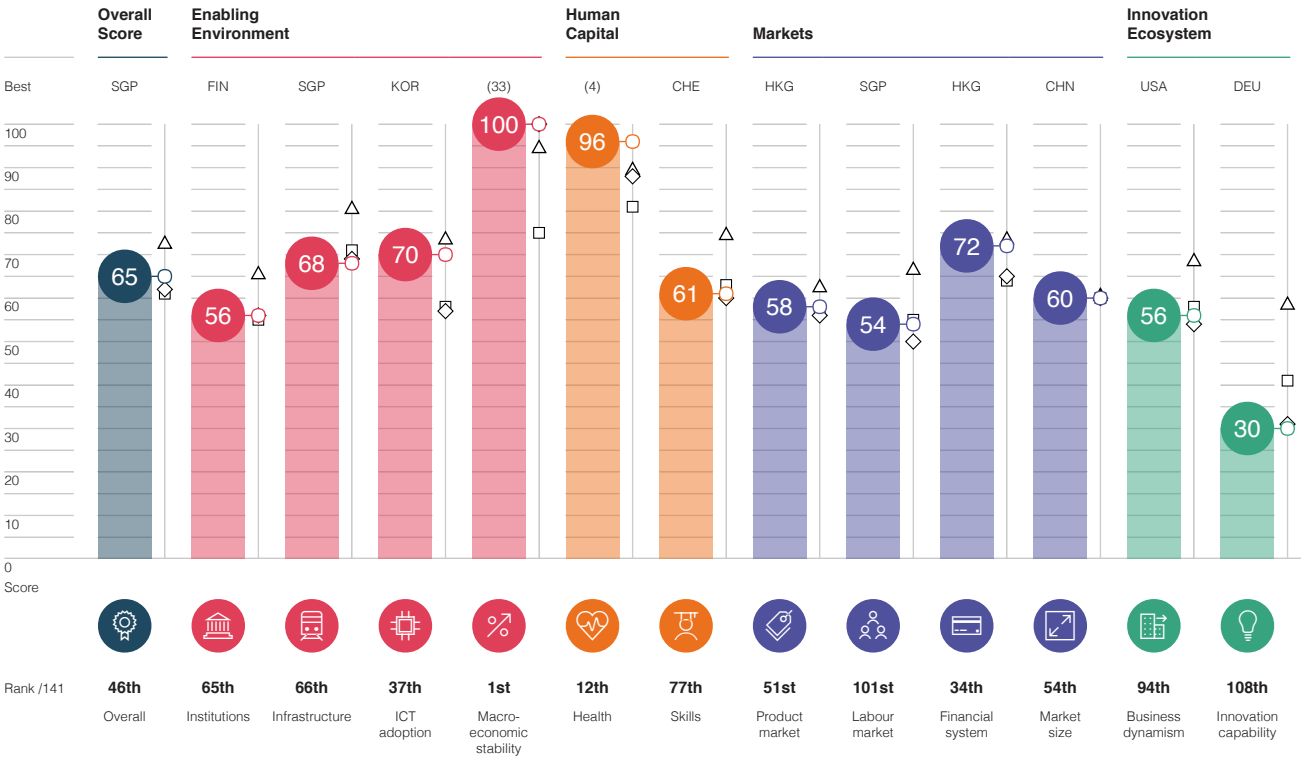
46th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 54th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US$	30,839.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	-	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	2.1		

Kuwait

46th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**55.6** ↓	**65**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**82.3** ↓	**43**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	49	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.8	95.6 ↓	60	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 =	88	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↓	46	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**32**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.6	56.6 ↑	29	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**50.2** ↓	**60**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	20.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	41	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	27	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	33.9	66.1 ↓	87	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	39	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	35	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	69.1 =	69	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**55.3** ↓	**63**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	64	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	71	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.0	56.7 =	65	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**79**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	82	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 ↑	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 ↑	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**42.9**	**117**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8	59	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6	51	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5	62	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2	65	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	28.4	28.4	84	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	13.1	13.1	113	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.4** ↓	**66**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.6** ↓	**79**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	82.4	82.4 ↑	47	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	84	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	84,589.8	59.8 =	45	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	115	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	11.4	11.4 ↓	79	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	93	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.2** ↓	**52**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.7	92.0 ↑	74	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	9.3	92.6 ↓	54	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↓	52	Iceland

Kuwait

46th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**69.6** ↑	**37**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	178.6	100.0 =	6	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	130.9	N/Appl.	11	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.8	9.5 ↑	90	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.7	N/Appl.	59	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	99.6	99.6 ↑	2	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**96.1** ↑	**12**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.7	96.1 ↑	11	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**77**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**97**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.3	48.5 ↑	102	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**80**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	59	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	83	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	112	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	70	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	62	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**73.4** ↑	**56**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.6	75.5 =	75	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**31**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	60	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	8.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**51**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**71**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	40	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	71	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	109	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	100	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.33	64.5 ↓	69	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.7 ↓	38	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	43.1 =	57	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**101**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**128**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	28.1	49.8 ↑	122	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	38	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.6 ↑	51	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	80	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	49	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	80	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**60.6** ↑	**79**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	101	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	74	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.62	52.2 ↑	83	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.0	93.1 =	50	Multiple (24)

Kuwait

46th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**34**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**33**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	100.5	100.0 ↑	28	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	36	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	21	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	78.2	78.2 ↑	25	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.4	7.4 ↓	121	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**87.3** ↑	**75**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	63	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.9	97.1 ↑	32	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	9.0	81.5 ↑	133	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.2	100.0 =	52	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**54**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	272	N/Appl.	57	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	49.8	N/Appl.	58	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**94**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**60.6** ↑	**105**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.0	99.0 ↓	43	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	35.5	64.8 ↑	125	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	32.4	34.9 ↓	84	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.6** ↑	**58**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	48	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	92	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	59	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	54	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.3** ↓	**108**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**69**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	63	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	48	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.11	3.1 ↓	83	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	53	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.0** ↓	**85**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	133.7	72.6 ↑	82	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.22	14.7 ↓	65	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.7 ↓	117	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.8 ↑	76	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**24.9** ↑	**132**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	36	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

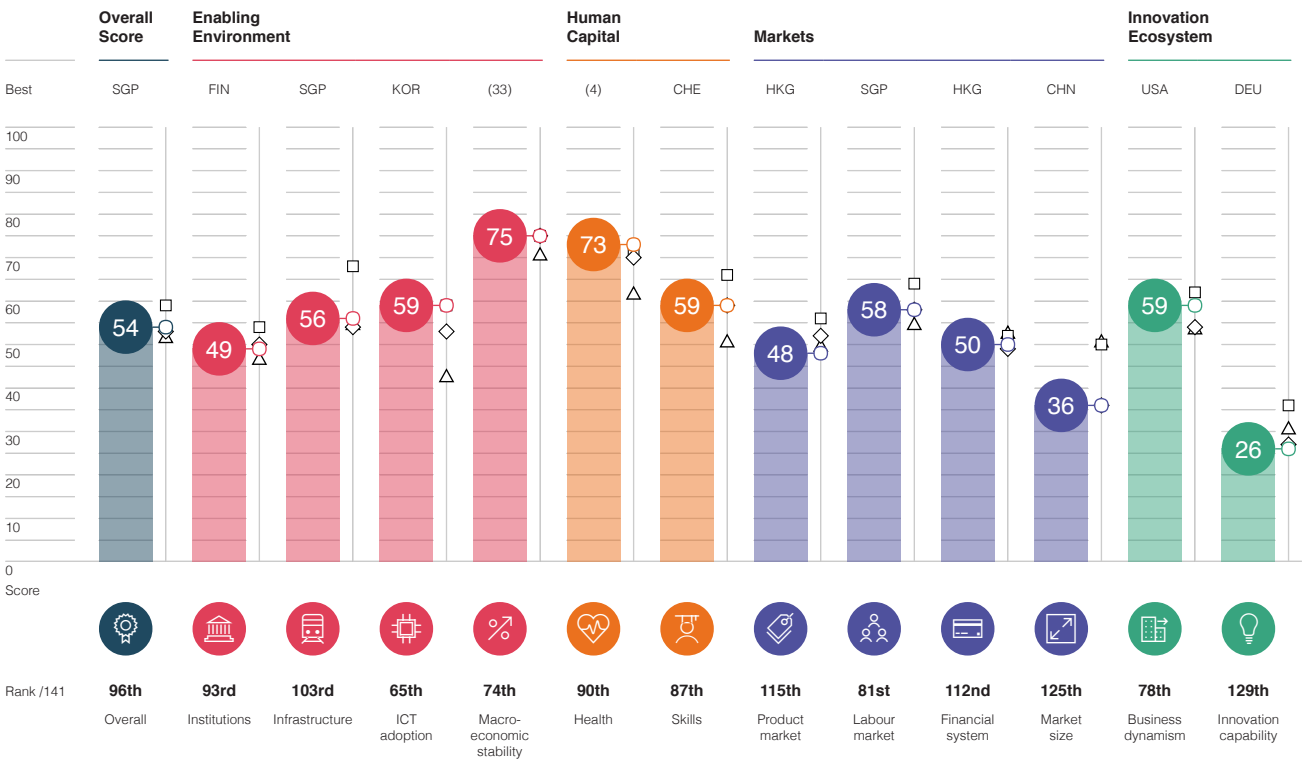
96th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 97th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	1,268.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	23.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	7.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.3

Kyrgyz Republic

96th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.0** ↓	**93**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.5** ↓	**103**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↓	115	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.2	87.5 ↑	86	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	77	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↓	119	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**63**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.5	51.5 ↑	58	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.4** ↓	**81**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	55	55.0	38	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↓	106	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	99	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.9	70.1 ↑	67	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**47.2** ↑	**89**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.2 ↑	82	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	105	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	68.5 =	72	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**29.0** =	**111**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 =	111	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**54.2** ↓	**68**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	122	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↓	116	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	24.0	80.0 =	25	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**78**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	130	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**37.1**	**129**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2	111	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6	105	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8	110	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9	112	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	31.6	31.6	77	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	32.1	32.1	93	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**103**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**32.1** ↑	**129**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.6	59.6 ↑	110	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	113	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	2.2	5.5 ↑	86	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↑	77	Japan
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	33.4 ↓	133	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	1.5	8.2 ↑	138	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.5** ↓	**88**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	68	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	19.8	83.5 ↓	115	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	15.7	86.0 ↓	70	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	110	Iceland

Kyrgyz Republic

96th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**65**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	122.6	100.0 =	59	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	94.0	N/Appl.	38	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.8	7.6 ↓	95	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.1	N/Appl.	54	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	38.0	38.0 ↑	106	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** ↓	**74**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↓	84	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**73.3** ↑	**90**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.4	73.3 ↑	89	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**58.6** ↓	**87**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**75**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.6	70.7 =	49	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.3** ↓	**120**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	126	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	125	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↓	130	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	91	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	119	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.2** ↓	**94**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.4	74.2 ↓	79	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**96**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	102	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	24.9	62.7 ↑	94	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**115**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**44.2** ↓	**117**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	98	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	99	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	131	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**51.8** ↓	**109**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	108	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.52	69.8 ↑	60	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	111	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	43.8 =	56	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**81**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.3 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	94	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	111	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↑	31	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↓	106	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	73.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	92	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	65	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**78**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	128	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	60	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.74	67.9 ↑	65	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.5	84.0 =	88	Multiple (24)

Kyrgyz Republic

96th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**112**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**23.2** ↑	**118**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.7	22.9 ↑	114	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	105	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↑	102	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	3.4	3.4 ↓	114	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.6** ↓	**99**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	116	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.4	86.1 ↑	90	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	23.8	100.0 =	14	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.3** ↑	**125**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	22	N/Appl.	128	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	72.4	N/Appl.	22	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**78**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**67**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.9	99.1 ↑	41	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	59	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	36.2	39.0 ↑	74	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 ↑	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**95**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	23	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	119	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	132	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	94	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**26.2** ↓	**129**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**29.5** ↓	**128**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	105	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↑	134	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	119	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	110	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.0** ↓	**133**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	57.7	60.3 ↑	127	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↓	127	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.6 ↓	110	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**39.9** ↓	**115**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	91	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	46.92	41.6 ↑	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

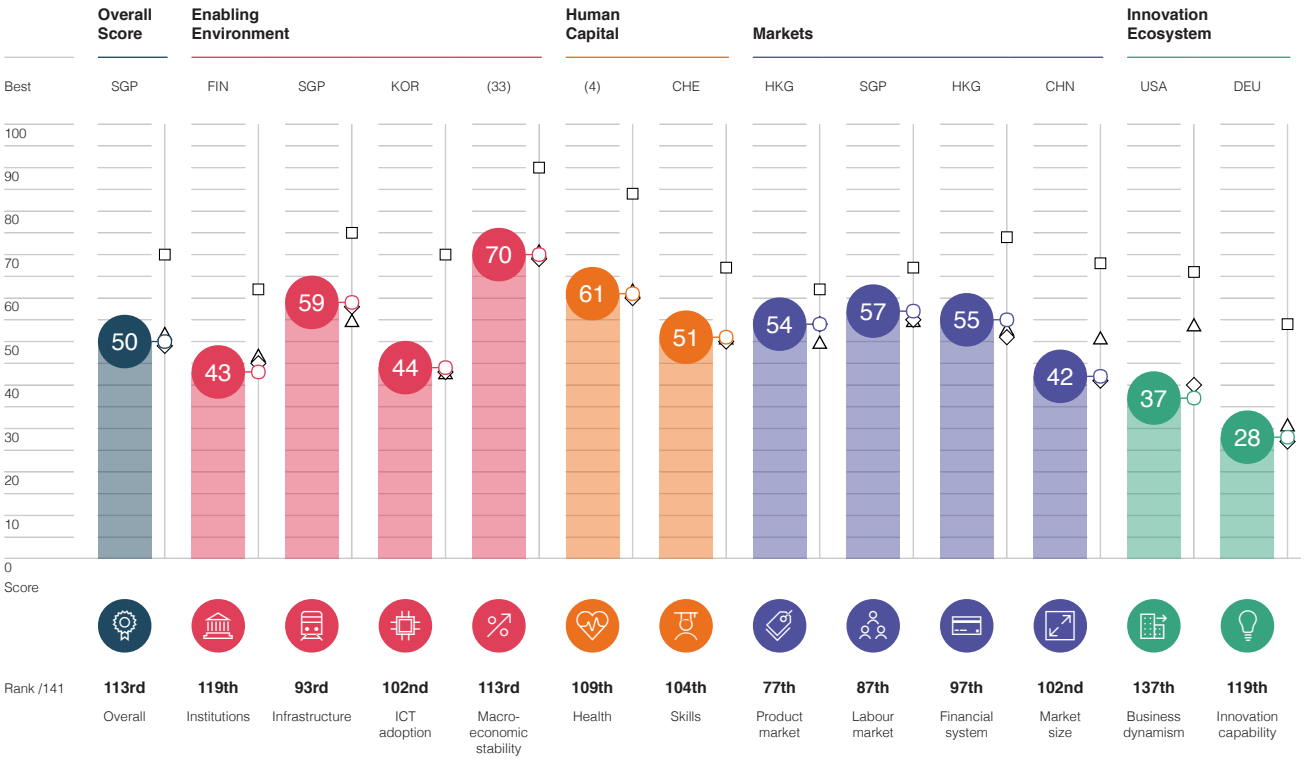
113rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 112nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US$	2,720.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	59.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.4
Unemployment rate %	0.6		

Lao PDR

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**42.8** ↓	**119**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.0** ↑	**73**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	89	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.5	86.5 ↑	91	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 =	81	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	76	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**40.4** ↓	**138**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	40.4	40.4 ↓	129	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.9** ↓	**125**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	17.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	61	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	81	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	64.5	35.5 ↑	137	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**37.8** ↓	**118**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	63	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	51	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.17	17.4 =	132	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**29.0** =	**111**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 =	111	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**99**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	107	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	81	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	98	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**37.2** ↑	**136**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	115	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	132	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.5**	**113**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7	79	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3	42	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8	56	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6	20	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	11.4	11.4	107	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	30.6	30.6	96	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**87**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	51.5	51.5 ↑	126	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	89	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	14,364.3	35.9 =	88	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	104	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↑	115	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.2** ↓	**97**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	94.2	94.2 ↑	96	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	95.2 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	53.7	47.3 ↓	108	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	93	Iceland

Lao PDR

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**102**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	51.9	43.2 ↓	134	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	42.0	N/Appl.	111	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.6	1.3 ↑	117	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.4	N/Appl.	82	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	25.5	25.5 ↑	117	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**113**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	39.4	39.4 ↑	128	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**60.9** ↑	**109**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.5	60.9 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**104**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**114**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.6	37.3 =	120	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**73**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	69	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	97	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	55	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	74	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	67	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**101**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.1	61.4 ↓	102	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**55.4** ↑	**79**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	68	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	22.3	69.2 ↑	85	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.1** ↑	**77**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**48.3** ↓	**94**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	88	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	44	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	132	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	81	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.58	56.1 ↑	85	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.3 =	73	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**87**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**112**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	34.1	37.3 ↑	129	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	89	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.0 ↑	49	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	72	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↑	77	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↑	104	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↓	86	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	64	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**74**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	100	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	44	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.54	42.9 ↑	91	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	6.8	100.0 =	23	Multiple (24)

Lao PDR

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.2** ↑	**97**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**31.9** ↑	**93**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	n/a	55.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	80	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	67	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	12.7	12.7	91	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.5	7.7 ↓	120	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.4** ↓	**95**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	96	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	9.3	82.2 ↓	102	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.5	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.8	97.7 ↓	93	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**102**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	48	N/Appl.	98	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	40.6	N/Appl.	80	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**36.8** ↓	**137**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**24.2** ↓	**139**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.6	96.7 ↓	69	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	174.0	0.0	140	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.4** ↑	**78**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	95	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	95	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	65	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	52	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.0** ↑	**119**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	54	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	49	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↓	99	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	52	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.8** ↓	**122**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	73.3	63.8 ↑	118	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.08	1.4 ↓	100	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	6.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**23.7** ↑	**134**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	49	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

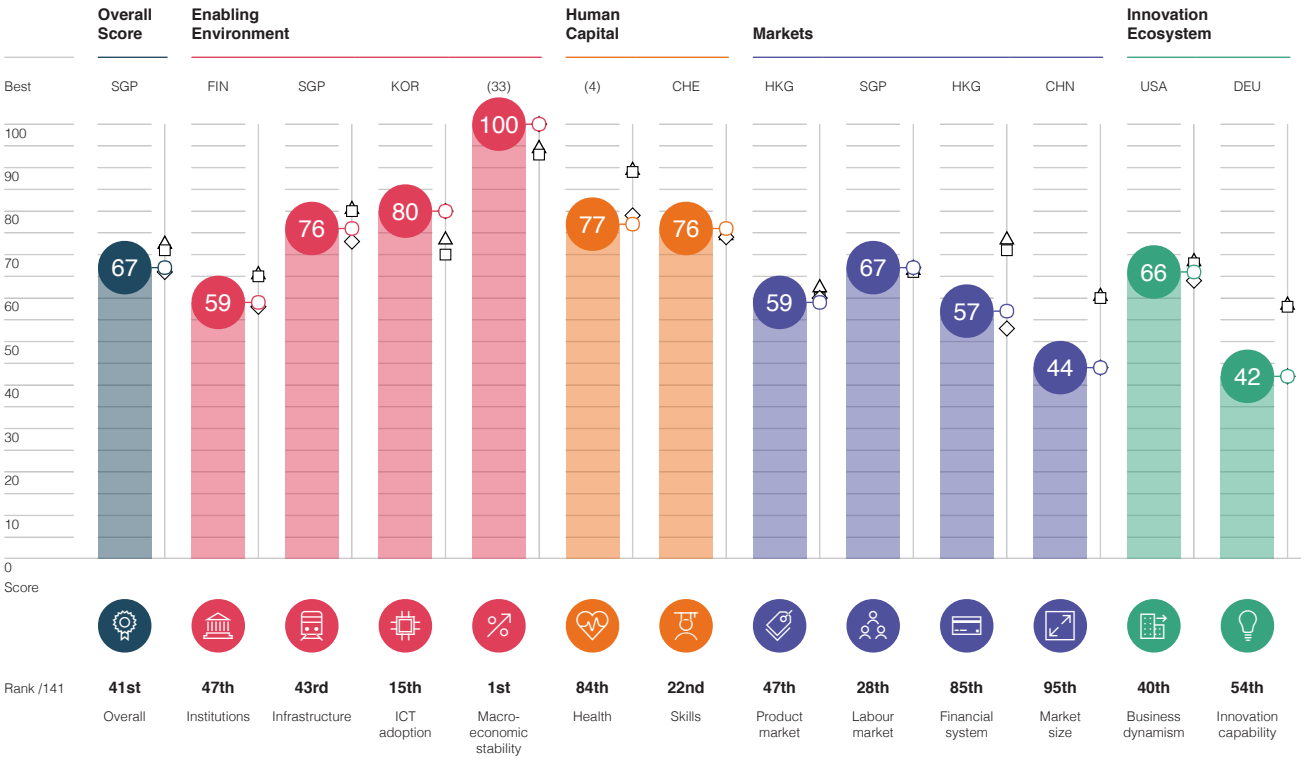
41st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 42nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US$	18,032.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	38.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Unemployment rate %	7.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.2

Latvia

41st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**47**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**80.0** ↓	**51**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	38	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.2	87.5 ↓	86	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	42	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	59	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**112**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.5	45.5 ↓	103	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**53.2** ↑	**48**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	51.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	74	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↑	86	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	19.5	80.5 ↑	22	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**79**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	67	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	93	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	68.5 =	72	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**58.0** =	**39**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	58.0	58.0 =	39	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**64.8** ↑	**45**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	52	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	47	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	21.5	71.7 ↓	41	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**49**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	59	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.0**	**50**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1	96	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6	80	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5	91	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3	99	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**76.0** ↑	**43**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.3** ↑	**52**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	89.2	89.2 ↑	27	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	95	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	29.9	74.8 ↑	30	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↑	21	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	20,522.6	40.1 =	82	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.5 ↑	15	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.1	8.1 ↑	94	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	34	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.7** ↑	**33**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.4	97.5 ↓	34	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	5.8	96.1 ↑	44	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.4 ↑	33	Iceland

Latvia

41st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**79.7** ↓	**15**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	107.3	89.5 ↓	87	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	130.2	N/Appl.	12	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.3	54.6 ↑	38	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	17.4	N/Appl.	12	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	83.6	83.6 ↑	32	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**76.8** ↓	**84**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.6	76.8 ↓	83	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**76.3** ↑	**22**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**23**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.2	88.2 =	9	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**55.3** ↑	**47**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	42	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	64	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	58	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	39	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	100	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**26**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.2	89.8 ↑	33	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**30**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	46	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.3	96.7 ↓	18	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**58.6** ↓	**47**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**42**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	50	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↑	46	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↓	35	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.2** ↓	**65**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	19	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.9 =	50	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.3** ↑	**28**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**65.4** ↑	**24**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	52	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	38	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.3 ↓	10	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	35	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	86.0	86.0 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	113	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	68	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.2** ↓	**42**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	50	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↓	51	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.91	89.3 ↓	22	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.6	74.2 =	114	Multiple (24)

Latvia

41st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**85**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**35.4** ↑	**80**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	58.9	62.0 ↑	59	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	55	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	48	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.3	4.3 ↓	111	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.5 ↓	91	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**96**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↓	74	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.5	89.9 ↓	78	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	9.2	81.0 ↑	134	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.0	100.0 =	31	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**95**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	51	N/Appl.	97	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	64.9	N/Appl.	29	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**40**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**78.4** ↑	**45**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.6	99.2 ↑	38	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 =	27	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	41.1	44.2 ↑	57	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**50**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	90	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	40	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	48	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	47	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**42.4** ↑	**54**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**58**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	102	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	60	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.96	20.6 ↓	49	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	56	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**31.3** ↓	**57**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	140.7	73.4 ↑	79	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	5.82	35.3 ↓	42	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	14.8 ↓	68	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.9 ↑	73	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**44**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	81	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,767.99	88.6 ↑	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/

Lebanon

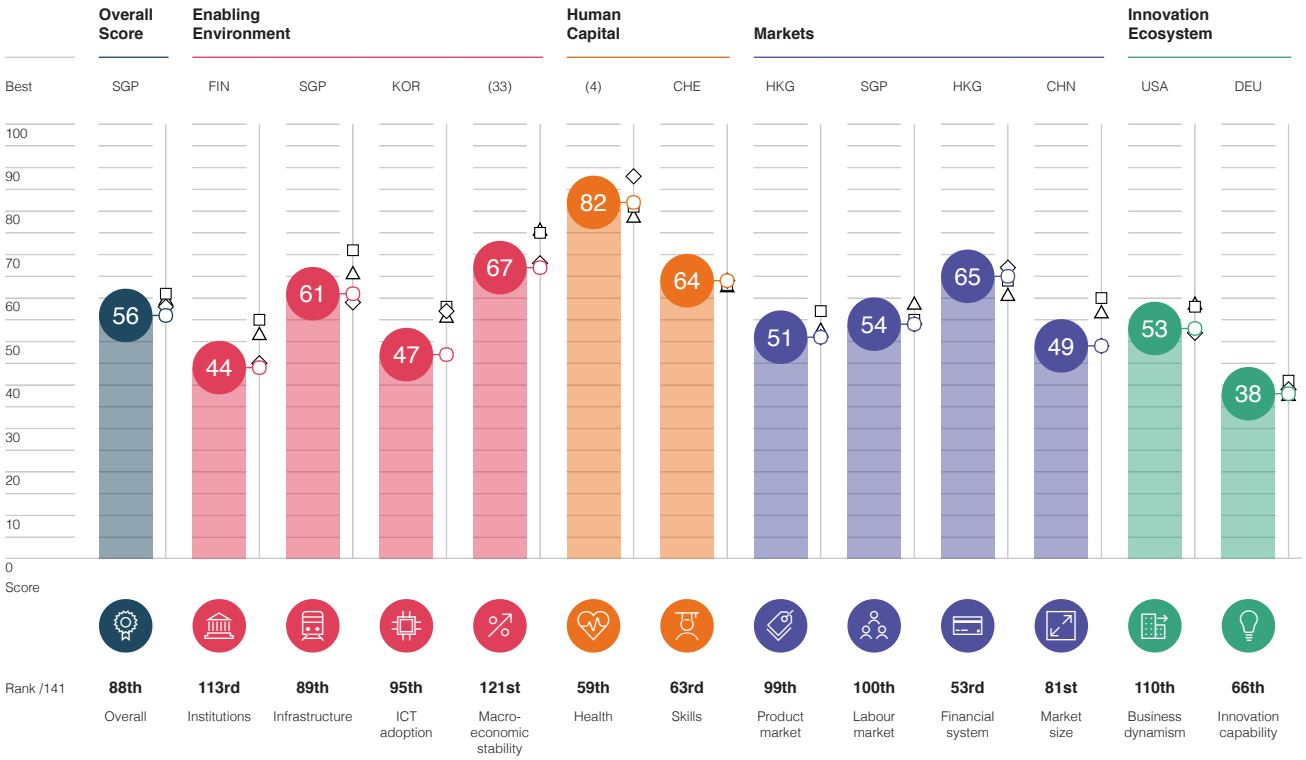
88th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 80th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US$	9,257.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	5.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.9		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	3.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
Unemployment rate %	6.2		

Lebanon

88th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**44.4** ↓	**113**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.5** ↓	**96**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	102	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.0	88.1 ↓	85	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	92.5	92.5 =	120	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	99	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.9** ↑	**100**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.9	46.9 ↑	92	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**33.4** ↓	**131**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	3	3.0	92	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	98	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↑	110	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.4	67.6 ↓	79	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**38.8** ↑	**115**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↑	93	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	97	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.44	44.4 =	108	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**28.0** =	**116**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	28.0	28.0 =	116	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**47.5** ↓	**89**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	95	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↓	120	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	16.0	53.3 =	70	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**46.2** ↑	**113**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	92	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	127	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.8**	**109**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3	122	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0	125	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8	116	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5	128	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	51.5	51.5	52	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0	51	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**89**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**70**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	73.5	73.5 ↑	77	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	127	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	48,359.6	51.4 =	64	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	91	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	47.2	47.2 ↑	37	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	90	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.0** ↓	**99**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.9	99.9 ↓	70	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.4	93.3 ↓	66	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	27.3	74.2 ↓	87	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↑	132	Iceland

Lebanon

88th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**46.7** ↓	**95**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	64.5	53.7 ↓	129	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	45.2	N/Appl.	108	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.3 ↓	128	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	78.2	78.2 ↑	48	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**66.5** ↓	**121**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.3	96.5 ↓	109	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	36.6	36.6 ↑	137	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**82.0** ↓	**59**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.3	82.0 ↓	58	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**63**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**60**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.3	62.0 =	74	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**40**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	89	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	107	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	24	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.5 ↓	23	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	10	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**73**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.3	62.7 ↑	97	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**22**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	26	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.5	93.8 ↓	30	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**99**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**92**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.5 ↑	110	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	60	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	93	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**96**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	120	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.72	68.5 ↑	62	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	96	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	34.6 =	106	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**54.4** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.2 ↓	21	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	67	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	106	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	78	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.1 ↑	123	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↓	94	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	41	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.6** ↓	**114**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	109	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.46	32.5 ↓	106	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	24.5	77.1 ↓	105	Multiple (24)

Lebanon

88th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.7** ↓	**53**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**47.1** ↓	**54**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	103.1	100.0 =	26	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	79	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	62	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	22.6	22.6 ↓	74	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.7	28.1 ↓	68	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.7** ↓	**80**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	73	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.7	89.6 ↓	79	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	4.9	92.4 ↓	125	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.3	98.6 ↑	85	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**48.6** ↓	**81**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	80	N/Appl.	84	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	61.6	N/Appl.	35	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**110**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**119**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	40.0	80.0 ↑	123	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	15.0	85.4 =	85	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	31.7	34.1 ↑	85	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 =	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**74**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	57	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	91	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	74	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	73	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.5** ↓	**66**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	101	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	56	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.75	17.2 ↓	53	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	78	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**27.4** ↓	**63**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	172.3	76.3 ↑	63	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.65	17.9 ↓	61	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	12.4 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.1 ↑	65	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**67**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	72	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	642.68	69.6 ↓	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/

Lesotho

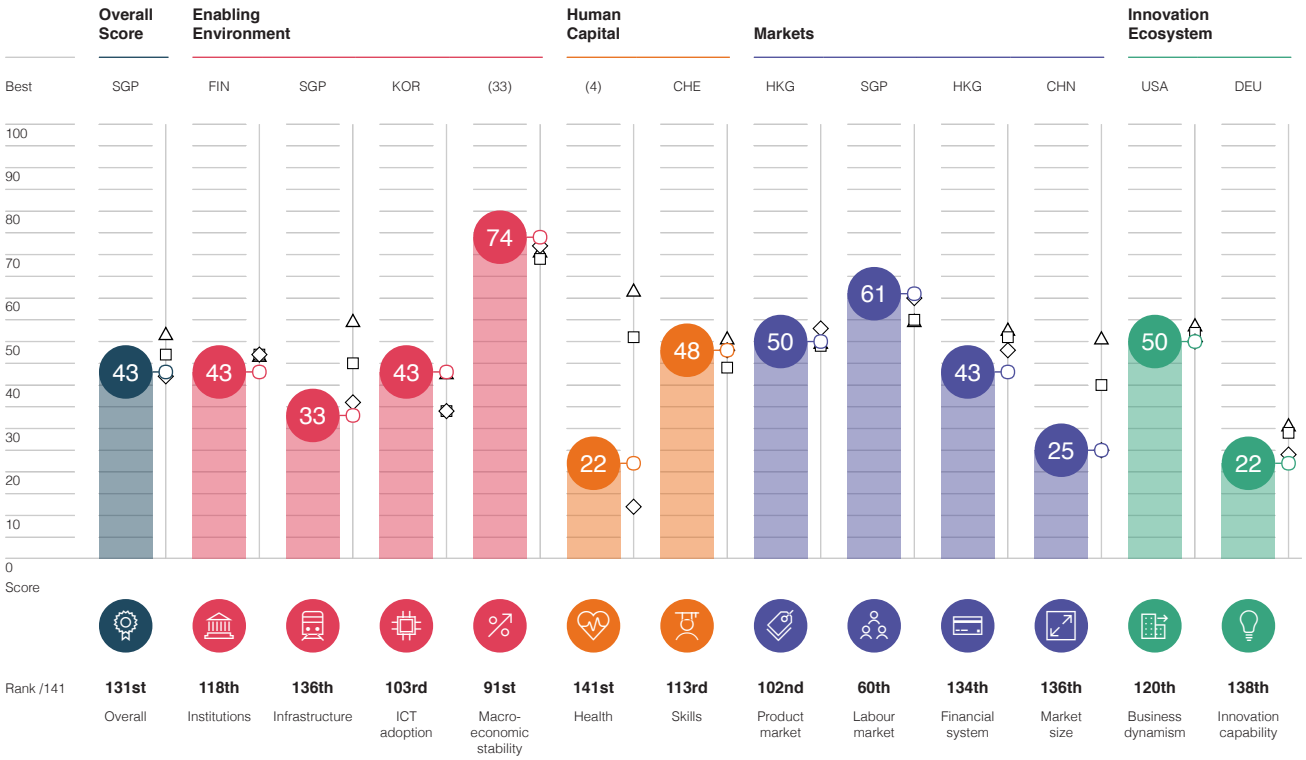
131st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 130th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US$	1,357.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	52.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	54.2
Unemployment rate %	23.6		

Lesotho

131st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**43.0** ↓	**118**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**59.4** ↓	**121**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↓	32	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	41.2	0.0	136	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	39	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	55	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**89**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.5	48.5 ↓	81	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**38.7** ↓	**113**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	0	0.0	97	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	81	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	61	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.7	70.3 ↓	62	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**31.5** ↓	**129**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	58	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	79	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.08	7.9 =	139	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↓	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↓	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**38.2** ↓	**121**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	127	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	107	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	9.5	31.7 =	108	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**41.4** ↓	**126**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↓	140	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	95	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**45.3**	**106**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3	105	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5	81	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8	52	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0	75	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	28.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	45.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**33.3** ↓	**136**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**21.4** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	44.7	44.7 ↓	130	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.2 ↑	125	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	182.5	5.8 =	140	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	1.4	6.0 ↑	141	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**45.1** ↓	**128**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	34.4	34.4 ↓	126	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	82.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	72.5	28.1 ↓	127	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	123	Iceland

Lesotho

131st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**103**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	113.8	94.9 ↑	79	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	59.0	N/Appl.	92	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.3	0.5 ↑	122	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	97	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	29.0	29.0 ↑	113	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**91**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.9	97.6 ↑	105	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**21.7** ↑	**141**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	47.0	21.7 ↑	140	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**48.3** ↑	**113**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**44.2** ↓	**113**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.1	47.3 =	103	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.1** ↓	**122**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	115	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.7 ↓	123	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	115	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	119	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	126	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**113**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.6	58.7 =	104	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**101**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	38	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	32.9	42.6 ↑	113	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**102**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.5** ↓	**68**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	99	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	94	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↑	9	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**47.2** ↓	**121**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↑	140	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.49	56.7 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	34.0 =	110	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**60**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**110**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.0	77.1 =	65	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	99	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	136	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	132	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	57	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0 ↑	44	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	120	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	117	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**32**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	126	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	107	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	1.05	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

Lesotho

131st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**43.4** ↓	**134**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**16.6** ↓	**133**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	17.2	18.1 ↓	120	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	129	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.6 ↑	138	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↓	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**76.9** ↑	**126**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.5 ↑	141	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.4	92.1 ↓	71	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.6	100.0 ↑	63	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**24.8** ↑	**136**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	6	N/Appl.	137	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	95.0	N/Appl.	10	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**50.1** ↑	**120**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**108**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	7.1	96.5 ↑	74	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	29.0	71.4 =	116	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.9	30.0 =	98	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.8** ↑	**126**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	122	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	133	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	120	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	99	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**21.8** ↓	**138**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**28.6** ↓	**132**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	135	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	110	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	104	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**13.5** ↓	**141**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	33.7	52.5 ↑	140	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	1.6 ↓	122	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**24.8** ↓	**133**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	38	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

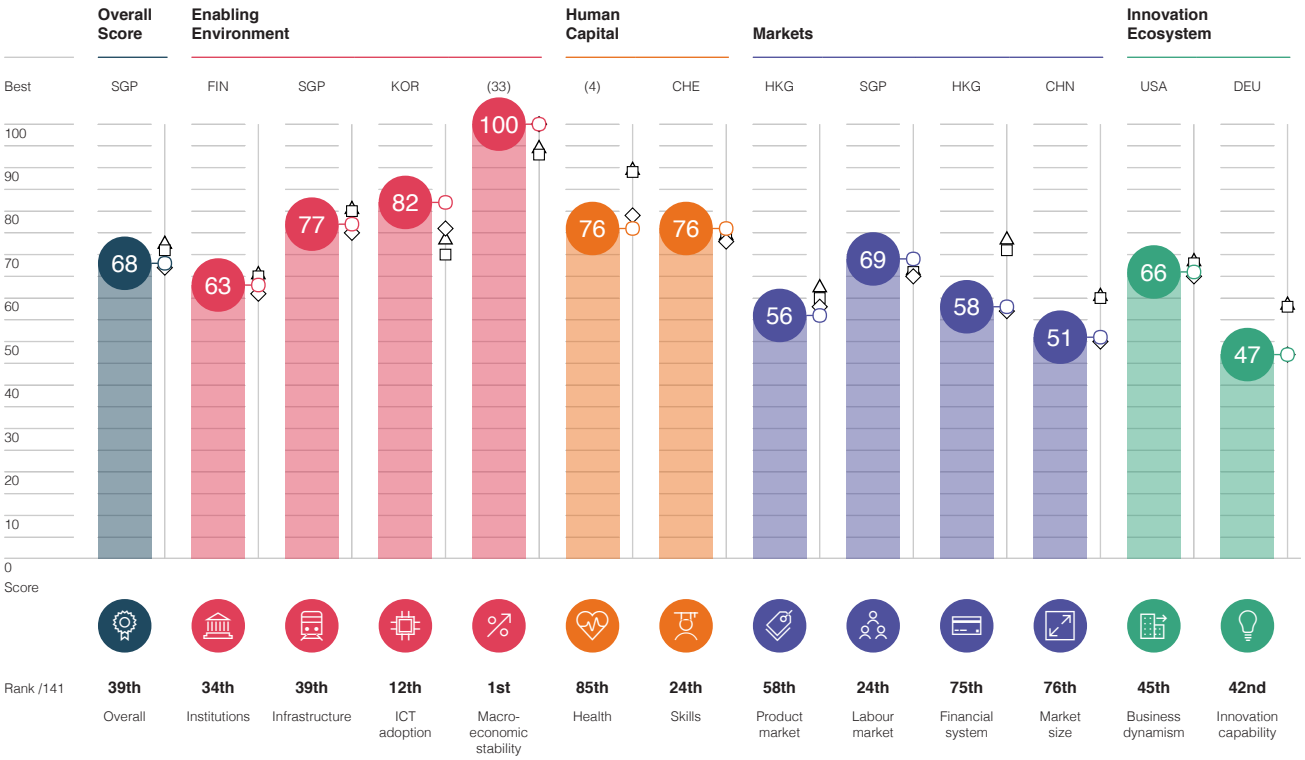
39th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 40th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	19,143.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	29.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	6.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.4

Lithuania

39th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**34**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**34**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.4 ↑	12	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.5	86.4 ↑	92	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	38	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**97**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.0	47.0 ↑	89	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**57.8** ↓	**37**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	64.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	53	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	91	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.1	77.9 ↑	27	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**49**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	85	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	61	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.80	80.3 =	50	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**59.0** =	**36**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	59.0	59.0 =	36	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**28**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	50	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	52	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**37**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	41	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**62.1**	**37**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7	83	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5	94	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7	31	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0	90	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.0** ↑	**39**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**43**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	89.9	89.9 ↑	24	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	39	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	30.5	76.3 ↑	29	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	22	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	14,559.2	36.1 =	87	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	57	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	21.0	21.0 ↑	65	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	38	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.8** ↑	**32**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.2	96.6 ↓	45	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	5.7	96.2 ↑	43	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.5 ↑	27	Iceland

Lithuania

39th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**81.5** ↑	**12**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	164.3	100.0 =	8	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	100.6	N/Appl.	29	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.2	56.3 ↑	35	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	19.9	N/Appl.	9	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	79.7	79.7 ↑	45	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**85**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.3	76.0 ↓	84	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**75.7** ↑	**24**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**25**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.2	88.1 ↑	10	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**55**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	26	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.2 ↑	60	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	82	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	36	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	124	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.2** ↑	**29**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.5	91.7 ↑	23	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**42**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	49	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.2	91.9 =	35	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**58**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**57**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	74	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	78	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	20	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**58.0** ↓	**70**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	43	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	46.2 =	47	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**24**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 ↑	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↑	39	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.1 ↓	5	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	39	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	91.0	91.0 ↑	12	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	112	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	19	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.8** ↑	**29**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	30	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	31	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	92.7 ↓	15	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.2	62.2 =	131	Multiple (24)

Lithuania

39th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**75**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**32.7** ↑	**89**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.9	44.1 ↑	83	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	84	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	63	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	9.0	9.0 ↓	96	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.6	26.6 ↑	72	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.3** ↑	**52**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	66	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.2	94.6 ↑	58	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.9	97.6 ↑	107	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.1	100.0 =	28	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**76**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	86	N/Appl.	79	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	81.2	N/Appl.	18	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**45**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**72.1** ↓	**63**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.5	99.8 ↑	12	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 =	27	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	40.6	43.7 ↓	60	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**28**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	45	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)	4.7	62.1 ↑	26	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	27	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**47.1** ↓	**42**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**41**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	33	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.8 ↓	97	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.21	24.3 ↓	42	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	33	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**38.4** ↓	**43**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	182.3	77.2 ↑	60	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	10.28	44.5 ↓	35	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	28.2 ↓	41	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	3.9 ↓	61	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**65.3** ↑	**42**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	84	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	4,294.25	90.0 ↑	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/

Luxembourg

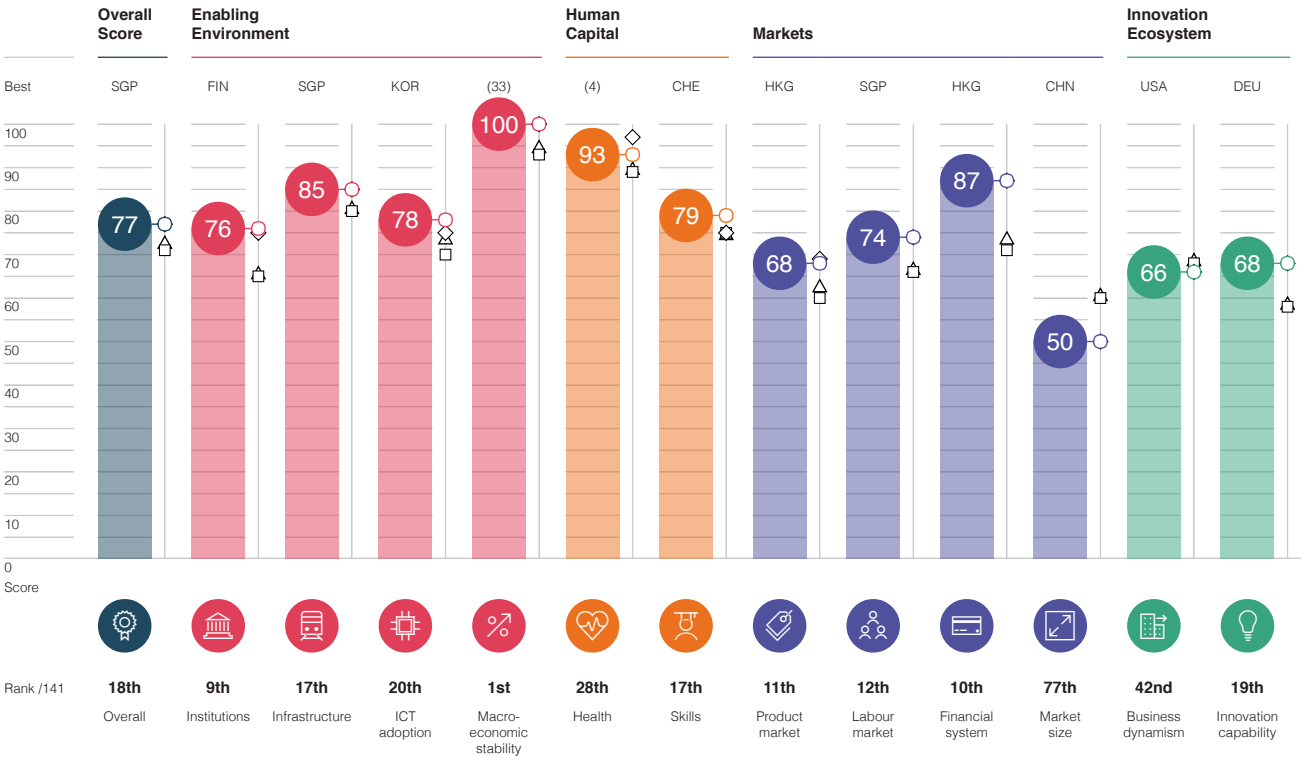
18th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 19th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	114,234.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	17.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	13.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.8
Unemployment rate %	5.5		

Luxembourg

18th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**75.9** ↑	**9**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**90.6** ↓	**16**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↓	27	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 ↑	3	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	85.9 ↑	13	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**18**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	60.5	60.5 ↑	18	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**73.6** ↑	**9**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	56.4	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↓	7	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↓	5	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	15.7	84.3 ↓	17	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**9**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	13	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	12	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.94	93.8 =	19	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**81.0** ↓	**9**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	81.0	81.0 ↓	9	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**84.8** ↓	**6**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.9 ↓	7	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.4 ↓	6	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	25.5	85.0 =	17	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**60.9** ↓	**68**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.6 ↓	6	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	95	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**81.3**	**1**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.9	3	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2	4	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.4	2	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.9	3	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**85.0** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	71.3	71.3	84	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↑	15	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	113.2	100.0 =	5	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	14	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	16,936.4	37.8 =	85	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.0 ↑	17	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 =	57	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.7** ↓	**10**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	9	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.9 ↓	11	Iceland

Luxembourg

18th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**78.1** ↑	**20**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	132.2	100.0 =	39	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	94.0	N/Appl.	39	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	37.1	74.2 ↑	15	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	10.8	N/Appl.	25	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	97.1	97.1 ↓	7	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**92.8** ↓	**28**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.7	92.8 ↓	27	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**79.3** ↑	**17**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**79.4** ↑	**4**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.5	90.2 ↑	6	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**12**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↓	3	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↑	9	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	6	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	17	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	55	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**79.2** ↑	**33**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.2	79.0 ↑	70	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**79.3** ↑	**11**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	19	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	8.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**67.7** ↓	**11**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**8**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↓	4	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	13	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	37	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**65.4** ↓	**23**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↑	5	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.5	63.2 =	20	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**74.2** ↑	**12**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**70.8** ↑	**6**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.6	63.3 ↑	100	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	28	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	6	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↓	64	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	4	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	87.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	4	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	42	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**16**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.8 ↓	15	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↓	24	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.87	84.2 ↑	37	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.6	89.4 ↓	65	Multiple (24)

Luxembourg

18th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**87.0** ↑	**10**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**13**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	101.2	100.0 =	27	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↓	15	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	11	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	98.5	98.5 ↑	16	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.8	80.5 ↓	23	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**95.8** ↓	**6**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.8 ↓	7	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.8	99.4 ↑	9	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.1	97.0 ↓	111	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	24.2	100.0 =	13	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**77**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	57	N/Appl.	95	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	160.2	N/Appl.	2	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**42**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**68.5** =	**76**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.7	99.1 =	39	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	43.8	47.1 =	50	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**63.1** ↓	**19**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	39	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	11	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↓	12	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	21	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**68.4** ↑	**19**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**77.1** ↓	**6**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↓	13	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	11	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	50.50	100.0 =	2	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	10	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**33**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	153.3	74.6 ↑	75	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	127.47	89.2 ↑	14	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	41.5 ↓	30	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.6 ↑	94	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**84.9** ↑	**1**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	3	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	18,107.51	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/

Madagascar

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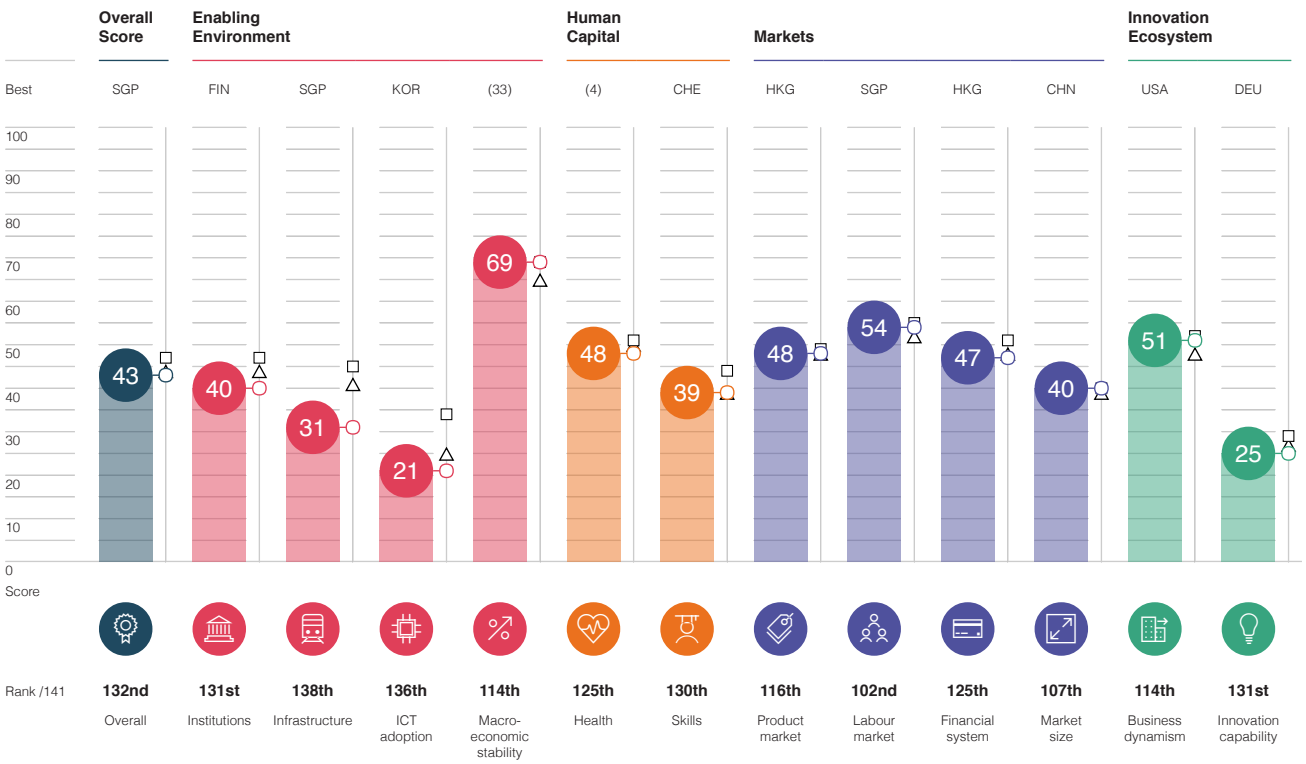
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in edition: n/a

Performance Overview 2019

Key △ Low-income group average ☐ Sub-Saharan Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	26.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	459.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	70.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	42.6
Unemployment rate %	1.7		

Madagascar

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**39.9**	**131**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**59.0**	**122**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5	133	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	7.0	77.9	106	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.4	99.4	85	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.0	138	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.2**	**104**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.2	46.2	96	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**39.2**	**112**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	34	34.0	71	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)	2.6	27.3	117	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	27.8	72.2	44	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**30.4**	**133**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.3	115	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.4	124	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.33	32.6	121	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**25.0**	**127**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	25.0	25.0	127	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**33.4**	**130**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7	133	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1	129	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.5	28.3	113	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**51.0**	**105**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0	108	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**35.5**	**132**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2	128	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3	121	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5	110	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	17.4	17.4	100	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	20.7	20.7	105	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**31.4**	**138**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**24.7**	**137**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	49.0	49.0	127	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.4	139	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.2	2.9	97	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.4	94	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,720.6	20.3	124	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4	120	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	9.0	9.0	88	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1	97	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**38.1**	**136**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	23.3	23.3	134	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	81.2	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	74.8	25.7	129	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.4	133	Iceland

Madagascar

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**21.5**	**136**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	40.6	33.8	139	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.6	N/Appl.	135	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.2	129	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	108	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	9.8	9.8	138	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**69.4**	**114**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	7.8	89.5	124	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.3	49.3	98	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**48.3**	**125**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.4	48.3	124	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**38.5**	**130**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**35.1**	**131**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.2	28.0	128	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**42.2**	**116**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1	116	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8	106	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0	107	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5	132	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9	107	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**41.9**	**128**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.4	57.9	105	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**26.0**	**130**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6	124	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	40.6	23.5	122	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**47.9**	**116**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**39.9**	**128**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8	132	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0	117	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9	121	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**55.9**	**82**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3	123	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	7.86	47.6	94	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.0	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	32.9	114	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.9**	**102**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.5**	**81**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.7	77.7	62	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9	87	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3	97	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2	41	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.7	12.1	138	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0	34	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9	60	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8	86	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.4**	**115**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6	123	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2	132	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.59	48.8	85	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.3	82.9	93	Multiple (24)

Madagascar

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**46.7**	**125**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**18.6**	**130**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	13.4	14.1	130	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1	113	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.0	113	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	n/a	4.9	n/a	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	10.0	116	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.9**	**109**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4	112	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.7	85.5	92	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	0.2	100.0	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.5	92.6	124	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**40.1**	**107**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	38	N/Appl.	106	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	44.7	N/Appl.	68	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.3**	**114**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**61.1**	**104**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	33.0	83.5	119	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5	47	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	11.4	12.3	128	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**41.5**	**121**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0	135	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6	110	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6	112	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9	96	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**25.3**	**131**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.5**	**116**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7	124	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1	105	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.1	122	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4	96	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.8**	**129**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	85.7	66.1	108	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.1	129	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.0	0.5	125	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	109	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**29.8**	**129**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.8	137	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	32.36	37.7	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/

Malawi

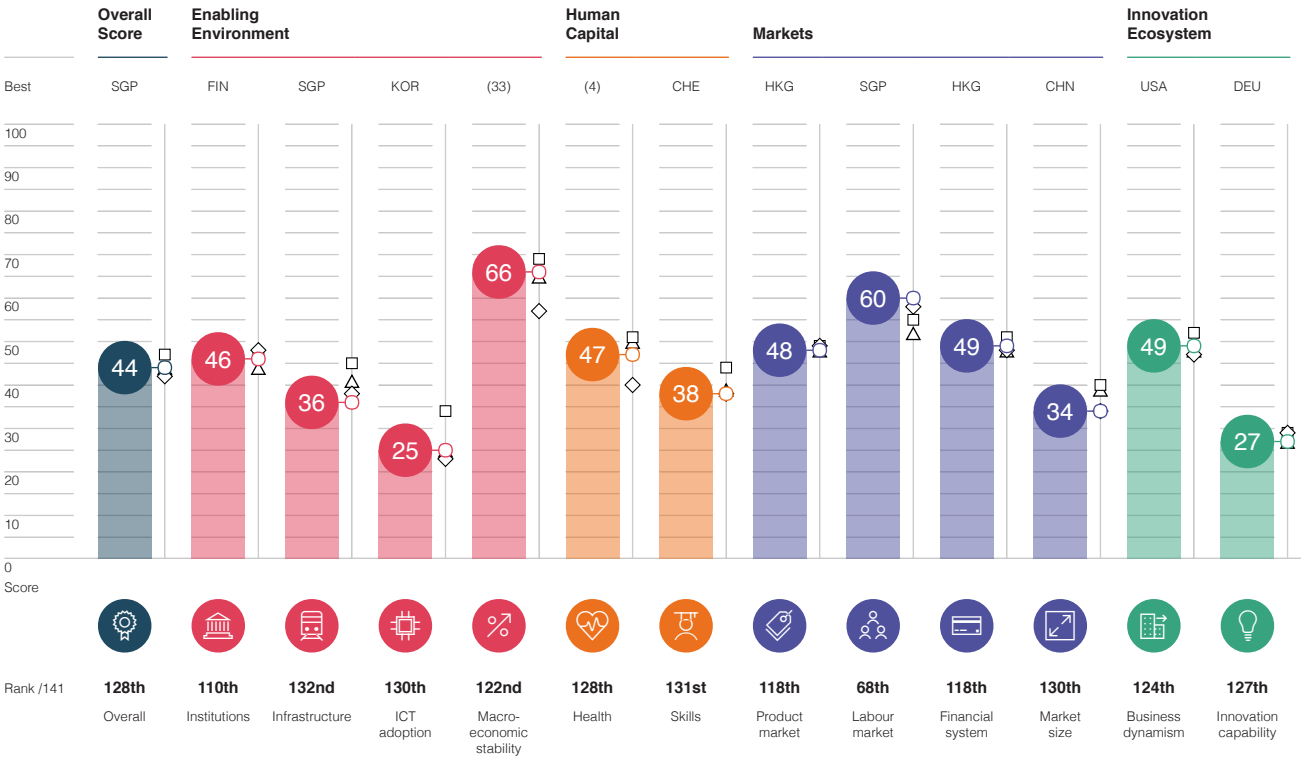
128th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 129th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	351.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	83.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.7
Unemployment rate %	5.4		

Malawi

128th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**45.7** ↓	**110**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.8** ↓	**69**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	75	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.7	95.9 ↑	58	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	42	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	108	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.1** ↓	**115**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.1	45.1 ↓	106	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**43.7** ↓	**96**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	26	26.0	76	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↓	78	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	89	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.4	70.6 ↓	55	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**33.6** ↓	**126**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	61	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↓	98	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.20	20.2 =	128	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**32.0** ↑	**104**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	32.0	32.0 ↑	104	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**43.5** ↑	**104**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	79	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	110	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	98	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**52.5** ↓	**98**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	86	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 ↓	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**40.7**	**121**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6	89	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9	107	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2	119	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1	101	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	14.4	14.4	102	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	55.7	55.7	56	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.6** ↓	**132**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**33.2** ↑	**124**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	78.4	78.4 ↑	58	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↓	123	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	8.1	20.3 ↑	57	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.5 ↓	92	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	883.0	12.8 =	134	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	126	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↑	129	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**37.9** ↓	**137**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	10.9	10.9 ↓	139	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	78.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	72.3	28.2 ↓	126	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↑	124	Iceland

Malawi

128th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**25.2** ↑	**130**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	39.0	32.5 ↓	140	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.2	N/Appl.	127	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↑	133	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	122	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	13.8	13.8 ↑	135	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**66.1** ↑	**122**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	10.4	82.3 ↑	128	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**47.0** ↑	**128**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.0	47.0 ↑	127	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**38.2** ↑	**131**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**39.1** ↓	**123**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.7	38.0 =	119	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**40.3** ↓	**127**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	113	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	113	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	121	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	137	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	109	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**37.3** ↑	**136**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.4	57.8 =	106	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**16.7** ↑	**139**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	104	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	69.5	0.0	139	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**47.9** ↓	**118**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**40.6** ↓	**127**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	111	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	128	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	129	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**55.2** ↓	**85**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	58	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	9.86	34.3 ↑	102	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.5 =	30	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.6 =	96	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**68**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**72**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	16.6	73.7 ↑	75	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	88	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	102	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	58	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.3 ↓	121	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	87.0	87.0 ↑	25	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	95	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	40	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**68**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	66	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	101	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.67	59.1 ↑	75	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	43	Multiple (24)

Malawi

128th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**118**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**19.7** ↓	**126**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	11.4	12.0 ↓	132	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↓	130	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.0	15.9 ↑	135	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	18.1	18.1 ↓	84	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.4	23.1 ↓	79	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.2** ↑	**88**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	100	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.6	83.7 ↑	99	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-2.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.3	100.0 =	67	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**34.2** ↑	**130**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	21	N/Appl.	129	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	45.6	N/Appl.	64	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**124**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**124**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	38.6	80.7 ↑	122	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	37.0	63.3 =	127	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	12.5	13.5 =	127	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.9** ↑	**102**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↓	129	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	63	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	98	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.2 ↑	106	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**26.9** ↓	**127**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.8** ↑	**123**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	103	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	117	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	122	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.6** ↓	**101**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	125.7	71.7 ↑	84	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	10.3 ↓	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	97	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**31.5** ↑	**127**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.5 ↑	129	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	25.81	35.4 ↑	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/

Malaysia

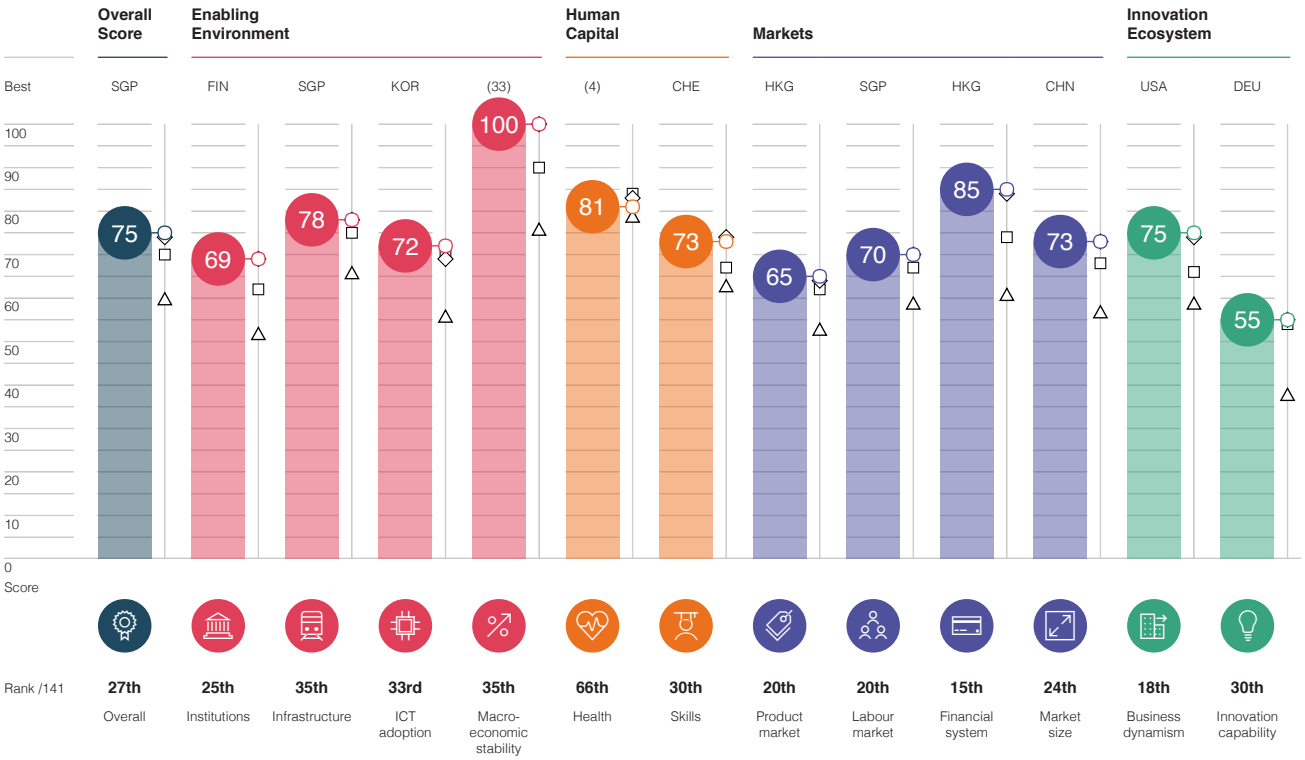
27th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 25th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.74
GDP per capita US$	10,941.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	5.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.0
Unemployment rate %	3.4		

Malaysia

27th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**68.6** ↓	**25**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**84.0** ↓	**37**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↓	48	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.1	94.6 ↑	65	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.3	99.3 =	87	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	33	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.7** ↓	**30**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.7	56.7 ↓	27	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**32**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	46	46.0	52	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	29	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	12	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.7	63.3 ↑	100	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**8**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↓	5	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	15	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.89	88.8 =	32	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**47.0** =	**55**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	47.0	47.0 =	55	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**80.0** ↓	**14**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.2 ↓	24	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	25	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**78.9** ↓	**5**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	29	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	9.0	90.0 ↑	4	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**66.9**	**25**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2	14	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1	12	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0	5	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0	9	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	57.8	57.8	46	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	57.7	57.7	50	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.0** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**29**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	133	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	19	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	6.8	17.1 ↑	63	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↓	13	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	420,239.6	88.9 =	20	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	25	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	109.9	100.0 ↑	5	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	19	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.7** ↓	**51**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.2	98.2 ↓	87	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.9	97.0 ↓	38	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	12.0	89.8 ↓	63	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	49	Iceland

Malaysia

27th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**33**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.5	100.0 =	31	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	116.7	N/Appl.	19	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.6	17.1 ↑	81	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.6	N/Appl.	44	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	81.2	81.2 ↑	38	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** ↓	**35**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 ↓	35	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**66**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.0	81.2 ↓	65	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.5** ↓	**30**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**68.6** ↓	**32**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.2	67.7 ↓	59	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**69.5** ↓	**8**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	8	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	12	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	17	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↓	10	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	11	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**76.5** ↓	**44**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.5	74.8 ↓	78	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**78.1** ↓	**13**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	17	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.7	95.9 ↓	19	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**64.8** ↑	**20**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**11**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	15	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	75.6 ↑	12	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	14	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.59	69.4 ↑	61	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	101	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.9	47.5 =	44	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**70.2** ↓	**20**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**16**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.9	58.5 ↓	109	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	14	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↓	35	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	16	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	19	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↑	4	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**72.0** ↓	**24**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↓	17	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↓	6	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.64	55.1 ↑	79	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	16.4	88.3 =	69	Multiple (24)

Malaysia

27th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**85.3** ↑	**15**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**79.0** ↓	**15**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	122.5	100.0 =	19	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↓	8	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	9	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	131.7	100.0 =	8	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.1	68.9 ↓	33	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.2** ↑	**28**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↓	41	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.5	97.9 ↑	19	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.2	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.6	99.2 ↑	78	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**73.4** ↑	**24**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	888	N/Appl.	26	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	73.9	N/Appl.	21	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**74.6** ↑	**18**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**78.9** ↑	**41**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	11.6	94.2 ↓	86	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	13.5	86.9 ↑	80	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	81.3	87.5 =	19	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.5	46.9 ↑	98	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**70.4** ↓	**4**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	5	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	13	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	6	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↓	3	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**55.0** ↓	**30**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**60.1** ↓	**24**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	23	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	8	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.89	32.5 ↑	34	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	9	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**44.0** ↑	**39**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	251.3	81.9 ↑	44	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	6.30	36.5 ↑	41	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	43.4 ↑	24	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	14.1 ↓	38	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**40**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↑	10	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	731.05	71.0 ↑	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/

Mali

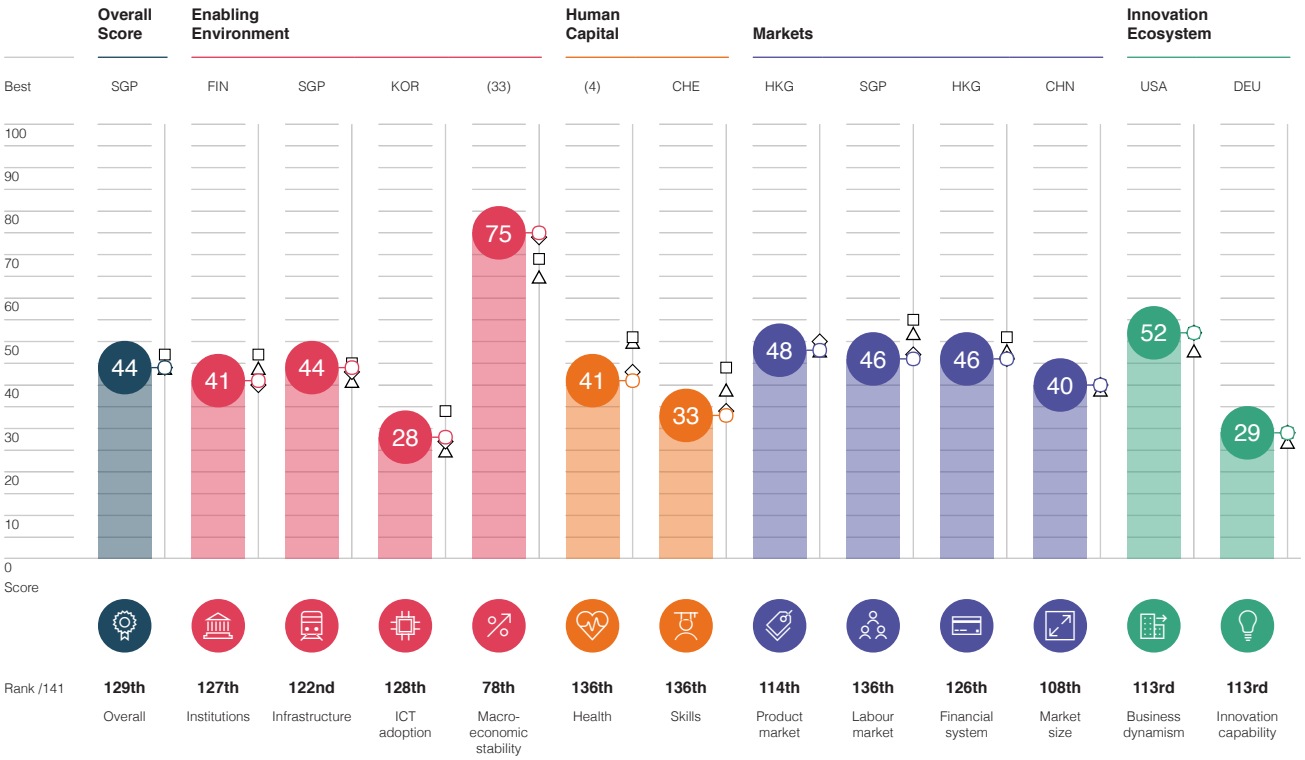
129th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 125th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	18.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	926.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	61.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.0
Unemployment rate %	9.6		

Mali

129th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**127**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**114**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	130	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 ↑	5	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	77.3	77.3 =	131	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	113	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.6** ↓	**102**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.6	46.6 ↓	94	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**97**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	39	39.0	66	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	109	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	82	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.2	64.8 ↑	91	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**34.1** ↓	**125**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	78	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	95	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.24	24.2 =	127	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**32.0** ↑	**104**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	32.0	32.0 ↑	104	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**36.8** ↑	**124**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	118	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	113	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	8.0	26.7 =	115	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**39.4** ↓	**131**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	134	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**36.7**	**131**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0	103	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5	101	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2	92	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1	96	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	12.4	12.4	105	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	17.0	17.0	109	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.9** ↑	**122**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**89**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	69.7	69.7 ↑	87	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	109	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,524.9	19.7 =	126	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	99	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.5 ↓	128	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.5** ↓	**131**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	38.3	38.3 ↓	125	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	84.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	75.7	24.8 ↓	133	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.9 ↓	127	Iceland

Mali

129th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**27.9** ↑	**128**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.1	95.9 ↑	76	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	30.3	N/Appl.	122	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.6	1.3 ↑	118	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	13.0	13.0 ↑	136	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**78**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.8	49.8 ↑	90	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**41.0** ↓	**136**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.1	41.0 ↓	135	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**32.8** ↓	**136**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**28.1** ↓	**136**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	1.6	10.4 ↓	140	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**45.7** ↓	**104**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↓	114	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	96	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	83	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	110	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	95	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**37.5** ↓	**135**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	7.3	40.8 =	124	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**34.2** ↓	**119**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	80	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	38.2	29.4 ↑	121	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**114**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.8** ↓	**109**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	115	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	67	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**118**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	128	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	28.8 =	125	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**46.1** ↓	**136**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**85**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.6	80.0 ↑	55	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	65	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	117	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	125	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↓	87	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↓	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	87	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	60	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**36.6** ↓	**140**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↓	130	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↓	128	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.27	8.3 ↓	127	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	34.3	63.5 =	129	Multiple (24)

Mali

129th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**46.3** ↑	**126**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**21.9** ↑	**121**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	26.2	27.5 ↑	109	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↓	117	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↓	97	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	9.4 ↑	119	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**76.8** ↓	**127**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	122	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	17.5	65.7 ↓	129	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.9	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.2	96.4 ↓	99	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.9** ↑	**108**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	39	N/Appl.	104	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	38.0	N/Appl.	86	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**113**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**97**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	56.8	71.6 ↑	132	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 ↓	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	28.5	30.7 ↑	94	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**41.6** ↑	**120**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	116	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	126	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	111	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	112	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**113**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.7** ↑	**100**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	112	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	81	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.2 ↓	118	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	76	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.1** ↓	**117**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	88.0	66.5 ↑	107	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↓	126	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	9.8 ↓	83	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**37.3** ↑	**118**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↓	135	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	113.00	51.0 ↑	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/

Malta

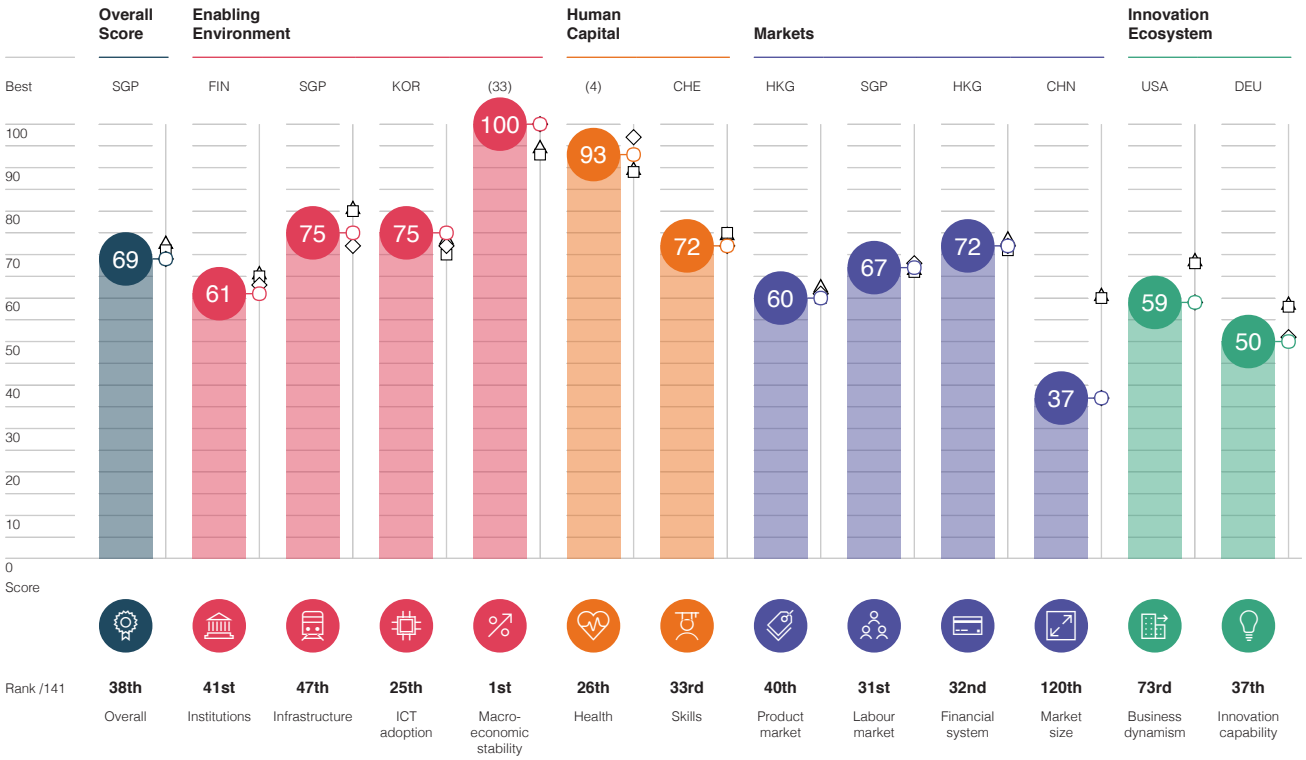
38th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 36th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	31,058.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	48.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	5.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.4
Unemployment rate %	4.6		

Malta

38th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**61.3** ↓	**41**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**46**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↓	33	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.9	98.6 ↑	29	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	67	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	80	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**10**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	63.9	63.9 ↑	10	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**50.7** ↓	**57**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	38.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	65	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	53	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.7	70.3 ↓	62	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**58.5** ↓	**41**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	41	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	77	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.85	84.8 =	38	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**54.0** ↓	**46**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	54.0	54.0 ↓	46	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**57.4** ↓	**57**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	35	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	40	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	12.5	41.7 =	91	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**66.5** ↓	**43**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↓	24	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.7**	**56**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8	35	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9	14	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5	26	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0	36	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	43.6	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	36.2	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.9** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	58.5	58.5	115	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	106	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	23,551.5	41.8 =	80	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↑	22	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	52.0	52.0 ↑	31	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↑	27	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.2** ↑	**39**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.1	94.7 ↓	52	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	17	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.9	82.0 ↑	38	Iceland

Malta

38th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**75.5** ↑	**25**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	140.2	100.0 =	20	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	110.5	N/Appl.	24	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	43.7	87.3 ↑	4	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.4	N/Appl.	47	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	81.4	81.4 ↑	37	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**93.2** ↓	**26**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.8	93.2 ↓	25	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.2** ↓	**33**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**39**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.3	75.3 ↑	40	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**55.0** ↓	**48**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	61	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	46	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↓	30	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↓	42	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	121	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**79.2** ↓	**32**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.9	88.3 =	37	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**35**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↓	44	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.0	92.4 =	34	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**40**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**59.9** ↓	**34**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	46	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↓	32	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↓	39	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.3** ↓	**64**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↓	10	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	42.4 =	60	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**66.6** ↓	**31**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.9** ↓	**28**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	7.3	93.1 ↑	15	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	45	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↓	29	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	37	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1 ↑	15	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	36.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	27	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.4** ↓	**40**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	62	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	48	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.75	69.0 ↑	63	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.1	95.7 =	35	Multiple (24)

Malta

38th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**72.1** ↓	**32**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**37**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	84.6	89.0 ↓	36	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	62	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	83	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	40.8	40.8 ↑	47	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.3	71.6 ↑	29	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.2** ↑	**45**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↓	50	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.1	92.8 ↑	67	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-11.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.1	98.3 ↑	87	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**37.2** ↑	**120**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	19	N/Appl.	130	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	117.0	N/Appl.	4	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**59.4** ↑	**73**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**91**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	7.1	96.5 ↑	74	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.0	84.4 ↑	89	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.8	41.8 =	67	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.5	34.4 =	119	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**45**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	27	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	47	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	52	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	62	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**50.5** ↓	**37**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**51.9** ↓	**31**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	42	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	42	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	3.22	44.2 ↓	32	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	59	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**37.4** ↓	**46**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	104.0	68.9 ↑	96	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	25.96	60.5 ↑	30	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	19.9 ↓	56	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	100	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**73.9** ↑	**19**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	45	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	33,702.96	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/

Mauritania

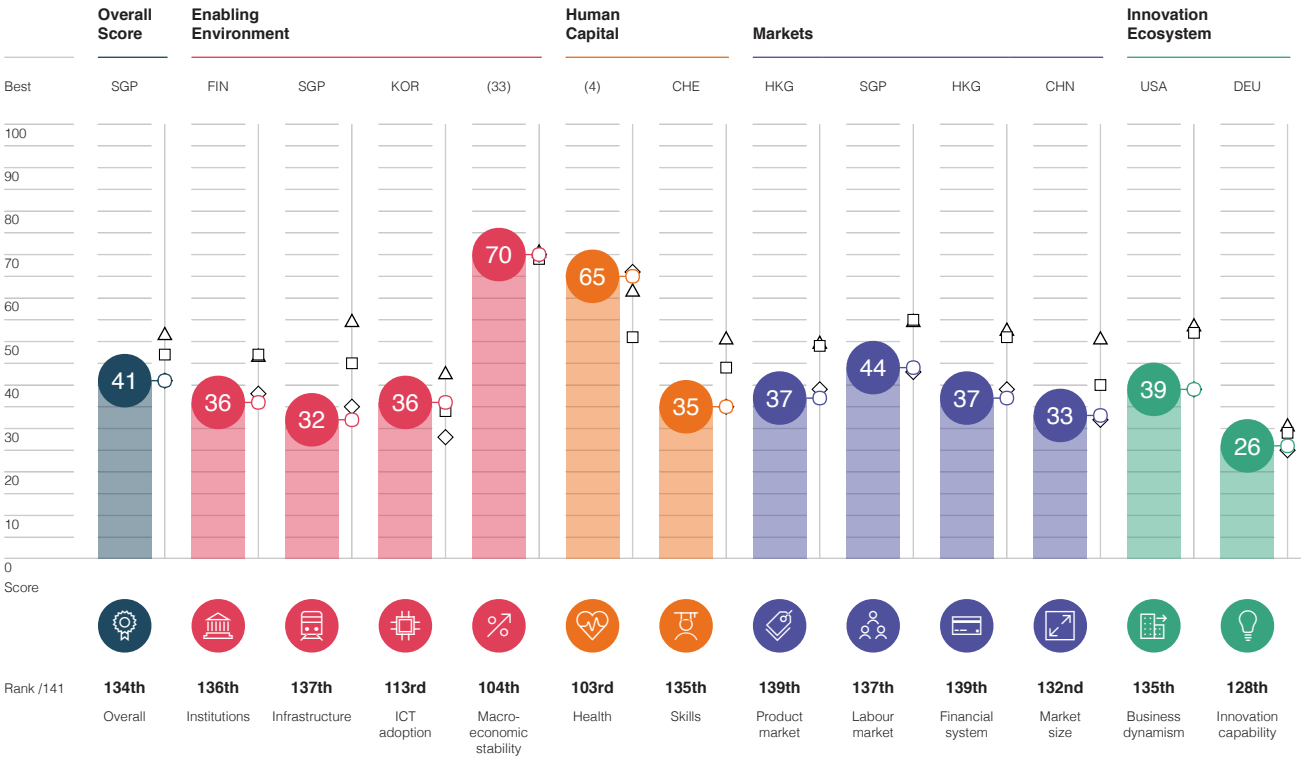
134th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 131st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.01
GDP per capita US$	1,142.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	7.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	32.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.6
Unemployment rate %	10.3		

Mauritania

134th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**36.4** ↓	**136**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.7** ↓	**70**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 =	43	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	10.2	67.0 ↓	118	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 =	58	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.9** ↑	**132**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.9	41.9 ↑	123	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**31.5** ↓	**133**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	20.5	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.7 =	135	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.3 =	136	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.6	68.4 ↓	74	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**21.2** ↑	**141**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.4 =	129	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.2 =	137	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.18	18.0 =	131	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**27.0** ↓	**121**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	27.0	27.0 ↓	121	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**27.8** ↓	**137**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.7 =	140	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 =	119	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 ↓	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**40.0** =	**129**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.9 =	141	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	95	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**27.3**	**138**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.3	139	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.3	138	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.4	133	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.1	19.1	133	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	10.7	10.7	108	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	17.7	17.7	108	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**32.4** ↓	**137**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**21.4** ↑	**140**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	65.7	65.7 ↑	95	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.1 =	140	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	0.7	1.8 =	100	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.9 =	90	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	999.5	13.5 =	132	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.1 =	138	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	11.1	11.1 ↑	81	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.9 =	126	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.4** ↓	**132**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	30.1	30.1 ↓	130	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	81.9 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	64.0	36.7 ↓	117	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.8 =	131	Iceland

Mauritania

134th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**36.4** ↑	**113**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	103.7	86.4 ↑	94	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	49.7	N/Appl.	104	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.3	0.6 ↑	120	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	20.8	20.8 ↑	124	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** =	**104**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**65.3** ↓	**103**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	60.9	65.3 ↓	102	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**34.8** ↑	**135**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**31.6** =	**133**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	3.8	25.1 =	131	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**38.0** =	**133**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 =	141	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 =	117	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 =	137	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 =	87	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 =	111	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**37.9** ↑	**132**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.5	47.0 ↑	119	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**28.8** =	**125**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.6 =	136	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	36.4	34.1 =	118	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**36.6** ↓	**139**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**26.8** =	**140**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.4 =	139	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.8 =	139	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 =	138	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**46.3** ↓	**126**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 =	141	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.89	27.4 ↓	120	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	95.0 ↓	8	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	30.0 =	121	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**43.7** ↑	**137**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**125**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.4	86.7 ↑	35	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 =	123	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 =	93	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 =	101	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.9 =	125	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↑	86	Multiple (2)
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 =	134	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**38.7** ↑	**138**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.6 =	140	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1 =	138	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.27	9.1 ↓	126	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.3	96.8 ↑	31	Multiple (24)

Mauritania

134th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**37.4** ↓	**139**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**12.7** ↓	**138**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	2.8	2.9 ↓	137	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.4 =	139	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.5 =	127	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**68.2** ↓	**135**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.4 =	140	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	22.4	55.8 ↓	134	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.3	96.6 ↓	114	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	25.6	100.0 =	7	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**32.9** ↑	**132**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	16	N/Appl.	133	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	66.6	N/Appl.	28	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**38.9** ↑	**135**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**130**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	16.2	91.9 ↑	102	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**31.1** =	**140**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.3 =	141	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.7 =	141	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2 =	139	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 =	85	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**26.3** ↑	**128**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.8** ↑	**124**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 =	119	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 =	86	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.01	0.4	113	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5 =	138	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**16.5** ↑	**130**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	39.3	54.8 ↑	136	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.2	121	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**36.9** ↓	**119**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.6 =	139	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	151.98	54.1 ↓	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/

Mauritius

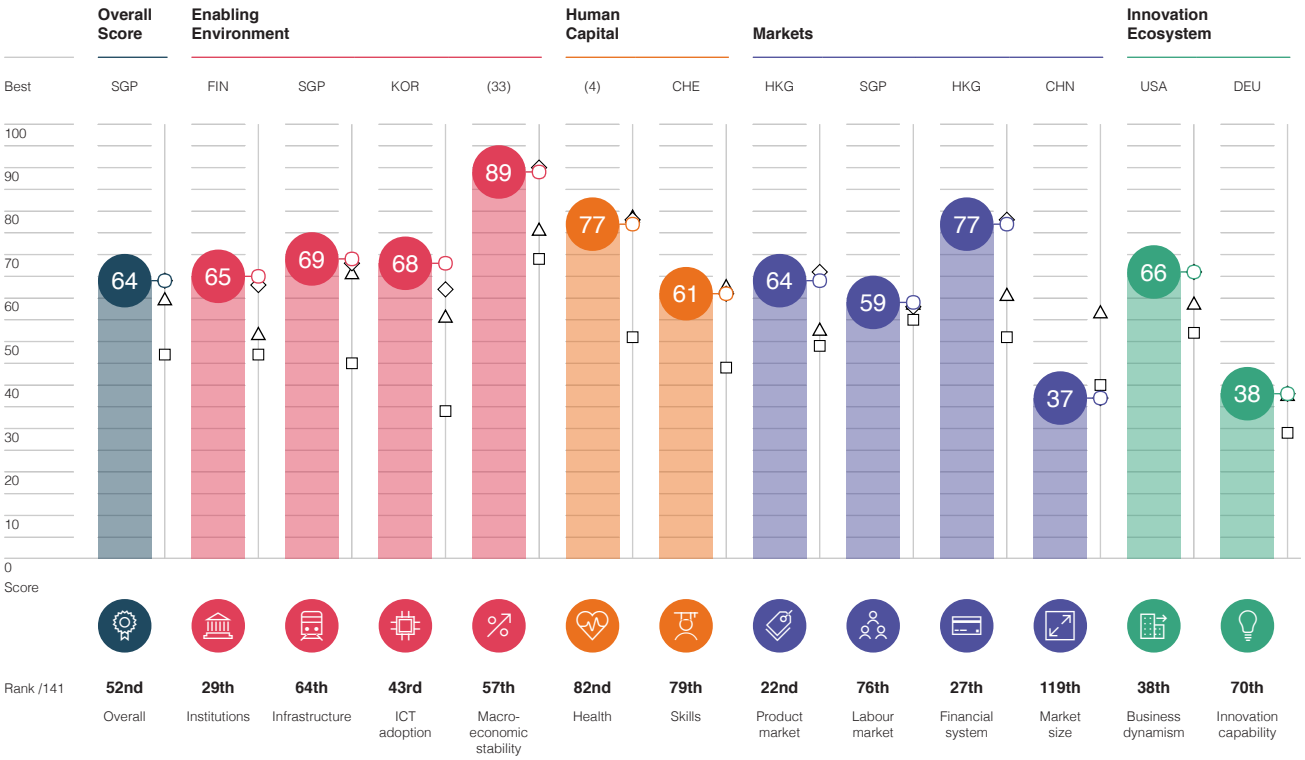
52nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 49th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	11,280.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	11.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	38.5
Unemployment rate %	6.9		

Mauritius

52nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**29**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**82.8** ↑	**41**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↓	31	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.8	95.6 ↑	60	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	60	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**21**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	59.6	59.6 ↑	21	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**28**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	53.0	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	27	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	33	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	28.5	71.5 ↓	47	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**40**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	30	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	33	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	69.1 =	69	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**51.0** ↑	**50**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	51.0	51.0 ↑	50	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**47**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	29	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	56	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	18.0	60.0 ↑	55	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**14**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↑	35	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 ↑	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**66.0**	**26**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7	24	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9	56	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4	59	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7	57	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.2	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.1	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**64**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**49.1** ↓	**72**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	36.3	36.3	136	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	43	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	16,860.2	37.8 =	86	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.5 ↑	53	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	34.5	34.5 ↑	53	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	56	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.3** ↑	**58**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.7	98.3 ↑	27	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	2.3	99.7 ↑	30	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	97	Iceland

Mauritius

52nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**43**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	151.4	100.0 =	11	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	65.3	N/Appl.	85	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	21.6	43.3 ↑	48	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.4	N/Appl.	15	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	58.6	58.6 ↑	86	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**89.4** ↓	**57**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	78.9	78.9 ↓	60	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**77.4** ↓	**82**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.8	77.4 ↓	81	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**60.6** ↓	**79**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**49.6** ↓	**96**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.8	45.3 =	107	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.9** ↓	**58**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	57	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	68	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	60	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	82	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**71.7** ↓	**65**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.0	83.2 ↓	55	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	73	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.9	80.2 ↓	66	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**64.5** ↓	**22**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.2** ↓	**51**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	11	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	107	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↑	76	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**72.7** ↓	**6**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	34	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	0.57	96.2 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.2 ↓	56	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	42.6 =	59	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**76**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.1** ↑	**113**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	73.6	0.0	138	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↑	21	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↑	45	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	91	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	58	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	74.0	74.0 ↑	54	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	52	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	79	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**56**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	71	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.67	59.1 ↑	76	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	8.1	99.9 ↓	25	Multiple (24)

Mauritius

52nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**77.2** ↓	**27**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**28**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	100.4	100.0 =	29	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	58	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	72	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	65.7	65.7 ↑	33	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.7	78.1 ↓	25	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.4** ↑	**42**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↑	31	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.0	86.8 ↑	84	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.5	100.0 =	48	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**37.2** ↑	**119**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	27	N/Appl.	122	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	55.0	N/Appl.	48	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**66.1** ↓	**38**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**83.3** ↑	**28**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.9	99.6 ↑	21	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.0	95.5 ↑	23	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	67.4	72.6 =	27	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 =	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.0** ↓	**82**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↓	74	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.2 ↑	51	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↓	92	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↓	88	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.1** ↓	**70**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**60**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.3 ↓	26	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	55	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.44	11.3 ↓	57	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↓	106	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.3** ↑	**105**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	67.7	62.6 ↑	121	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.97	12.5 ↑	67	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.9 ↑	95	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	113	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**41**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	58	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,066.46	86.4 ↑	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/

Mexico

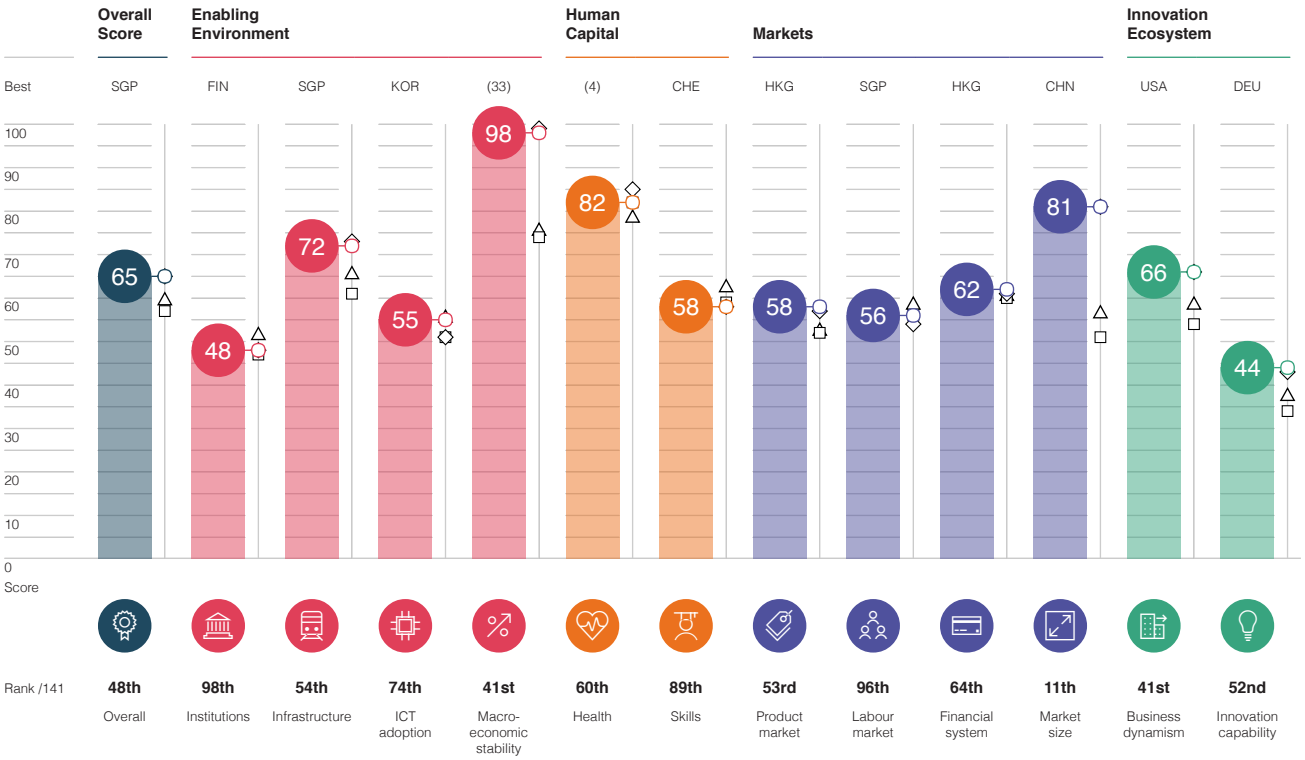
48th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 46th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	124.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.90
GDP per capita US$	9,807.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	9.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.3
Unemployment rate %	3.3		

Mexico

48th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.3** ↑	**98**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**40.1** ↓	**138**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.1 ↓	140	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	24.8	17.6 ↓	129	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.1	98.1 =	103	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↑	139	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**44.7** ↓	**121**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	44.7	44.7 ↓	112	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.3** ↓	**66**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	79	79.0	6	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	103	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0 ↑	98	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	46.8	53.2 ↑	118	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.1 ↑	116	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	112	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.94	94.4 =	17	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**28.0** ↓	**116**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↓	116	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**74**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	86	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	67	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	16.3	54.3 =	69	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**60**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	43	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**56.2**	**67**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3	94	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4	109	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6	53	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9	114	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	68.6	68.6	30	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	68.7	68.7	30	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**72.4** ↓	**54**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.4** ↓	**51**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	90.3	90.3 ↓	22	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	49	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	7.3	18.4 ↓	60	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	58	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	497,154.0	92.4 =	15	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	80	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	49.1	49.1 ↑	34	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	63	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.5** ↑	**63**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.5	91.2 ↑	81	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	6.8	95.1 ↓	48	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↑	72	Iceland

Mexico

48th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**74**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	93.0	77.5 ↑	112	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	70.0	N/Appl.	78	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	14.6	29.3 ↑	62	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.5	N/Appl.	50	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	65.8	65.8 ↑	72	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**97.8** ↓	**41**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.5	95.9 ↓	111	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	99.7	99.7 ↓	36	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**82.0** ↓	**60**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.2	82.0 ↓	59	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**89**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**53.8** ↓	**81**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.6	57.3 ↓	84	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**79**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	86	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	62	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	70	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	99	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↓	69	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**87**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.3	79.4 ↑	68	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**102**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	103	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	26.6	58.6 ↑	98	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**53**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**50.6** ↑	**83**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	102	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	88	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.8** ↓	**27**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	47	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.12	65.8 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↓	50	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.2 =	54	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**96**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**76**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	22.0	62.5 =	103	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	107	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	60	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	50	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	102	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	48	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	32	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**102**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	75	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	82	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.56	45.2 ↑	89	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.9	73.8 ↓	116	Multiple (24)

Mexico

48th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.8** ↑	**64**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.9** ↑	**73**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	33.8	35.6 ↑	92	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	85	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	58	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	34.4	34.4 ↓	56	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.8	30.6 ↓	62	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.9** ↑	**30**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.7 ↑	32	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.1	96.8 ↑	35	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.1	96.2 ↓	101	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**11**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,284	N/Appl.	11	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	42.0	N/Appl.	74	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**41**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**81.4** ↓	**34**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	16.2	91.9 ↑	102	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.4	92.1 =	52	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	64.7	69.6 ↓	35	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.3** ↑	**70**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	65	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	66	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	81	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	77	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**43.6** ↑	**52**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**41.2** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	79	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	36	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.34	9.0 ↑	62	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	71	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**45**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	380.3	88.0 ↑	35	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.84	19.2 ↑	59	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	16.2 ↓	64	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.11	29.8 ↑	22	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**58**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	67	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	950.38	73.8 ↑	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/

Moldova

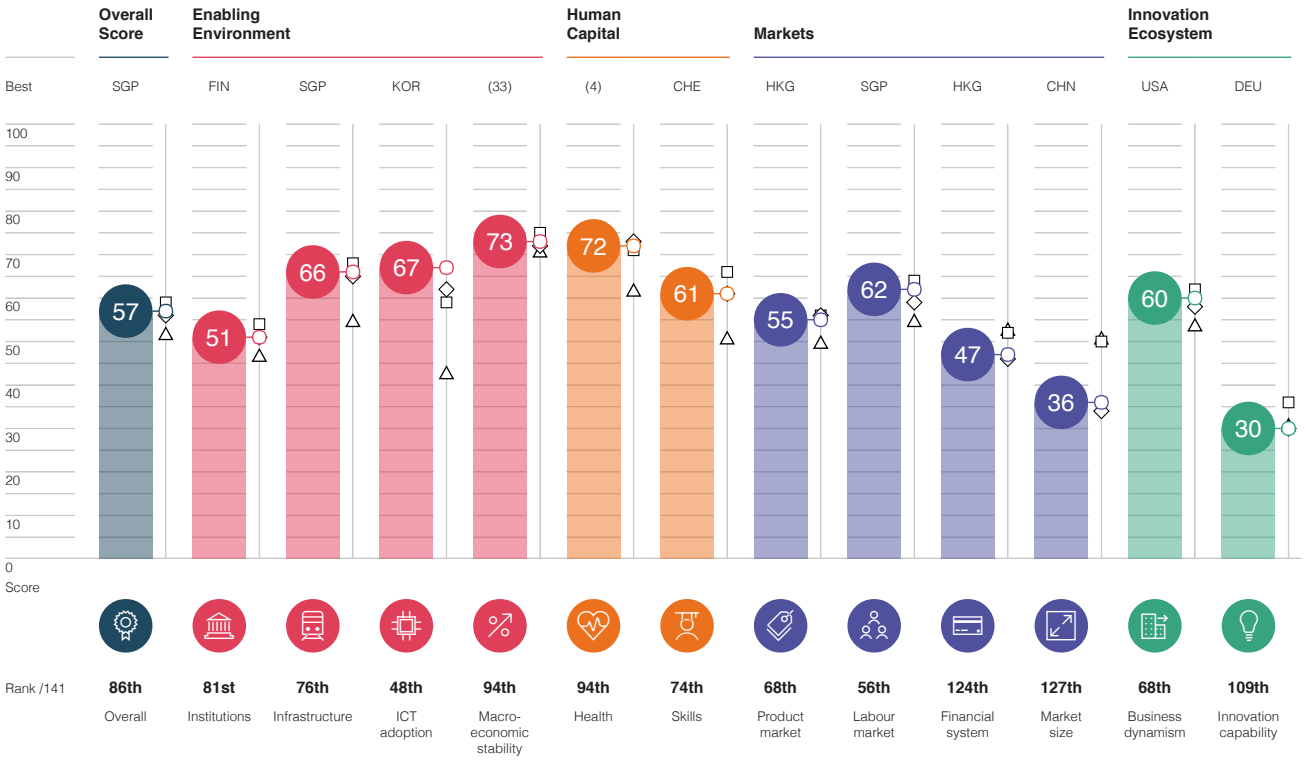
86th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 88th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	3,217.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.8		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	14.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.9

Moldova

86th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.4** ↑	**81**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.3** ↑	**78**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↓	83	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	3.2	90.8 ↓	81	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	33	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	103	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**117**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↑	108	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**43.9** ↓	**95**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	58	58.0	32	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.4 ↑	132	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	116	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.2	68.8 ↓	72	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**65**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2 ↑	76	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	119	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.86	86.0 =	36	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**33.0** ↑	**101**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	33.0	33.0 ↑	101	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**61**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	108	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	91	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.0	73.3 =	38	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**63.5** ↑	**51**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	98	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.2**	**114**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4	116	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2	104	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4	98	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2	116	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	42.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	43.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**76**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↑	70	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.0 ↑	129	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	35.0	87.5 ↑	27	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↓	69	Japan
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	57.2 ↑	82	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.9 ↓	127	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.2** ↓	**84**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	18.8	84.6 ↑	110	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	22.3	79.3 ↓	82	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	88	Iceland

Moldova

86th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**48**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.0	73.3 ↓	118	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	72.8	N/Appl.	75	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.4	30.8 ↑	60	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.6	N/Appl.	30	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	76.1	76.1 ↑	51	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**73.4** ↑	**94**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.8	97.7 ↑	104	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.1	49.1 ↓	101	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**71.9** ↓	**94**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.0	71.9 ↓	93	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**74**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**60.8** ↑	**56**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.6	77.2 ↓	35	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**109**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	112	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	114	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	106	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	55	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	136	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**62.1** ↓	**89**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.6	64.5 ↓	94	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**59.8** ↓	**69**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	81	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.7	80.8 ↓	64	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.0** ↓	**68**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**48.9** ↑	**91**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	75	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	112	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.1** ↓	**53**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	45	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.37	77.6 ↑	49	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↓	74	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	31.3 =	118	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**70**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.7	59.0 =	107	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	72	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.5 ↑	71	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.8 ↑	24	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	81	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	83.0	83.0 ↑	31	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	77	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	107	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**52**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	113	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	59	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	1.01	100.0 =	3	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	31.3	67.6 =	126	Multiple (24)

Moldova

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**124**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**23.4** ↑	**116**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	30.7	32.3 ↓	99	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	93	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.6 ↑	116	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.3	0.3 =	122	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.0	16.0 ↓	100	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**76.1** ↑	**130**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.7 ↑	127	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	18.4	63.9 ↓	130	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-10.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	29.0	100.0 =	3	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.1** ↑	**127**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	23	N/Appl.	127	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	59.9	N/Appl.	39	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**68**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**75.6** ↑	**54**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.0	97.5 ↑	60	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 ↑	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	30.9	33.3 ↑	87	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.7** ↑	**104**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	80	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	86	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	129	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	104	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.9** ↓	**109**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**130**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	114	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.1 ↓	136	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.14	4.0 ↑	79	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	120	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.0** ↓	**95**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	97.7	68.0 ↑	98	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.33	5.2 ↑	80	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.1 ↓	81	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.7 ↑	92	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.4** ↓	**94**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↓	118	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	553.47	68.0 ↓	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/

Mongolia

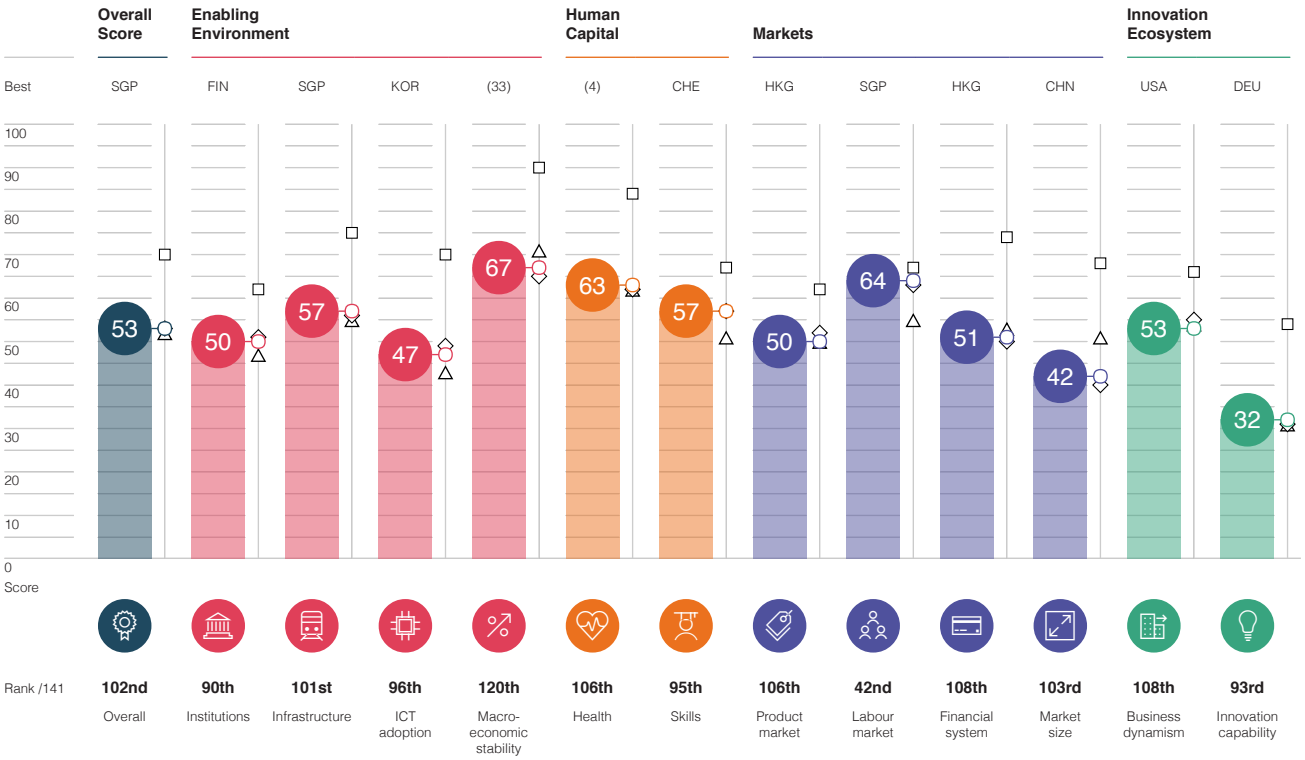
102nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 99th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	3.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	4,026.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-0.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.9		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	3.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.3
Unemployment rate %	6.3		

Mongolia

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.8** ↓	**90**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**71**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	52	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.2	80.7 ↓	100	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	91	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**55.9** ↓	**39**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	55.9	55.9 ↓	36	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**90**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	46	46.0	52	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.5 ↓	120	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	78	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.5	70.5 ↓	58	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**95**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↓	117	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↑	114	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.74	73.6 =	62	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**37.0** ↑	**81**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↑	81	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**41.6** ↓	**113**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	124	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↓	131	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.5	48.3 =	76	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**64**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	116	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 ↑	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**37.2**	**127**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3	121	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.6	25.9	129	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.7	117	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.3	132	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	32.5	32.5	73	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	28.7	28.7	100	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**101**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.5** ↑	**119**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.2	59.2 ↑	112	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↓	112	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.2	2.9 ↑	96	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	55	Japan
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	43.3 ↑	117	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	1.6	10.2 ↓	137	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**91**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	90.8	90.8 ↓	99	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.5	92.1 ↓	73	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	30.1	71.3 ↓	91	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	92	Iceland

Mongolia

102nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**46.5** ↓	**96**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	133.2	100.0 =	36	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	83.7	N/Appl.	55	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.7	19.3 ↑	76	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.1	N/Appl.	71	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	23.7	23.7 ↑	119	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**120**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.1	94.1 ↓	116	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	39.3	39.3 ↑	129	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**106**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	60.3	63.3 ↑	105	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**56.5** ↓	**95**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**87**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.5	63.3 =	71	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**119**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	94	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	100	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	119	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	96	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↑	140	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**60.7** ↓	**97**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.6	81.1 ↓	63	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.3** ↓	**113**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↑	114	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	30.4	49.1 ↓	110	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**106**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**133**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.1 ↓	129	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↑	137	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	104	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.8** ↓	**48**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↓	114	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.43	70.5 ↑	58	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.1 ↓	5	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	30.6 =	120	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.4** ↓	**69**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.6	90.4 ↑	17	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	79	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	84	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	19	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	88	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	63.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	126	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	95	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.6** ↑	**31**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	86	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	98	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	92.7 ↑	16	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	12.4	93.9 =	43	Multiple (24)

Mongolia

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**108**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**24.7** ↓	**114**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.6	57.5 ↓	63	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	124	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.6 ↑	124	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	7.0	7.0 ↑	99	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.4	7.2 ↓	122	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**82.8** ↑	**104**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	120	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.5	83.8 ↓	98	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-8.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.4	100.0 =	66	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**41.8** ↑	**103**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	39	N/Appl.	105	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	68.6	N/Appl.	26	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.3** ↓	**108**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**101**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.3	99.4 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 ↓	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	16.9	18.2 ↓	121	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.5	40.6 ↓	112	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.7** ↑	**105**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	101	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	130	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	73	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	84	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.3** ↑	**93**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**35.2** ↑	**96**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	39	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	124	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.15	4.4 ↑	74	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	105	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.2** ↑	**107**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	84.3	65.9 ↑	110	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.72	9.9 ↑	73	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.5 ↓	103	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	112	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**50.9** ↑	**86**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	96	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	410.97	64.8 ↓	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/

Montenegro

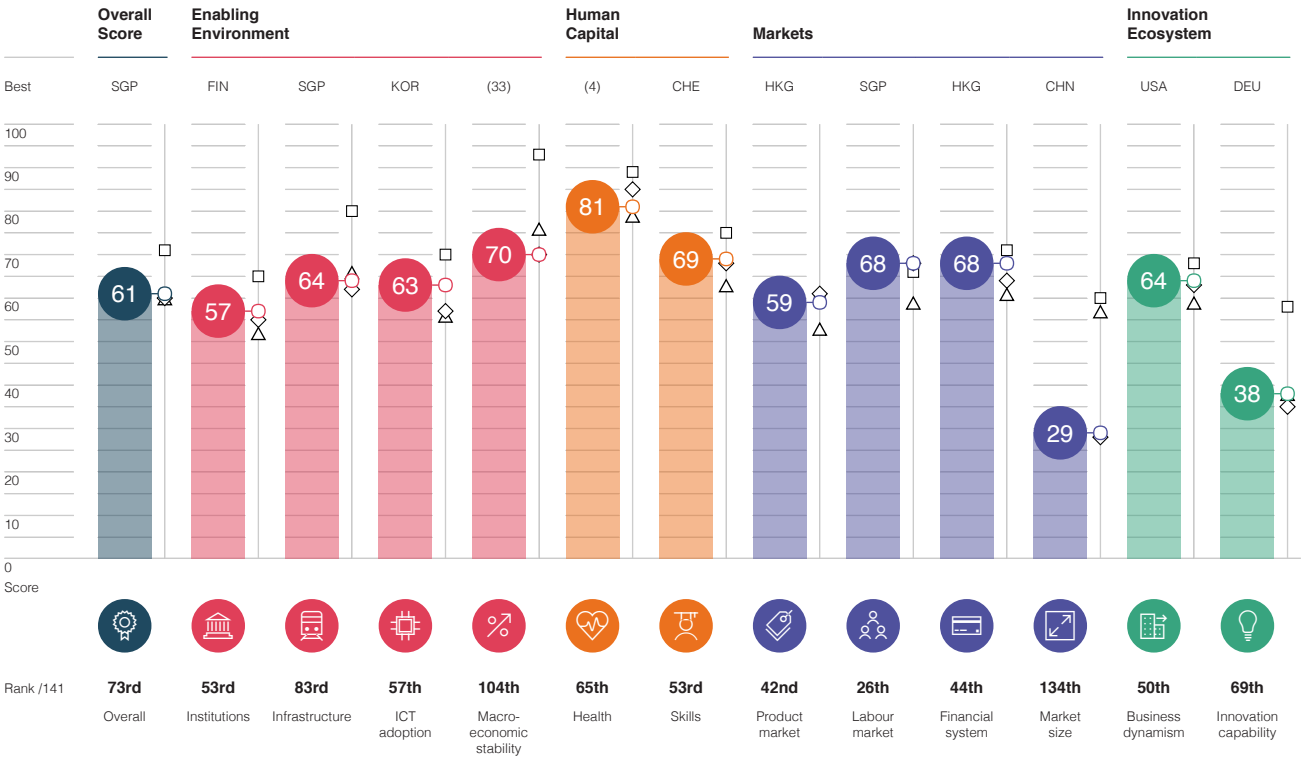
73rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 71st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	8,651.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	10.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.4		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	43.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	15.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.9

Montenegro

73rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**57.3** ↑	**53**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**79.2** ↑	**55**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	57	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.4	93.6 ↑	73	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	30	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	65	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.9** ↑	**83**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.9	48.9 ↑	76	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**59**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	36.3	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	59	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	46	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.7	67.3 ↓	83	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	32	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	42	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.74	74.2 =	61	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**45.0** ↓	**58**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↓	58	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**69**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	72	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	86	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 =	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**73**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	94	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**61.8**	**39**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.5	47	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1	43	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1	65	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1	47	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	71.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**63.6** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.5** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	45.1	45.1 ↑	129	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	77	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	18.5	46.3 ↑	43	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	63	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	9,813.0	31.8 =	96	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	68	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	3.0	3.0 ↓	108	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	67	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**86.7** ↓	**66**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.7	87.8 ↑	100	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	13.0	88.7 ↓	65	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	57	Iceland

Montenegro

73rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**57**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	180.7	100.0 =	4	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	73.6	N/Appl.	74	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	25.3	50.7 ↑	44	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.6	N/Appl.	39	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	71.5	71.5 ↑	63	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**104**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**65**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.0	81.2 ↓	64	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**68.7** ↑	**53**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**49**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.2	74.7 =	41	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**78**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	72	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	80	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↓	85	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	62	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	83	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**50**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.0	83.5 ↑	53	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**47**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	62	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.2	89.5 ↑	42	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.4** ↓	**42**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**52**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	30	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	62	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5 ↓	84	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.0** ↓	**38**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	69	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.69	82.0 ↓	44	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.0 =	84	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**67.7** ↑	**26**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**65.5** ↓	**23**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.2	85.0 ↑	38	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	49	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	94	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↓	76	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	44	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	59	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↑	2	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**37**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	81	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↓	76	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.88	85.5 ↓	33	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.4	92.5 =	53	Multiple (24)

Montenegro

73rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**68.0** ↑	**44**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**43**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	49.3	51.9 ↓	72	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	43	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	39	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	73.0	73.0 ↓	27	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	38.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**87.5** ↑	**74**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	76	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.3	86.3 ↑	89	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-15.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.1	98.2 ↓	89	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**28.8** ↑	**134**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	11	N/Appl.	135	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	69.1	N/Appl.	25	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**50**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**39**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.3	99.4 ↑	34	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.0	88.4 ↓	73	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	50.0	53.8 ↑	41	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.5	78.1 ↓	23	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**87**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	93	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	96	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	79	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	70	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**69**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**43.5** ↑	**51**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	49	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	80	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.83	18.6 ↑	51	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	51	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.8** ↑	**76**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	45.3	56.8 ↑	134	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	2.97	25.3 ↑	52	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	12.5 ↓	73	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	102	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**65**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	64	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	660.42	69.9 ↑	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

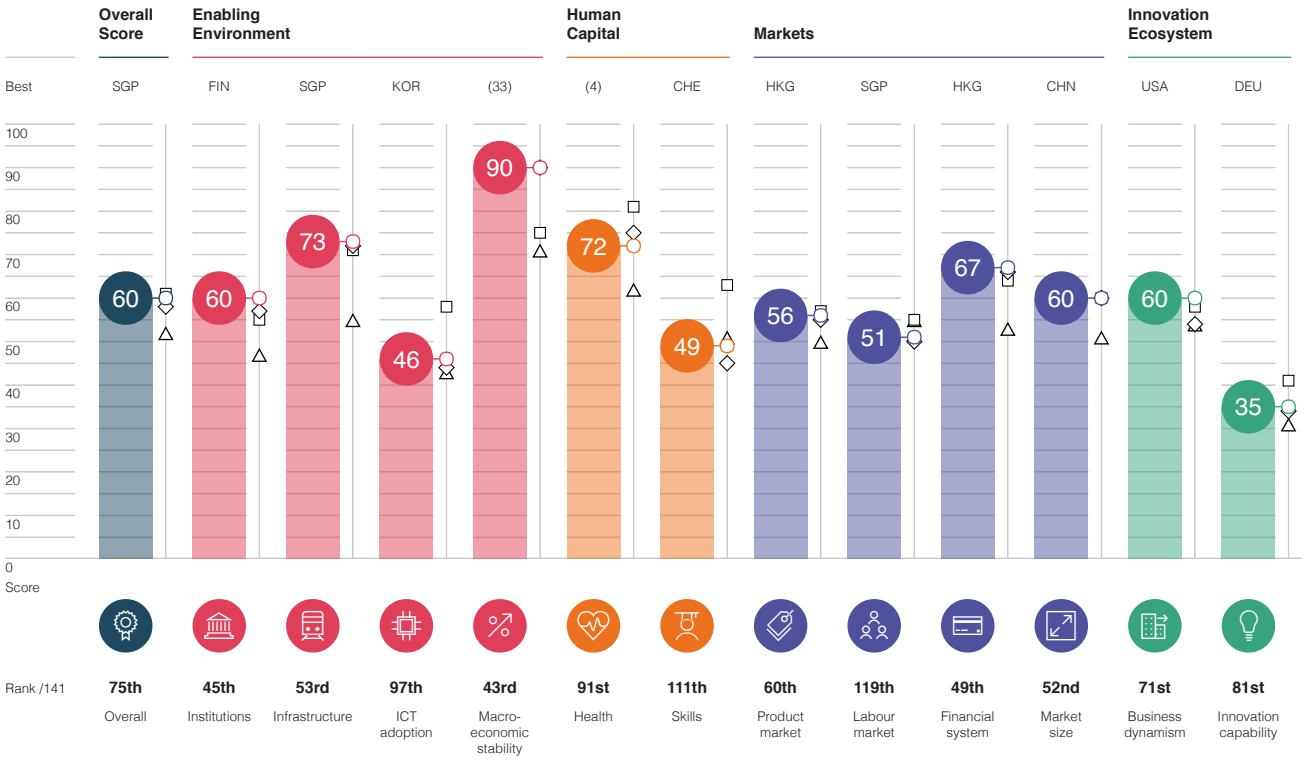
75th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 75th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	35.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US$	3,359.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	11.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5
Unemployment rate %	9.0		

Morocco

75th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**45**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**20**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.0 ↑	16	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.1	94.6 ↓	65	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	29	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↑	19	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**130**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	42.0	42.0 ↑	121	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**51**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	45	45.0	56	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	55	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	20	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	44.0	56.0 ↓	112	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	23	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	41	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.78	77.5 =	55	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**62**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	43.0	43.0 ↑	62	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**67.3** ↑	**37**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	31	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	33	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	19.5	65.0 ↑	50	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**46**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.6 ↑	30	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 ↑	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**60.3**	**42**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.5	22	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3	48	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3	74	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8	71	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	55.5	55.5	48	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	66.6	66.6	36	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**72.6** ↑	**53**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**41**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	88.5	88.5 ↑	30	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	41	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	4.7	11.8 ↑	71	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	44	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	71,958.0	57.3 =	52	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	38	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	71.5	71.5 ↑	17	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↑	24	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**85.3** ↓	**70**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.0	99.0 ↓	79	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.2	88.4 ↑	97	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	28.2	73.3 ↓	89	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↑	42	Iceland

Morocco

75th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**46.2** ↑	**97**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	124.2	100.0 =	52	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	59.1	N/Appl.	91	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.3	8.6 ↑	93	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	94	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	64.8	64.8 ↑	75	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**72.3** ↓	**91**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.1	72.3 ↓	90	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**111**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**38.8** ↑	**124**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.8	32.0 =	124	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**45.6** ↑	**105**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	106	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	95	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 =	117	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	88	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	94	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**100**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.5	74.9 ↑	77	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**42.0** ↑	**109**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↑	121	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	28.0	54.9 ↓	102	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**60**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**58.9** ↑	**38**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	20	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	69	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.1** ↓	**100**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	20	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	9.82	34.5 ↑	101	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.4 =	70	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	33.2 =	112	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**119**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**75**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.7	65.2 ↓	96	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	104	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↓	38	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.5 ↑	114	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	75.0	75.0 ↑	52	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	55	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	36	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**45.9** ↑	**127**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	58	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	85	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.21	1.6 ↓	136	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.3	78.8 =	100	Multiple (24)

Morocco

75th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**49**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**48**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	63.6	66.9 ↓	51	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	61	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	86	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	54.1	54.1 ↑	40	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.7	45.4 ↑	44	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.4** ↑	**60**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↑	30	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.5	85.9 ↑	91	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-7.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.7	93.0 ↑	121	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**52**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	280	N/Appl.	53	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	51.0	N/Appl.	57	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**71**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**59**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	3.7	98.1 ↑	52	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	9.0	91.5 =	57	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	28.5	30.7 ↑	94	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 ↑	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**45.8** ↑	**98**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	99	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	90	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	100	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	90	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**35.1** ↑	**81**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.3** ↑	**103**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	85	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↓	88	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.06	1.8 ↓	92	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	109	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**26.9** ↑	**67**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	164.0	75.6 ↑	68	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.13	2.2 ↓	96	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.7	23.8 ↑	51	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	5.9 ↑	53	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**78**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	60	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	313.64	61.9 ↑	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/

Mozambique

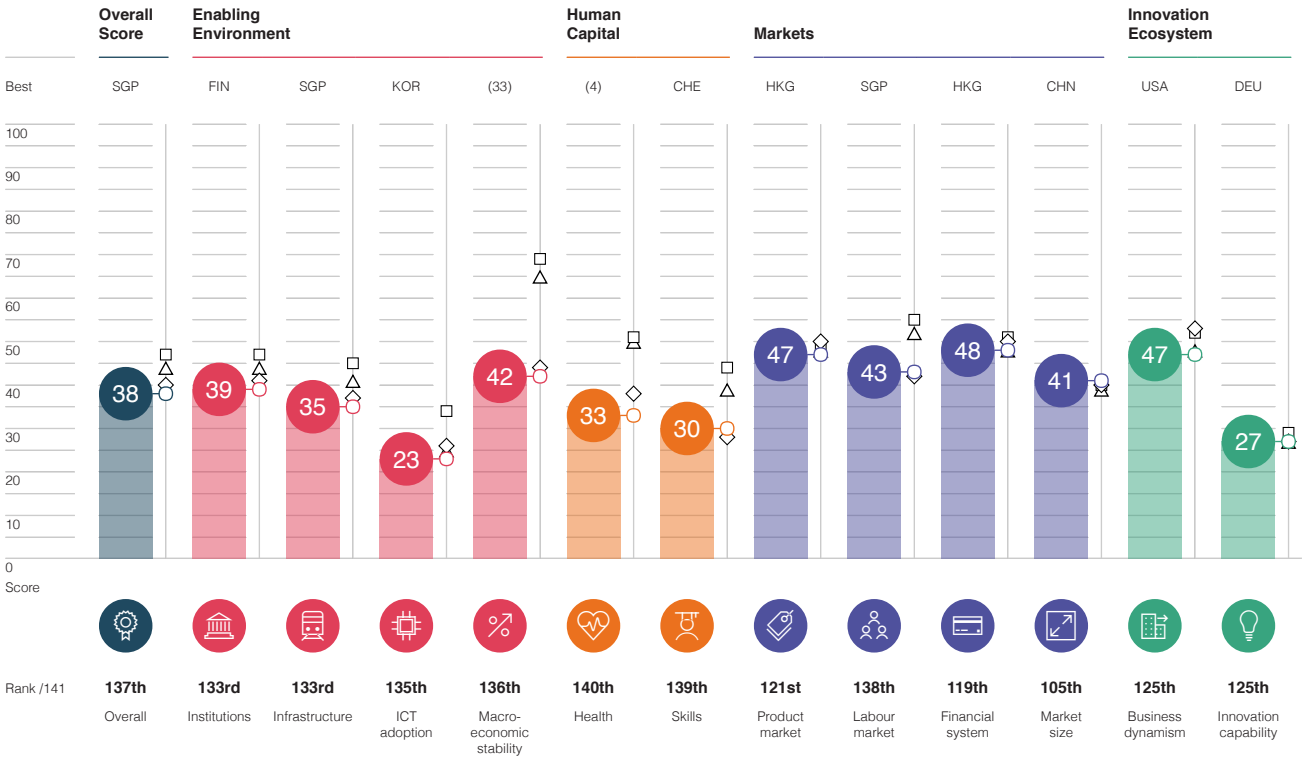
137th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 133rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	30.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	475.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	24.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	86.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	54.0
Unemployment rate %	3.2		

Mozambique

137th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**39.3** ↓	**133**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**115**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	129	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	3.4	90.2 ↑	84	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	96.1	96.1 =	115	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	133	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.5** ↓	**95**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.5	47.5 ↓	87	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**38.5** ↓	**114**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	41	41.0	63	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.5 ↓	130	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.3 ↓	125	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.7	67.3 ↓	82	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**36.3** ↑	**121**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	107	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	117	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.44	44.4 =	108	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**23.0** ↓	**132**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	23.0	23.0 ↓	132	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**32.3** ↓	**132**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↓	126	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↓	133	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.5	25.0 ↓	118	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**39.8** ↓	**130**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	135	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	132	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**34.1**	**134**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2	102	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.0	113	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.9	129	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8	109	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	5.8	5.8	113	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	24.7	24.7	103	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.2** ↓	**133**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**28.6** ↑	**133**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	68.0	68.0 ↑	90	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.4 ↑	134	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	4.0	9.9 ↑	75	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2 ↑	80	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,267.5	18.9 =	127	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↑	134	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	10.5	10.5 ↑	84	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	101	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**133**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	28.0	28.0 ↓	133	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	17.2	86.2 ↑	105	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	74.8	25.7 ↓	130	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↓	129	Iceland

Mozambique

137th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**23.1** ↓	**135**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	47.7	39.8 ↑	135	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.1	N/Appl.	136	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	0.5 ↑	124	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	N/Appl.	98	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	10.0	10.0 ↓	137	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**136**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	9.5	84.7 ↑	127	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	0.0	0.0	140	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**33.1** ↓	**140**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	50.6	33.1 ↓	139	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**30.3** ↑	**139**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**26.9** ↑	**139**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	3.1	20.8 ↑	133	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**32.9** ↑	**139**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	136	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↓	137	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↑	138	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↓	139	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	132	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**33.6** ↑	**138**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.7	54.2 ↑	109	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**13.1** ↑	**140**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↑	130	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	52.4	0.0	135	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**46.7** ↓	**121**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**38.7** ↑	**131**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↓	124	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↑	129	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	133	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.8** ↓	**86**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↓	132	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	8.07	46.2 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↓	10	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	37.3 =	88	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**43.2** ↑	**138**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**43.7** ↑	**137**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	37.5	30.2 ↑	132	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↓	119	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	131	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	126	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.0	15.9 ↓	132	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↓	51	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	129	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	87	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**42.6** ↑	**135**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	136	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.0 ↑	135	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.25	5.9 ↑	130	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	4.5	100.0 =	15	Multiple (24)

Mozambique

137th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**48.4** ↓	**119**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**22.8** ↓	**120**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	31.8	33.5 ↓	96	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	122	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.0	17.4 ↑	131	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	8.0	8.0 ↓	98	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.3	21.5 ↓	85	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**80.4** ↓	**116**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	126	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	11.4	78.0 ↓	114	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-7.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.3	100.0 ↑	26	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**41.1** ↑	**105**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	35	N/Appl.	110	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	75.7	N/Appl.	20	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**46.8** ↓	**125**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**54.2** ↓	**123**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	120.5	39.8 ↓	137	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.0	83.4 ↑	96	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	29.1	31.3 ↓	93	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	65	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.3** ↑	**130**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↑	124	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	131	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	118	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	122	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.4** ↑	**125**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.3** ↓	**118**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	90	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↓	119	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	n/a	0.3	n/a	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	119	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.7** ↑	**113**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	89.0	66.6 ↑	104	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	n/a	0.4	n/a	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.3 ↑	77	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	104	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**35.2** ↑	**121**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↑	126	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	48.30	41.9 ↑	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/

Namibia

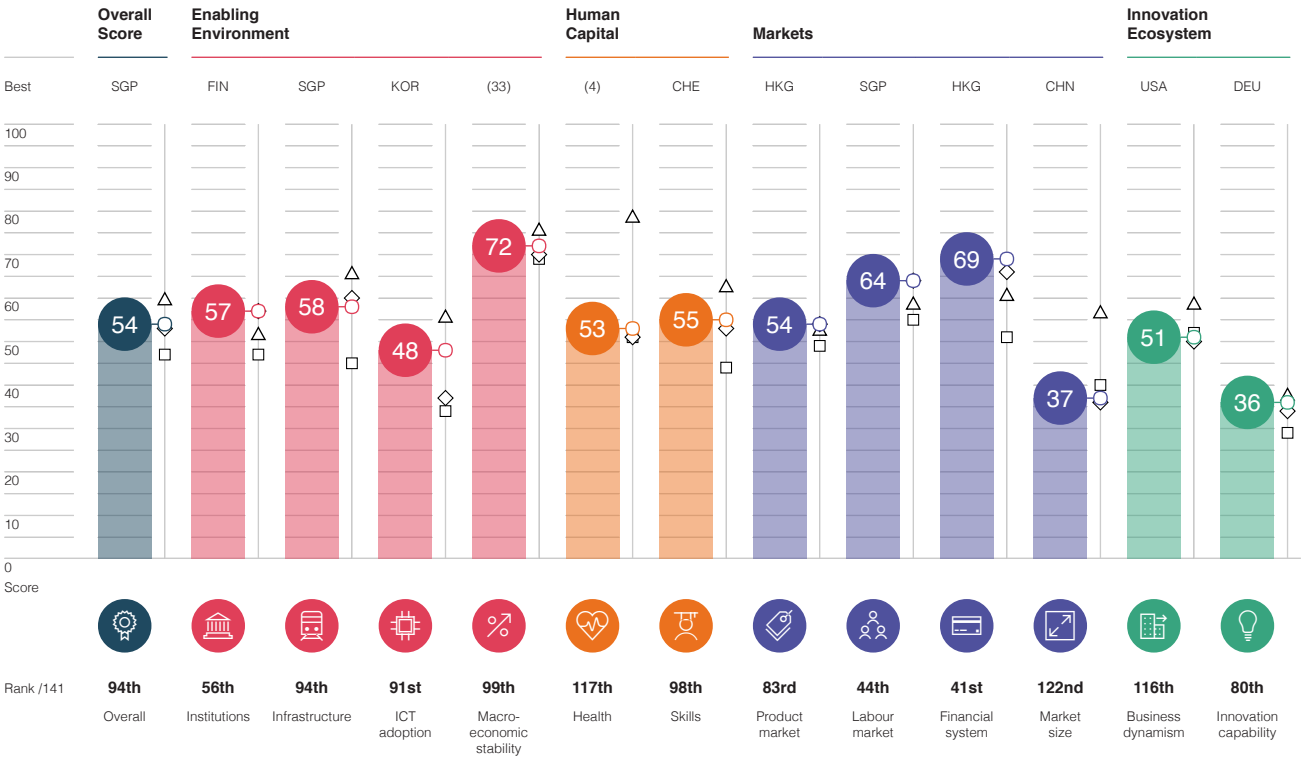
94th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 100th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	5,726.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	26.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Unemployment rate %	23.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	59.1

Namibia

94th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**56**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**63.9** ↓	**111**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	85	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	17.1	43.7 ↑	127	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	74	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**58**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.6	52.6 ↓	53	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**62.7** ↓	**25**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	50	50.0	45	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	35	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	28	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	19.0	81.0 ↑	21	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**85**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	40	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	38	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.39	39.3 =	115	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**47**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	53.0	53.0 ↑	47	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**71**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↓	38	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↓	44	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	9.5	31.7 ↑	108	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**56.2** ↓	**85**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	58	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↓	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**64.7**	**29**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8	41	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0	68	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8	80	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5	27	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.2	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.1	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**58.5** ↓	**94**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**48.3** ↑	**76**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	98.1	98.1 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↑	21	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.2	8.0 ↑	81	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	57	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,338.9	24.1 =	120	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↓	60	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	15.3	15.3 ↓	73	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	35	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.7** ↓	**105**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	55.6	55.6 ↓	119	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.1	92.6 ↓	70	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	46.1	55.0 ↓	103	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	54	Iceland

Namibia

94th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**91**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	112.7	93.9 ↑	81	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	91.5	N/Appl.	44	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.5	5.1 ↑	103	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	111	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	51.0	51.0 ↑	95	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**72.2** ↑	**99**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.2	96.6 ↑	108	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	47.7	47.7 ↑	109	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**53.4** ↑	**117**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.1	53.4 ↑	116	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**98**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**84**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.5	56.7 =	86	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**86**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	44	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	81	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	86	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	108	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	101	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**103**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	66.9 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**103**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	70	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	29.8	50.6 =	106	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**83**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**52.8** ↓	**75**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↓	43	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	90	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	94	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.3** ↓	**90**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↓	93	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.37	57.5 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↑	90	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	41.2 =	67	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.7** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.6	88.3 ↑	28	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	68	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	93	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	80	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	82.0	82.0 ↓	34	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	128	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	51	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**68.4** ↓	**46**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	59	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	69	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.73	66.1 ↓	68	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	1.9	100.0 =	8	Multiple (24)

Namibia

94th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**69.1** ↑	**41**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**42**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	64.3	67.6 ↑	49	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	102	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↑	82	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	19.7	19.7 ↑	81	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.2	100.0 =	16	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.8** ↑	**58**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↓	61	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.5	96.0 ↓	43	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.5	96.0 ↑	117	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.0	95.8 ↑	106	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.7** ↑	**122**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	24	N/Appl.	125	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	63.4	N/Appl.	31	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**116**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**126**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	10.0	95.0 ↑	82	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	66.0	34.2 =	135	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	33.8	36.4 ↓	81	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	114	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**57**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	56	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	44	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	88	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	61	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**35.6** ↑	**80**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	44	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	79	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.13	3.6 ↓	81	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	61	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.0** ↓	**109**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	84.7	65.9 ↑	109	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.13	2.2 ↓	97	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	11.3 ↑	76	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.7 ↑	91	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**58.9** ↑	**57**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	62	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	914.97	73.4 ↑	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/

Nepal

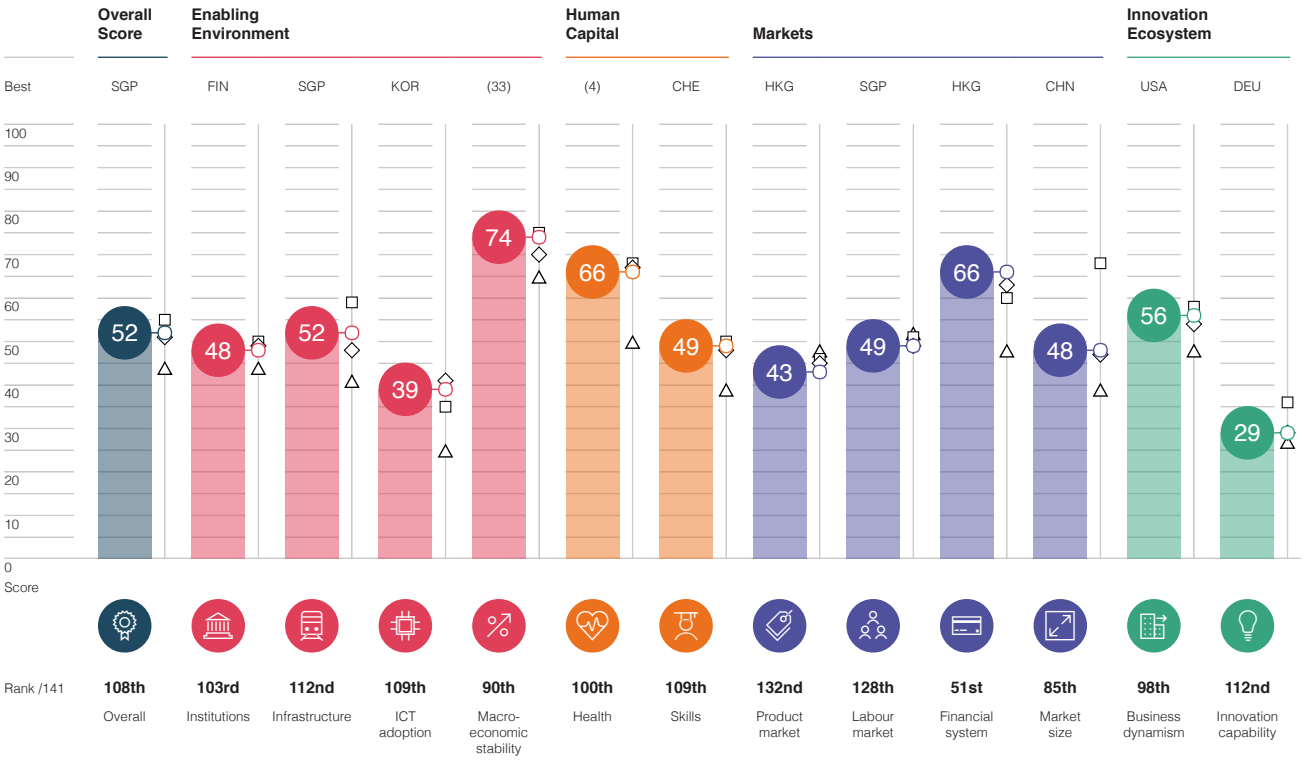
108th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 109th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low-income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06
GDP per capita US$	972.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	85.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.8
Unemployment rate %	1.3		

Nepal

108th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.9** ↓	**103**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**71.3** ↓	**88**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	103	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.2	94.2 ↓	68	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	89.6	89.6 =	123	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	87	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**64**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.5	51.5 ↑	59	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.2** ↓	**75**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	52	52.0	43	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	88	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	85	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	33.4	66.6 ↓	85	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.0** ↑	**68**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	92	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	89	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.78	78.1 =	54	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**31.0** =	**107**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0 =	107	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**36.5** ↑	**125**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	96	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	114	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	5.5	18.3 =	135	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**55.3** ↓	**90**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↓	110	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**38.4**	**125**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7	112	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4	102	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2	114	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2	100	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	26.0	26.0	92	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	39.7	39.7	85	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**112**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.1** ↑	**91**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	101	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	120	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	27,598.5	43.8 =	75	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	131	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.4 ↑	135	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.5** ↓	**116**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	90.7	90.7 ↑	101	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	22.3	80.9 ↑	119	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	67.0	33.7 ↓	122	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↑	125	Iceland

Nepal

108th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**38.6** ↓	**109**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	139.4	100.0 =	23	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	47.5	N/Appl.	105	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.8	5.6 ↑	102	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	84	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	34.0	34.0 ↑	109	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**73.9** ↑	**90**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.3	99.2 ↑	98	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.7	48.7 ↓	103	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**65.9** ↓	**100**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.1	65.9 ↓	99	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**49.3** ↑	**109**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**37.6** ↑	**126**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.7	31.3 =	125	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**43.9** ↑	**110**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↑	120	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	126	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	97	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	105	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	93	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**95**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.2	67.8 ↓	90	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**83**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	96	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	20.9	72.7 ↑	79	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**43.0** ↓	**132**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**43.7** ↑	**118**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	94	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↑	124	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	117	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**135**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	122	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	16.57	0.0	140	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.2 ↑	47	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.3	32.2 =	117	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**128**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**51.6** ↑	**116**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.2	51.7 ↓	114	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	116	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	117	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	86	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	77.0	77.0 ↑	49	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	117	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↓	45	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**46.6** ↓	**125**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.2 ↑	117	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	91	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.32	14.4 ↓	122	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.9	83.5 ↓	89	Multiple (24)

Nepal

108th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**51**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**44**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	75.1	79.1 ↑	42	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	70	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	92	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	71.3	71.3 ↑	29	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.7	28.9 ↑	66	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**92**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↓	106	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.7	97.6 ↑	23	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.6	95.7 ↑	118	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.5	92.6 ↓	125	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**85**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	77	N/Appl.	86	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	54.6	N/Appl.	50	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**98**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**66.8** ↓	**83**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	22.2	88.9 ↑	109	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 =	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	41.2	44.3 ↓	56	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.7** ↑	**103**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	108	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	113	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	89	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0 ↑	111	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.4** ↑	**112**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.0** ↑	**120**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	118	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	113	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.03	0.8 ↓	102	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	113	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.6** ↑	**103**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	117.0	70.7 ↑	88	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.03	0.5 ↓	112	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	10.1 ↓	80	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	1.1 ↑	87	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**43.8** ↑	**108**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	98	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	113.53	51.0 ↑	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

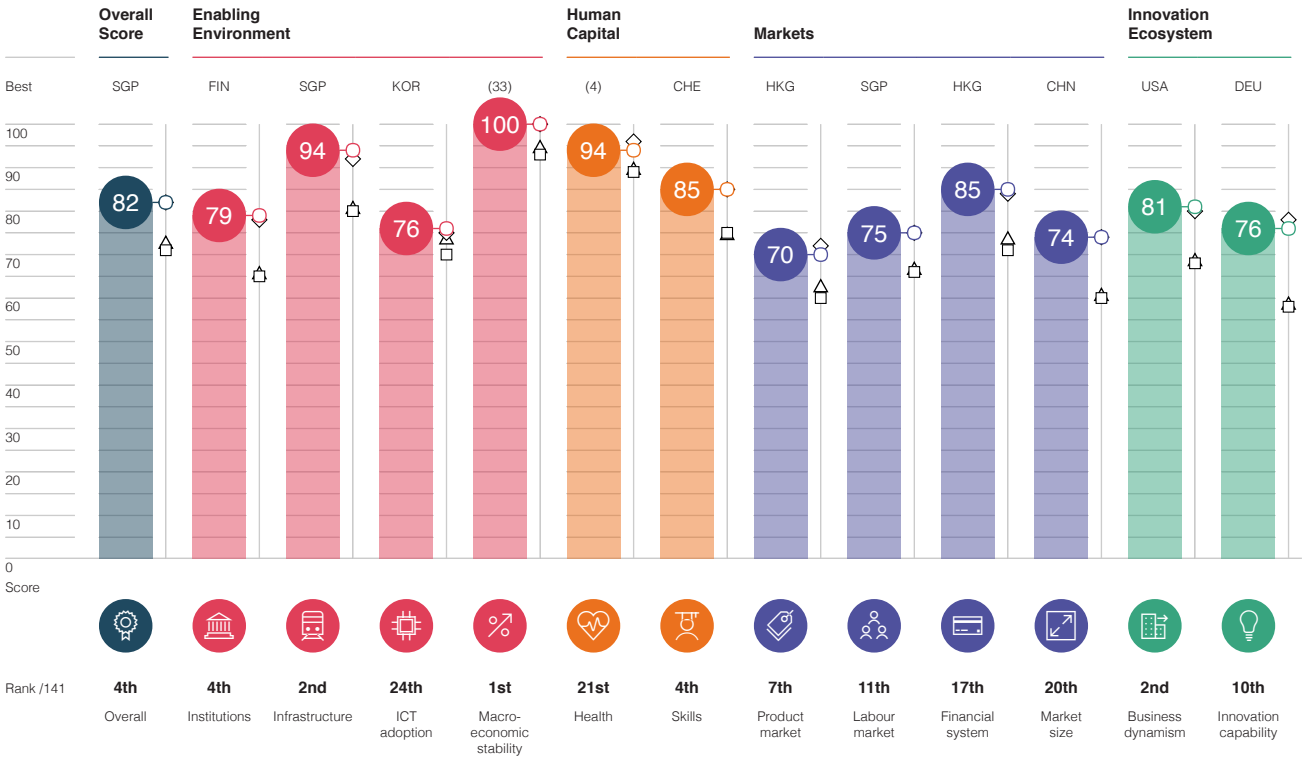
4th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 6th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.72
GDP per capita US$	53,106.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	10.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	5.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	28.2
Unemployment rate %	3.9		

Netherlands

4th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**78.6** ↑	**4**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**90.1** ↑	**17**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	22	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.8	99.0 ↓	26	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.8	99.8 =	73	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↓	16	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**9**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	64.1	64.1 ↑	9	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**3**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	77.4	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.3 ↓	3	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	6	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	8.6	91.4 ↑	4	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**77.1** ↑	**5**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	16	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↑	5	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.99	98.9 =	4	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**82.0** =	**8**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	82.0	82.0 =	8	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**88.3** ↑	**3**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	8	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	4	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**67.9** ↓	**35**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.6 ↓	5	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**78.1**	**3**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3	7	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5	15	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5	10	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2	19	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	83.5	83.5	9	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	82.3	82.3	10	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.3** ↑	**2**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.2** ↑	**2**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↑	28	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.5 ↑	2	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	89.4	100.0 =	8	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.5 ↑	6	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	228,866.0	77.0 =	28	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.9 ↑	3	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	98.0	98.0 ↑	6	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↑	2	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.5** ↑	**3**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.5	99.5 ↓	17	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	98.4 ↑	2	Iceland

Netherlands

4th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**76.3** ↑	**24**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	120.6	100.0 =	63	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	90.9	N/Appl.	45	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	42.4	84.7 ↑	5	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.8	N/Appl.	35	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	94.7	94.7 ↑	11	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.2** ↓	**21**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.2	94.2 ↓	20	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**4**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**77.1** ↓	**8**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.2	81.3 ↑	26	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**72.9** ↓	**4**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	5	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.1 ↑	3	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↓	3	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.1 ↓	4	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	26	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**92.2** ↑	**2**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	18.0	100.0 =	11	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**84.3** ↑	**3**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	3	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.7	95.7 =	21	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**69.9** ↓	**7**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**72.7** ↓	**4**	**Hong Kong SAR**
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)	5.2	70.6 ↓	6	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	3	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**67.1** ↓	**13**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	7	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.9	72.9 =	5	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**74.9** ↓	**11**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**12**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.9	75.2 ↓	71	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	12	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↓	4	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	128	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↑	7	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	95.0	95.0 ↑	8	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	17	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	72	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**80.1** ↓	**12**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.1 ↓	2	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	17	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.91	89.3 ↑	21	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	19.9	83.5 ↓	89	Multiple (24)

Netherlands

4th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**84.6** ↑	**17**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**19**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	113.4	100.0 =	21	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	14	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	14	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	111.0	100.0 ↑	13	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.8	63.3 ↓	34	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.5** ↑	**10**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.7 ↑	18	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.3	96.4 ↑	36	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.5	100.0 =	24	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**20**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	862	N/Appl.	27	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	95.8	N/Appl.	9	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**80.6** ↑	**2**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**90.9** ↑	**7**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.2	97.9 ↑	55	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	3.5	97.0 =	8	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	89.8	96.7 ↑	3	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**70.3** ↑	**5**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↓	9	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.3 ↑	3	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	4	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	8	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**76.3** ↓	**10**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**77.4** ↓	**5**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	15	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↓	7	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	20.84	94.7 ↑	12	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.7 ↑	3	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**77.4** ↑	**13**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	895.0	100.0 ↑	8	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	189.85	96.5 ↑	11	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.0	67.7 ↑	17	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.18	45.3 ↑	17	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**72.1** ↓	**23**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	11	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,937.84	81.4 ↓	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/

New Zealand

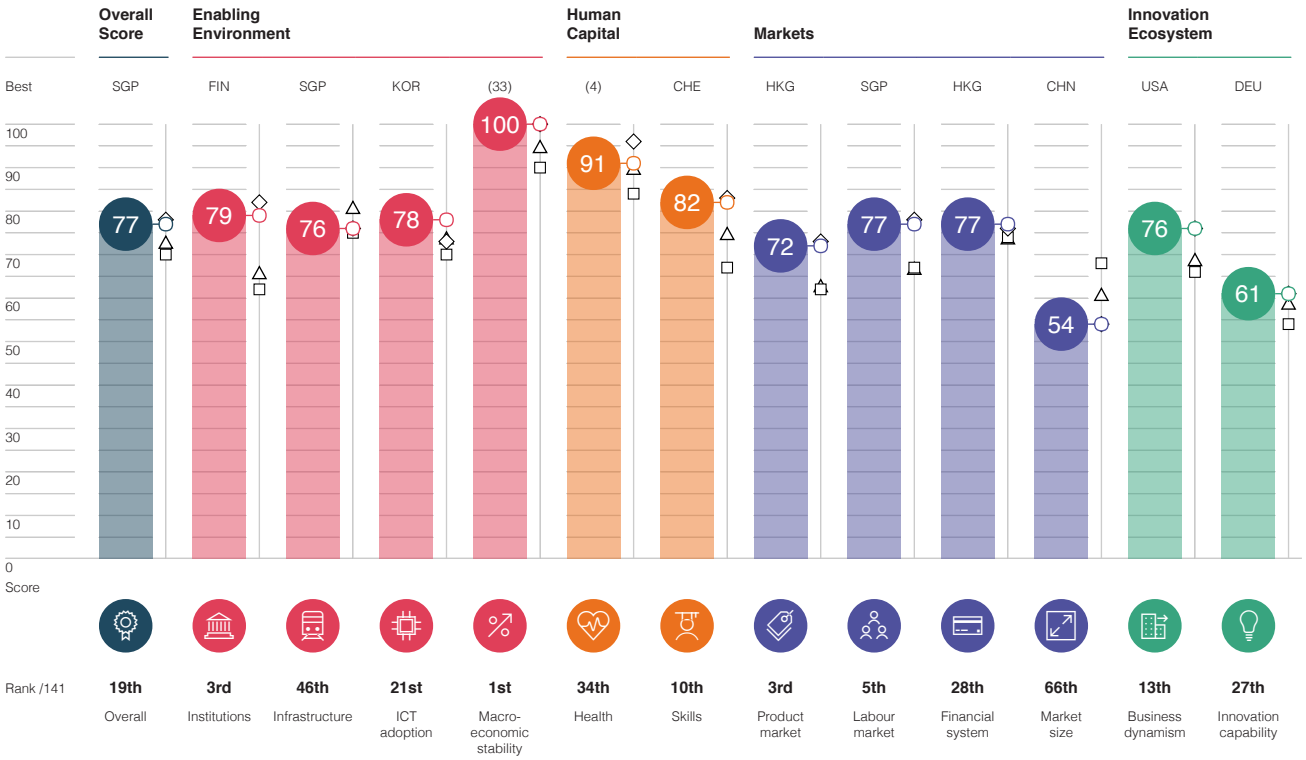
19th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 18th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ High-income group average □ East Asia and Pacific average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US$	41,266.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.0	Unemployment rate %	4.5
Renewable energy consumption share %	30.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8

New Zealand

19th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**78.8** ↓	**3**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**92.6** ↑	**8**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.0	84.2 ↓	10	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↑	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	37	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.8 ↓	10	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**1**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	66.8	66.8 ↑	1	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**83.4** ↓	**2**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	89	89.0	1	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.3	89.2 ↑	2	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	9	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	10.8	89.3 ↑	7	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**11**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	25	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↓	10	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**87.0** ↓	**2**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	87.0	87.0 ↓	2	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**83.3** ↓	**8**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.9	80.9 ↓	12	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.7 ↓	10	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.5	88.3 ↑	11	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**82.6** ↑	**1**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.7 ↑	8	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	9.3	93.0 =	2	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	28	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**60.7**	**41**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0	25	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8	21	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.1	13	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2	45	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	46.8	46.8	61	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	53.6	53.6	64	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.5** ↓	**46**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.8** ↓	**57**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	80.9	80.9 ↑	51	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↓	52	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	15.0	37.4 ↓	50	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	42	Japan
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	74.2 ↓	30	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	20.2	20.2 ↓	66	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↓	32	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.2** ↑	**30**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.1	96.8 ↓	40	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	2.2	99.8 ↑	29	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.4 ↑	36	Iceland

New Zealand

19th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**77.7** ↑	**21**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.9	100.0 =	28	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	114.5	N/Appl.	20	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	34.7	69.4 ↑	19	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.8	N/Appl.	28	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	90.8	90.8 ↑	17	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**90.8** ↓	**34**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.1	90.8 ↓	33	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**82.1** ↓	**10**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**75.2** ↓	**17**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.3	89.0 ↑	8	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**30**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↓	27	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↓	26	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	25	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	30	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	74	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**89.0** ↓	**7**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	18.8	100.0 =	7	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**78.0** ↓	**14**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	7	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.9	87.7 ↓	46	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**72.0** ↓	**3**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.0** ↓	**22**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	10	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	40	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.1 ↑	25	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**79.9** ↓	**4**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	4	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.59	89.4 ↑	36	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.2 ↓	48	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.7	67.7 =	13	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**5**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**70.0** ↓	**10**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	40	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	27	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↑	22	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	25	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	102	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↓	20	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**83.5** ↓	**3**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↓	7	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	26	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	92.6 ↑	17	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	2.8	100.0 =	11	Multiple (24)

New Zealand

19th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**28**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**30**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	153.2	100.0 =	9	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	11	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	18	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	43.4	43.4 ↑	44	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.0	49.2 ↓	42	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.5** ↑	**9**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.7 ↓	9	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.5	99.9 =	4	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-10.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.9	93.5 ↑	119	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**66**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	176	N/Appl.	65	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	28.2	N/Appl.	114	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**75.8** ↓	**13**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**85.9** ↓	**23**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.2	99.9 ↑	4	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	0.5	100.0 =	1	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	84.1	90.5 ↓	15	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**65.7** ↓	**11**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	19	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	10	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	18	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3 ↓	12	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**60.6** ↓	**27**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**22**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	11	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	51	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	6.68	62.6 ↓	21	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↓	27	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**30**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	460.7	90.9 ↑	27	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	55.79	74.2 ↓	24	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.1 ↑	29	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.03	8.1 ↓	49	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**71.7** ↓	**24**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	30	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	4,305.66	90.0 ↓	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/

Nicaragua

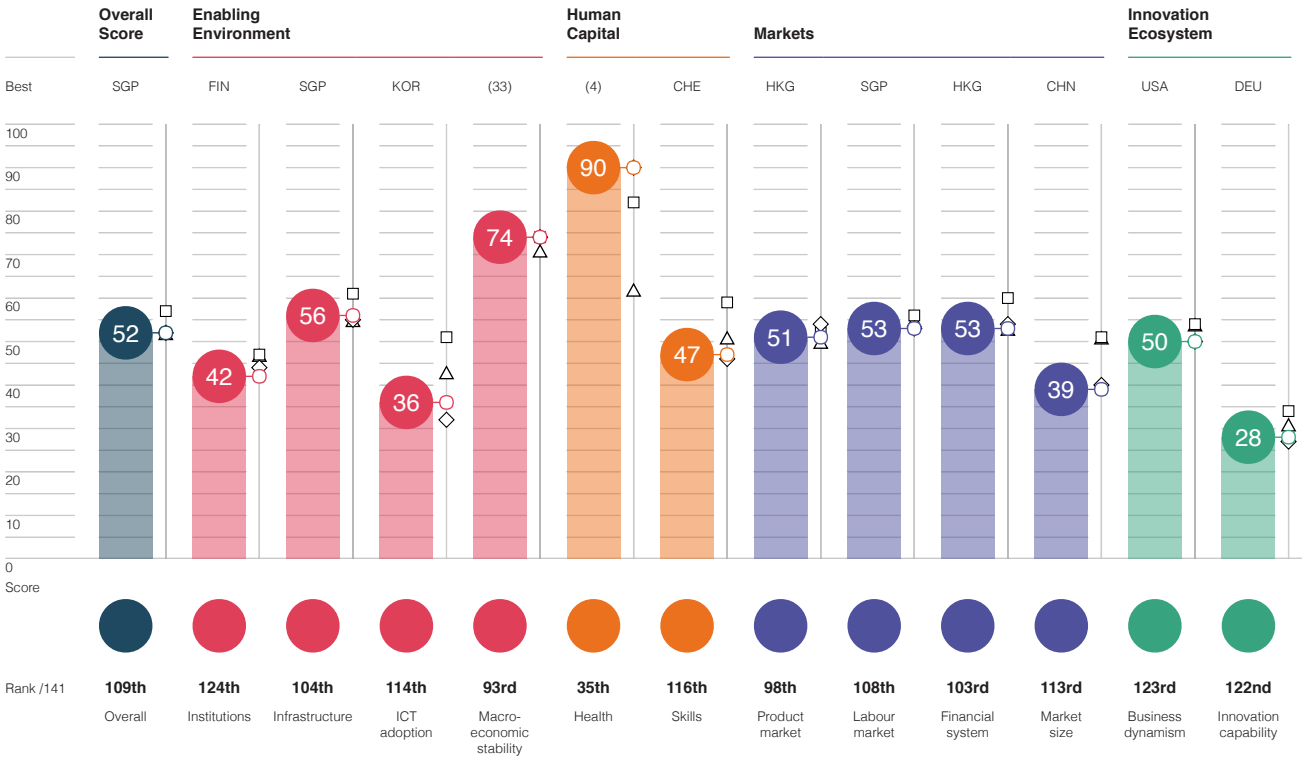
109th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 104th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	6.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	2,108.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	48.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.2
Unemployment rate %	4.5		

Nicaragua

109th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.9** ↓	**124**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**75.9** ↓	**65**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.3 =	28	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	7.4	76.6 ↓	107	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	49	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 =	88	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**66**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.3	51.3 ↑	61	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**34.1** ↓	**127**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	43	43.0	60	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	1.6	10.6 =	139	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.3 =	137	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	35.5	64.5 ↓	93	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**31.0** ↓	**132**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 =	104	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.0 =	135	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.39	38.8 =	116	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**25.0** ↓	**127**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	25.0	25.0 ↓	127	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**34.0** =	**128**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 =	117	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 =	123	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	6.5	21.7 =	130	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**42.6** =	**123**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 =	83	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.0	30.0 =	132	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**41.2**	**119**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.2	100	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4	120	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.4	121	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.5	115	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	31.5	31.5	78	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	48.6	48.6	73	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**104**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**107**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	85	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 =	58	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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 =	111	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.9	8.9 ↑	89	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 =	106	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**70.9** ↓	**102**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	90.0	90.0 ↑	102	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	22.0	81.2 ↓	118	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	30.1	71.3 ↓	92	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 =	120	Iceland

Nicaragua

109th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**35.9** ↑	**114**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.1	95.9 ↓	75	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.6	N/Appl.	125	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.0	6.0 ↓	100	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	27.9	27.9 ↑	114	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**73.5** ↓	**93**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.4	98.9 ↓	101	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.1	48.1 ↑	108	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**90.0** ↓	**35**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.8	90.0 ↓	34	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**46.8** ↑	**116**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**39.8** =	**122**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.3	42.0 =	114	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**37.5** =	**135**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 =	125	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 =	136	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 =	127	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 =	130	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 =	130	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**109**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	70.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**37.7** =	**117**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.6	25.9 =	132	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	30.2	49.5 ↑	108	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**51.4** ↓	**98**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**39.1** =	**130**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 =	117	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.1 =	134	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 =	127	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.7** ↓	**33**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 =	112	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.90	74.0 ↓	53	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.0 ↑	29	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	37.0 =	91	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**53.2** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**79**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.9	77.3 ↑	64	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 =	58	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 =	54	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 =	121	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.4 =	140	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	72.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 =	22	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 =	37	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**120**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 =	124	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 =	123	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.54	42.2 ↑	93	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.7	78.2 ↓	103	Multiple (24)

Nicaragua

109th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**53.1** ↓	**103**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**24.8** ↑	**113**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	39.6	41.7 ↑	86	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 =	116	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.6 =	123	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.8	0.8 =	120	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.4	22.8 ↑	80	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.6** ↓	**64**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 =	71	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.0	98.9 ↓	12	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.3	96.5 ↓	115	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.4	92.4 ↓	127	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.2** ↓	**113**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	32	N/Appl.	114	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	57.9	N/Appl.	42	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**123**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**111**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	63.6	68.2 ↑	134	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	14.0	86.4 =	82	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	35.8	38.5 ↑	75	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**40.4** =	**124**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 =	96	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 =	118	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 =	133	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 =	133	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.8** ↑	**122**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**131**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 =	107	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 =	123	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.6 ↓	105	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2 =	135	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.0** ↑	**127**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	74.0	63.9 ↑	117	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↓	114	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.6 ↑	112	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**47.3** ↑	**98**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0 =	122	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	65.7 ↑	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/

Nigeria

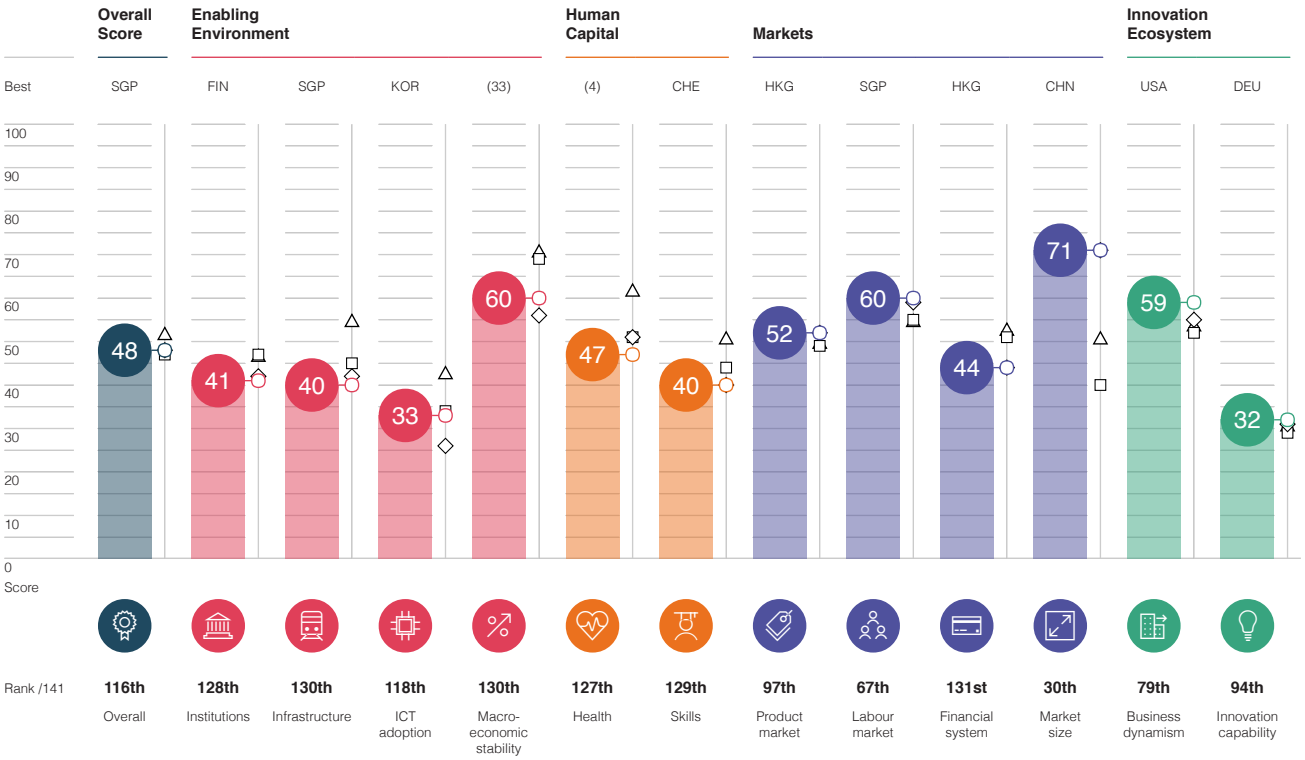
116th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 115th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	193.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.86
GDP per capita US$	2,049.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	86.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.0
Unemployment rate %	6.0		

Nigeria

116th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.4** ↓	**128**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**42.7** ↑	**136**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	119	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.1	97.9 ↑	39	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	0.0	0.0 =	140	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↓	130	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**54.1** ↓	**48**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	54.1	54.1 ↓	44	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**35.5** ↓	**121**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	17	17.0	83	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	99	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↑	119	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.5	63.5 ↑	98	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**37.0** ↑	**120**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↓	122	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	103	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.48	48.3 =	105	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**27.0** =	**121**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	27.0	27.0 =	121	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**33.8** ↓	**129**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	115	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	132	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.2	24.0 ↓	123	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**48**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	76	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**37.2**	**128**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1	113	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9	124	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5	127	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.8	103	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	18.5	18.5	98	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	30.4	30.4	97	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.7** ↓	**130**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**31.6** ↑	**130**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.5	77.5 ↑	63	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5 ↑	130	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	4.2	10.4 ↑	73	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.2 ↑	98	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	26,395.1	43.2 =	78	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↑	125	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	19.0	19.0 ↓	68	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.7 ↓	122	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**124**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	59.8	59.8 ↓	117	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.0	88.5 ↑	94	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	75.6	24.9 ↓	132	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.8 ↑	138	Iceland

Nigeria

116th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**33.4** ↑	**118**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.2	73.5 ↑	117	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	30.7	N/Appl.	120	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.1 ↓	136	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	116	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	42.0	42.0 ↑	102	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**60.3** ↑	**130**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	14.3	71.4 ↑	134	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.2	49.2 ↑	100	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**47.2** ↓	**127**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.1	47.2 ↓	126	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**40.1** ↓	**129**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**42.4** ↑	**118**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.9	46.0 =	105	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**38.8** ↑	**132**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↓	102	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5 ↓	139	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	139	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	122	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	97	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**37.8** ↓	**133**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.7	48.2 =	117	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**27.4** ↓	**128**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↓	135	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	37.6	31.1 =	120	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**51.6** ↓	**97**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**50.3** ↑	**84**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.9 ↓	125	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	58	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.8** ↓	**102**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	36	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.56	29.6 ↓	117	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.5 =	19	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.0	24.2 =	132	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.4** ↑	**41**	**Singapore**
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	60.6 ↑	18	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	110	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↑	21	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.5 ↓	126	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	65.0	65.0 ↑	91	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	35	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↑	15	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**93**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	52	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	86	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.49	35.9 ↑	102	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	55	Multiple (24)

Nigeria

116th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**131**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**15.3** ↑	**135**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.7	15.5 ↓	129	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	127	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.9 ↑	133	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	9.1	9.1 ↓	95	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.3	4.9 ↓	125	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**80.2** ↓	**117**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	103	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	14.8	71.1 ↓	126	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.3	94.5 ↓	114	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.1** ↑	**30**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,039	N/Appl.	24	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	18.2	N/Appl.	135	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**79**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**113**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	27.6	86.2 ↑	116	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.9	89.5 ↑	64	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.5	29.6 ↓	100	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**31**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	4	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	41	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	57	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	58	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.2** ↑	**94**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**35.2** ↑	**97**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	70	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	73	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	120	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	114	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.6** ↑	**78**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	166.7	75.9 ↑	67	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.01	0.1 ↑	124	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.03	7.2 ↑	50	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**43.2** ↓	**110**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	97	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	49.6 ↓	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/

North Macedonia

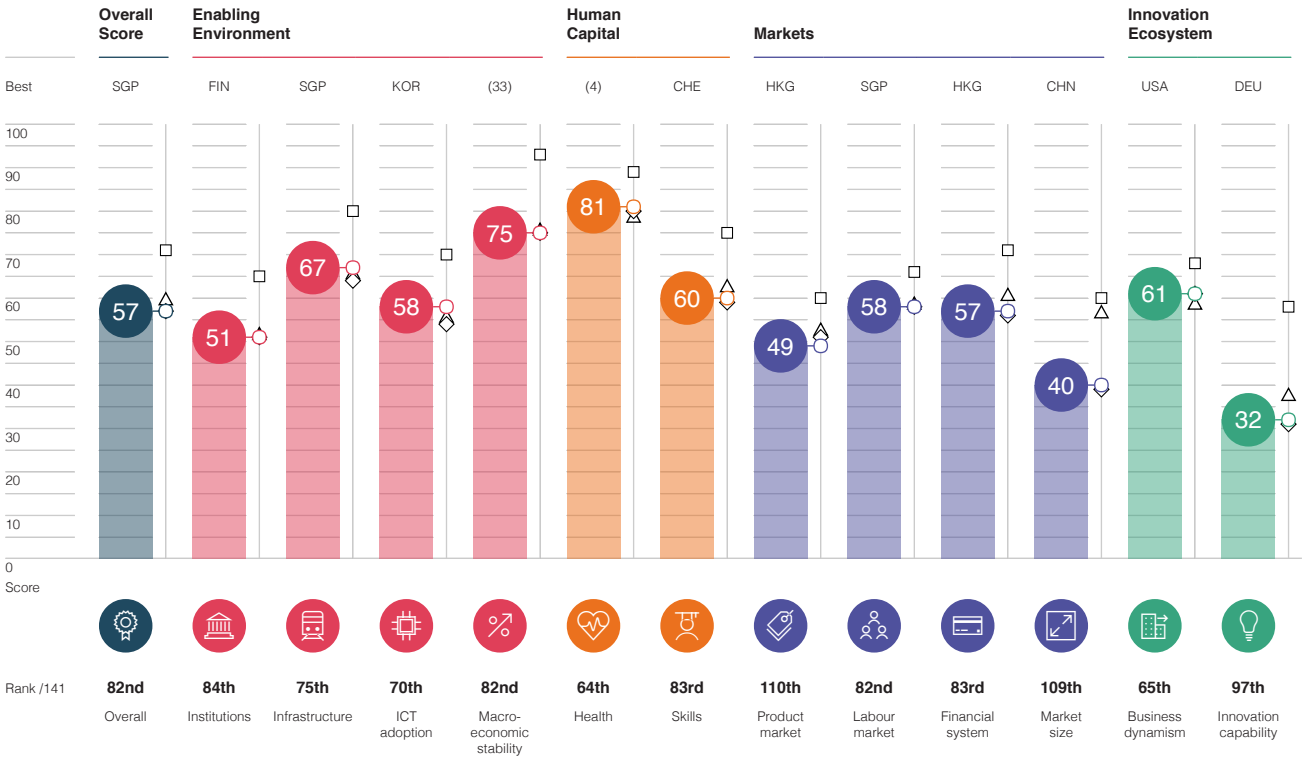
82nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 84th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	6,100.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.1		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	24.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	21.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.6

North Macedonia

82nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**84**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**97**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	122	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 ↑	51	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	60	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	115	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**44.8** ↓	**120**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	44.8	44.8 ↓	111	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**38.0** ↓	**116**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	37	37.0	69	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↑	127	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.5 ↑	128	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.7	68.3 ↑	75	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**42.9** ↑	**102**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.1 ↑	105	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5 ↑	129	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.70	70.2 =	68	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**37.0** ↑	**81**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↑	81	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**66**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	119	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↑	121	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	25.0	83.3 =	20	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**69.6** ↑	**32**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	114	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	7	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.4**	**88**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9	117	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8	116	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3	113	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7	119	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	71.4	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.6	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**75**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	67.0	67.0 ↑	91	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	105	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	27.1	67.7 ↑	33	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.6 ↑	91	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	5,203.2	25.7 =	116	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	87	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	0.6	0.6	110	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.7 ↑	125	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.0** ↑	**59**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	13.1	90.5 ↓	90	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	5.9	96.0 ↑	45	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	65	Iceland

North Macedonia

82nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**57.6** ↑	**70**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	98.5	82.0 ↓	102	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	67.4	N/Appl.	82	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	19.9	39.9 ↑	52	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.9	N/Appl.	57	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	79.2	79.2 ↑	46	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**82**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.5	49.5 ↑	97	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.3** ↑	**64**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.0	81.3 ↑	63	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**83**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**52.5** ↑	**86**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.8	65.3 =	64	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**129**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	131	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	131	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↓	124	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	106	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	125	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**79**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.3	74.0 =	81	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**65**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	111	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.4	89.0 ↑	44	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.6** ↓	**110**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**41.2** ↓	**126**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	112	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↓	125	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↓	124	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**81**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	118	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.90	67.3 ↑	64	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↑	78	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	36.3 =	93	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**82**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**92**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	95	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	124	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	112	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	73	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↓	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	111	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	93	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**73**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↓	129	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	93	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.72	64.8 ↓	70	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (24)

North Macedonia

82nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.3** ↑	**83**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**33.7** ↑	**86**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.3	53.0 ↑	71	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	115	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.9 ↑	100	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	26.5	26.5 ↑	67	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.3	22.3 ↓	82	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.8** ↑	**77**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	87	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	6.1	88.7 ↑	81	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-6.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.5	96.9 ↓	94	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**39.7** ↑	**109**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	29	N/Appl.	117	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	82.5	N/Appl.	16	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.2** ↑	**65**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**82.9** ↓	**31**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.9	99.6 ↓	21	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	14.0	86.4 ↓	82	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	48.0	51.7 ↑	44	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**39.5** ↑	**129**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	134	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	115	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	117	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	129	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**31.8** ↑	**97**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.7** ↑	**125**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	110	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	107	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	126	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.5** ↓	**93**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	98.7	68.2 ↑	97	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.32	5.1 ↓	81	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	11.8 ↓	75	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.8 ↑	89	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**54.4** ↑	**73**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	116	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	77.1 ↑	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/

Norway

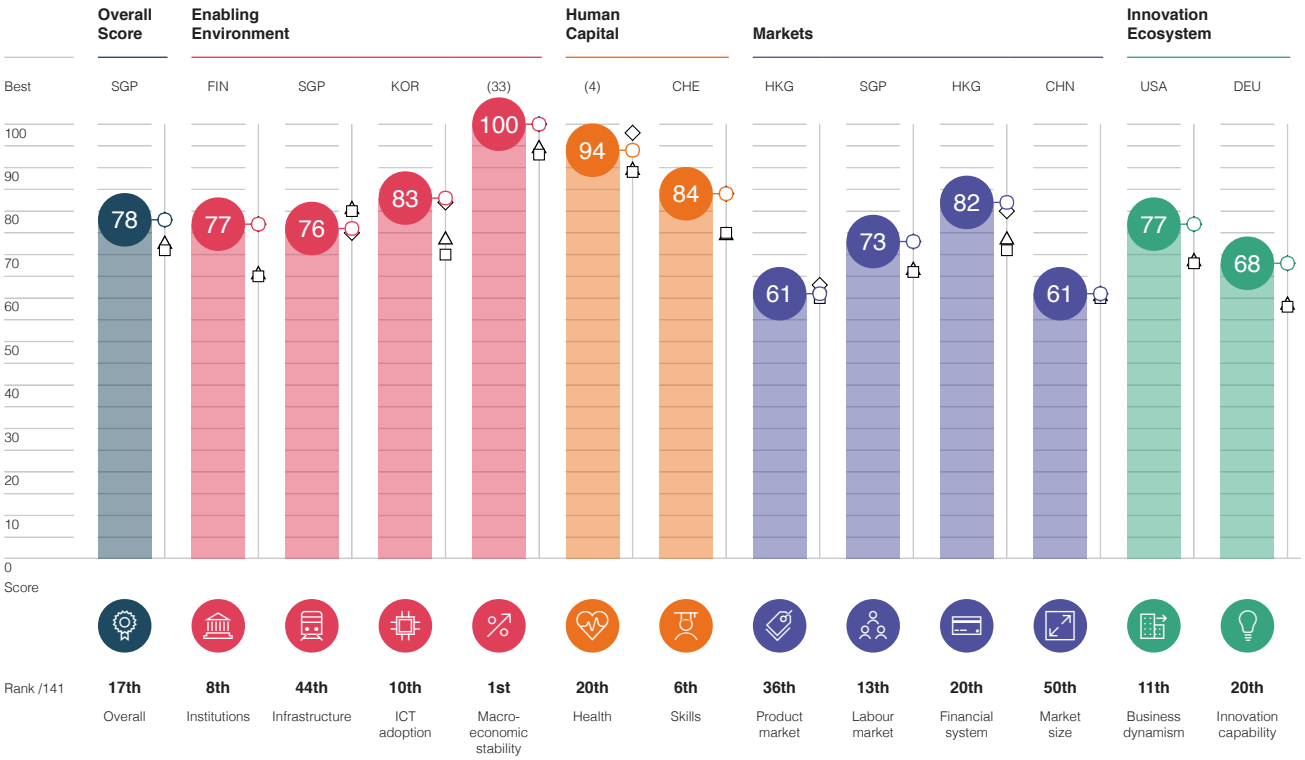
17th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 16th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	5.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP per capita US$	81,694.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-0.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	10.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	57.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	27.5
Unemployment rate %	3.9		

Norway

17th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**76.9** ↑	**8**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**90.8** ↑	**15**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.4 =	11	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	42	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.8 =	21	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**66.4** ↑	**3**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	66.4	66.4 ↑	3	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**79.4** ↑	**4**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	85	85.0	4	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.5 =	9	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)	7.8	92.2 ↓	1	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**16**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 =	45	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 =	21	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	97.8 =	11	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**84.0** ↓	**7**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	84.0	84.0 ↓	7	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**73.6** =	**25**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.3 =	13	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.6 =	22	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	20.0	66.7 =	47	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**77.7** =	**7**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.0 =	9	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	5	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**73.1**	**10**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7	20	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5	24	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.3	21	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6	26	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	75.6	75.6	17	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	74.0	74.0	24	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↑	94	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.2 =	46	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	11.3	28.3 ↑	53	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 =	28	Japan
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 =	21	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	7.6	7.6 ↑	97	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 =	23	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.7** ↓	**15**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.9	97.0 ↓	37	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.2	100.0 =	2	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.9 =	13	Iceland

Norway

17th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**83.1** ↑	**10**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	107.2	89.3 ↓	88	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	99.7	N/Appl.	30	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	41.3	82.7 ↑	7	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	17.5	N/Appl.	11	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	96.5	96.5 ↓	8	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.5** ↓	**20**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.2	94.5 ↓	19	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**83.8** ↓	**6**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.5** ↓	**11**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.6	83.8 ↓	17	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**69.3** =	**10**	**Switzerland**
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 =	21	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 =	15	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 =	4	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**91.0** ↑	**5**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	18.1	100.0 ↑	10	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**82.0** =	**7**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 =	13	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	9.0	100.0 =	3	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**60.9** ↓	**36**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.2** =	**20**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 =	25	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 =	17	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 =	43	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**57.6** ↓	**72**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 =	92	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.36	77.6 ↓	48	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.5	63.0 =	21	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**73.3** ↓	**13**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**66.6** ↓	**21**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.2 ↓	21	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 =	85	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.5 =	8	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 =	130	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 =	8	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	97.0	97.0 ↓	6	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 =	61	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 =	105	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**80.0** ↓	**13**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2 =	13	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 =	38	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.96	95.0 ↓	8	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.9	89.0 =	67	Multiple (24)

Norway

17th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**20**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**71.0** ↑	**23**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	143.2	100.0 =	13	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 =	12	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 =	28	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	61.5	61.5 ↑	37	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.8	80.0 ↑	24	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**95.9** ↑	**5**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5 =	10	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.0	99.0 ↑	11	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.0	100.0 ↑	30	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**50**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	352	N/Appl.	46	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	32.0	N/Appl.	101	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**76.9** ↓	**11**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**91.7** ↓	**6**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.9	99.6 =	21	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	92.0	99.0 ↓	2	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**62.1** =	**21**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 =	53	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 =	41	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 =	17	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**68.0** ↑	**20**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**68.4** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 =	43	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 =	20	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	14.28	83.7 ↑	16	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 =	22	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**65.8** ↑	**22**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	532.3	93.0 ↑	20	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	113.69	87.1 ↓	17	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.0	67.7 ↑	18	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	15.3 ↓	34	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**25**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 =	28	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,896.30	88.9 ↑	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/

Oman

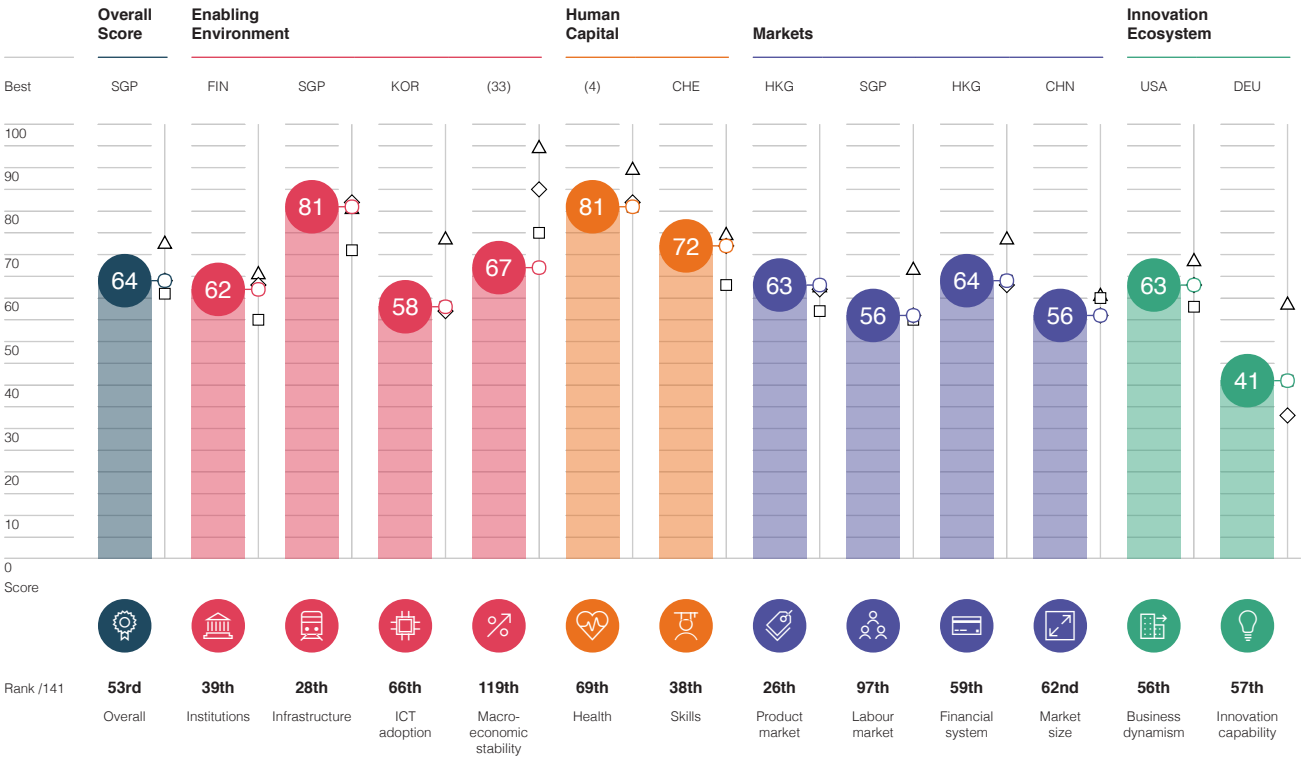
53rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 47th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.15
GDP per capita US$	19,302.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	-	Unemployment rate %	3.1

Oman

53rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**39**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**92.9** ↓	**6**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.0 ↓	6	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.5 ↓	14	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**67**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	51.2	51.2 ↑	62	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**41**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	33.7	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	19	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	14	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	43.4	56.6 ↓	109	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**70.8** ↓	**15**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	17	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	7	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.83	83.1 =	42	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**48**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	52.0	52.0 ↑	48	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**66.0** ↓	**41**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.9 ↓	20	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	18	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.5	45.0 ↑	86	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**54.2** ↓	**93**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	45	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	106	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.2**	**71**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0	15	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5	10	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7	16	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4	7	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	34.6	34.6	70	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	13.9	13.9	111	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.5** ↓	**28**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.1** ↓	**18**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	94.2	94.2 ↑	15	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.8 ↓	10	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	81,119.1	59.2 =	47	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	29	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	63.0	63.0 ↓	24	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	22	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.9** ↓	**61**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.7	98.7 ↓	86	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.5	94.3 ↑	57	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	17.6	84.1 ↓	73	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↓	48	Iceland

Oman

53rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**66**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	133.4	100.0 =	34	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	85.2	N/Appl.	54	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.7	17.5 ↑	79	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.1	N/Appl.	70	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	80.2	80.2 ↑	42	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**119**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	34.8	34.8 ↓	139	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.7** ↓	**69**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.8	80.7 ↓	68	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**71.5** ↓	**38**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**61.8** ↓	**53**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.5	63.6 ↓	70	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**34**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	41	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	38	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↓	40	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	32	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	46	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**81.3** ↑	**23**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.7	81.5 =	60	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**81.1** ↑	**8**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↓	15	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.1	99.7 ↑	7	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**26**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**27**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↓	13	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	31	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	73	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	49	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.51	63.3 ↓	72	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.2 ↓	57	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.9	46.7 =	45	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**97**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**55.4** ↓	**86**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	N/Appl.	0.0	139	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↓	37	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	19	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.5 ↓	44	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	34	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	83	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	30	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**99**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	34	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.0 ↑	33	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.25	6.6 ↑	129	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.0	93.1 =	50	Multiple (24)

Oman

53rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**59**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**49.3** ↑	**50**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	70.7	74.4 ↑	45	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	26	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	23	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	41.3	41.3 ↓	46	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.4 ↓	92	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**82.1** ↑	**107**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.8 ↓	54	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.4	96.2 ↓	41	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	17.1	60.1 ↑	139	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.7	99.4 ↑	77	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**55.9** ↑	**62**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	176	N/Appl.	64	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	51.2	N/Appl.	56	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**56**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**69.2** ↓	**73**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	3.7	98.1 ↑	52	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 ↓	39	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.0	40.9 ↓	69	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**56.5** ↑	**38**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	52	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.2 ↓	37	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↓	38	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↑	43	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**41.2** ↑	**57**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**48.2** ↑	**37**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↑	6	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↓	28	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.09	2.8 ↑	86	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	35	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.8** ↑	**99**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	114.7	70.4 ↑	89	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.27	4.4 ↑	86	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	7.4 ↓	91	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	1.2 ↓	85	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**68.2** ↑	**35**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	32	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,379.53	83.6	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/

Pakistan

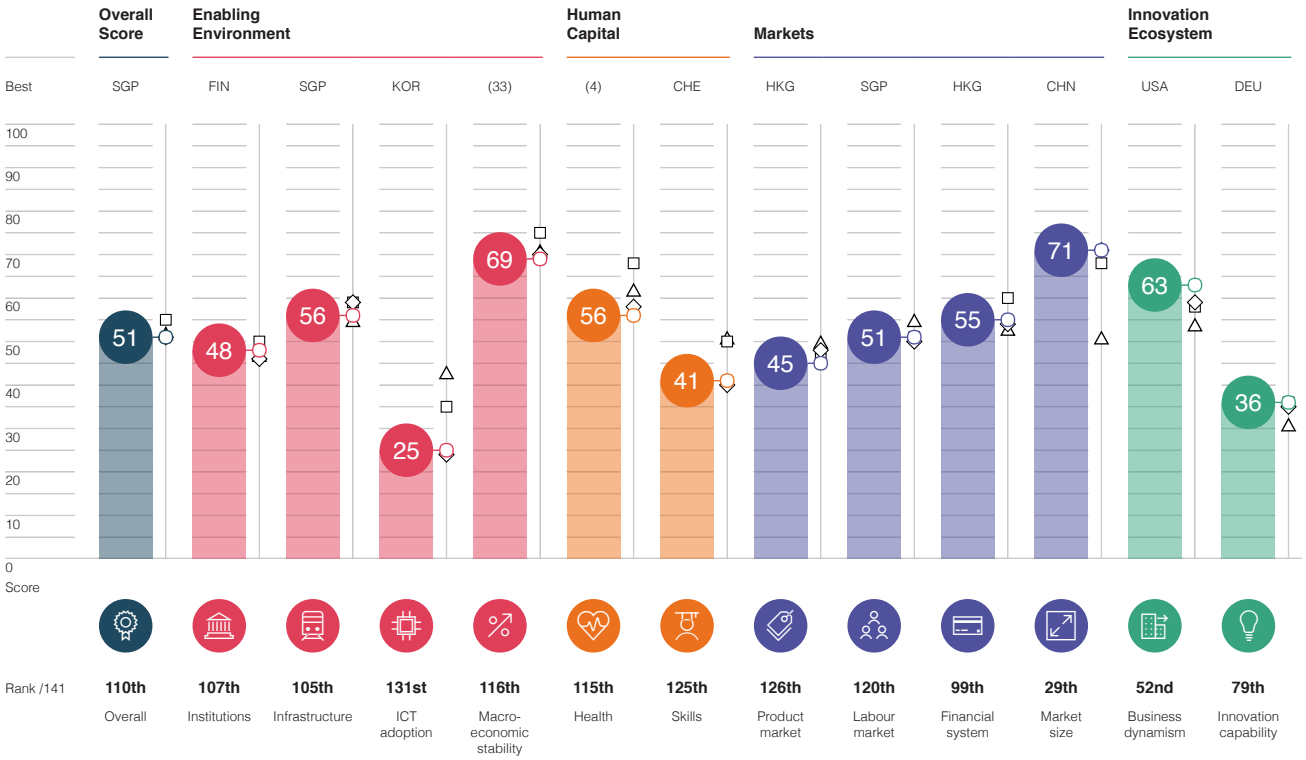
110th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 107th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Lower-middle-income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	201.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.84
GDP per capita US$	1,555.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	46.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.5
Unemployment rate %	3.0		

Pakistan

110th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**107**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**126**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	112	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.2	87.5 ↑	86	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	0.0	0.0	141	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	98	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**105**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.1	46.1 ↑	97	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.4** ↓	**72**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	44	44.0	58	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)	3.7	45.4 ↓	49	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	45.8	54.2 ↓	116	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**47.8** ↑	**87**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	46	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	69	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.50	50.0 =	104	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**33.0** ↑	**101**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	33.0	33.0 ↑	101	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**100**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	94	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	78	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	9.5	31.7 ↑	108	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**47**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	111	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	7	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**52.3**	**82**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7	80	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2	54	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0	41	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6	63	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	34.6	34.6	70	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	55.0	55.0	58	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.6** ↓	**105**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**69**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	80.2	80.2 ↑	52	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	67	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	10.1	25.3 ↓	54	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	47	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	98,082.1	62.2 =	41	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	93	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	38.2	38.2 ↑	49	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↑	70	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**114**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	73.6	73.6 =	111	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.6	87.9 ↑	99	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	71.7	28.9 ↓	125	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	106	Iceland

Pakistan

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**25.2** ↑	**131**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	72.6	60.5 ↓	126	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.2	N/Appl.	126	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.9	1.7 ↓	112	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	104	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	15.5	15.5 ↓	131	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**68.7** ↓	**116**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.0	99.9 ↓	92	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	37.6	37.6 ↓	134	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**115**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.0	56.3 ↓	114	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**40.8** ↑	**125**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**43.1** ↑	**116**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.1	33.7 ↓	123	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**67**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	67	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	85	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	49	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	73	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	58	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**38.4** ↑	**130**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	8.5	47.0 ↓	120	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**29.8** ↑	**123**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	47	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	44.8	13.0 ↑	130	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**126**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**88**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	65	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	66	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	126	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**41.5** ↓	**138**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	115	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	15.69	0.0	139	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.0 ↓	49	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.1	28.1 =	128	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**120**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**96**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.2	51.7 ↓	114	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	39	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	103	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	122	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	54	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↑	89	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.8 ↑	78	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	66	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**48.2** ↑	**122**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	92	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	63	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.17	0.0	138	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.8	90.6 ↓	64	Multiple (24)

Pakistan

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**99**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**30.7** ↑	**96**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	16.3	17.2 ↑	122	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	66	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	36	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	28.7	28.7 ↓	65	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.8	12.8 ↑	104	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.4** ↑	**86**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	93	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.4	84.0 ↑	96	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.5	98.9 ↑	82	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**29**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,015	N/Appl.	25	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	22.4	N/Appl.	125	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**63.3** ↑	**52**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**75.1** ↑	**56**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.8	96.6 ↑	73	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	16.5	83.9 ↑	90	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	44.5	47.9 =	47	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 ↑	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**59**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	62	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	106	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	53	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	41	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**35.8** ↑	**79**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**38.0** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	99	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↓	57	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.03	0.8 ↓	101	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	47	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**26.0** ↑	**68**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	220.3	80.0 ↑	53	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.04	0.8 ↓	105	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	8.2 ↑	87	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.06	15.2 ↑	35	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**88**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	42	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	145.45	53.6 ↑	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/

Panama

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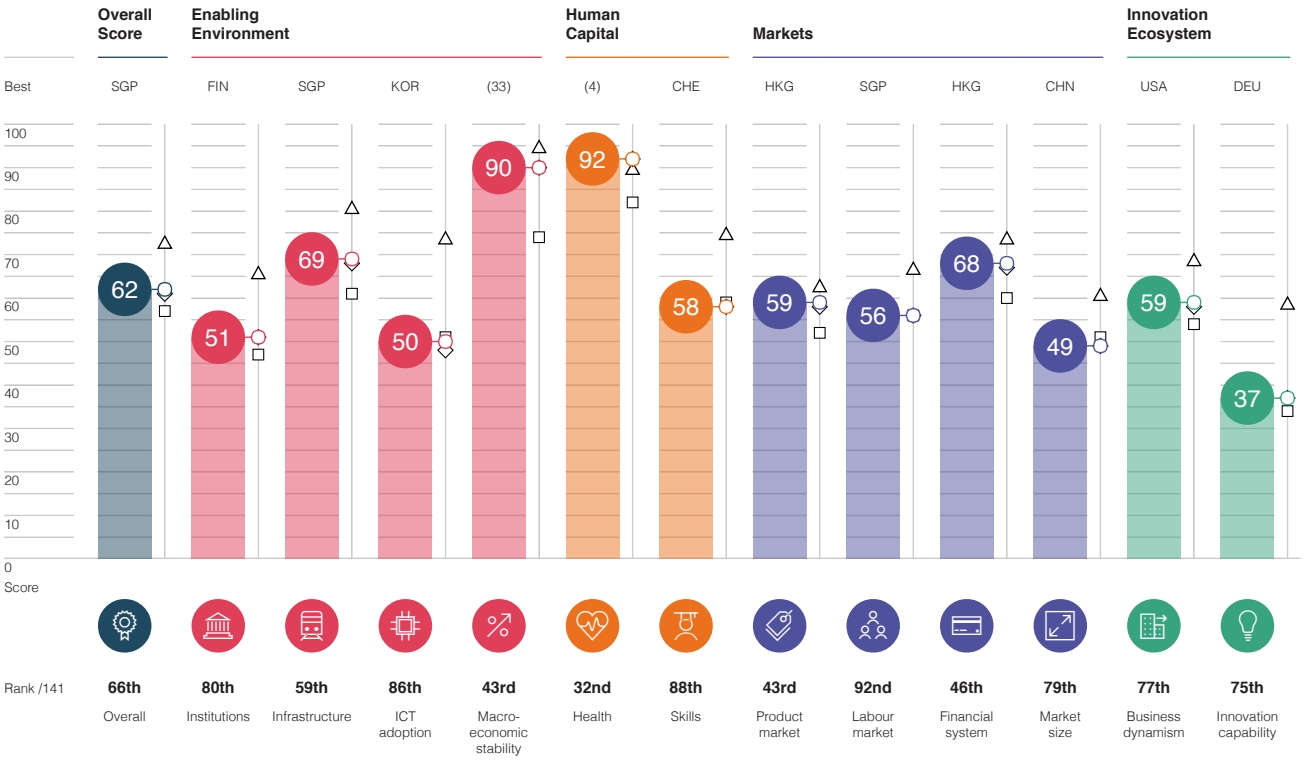
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 64th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	4.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.08
GDP per capita US$	15,679.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	8.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.6	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	21.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	49.9
Unemployment rate %	3.9		

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.4** ↑	**80**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**85**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.5 ↑	56	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	9.7	68.8 ↓	117	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	33	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	72	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**55**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.9	52.9 ↓	50	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**39.5** ↓	**110**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	31.1	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.2 ↓	129	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↑	92	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.8	70.2 ↑	64	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.2** ↑	**81**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↑	81	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	110	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.72	71.9 =	63	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**37.0** =	**81**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	37.0	37.0 =	81	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**80**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	60	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	58	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	11.0	36.7 =	96	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**81**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↑	39	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**53.0**	**79**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.9	69	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3	90	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2	75	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9	106	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	52.2	52.2	50	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	55.0	55.0	58	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.5** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**48**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	71.8	71.8 ↑	83	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	51	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.0	2.6 ↑	99	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	18	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	43,824.3	50.0 =	68	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	9	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	56.6	56.6 ↑	30	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	7	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**81**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	92.4	92.4 ↓	97	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	14.5	89.0 ↓	92	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	17.2	84.5 ↓	72	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	82	Iceland

Panama

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**50.1** ↑	**86**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	130.1	100.0 =	42	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	70.3	N/Appl.	77	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	10.8	21.7 ↓	74	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.5	N/Appl.	76	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	57.9	57.9 ↑	88	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**92.0** ↑	**32**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.4	92.0 ↑	31	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**58.5** ↑	**88**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**78**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.8	65.3 =	64	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**44.8** ↑	**107**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	92	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	98	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↓	89	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	117	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	118	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.8** ↑	**90**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.7	70.6 =	86	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**87**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	100	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	21.4	71.4 ↑	82	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**43**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**52.2** ↓	**77**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.1 ↓	107	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	68	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	42	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.3** ↑	**18**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	56	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.74	68.4 ↑	63	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.3 =	37	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.9	46.7 =	46	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**92**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**101**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.1	70.6 ↑	84	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	118	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	85	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	103	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	91	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↓	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	119	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	50	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**88**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	90	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	124	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.70	62.7 ↑	73	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.0	83.3 =	91	Multiple (24)

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.6** ↑	**46**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**48.9** ↓	**51**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	86.3	90.9 ↓	33	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	44	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	52	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	24.0	24.0 ↓	70	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.1	35.4 ↓	55	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.1** ↑	**46**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.5 ↑	16	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.1	94.8 ↓	55	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	5.7	90.3 ↑	127	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.4	96.8 ↑	97	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**49.0** ↑	**79**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	95	N/Appl.	78	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	42.0	N/Appl.	73	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**77**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.7** ↑	**78**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.4	97.3 ↑	63	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	27.1	29.2 =	103	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.0	50.0 =	95	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**75**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	67	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	74	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	80	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	78	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**37.3** ↓	**75**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**75**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	47	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↓	77	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.24	6.6 ↓	71	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	84	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.8** ↓	**90**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	174.0	76.5 ↑	62	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.57	8.3 ↓	76	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	2.1 ↓	121	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	96	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**46**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	57	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,032.70	81.9 ↓	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/

Paraguay

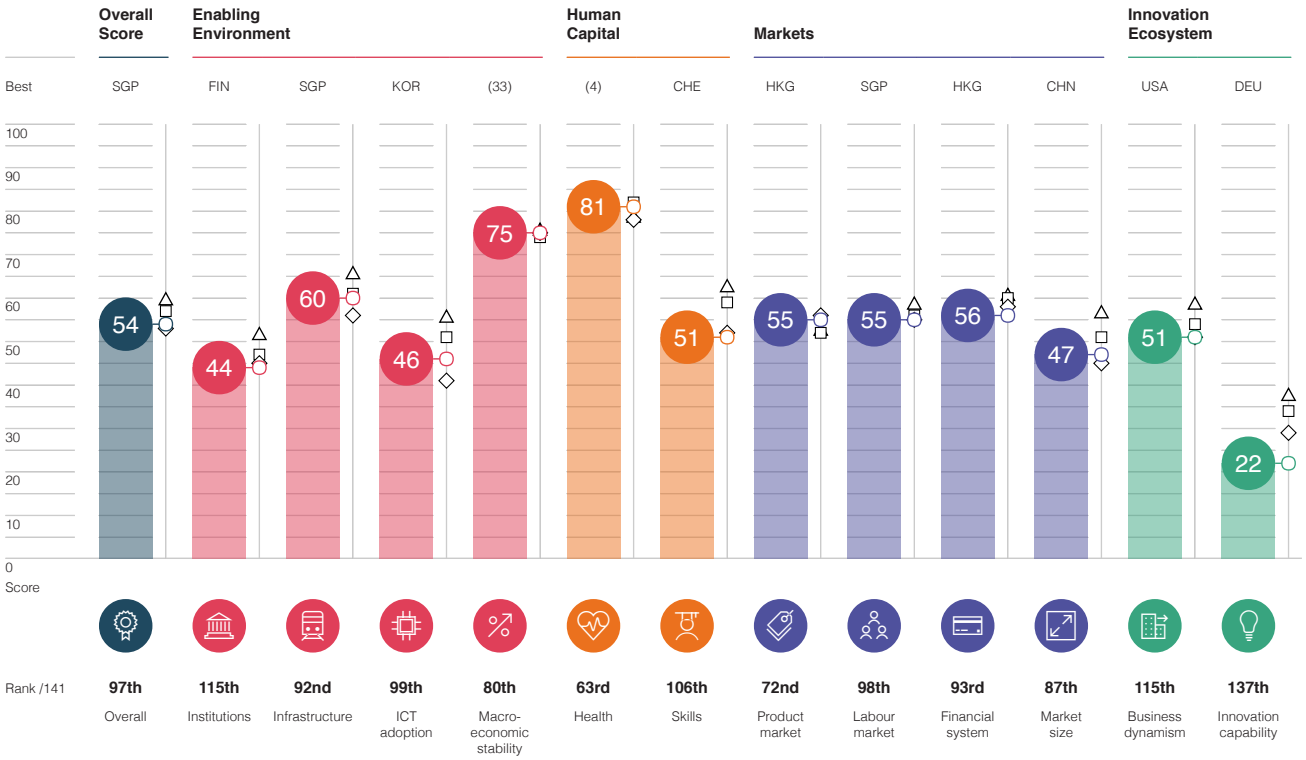
97th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 95th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US$	5,898.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	61.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	48.8
Unemployment rate %	4.7		

Paraguay

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**44.3** ↓	**115**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**63.4** ↓	**113**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	93	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	8.9	71.5 ↑	112	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.9	98.9 =	93	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↓	134	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**50**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	53.7	53.7 ↑	46	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**38.5** ↓	**115**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	43	43.0	60	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	1.7	12.4 ↓	138	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.0 ↑	102	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.4	67.6 ↓	78	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**107**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	64	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.8 ↑	136	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.57	57.3 =	96	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**29.0** =	**111**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 =	111	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**44.3** ↑	**101**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	84	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↓	117	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	12.0	40.0 =	93	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**46.2** ↑	**112**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	96	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	137	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**38.9**	**124**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9	77	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7	128	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4	112	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2	117	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	25.7	25.7	93	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	38.4	38.4	88	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**92**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**99**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	76.0	76.0 ↑	71	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.7 ↑	126	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,647.5	24.7 =	119	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	122	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	0.6	0.6	109	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	94	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**93**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.0	99.0 ↓	80	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	24.9	78.2 ↓	121	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	18.7	83.0 ↓	78	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	105	Iceland

Paraguay

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**99**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	107.0	89.1 ↓	89	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	57.7	N/Appl.	94	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.6	9.2 ↑	91	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	86	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	65.0	65.0 ↑	74	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.8** ↑	**80**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.6	49.6 ↑	95	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**63**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.0	81.4 ↑	62	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**50.8** ↓	**106**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.2** ↓	**108**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.4	55.7 ↓	88	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**36.8** ↓	**136**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	103	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	133	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.3 ↓	134	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	134	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	135	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**55.4** ↓	**106**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.3	68.4 ↑	89	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**108**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↓	140	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	24.2	64.6 ↓	90	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**72**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.1** ↑	**103**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	70	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	113	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	108	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.2** ↓	**46**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	55	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.89	54.0 ↓	89	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.8 ↓	9	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	41.0 =	68	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**55.2** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	29.4	47.1 ↑	123	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↓	128	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	74	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	65	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.3 ↓	127	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↑	2	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	29	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**101**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	119	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	117	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.63	53.9 ↓	81	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.6	85.3 =	80	Multiple (24)

Paraguay

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**93**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**26.6** ↓	**105**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	41.6	43.8 ↓	85	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	67	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	91	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	3.9	3.9 ↓	113	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.3	4.8 ↓	126	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.8** ↑	**31**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↑	40	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.8	95.3 ↑	49	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.5	100.0 ↑	65	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**47.3** ↑	**87**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	84	N/Appl.	82	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	35.1	N/Appl.	91	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**115**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**57.0** ↓	**117**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	40.3	79.9 ↓	124	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	35.0	65.3 =	123	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	21.6	23.3 =	110	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**101**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	68	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	120	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↓	76	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	121	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**22.4** ↓	**137**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**29.8** ↑	**127**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	113	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	118	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	127	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**17.4** ↑	**125**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	75.7	64.3 ↑	116	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.1 ↑	99	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	111	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**17.5** ↓	**139**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↑	106	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

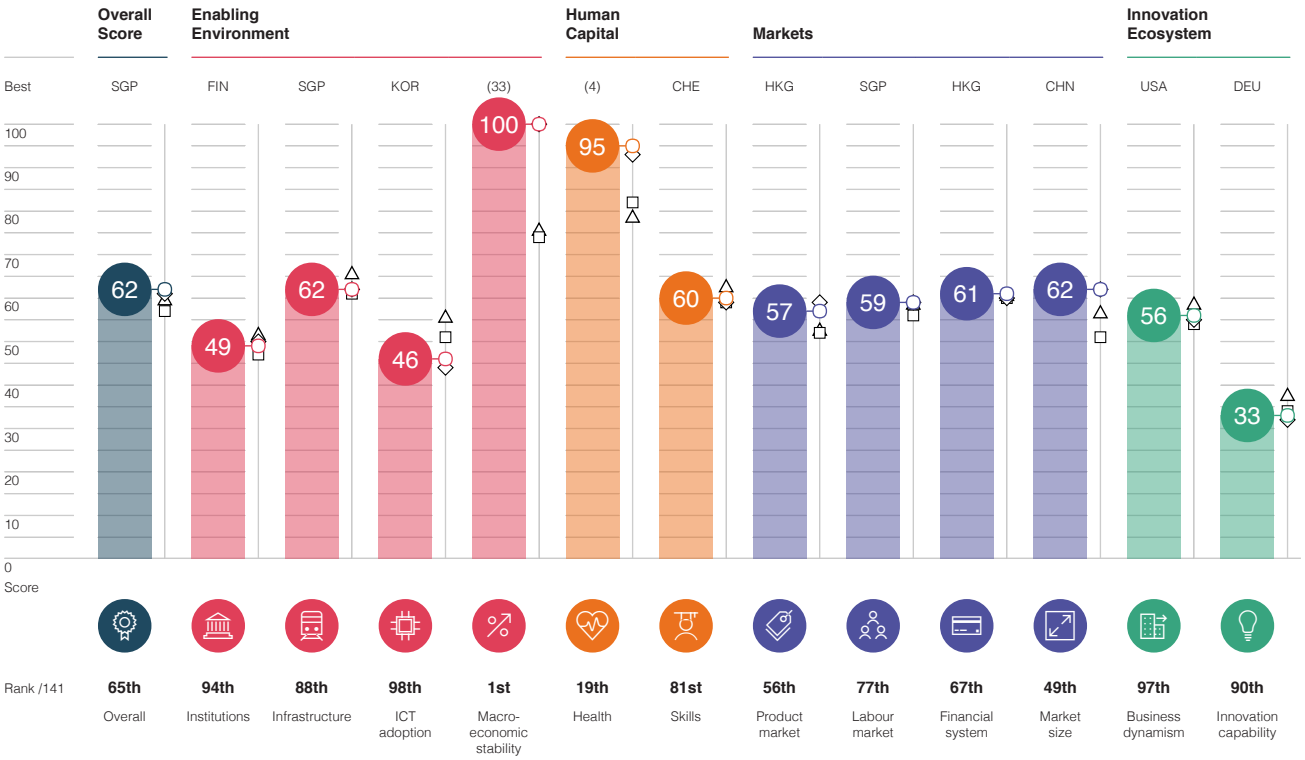
65th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 63rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	32.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.34
GDP per capita US$	7,002.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.2		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	25.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.3
Unemployment rate %	2.8		

Peru

65th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.9** ↓	**94**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**120**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↓	134	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	7.7	75.6 ↓	108	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 =	92	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.2 ↑	131	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**80**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.1	49.1 ↑	74	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.5** ↓	**64**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	73	73.0	13	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5 ↓	122	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↓	105	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	30.2	69.8 ↑	68	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**44.5** ↑	**98**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.5 ↑	128	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.6 ↑	134	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.87	86.5 =	35	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↓	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↓	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**46.0** ↓	**95**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↓	121	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	124	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.5	58.3 =	59	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**59**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	75	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 ↑	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**44.9**	**108**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7	78	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.9	119	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1	107	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9	118	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	32.2	32.2	74	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	51.9	51.9	66	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**88**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**42.4** ↑	**97**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	102	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↑	110	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.4	3.6 ↓	95	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	74	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	76,200.0	58.2 =	50	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	92	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	43.8	43.8 ↑	39	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	84	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**82.2** ↓	**79**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	95.0	95.0 ↓	94	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.6	93.1 ↑	67	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	18.5	83.1 ↓	77	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	85	Iceland

Peru

65th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**98**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.8	100.0 =	53	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	65.7	N/Appl.	84	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.3	14.7 ↑	84	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	103	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	52.5	52.5 ↑	94	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.6** ↑	**19**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.3	94.6 ↑	18	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**81**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**51.6** ↓	**90**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.2	61.1 ↑	76	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**42.1** ↓	**117**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	129	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↓	89	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	110	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↓	123	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	114	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**68.8** ↑	**71**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.6	81.1 ↑	62	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**76**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	17.4	81.5 ↑	61	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.1** ↓	**56**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.6** ↓	**100**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	108	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7 ↑	104	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	69	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.5** ↓	**16**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	82	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.48	90.1 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.7 =	65	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	38.2 =	85	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**77**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.4	84.6 ↑	39	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↓	134	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	108	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↓	25	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.5 ↑	120	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	72	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	39	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**75**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	87	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↓	102	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.66	57.6 ↑	77	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.0	95.8 =	34	Multiple (24)

Peru

65th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**67**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**38.1** ↑	**69**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	43.0	45.3 ↑	82	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	95	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.0 ↑	73	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	39.7	39.7 ↑	49	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.6	27.0 ↑	70	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.6** ↑	**51**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	43	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.7	91.5 ↓	73	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.9	95.6 ↑	107	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**62.2** ↑	**49**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	407	N/Appl.	45	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	23.5	N/Appl.	122	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**55.8** ↑	**97**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**87**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	9.9	95.1 ↑	81	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	24.5	75.9 ↑	111	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	29.8	32.1 ↑	90	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**96**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	70	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	104	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	102	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↑	107	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.7** ↑	**90**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**32.6** ↑	**113**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	97	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	102	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.03	0.9 ↓	100	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.6 ↑	118	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**22.3** ↑	**88**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	195.0	78.2 ↑	56	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.27	4.5 ↑	85	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.0 ↑	106	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.4 ↑	69	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**75**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.3 ↑	90	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	631.48	69.4 ↑	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/

Philippines

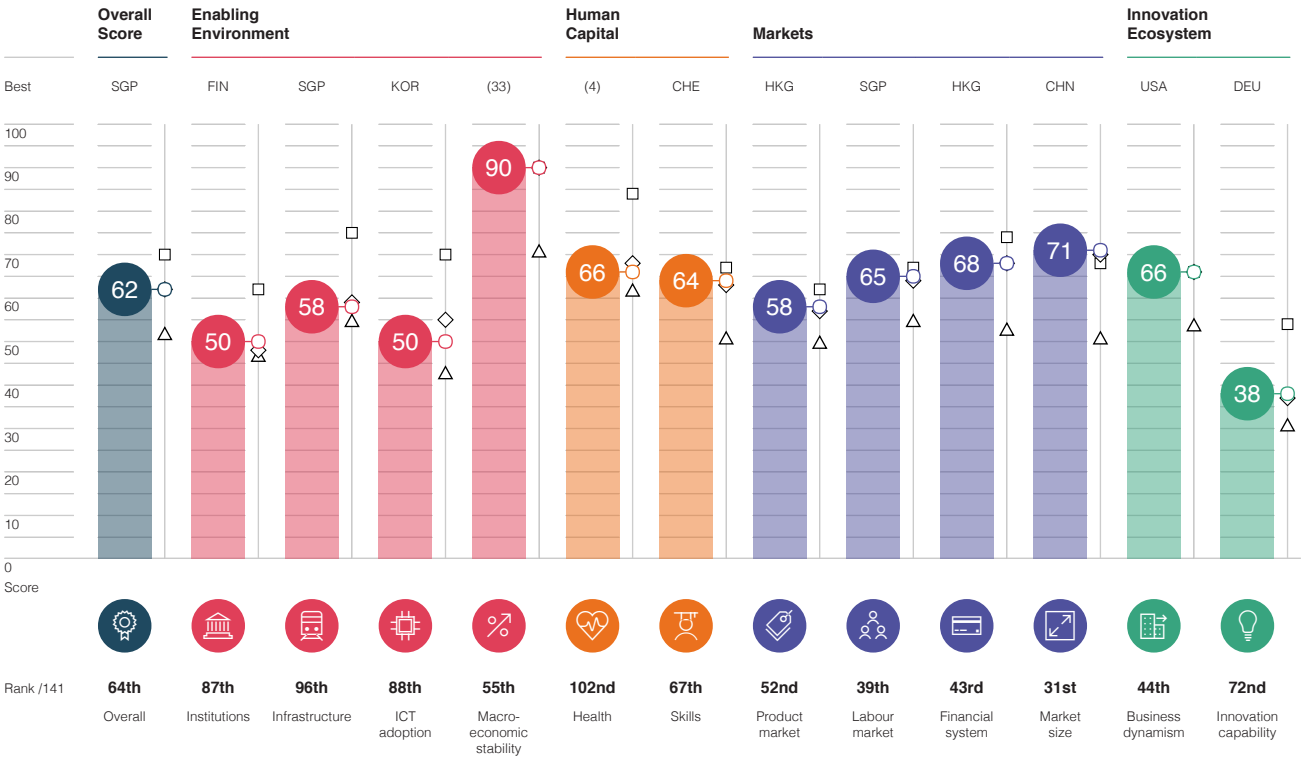
64th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 56th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	106.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.71
GDP per capita US$	3,103.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	27.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	44.4
Unemployment rate %	2.5		

Philippines

64th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**87**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**44.8** ↑	**129**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↓	114	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	8.4	73.2 ↑	111	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	26.7	26.7 =	137	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.4 ↓	126	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.1** ↓	**36**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.1	56.1 ↓	33	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.5** ↑	**78**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	67	67.0	19	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.2 ↓	110	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↓	90	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	43.9	56.1 ↓	111	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↓	103	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	109	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.94	93.8 =	19	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** ↑	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↑	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**75**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	61	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	55	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	12.5	41.7 ↓	91	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**100**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.0 ↓	46	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.0	40.0 =	121	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 ↑	95	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**57.3**	**60**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5	98	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6	76	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4	63	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0	55	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	61.4	61.4	39	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	62.4	62.4	43	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.8** ↓	**96**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.5** ↑	**102**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	51.6	51.6 ↑	125	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	88	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	1.7	4.3 ↑	91	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.0 ↓	88	Japan
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	52.3 ↑	96	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	29.0	29.0 ↑	59	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↑	88	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**74.1** ↓	**96**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	88.3	88.3 ↓	103	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.1	94.7 ↓	53	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	49.0	52.0 ↓	105	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	77	Iceland

Philippines

64th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**49.7** ↓	**88**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	110.1	91.8 ↓	84	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	68.4	N/Appl.	79	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.2	6.5 ↓	98	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	60.1	60.1 ↑	82	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↓	**55**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.0	99.9 ↓	91	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**65.6** ↓	**102**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.0	65.6 ↓	101	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.7** ↑	**67**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**40**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.6	64.0 =	69	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**19**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	18	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	29	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↑	20	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.7 ↓	22	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1 ↑	13	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**88**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	12.7	70.6 ↑	85	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**81**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	24	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	29.0	52.5 ↑	105	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**52**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**52.1** ↓	**78**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	49	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↓	114	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↓	64	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.5** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	51	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.77	74.8 ↑	52	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.8 ↓	67	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	38.2 =	85	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**39**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↑	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	54	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	15	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.9 ↓	51	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	50	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↓	104	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	76	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	7	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**35**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.5 ↑	28	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↓	13	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.58	47.9 ↓	87	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	8.7	99.0 =	26	Multiple (24)

Philippines

64th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**43**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**50.3** ↑	**46**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	44.8	47.1 ↑	79	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	71	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	44	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	84.3	84.3 ↑	24	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.8	29.3 ↓	65	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.8** ↓	**48**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.8 ↑	17	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.6	97.8 ↑	20	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	6.5	88.2 ↓	130	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.7	95.3 ↓	108	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.0** ↑	**31**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	847	N/Appl.	28	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	42.7	N/Appl.	72	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.7** ↓	**44**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**79**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	20.3	89.9 ↓	106	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	31.0	69.3 ↓	118	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	21.3	22.9 =	112	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	9	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**18**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	17	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	24	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	20	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	10	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.0** ↑	**72**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**46.6** ↑	**40**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	9	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	63	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.06	1.9 ↓	91	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	26	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**22.9** ↑	**87**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	206.0	79.0 ↑	55	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.36	5.7 ↑	79	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.6 ↓	102	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.2 ↑	72	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**87**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	56	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	169.50	55.3 ↑	98	Multiple (7)

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

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

Poland

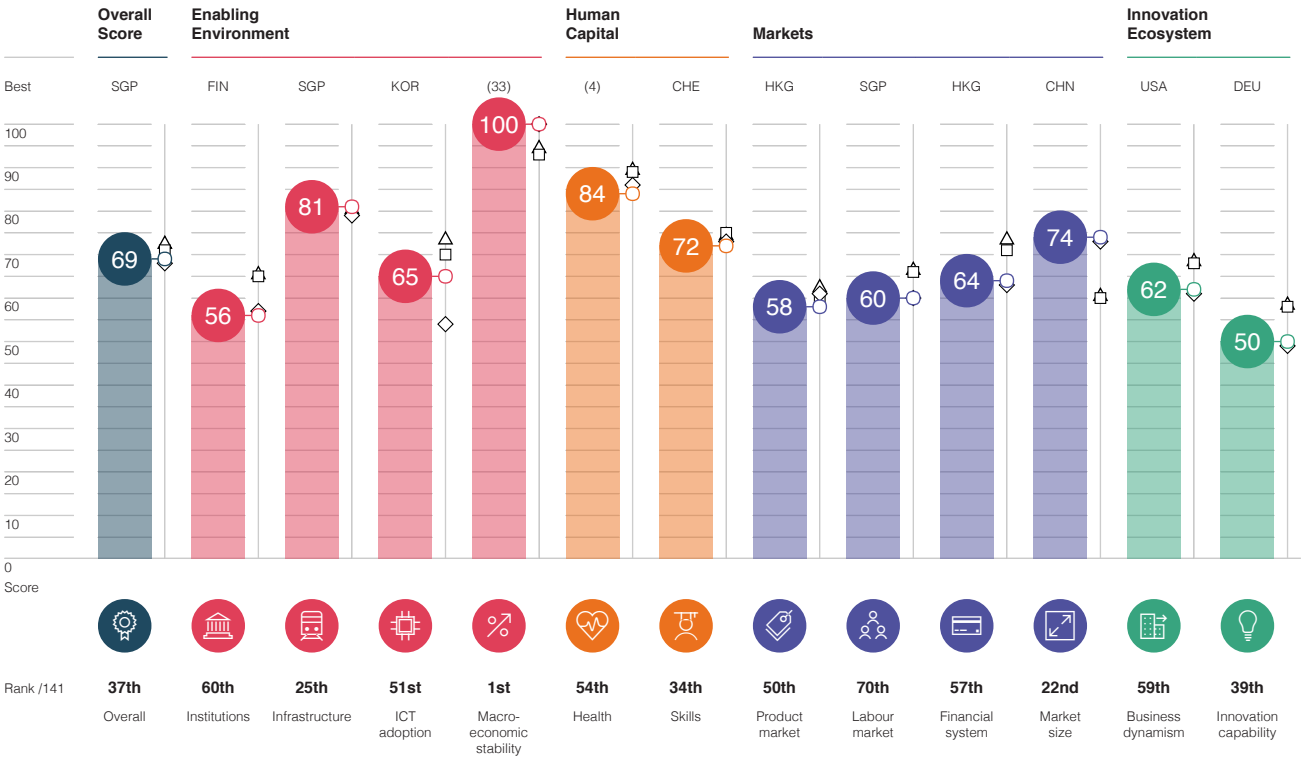
37th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 37th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	38.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.90
GDP per capita US$	15,430.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	11.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	31.8
Unemployment rate %	3.7		

Poland

37th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**60**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**79.7** ↑	**52**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	46	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.8	99.0 ↓	26	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	57	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	83	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.4** ↓	**76**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.4	49.4 ↓	70	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**45.8** ↓	**89**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	59	59.0	30	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↓	118	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.3 ↑	121	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	28.9	71.1 ↓	48	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.5** ↑	**66**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	113	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	107	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.89	89.3 =	31	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**60.0** =	**34**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	60.0	60.0 =	34	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**62**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	90	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	70	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	19.0	63.3 ↓	51	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**65**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	70	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.0**	**99**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6	123	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6	93	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5	82	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0	102	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	49.7	49.7	56	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	44.9	44.9	78	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**81.2** ↑	**25**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.8** ↑	**25**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	88.0	88.0 ↑	32	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↑	57	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	60.5	100.0 =	13	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↓	45	Japan
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 ↑	61	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	63.1	63.1 ↑	23	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	51	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.5** ↑	**37**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.6	98.3 ↑	25	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	4.0	97.9 ↑	37	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.9 ↑	39	Iceland

Poland

37th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**65.4** ↑	**51**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	134.7	100.0 =	30	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	171.7	N/Appl.	3	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	18.9	37.7 ↑	54	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.0	N/Appl.	56	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	77.5	77.5 ↑	49	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**83.8** ↓	**54**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.8	83.8 ↓	53	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**72.1** ↓	**34**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**65.2** ↓	**38**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.3	82.0 ↓	24	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**92**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	70	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	110	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	101	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	63	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	80	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**79.0** ↓	**34**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.4	91.3 =	24	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**66.7** ↓	**46**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↓	97	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.8	98.0 ↓	13	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**58.1** ↓	**50**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**47**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	84	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	20	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	70	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**59.5** ↓	**63**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	68	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.3	56.3 =	33	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**70**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**54.5** ↓	**95**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.8	69.2 ↓	87	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	113	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	86	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↓	28	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	63	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	74.0	74.0 ↓	54	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	118	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	127	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**65.3** ↑	**60**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	88	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	57	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.84	80.1 ↑	43	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.2	76.1 ↓	108	Multiple (24)

Poland

37th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**57**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**59**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.5	56.4 ↑	66	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	69	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	90	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	32.2	32.2 ↑	59	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.6	42.8 ↓	46	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**91.2** ↑	**44**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↑	57	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.9	93.0 ↑	66	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-6.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.1	100.0 ↑	74	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**74.1** ↑	**22**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,078	N/Appl.	23	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	52.8	N/Appl.	54	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**62.0** ↑	**59**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**47**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	11.8	94.1 ↑	87	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	37.0	63.3 =	127	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	60.8	65.4 ↓	38	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.0	87.5 =	9	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**46.4** ↑	**94**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	84	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	100	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	84	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	109	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**39**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**74**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	131	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	70	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.69	30.4 ↑	36	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↑	116	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**52.2** ↓	**31**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	481.0	91.5 ↑	25	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	12.68	48.1 ↑	34	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	32.2 ↓	36	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.14	36.9 ↓	18	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**43**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	70	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	3,190.73	86.8 ↑	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/

Portugal

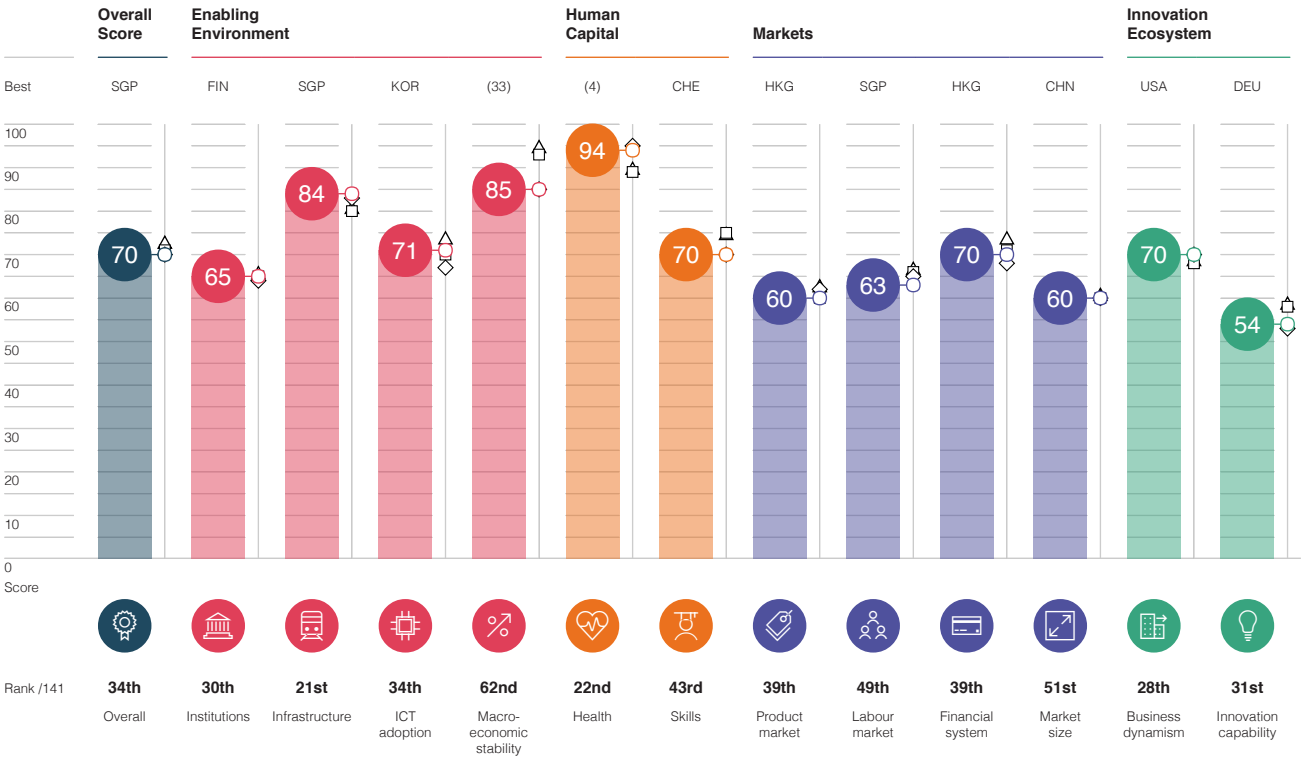
34th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 34th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.24
GDP per capita US$	23,186.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	27.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.5
Unemployment rate %	6.9		

Portugal

34th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**30**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**90.9** ↑	**14**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5 ↑	9	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↓	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.7 ↑	22	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**41**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	55.5	55.5 ↑	37	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**27**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	66	66.0	20	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	43	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	83	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	12.6	87.4 ↑	12	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**61**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	96	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	113	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.90	89.9 =	30	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**28**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	28	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**66.9** ↓	**39**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	44	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↓	32	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	20.0	66.7 ↓	47	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**77**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	91	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**65.7**	**27**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6	63	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3	57	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8	58	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7	98	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	83.5	83.5	9	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	78.4	78.4	18	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	28	96.6	7	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.6** ↑	**21**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**21**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	94.2	94.2 ↑	14	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↓	8	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	27.8	69.5 ↑	31	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↓	32	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	174,511.4	72.0 =	30	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.2 ↓	49	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	65.1	65.1 ↑	22	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	36	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.0** ↑	**25**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	8.8	95.0 ↑	50	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	1.1	100.0 =	23	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.9 ↑	25	Iceland

Portugal

34th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**34**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.6	96.4 ↑	74	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	73.8	N/Appl.	73	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	36.9	73.8 ↑	16	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.4	N/Appl.	19	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	74.7	74.7 ↑	54	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**85.0** =	**62**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	70.0	70.0 =	62	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**94.2** ↓	**22**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.1	94.2 ↓	21	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**43**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**62**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.2	61.3 ↑	75	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**57.4** ↓	**42**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	62	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	53	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5 ↓	27	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	51	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↓	44	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.7** ↓	**27**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.3	90.5 =	28	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**70.8** ↓	**33**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	41	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.8	93.1 ↑	31	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**59.7** ↓	**39**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**49**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	71	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↓	49	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	21	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.9** ↓	**39**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↑	6	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.2	54.3 =	35	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.2** ↓	**49**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**51**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.0	72.9 =	77	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.1 ↓	121	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	61	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	98	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↓	43	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	90.0	90.0 ↓	14	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	13	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	120	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.4** ↓	**53**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	73	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↓	88	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	92.4 ↓	18	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	26.8	73.9 =	115	Multiple (24)

Portugal

34th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**39**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**63.7** ↑	**29**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	111.9	100.0 =	23	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	77	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	50	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	30.9	30.9 ↑	60	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.0	99.4 ↓	18	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**78.0** ↑	**124**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	125	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	13.3	74.2 ↓	121	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-24.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.6	92.8 ↑	123	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**60.5** ↑	**51**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	293	N/Appl.	52	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	44.7	N/Appl.	67	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**28**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**88.3** ↓	**15**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.0	99.0 ↑	43	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 ↓	39	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	64.5	69.4 ↑	36	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	14.5	90.6 =	7	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.2** ↑	**62**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	87	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↓	80	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	43	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	51	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**31**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**35**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	45	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	37	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.55	28.7 ↑	38	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	42	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**34**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	417.3	89.4 ↑	31	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	12.97	48.5 ↑	33	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.3	42.2 ↓	28	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.07	18.8 ↓	27	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**70.7** ↑	**27**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	47	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	6,121.03	93.8 ↑	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/

Qatar

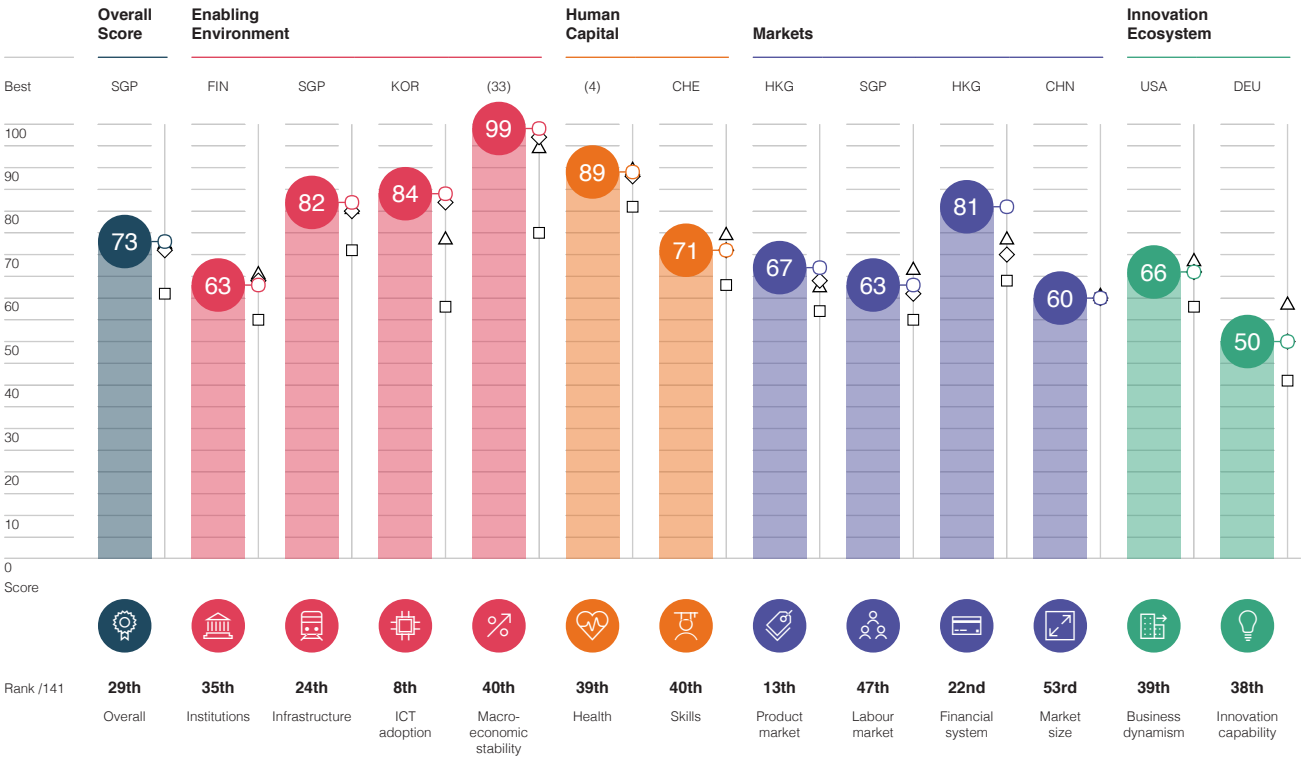
29th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 30th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	2.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.26
GDP per capita US$	70,779.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.1		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	-	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	0.1		

Qatar

29th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.2** ↓	**35**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**89.4** ↓	**19**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↓	23	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.4	100.0 =	6	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	36	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↓	23	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**33**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.4	56.4 ↓	30	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.3** ↓	**67**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	0	0.0	97	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↑	23	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	7	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	42.5	57.5 ↓	105	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**17**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	6	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	8	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.71	71.4 =	64	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**62.0** ↓	**31**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↓	31	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**76.8** ↑	**18**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	26	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	23	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	24.5	81.7 =	23	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**43.4** ↑	**121**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	33	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	2.0	20.0 =	140	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 ↑	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.7**	**54**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2	13	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0	6	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9	14	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2	8	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	39.9	39.9	68	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	27.9	27.9	101	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**81.6** ↑	**24**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.4** ↑	**19**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	92.0	92.0 ↑	18	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↓	16	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
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	78.3 ↓	14	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	41.7	41.7 ↑	42	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↑	15	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**91.9** ↓	**46**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 ↑	69	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.0	97.9 ↓	32	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	10.4	91.4 ↓	61	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2 ↓	46	Iceland

Qatar

29th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**83.8** ↑	**8**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	141.9	100.0 =	19	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	125.9	N/Appl.	15	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.6	19.3 ↓	77	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.7	N/Appl.	29	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	99.7	99.7 ↑	1	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**98.6** ↑	**40**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.3	99.5 ↓	97	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	97.8	97.8 ↑	40	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**88.6** ↑	**39**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.4	88.6 ↑	38	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**70.5** ↓	**40**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**34**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.7	64.4 ↓	68	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**11**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	21	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	16	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.3	70.9 ↑	8	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↑	11	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	3	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**74.3** ↓	**52**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.9	66.1 ↓	91	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**82.4** ↓	**6**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.2 ↓	6	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.8	95.6 ↓	22	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**13**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**67.5** ↑	**14**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	6	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	18	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**19**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↓	26	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.60	62.7 ↓	74	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.7 ↓	59	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.0	50.0 =	39	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**54**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.2	60.0 ↑	106	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	8	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↑	22	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↓	29	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	10	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↑	10	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.9** ↑	**51**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↓	29	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	8	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.49	36.1 ↓	101	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	36	Multiple (24)

Qatar

29th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**81.3** ↑	**22**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**77.0** ↑	**18**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	76.0	80.0 ↑	41	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1 ↑	4	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	5	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	89.5	89.5 ↓	21	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	81.7 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.8** ↑	**79**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.5 ↑	56	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.7	97.6 =	24	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	9.9	79.1 ↑	137	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.9	97.9 ↓	92	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**53**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	315	N/Appl.	50	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.8	N/Appl.	94	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**39**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**66.3** ↓	**86**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	7.1	96.5 ↓	74	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5 ↑	47	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	30.2	32.5 ↓	88	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**12**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↓	12	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	23	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	11	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	6	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**38**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**58.7** ↑	**27**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↑	10	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↑	17	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.54	28.6 ↓	39	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	12	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**31.3** ↓	**58**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	124.0	71.5 ↑	86	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	5.67	34.9 ↓	43	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.0 ↑	62	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.8 ↑	77	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**70.2** ↓	**30**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	7	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,214.70	76.4 ↓	50	Multiple (7)

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

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

Romania

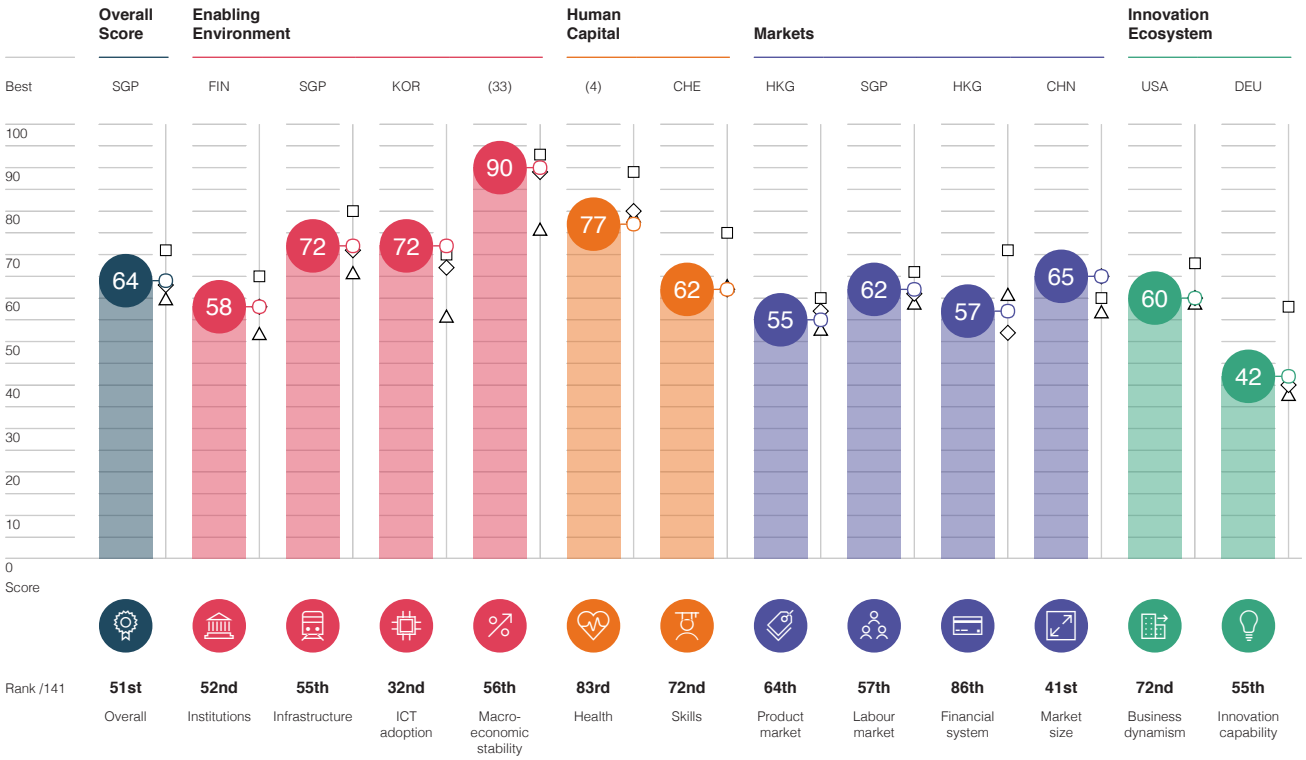
51st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 52nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	19.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.38
GDP per capita US$	12,285.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	4.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	23.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.9
Unemployment rate %	4.3		

Romania

51st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**58.1** ↓	**52**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**81.5** ↓	**45**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	61	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 ↓	51	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	47	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.7** ↓	**85**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.7	48.7 ↓	77	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**38**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	75	75.0	9	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↓	62	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↓	106	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.7	74.3 ↓	41	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.9** ↑	**70**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	102	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	64	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.71	70.8 =	66	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**55**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	47.0	47.0 ↓	55	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**54**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↓	54	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↓	43	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.0	56.7 =	65	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**61.1** ↓	**66**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	65	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.5**	**57**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.5	126	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5	108	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4	40	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9	113	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	85.4	85.4	4	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	68.3	68.3	32	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**55**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**54.4** ↑	**61**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	79.3	79.3 ↑	55	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6 ↓	119	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	46.8	100.0 =	19	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↓	76	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	59,903.7	54.5 =	57	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↓	71	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	29.8	29.8 ↑	58	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	76	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.0** ↓	**55**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	11.9	91.8 ↑	76	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	8.5	93.4 ↓	52	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	56	Iceland

Romania

51st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**32**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	116.2	96.9 ↑	71	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	88.0	N/Appl.	48	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	26.1	52.1 ↑	42	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.2	N/Appl.	21	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	70.7	70.7 ↑	65	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**89.7** ↑	**56**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	79.3	79.3 ↓	59	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**77.2** ↓	**83**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	64.7	77.2 ↓	82	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**72**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**59.1** ↑	**63**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.0	73.2 ↓	46	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**44.9** ↑	**106**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	98	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	111	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.9 ↑	113	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	53	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↑	133	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**82**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.3	79.2 ↓	69	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**52.6** ↑	**89**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↑	125	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	19.3	76.7 =	73	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.4** ↓	**64**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**61**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↓	87	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	59	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.5 ↓	30	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**76**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	37	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.5 =	80	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**57**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.3** ↓	**33**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.0	100.0 =	8	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	30	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↓	89	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	56	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	59	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	73.0	73.0 ↑	57	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	14	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↑	125	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**83**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	99	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	90	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.77	70.7 ↑	61	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.8	75.3 =	111	Multiple (24)

Romania

51st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**86**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**31.8** ↑	**94**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.1	29.6 ↓	105	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	89	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.5 ↑	104	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	19.6	19.6 ↑	82	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	38.0 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**67**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↑	75	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	6.4	88.1 ↑	82	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-9.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.6	100.0 =	36	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**65.2** ↑	**41**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	459	N/Appl.	40	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	47.8	N/Appl.	61	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**59.7** ↓	**72**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.2** ↓	**66**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.4	99.8 =	9	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	35.0	65.3 ↓	123	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	35.8	38.5 ↑	75	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**86**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	111	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	101	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	62	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	64	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**55**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**42.7** ↑	**56**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.3	70.9 ↑	18	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↑	109	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.99	21.1 ↑	48	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	98	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**34.8** ↑	**53**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	227.7	80.5 ↑	51	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	3.58	27.9 ↑	49	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	16.1 ↓	65	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	14.9 ↑	36	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**56.7** ↑	**66**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	108	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,512.91	78.8 ↑	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

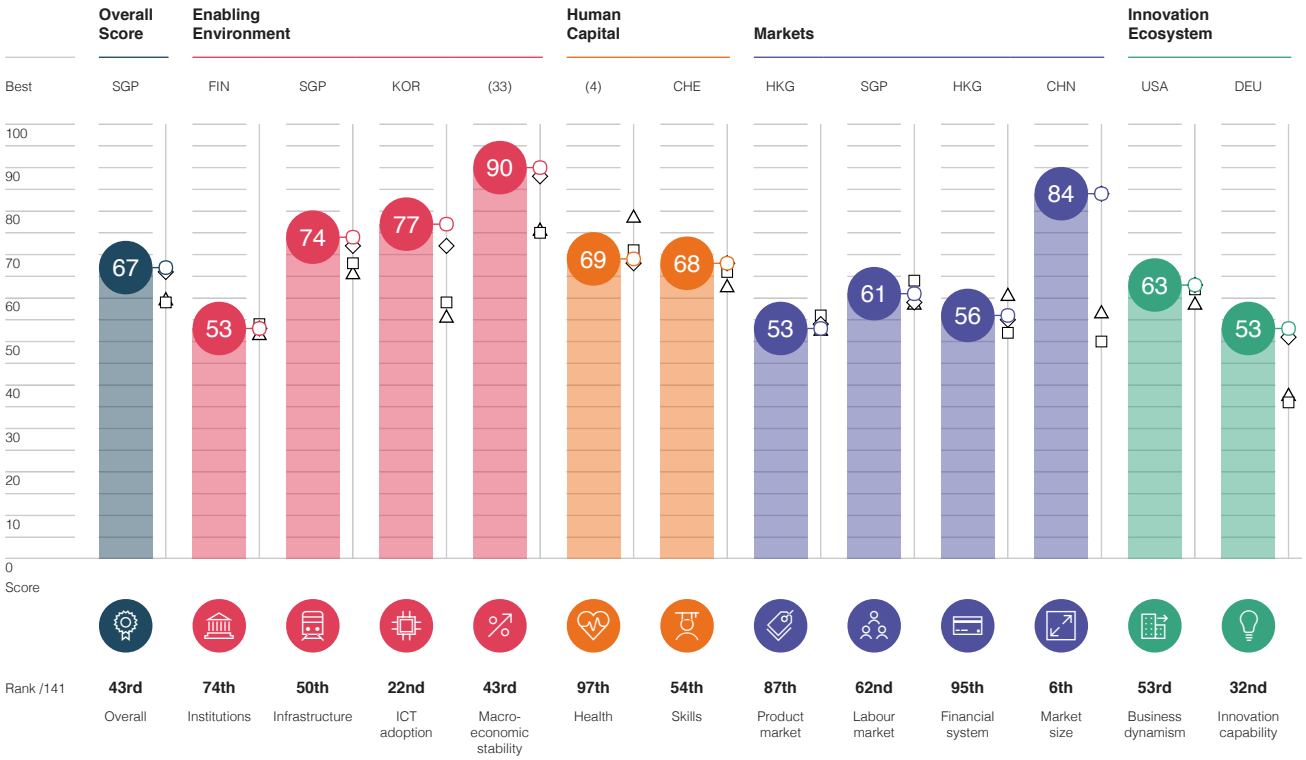
43rd /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 43rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	144.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	3.12
GDP per capita US$	11,326.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	3.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	4.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.7

Russian Federation

43rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**74**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**99**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↓	73	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	9.2	70.5 ↑	114	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	93.1	93.1 =	119	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↓	93	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**113**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.3	45.3 ↑	104	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.4** ↓	**73**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	72	72.0	15	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	91	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	93	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	50.3	49.7 ↓	122	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**56.9** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	90	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↓	83	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.92	92.1 =	23	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**28.0** ↓	**116**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	28.0	28.0 ↓	116	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**56**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	113	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	90	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	26.0	86.7 =	15	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**59.2** ↓	**75**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	97	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**54.7**	**75**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9	88	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4	63	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1	51	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0	62	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	59.2	59.2	44	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	59.9	59.9	45	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**49**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	85.7	85.7 ↑	41	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	99	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	5.2	13.1 ↑	69	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	17	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	426,396.7	89.2 =	18	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.6 ↑	52	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	40.4	40.4 ↑	43	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	47	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.9** ↑	**50**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.0	93.8 ↑	61	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	7.9	94.0 ↑	50	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	53	Iceland

Russian Federation

43rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**77.0** ↑	**22**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	157.4	100.0 =	9	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	87.3	N/Appl.	51	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	22.2	44.4 ↑	47	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.8	N/Appl.	14	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	80.9	80.9 ↑	39	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.3	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**97**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	62.2	69.2 ↑	96	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**68.3** ↓	**54**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**47**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.7	71.3 =	48	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**49**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↓	74	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↓	76	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	77	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	27	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	47	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**73.5** ↓	**55**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.5	86.3 ↓	38	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**60.7** ↓	**63**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↓	43	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	20.6	73.5 ↓	78	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.9** ↓	**87**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**55.2** ↑	**53**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	67	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	80	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	17	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**50.7** ↓	**116**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	103	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	4.38	70.8 ↑	57	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	109	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.5 =	99	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**62**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**52**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.4	72.1 ↓	82	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↓	50	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	75	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.2 ↑	17	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↓	61	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	77.0	77.0 ↑	49	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	91	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	103	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**72**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	94	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	37	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.83	79.3 ↓	45	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	36.4	60.6 ↓	134	Multiple (24)

Russian Federation

43rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.7** ↑	**95**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**36.3** ↑	**77**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.2	57.0 ↓	64	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↓	118	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	94	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	38.9	38.9 ↑	51	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.1	18.0 ↓	95	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**79.9** ↑	**120**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	115	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	10.0	80.8 ↓	107	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-5.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	12.6	90.3 ↓	132	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**6**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	3,745	N/Appl.	6	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	21.0	N/Appl.	128	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**53**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**76.7** ↑	**50**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.1	99.4 =	27	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.1	90.4 =	62	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	42.1	45.3 ↑	54	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.5** ↓	**77**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↓	59	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	72	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	96	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	71	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**32**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**42.6** ↓	**57**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	37	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	101	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.68	15.9 ↓	54	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.5 ↓	48	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**23**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	503.3	92.2 ↑	22	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	3.81	28.9 ↑	48	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.1	36.5 ↓	34	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.40	94.7 ↑	9	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**77**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	80	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	437.57	65.4 ↑	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/

Rwanda

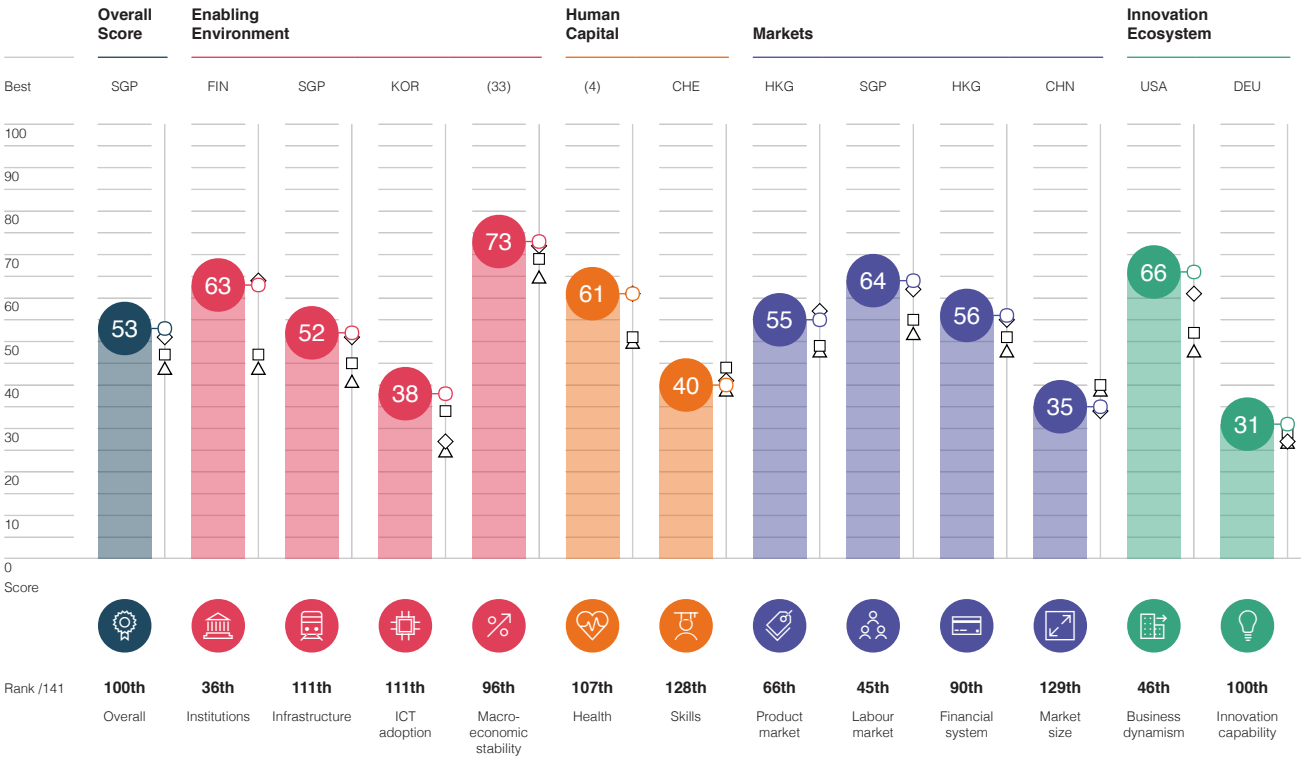
100th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 108th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	12.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	791.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	86.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.7
Unemployment rate %	1.0		

Rwanda

100th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.2** ↓	**36**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**84.6** ↓	**35**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↓	47	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.5	93.2 ↑	75	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 =	82	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.0 ↑	29	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.8** ↓	**108**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.8	45.8 ↓	100	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**46.6** ↓	**86**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	22	22.0	81	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	37	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↓	29	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	52.4	47.6 ↑	127	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**67.8** ↓	**19**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	9	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	20	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.76	75.8 =	58	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**56.0** ↑	**44**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0 ↑	44	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**74.1** ↑	**24**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	43	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	45	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	28.5	95.0 ↑	1	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**27**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.5 ↑	68	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 ↑	7	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.3**	**48**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9	12	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.7	7	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9	18	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.7	5	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	27.6	27.6	86	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	50.1	50.1	71	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**111**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	46.6	46.6 ↑	128	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	38	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	2,559.9	19.8 =	125	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.8 ↑	51	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↑	103	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**54.9** ↓	**118**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	42.7	42.7 ↑	124	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	84.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	61.6	39.2 ↓	112	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↓	99	Iceland

Rwanda

100th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**37.6** ↑	**111**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	78.9	65.7 ↑	124	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	39.0	N/Appl.	114	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↓	134	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	106	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	21.8	21.8 ↑	123	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**72.7** ↑	**96**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.1	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	45.3	45.3 ↓	112	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**107**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	59.6	61.4 ↑	106	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**40.1** ↓	**128**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**37.9** ↓	**125**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	4.0	26.7 ↓	129	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**87**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	82	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	77	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↓	94	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	84	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↓	75	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**42.4** ↓	**125**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.2	62.0 ↓	101	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**22.7** ↓	**135**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	50	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	57.9	0.0	138	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.3** ↓	**66**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**56.6** ↓	**48**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	22	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	54	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	90	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.0** ↓	**94**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	52	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.94	27.1 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.9 ↑	51	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.7 =	63	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.6** ↑	**45**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 ↓	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	27	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	36	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.6 ↑	60	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	67	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↓	40	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	38	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	100	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**64**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	36	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↓	73	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.54	42.8 ↑	92	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	6.0	100.0 =	21	Multiple (24)

Rwanda

100th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.3** ↑	**90**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**32.3** ↑	**91**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.0	22.1 ↓	115	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.2 ↓	48	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	41	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.0	21.0 ↓	77	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.3	22.1 ↑	83	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**86.3** ↑	**82**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	92	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.2	86.4 ↓	88	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.9	100.0 =	20	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**35.1** ↑	**129**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	24	N/Appl.	124	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	37.0	N/Appl.	87	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**46**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**75.9** ↑	**52**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	14.8	92.6 ↑	98	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 =	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	19.2	20.7 ↑	116	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 ↑	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**55.3** ↑	**42**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	35	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	50	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	47	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	44	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.9** ↑	**100**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**88**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	111	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	66	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↑	108	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	55	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.4** ↑	**80**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	70.0	63.1 ↑	119	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↑	117	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.9	29.7 ↑	39	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	105	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**34.8** ↑	**122**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	102	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	21.59	33.5 ↑	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/

Saudi Arabia

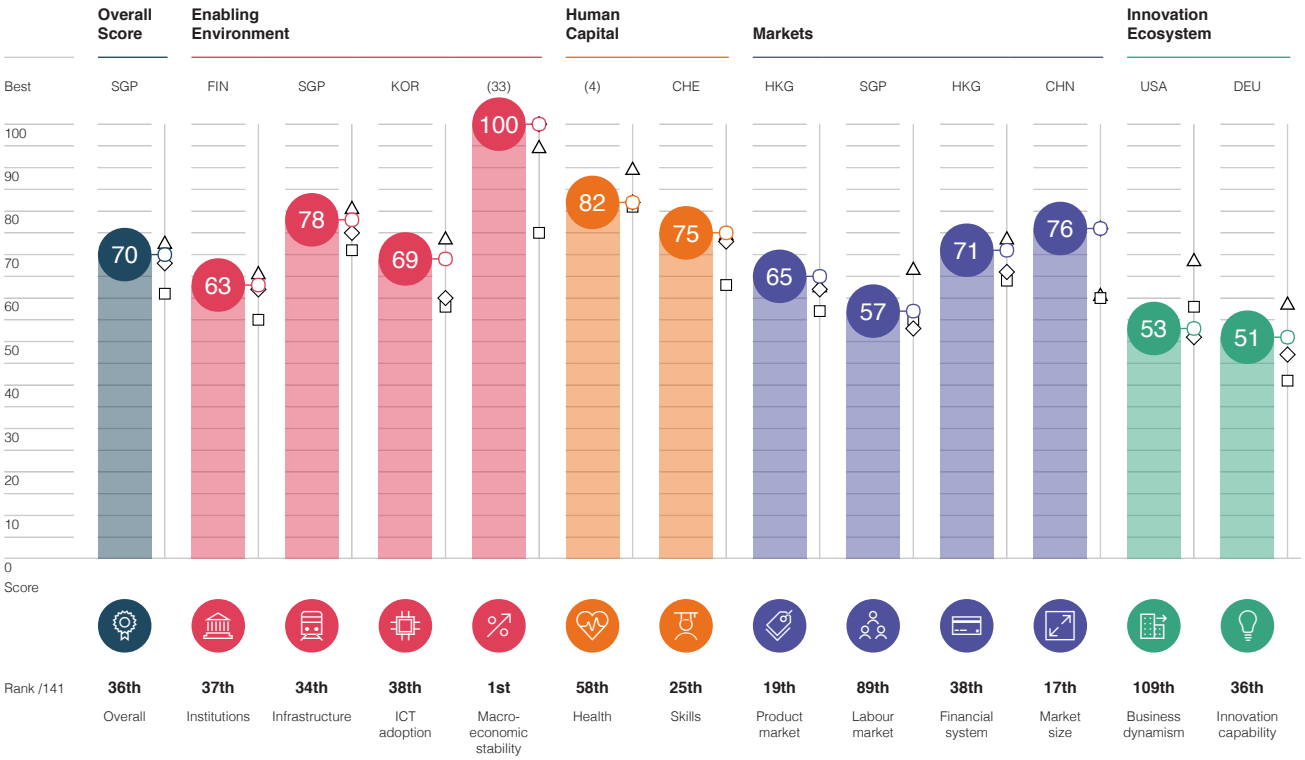
36th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 39th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	33.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.37
GDP per capita US$	23,566.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	0.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	5.9		

Saudi Arabia

36th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**37**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**88.7** ↑	**21**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.0 ↑	15	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.3	97.3 ↑	44	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	89.1	89.1 =	124	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.4 ↑	8	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**49**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	53.9	53.9 ↑	45	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**42.6** ↓	**100**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	1	1.0	96	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.1 ↑	16	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	18	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	65.9	34.1 ↓	138	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**20**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	10	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	17	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.71	71.4 =	64	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**49.0** =	**52**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	49.0	49.0 =	52	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**50**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↑	15	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	27	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.5	35.0 ↑	98	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**78.5** ↑	**6**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↑	23	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 ↑	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.7	87.0 ↑	2	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**63.8**	**31**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6	17	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.4	2	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3	11	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.0	2	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	58.8	58.8	45	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	31.0	31.0	95	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.1** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**64.4** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.6 ↑	26	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	0.7	1.6 =	102	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	26	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	331,405.1	84.1 =	24	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.6 ↑	34	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	66.6	66.6 ↑	21	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.8 ↑	40	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**91.7** ↑	**47**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.4	99.4 ↑	75	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	8.1	95.7 ↓	48	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	9.5	92.3 ↑	56	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.3 ↑	44	Iceland

Saudi Arabia

36th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**69.3** ↑	**38**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	122.6	100.0 =	57	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	111.1	N/Appl.	22	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	5.6	11.3 ↓	89	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.1	N/Appl.	53	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	93.3	93.3 ↑	13	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**82.2** ↓	**58**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.3	82.2 ↓	57	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**75.3** ↑	**25**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**36**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.2	68.0 =	56	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**64.0** ↑	**23**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	32	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↑	35	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	32	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↑	13	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	14	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**84.7** ↑	**13**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.9	94.0 =	18	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**75.3** ↑	**21**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	27	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.7	95.8 =	20	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**19**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**67.2** ↑	**16**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	7	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↑	21	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↑	32	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**41**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	42	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.71	61.9 ↓	76	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.5 ↓	60	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	41.5 =	65	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**89**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.7** ↑	**78**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	23.8	58.8 ↓	108	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	14	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	26	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.3 ↑	20	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	19	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	97	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.7 ↑	24	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**56.6** ↑	**98**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	37	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	10	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.23	4.0 ↑	132	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	13.5	92.4 =	55	Multiple (24)

Saudi Arabia

36th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**70.7** ↑	**38**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**45**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	56.0	59.0 ↑	62	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	19	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↑	12	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	66.6	66.6 ↑	32	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.7	11.1 ↑	111	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**95.1** ↑	**7**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↑	15	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.6	97.8 ↓	21	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.3	100.0 =	39	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**76.3** ↑	**17**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,651	N/Appl.	16	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	24.3	N/Appl.	120	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**109**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**44.8** ↓	**132**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	6.6	96.7 ↑	69	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	18.0	82.4 ↓	100	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	0.0	0.0	133	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	0.0	0.0	135	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**24**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↑	32	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	35	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	7	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	24	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**50.6** ↑	**36**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**55.0** ↑	**28**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↑	8	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	14	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.03	21.8 ↑	46	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	32	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**40.1** ↑	**41**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	273.7	83.2 ↑	40	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	6.46	36.9 ↑	40	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	27.2 ↓	43	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	13.0 ↑	40	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**48**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	21	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	527.35	67.4 ↑	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/

Senegal

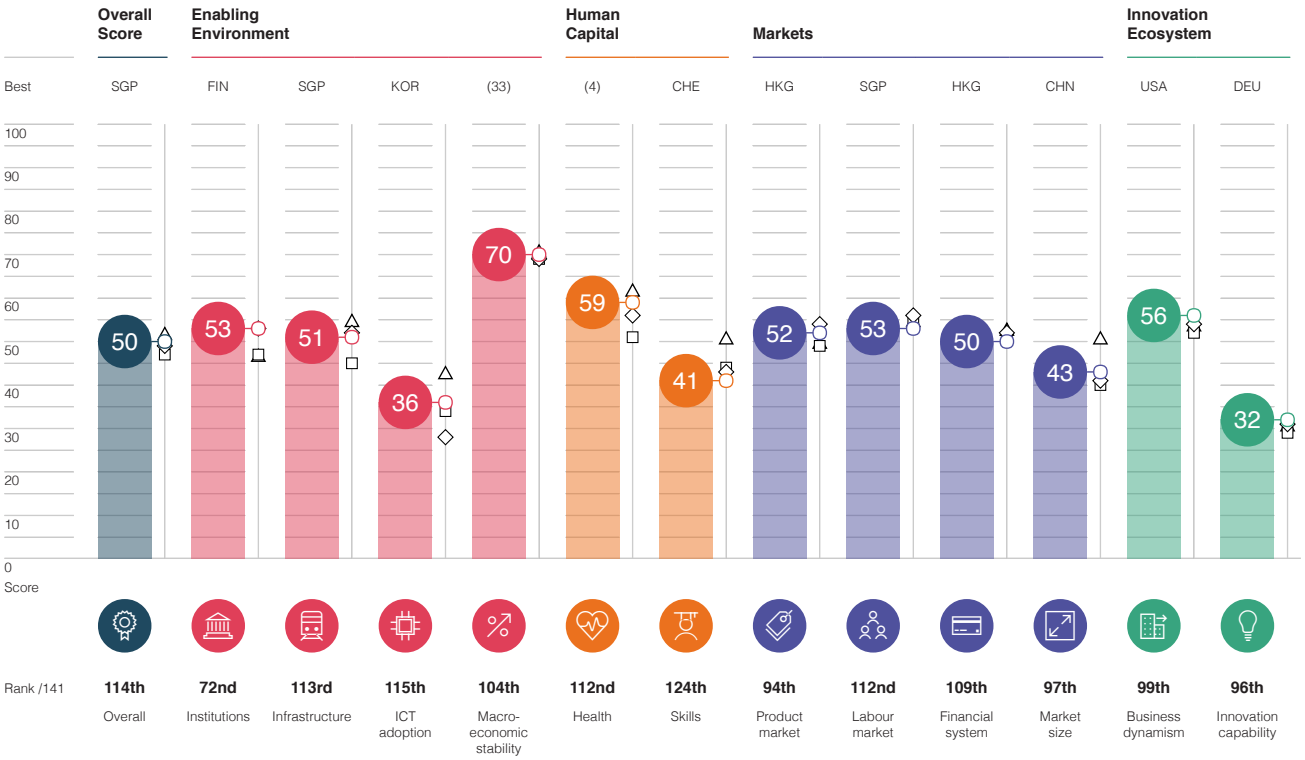
114th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 113rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	16.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.04
GDP per capita US$	1,473.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.4
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	42.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.3
Unemployment rate %	6.5		

Senegal

114th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**72**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**82.0** ↑	**44**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	78	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.3	100.0 ↑	4	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	54	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	39	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.5** ↓	**88**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.5	48.5 ↓	80	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**55**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	51	51.0	44	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↓	93	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	52	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.8	74.2 ↓	43	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	54	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↑	37	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.51	50.6 =	103	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**45.0** =	**58**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 =	58	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**48.1** ↓	**85**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	77	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	59	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.0	33.3 =	103	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**114**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	99	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**52.3**	**81**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1	40	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3	46	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5	49	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4	44	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	23.2	23.2	95	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	46.1	46.1	76	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**51.3** ↓	**113**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.8** ↑	**109**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	72.9	72.9 ↑	80	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↑	62	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.7	9.3 ↓	77	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	73	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,655.2	29.3 =	107	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	75	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	14.4	14.4 ↓	74	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	75	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.9** ↓	**111**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	65.2	65.2 ↑	113	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.0	88.5 ↑	95	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	48.9	52.2 ↓	104	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↓	114	Iceland

Senegal

114th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**35.8** ↑	**115**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	104.5	87.0 ↑	91	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	41.5	N/Appl.	113	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.8	1.6 ↑	113	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	46.0	46.0 ↑	100	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**104**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 ↑	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**58.9** ↑	**112**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.8	58.9 ↑	111	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**41.1** ↓	**124**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**36.8** ↓	**128**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	2.8	18.9 ↓	135	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.6** ↑	**51**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	110	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	34	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	62	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	71	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	28	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**45.5** ↓	**121**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.0	49.8 ↓	115	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**41.2** ↓	**110**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	77	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	32.8	43.0 ↓	112	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.3** ↓	**94**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**79**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	77	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	63	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	81	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**104**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	86	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.19	32.1 ↓	104	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.7 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	29.2 =	123	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**112**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.8	77.5 ↑	63	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	109	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	72	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	77	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.0 ↑	109	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.0	69.0 ↑	81	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↓	23	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.1 ↑	43	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**123**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	112	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	118	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.42	28.1 ↓	111	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	23.6	78.3 =	102	Multiple (24)

Senegal

114th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.4** ↓	**109**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**25.1** ↓	**111**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.2	29.7 ↓	104	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	99	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.4 ↑	105	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.7	5.7 ↓	101	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.2	19.4 ↑	88	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**82.1** ↑	**108**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	84	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	13.6	73.5 ↑	122	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.6	92.8 ↓	122	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**97**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	53	N/Appl.	96	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	39.3	N/Appl.	81	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**99**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**84**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	32.0	84.0 ↑	117	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.0	94.5 =	32	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	30.1	32.4 ↑	89	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.4** ↑	**106**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↑	100	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	121	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	71	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↑	118	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**31.9** ↑	**96**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.6** ↑	**106**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↓	123	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4 ↑	89	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↓	110	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	79	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.9** ↑	**74**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	112.3	70.1 ↑	92	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↓	119	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	25.1 ↑	50	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	108	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**44.6** ↓	**106**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.6 ↓	128	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	306.70	61.6 ↑	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/

Serbia

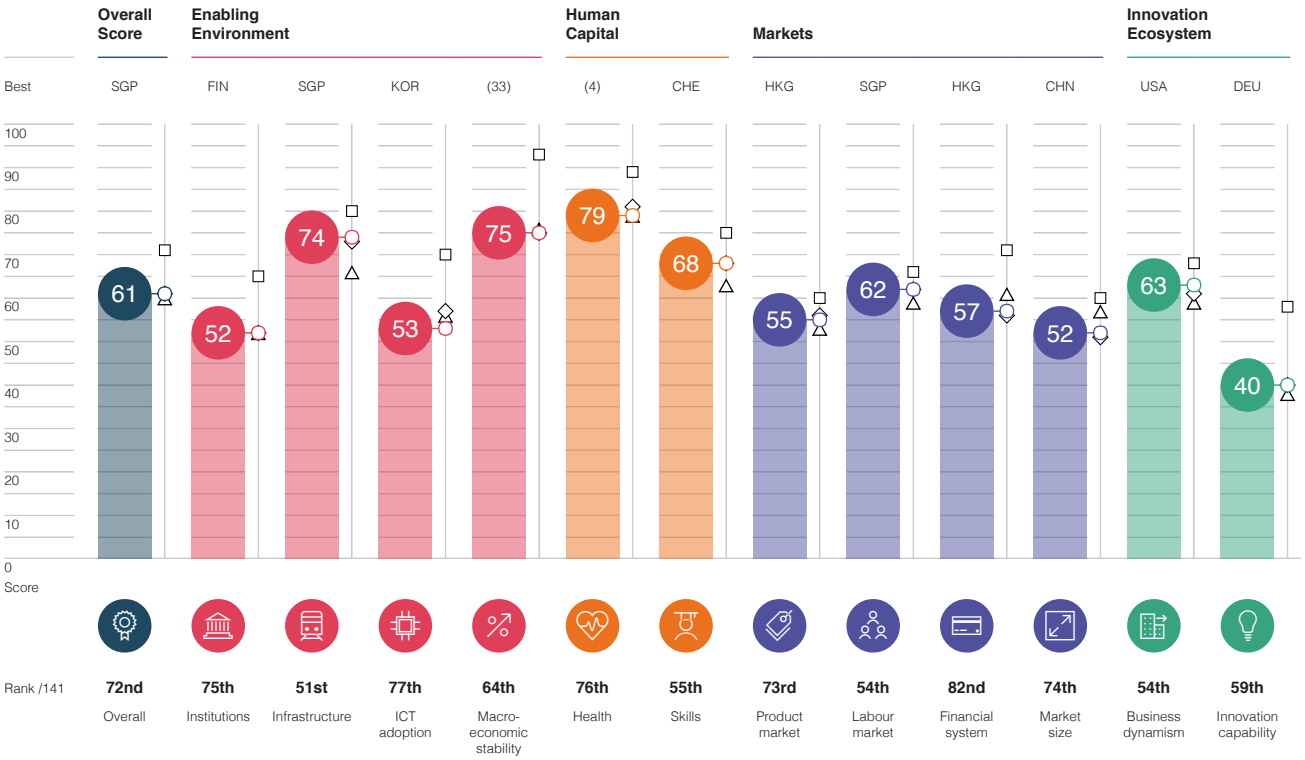
72nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 65th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	7.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.09
GDP per capita US$	7,243.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	21.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	13.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.6

Serbia

72nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**52.5** ↑	**75**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**75.2** ↓	**66**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	99	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.1	98.0 ↑	35	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	55	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↓	86	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**71**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	49.9 ↑	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**44.9** ↓	**93**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	43	43.0	60	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↑	101	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	94	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	31.2	68.8 ↓	71	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.2** ↑	**74**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9 ↑	95	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	104	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.81	81.5 =	47	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**39.0** ↓	**75**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	39.0	39.0 ↓	75	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**51.0** ↑	**79**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↑	106	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	104	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	18.0	60.0 =	55	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**87**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	102	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**53.9**	**76**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.2	92	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3	75	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7	68	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9	80	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	66.1	66.1	34	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	52.9	52.9	65	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**51**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**58.7** ↑	**46**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	84.5	84.5 ↑	43	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↑	98	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	42.7	100.0 =	24	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.8 ↓	82	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	27,204.6	43.6 =	76	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↓	88	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	111	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**89.0** ↑	**54**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.8	90.8 ↑	84	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	5.3	96.6 ↑	41	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.7 ↓	62	Iceland

Serbia

72nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**52.6** ↓	**77**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	97.6	81.4 ↓	104	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	60.7	N/Appl.	89	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	16.8	33.5 ↓	57	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.9	N/Appl.	73	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	73.4	73.4 ↑	58	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0** =	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**79.0** ↓	**76**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.3	79.0 ↓	75	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**68.2** ↑	**55**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**62.4** ↑	**50**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.1	74.2 ↑	43	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.6** ↑	**75**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	104	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	84	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↓	65	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	77	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	51	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**74.0** ↑	**53**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.8	82.0 ↑	59	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**49**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.5 ↑	63	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.3	89.3 ↑	43	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**73**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.7** ↓	**98**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	81	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	110	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	85	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**61.5** ↓	**51**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	65	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.22	65.2 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.2 ↓	64	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.9 =	78	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**62.1** ↑	**54**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**53**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	7.7	92.3 ↑	16	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	56	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	107	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	63	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	68	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.0	69.0 ↓	81	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	69	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↓	92	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**62**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	114	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	70	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.83	79.3 ↓	44	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.2	83.1 =	92	Multiple (24)

Serbia

72nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**82**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**34.7** ↑	**83**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	43.3	45.5 ↓	81	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1 ↑	65	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	69	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	13.2	13.2 ↓	88	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.8	29.6 ↑	64	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.8** ↑	**83**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	85	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	9.8	81.2 ↑	105	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-4.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.8	100.0 =	22	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**74**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	109	N/Appl.	75	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	62.4	N/Appl.	34	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**63.1** ↑	**54**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**78.8** ↑	**42**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.2	98.9 ↑	45	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.5	95.0 =	27	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	34.5	37.1 ↑	78	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.5	84.4 =	14	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.4** ↑	**92**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↑	107	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	82	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↑	83	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	80	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**40.2** ↑	**59**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**41.8** ↓	**59**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	48	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	104	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.08	22.4 ↓	43	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	87	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**33.8** ↑	**55**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	180.3	77.0 ↑	61	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	2.49	22.9 ↓	54	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.9	31.0 ↑	38	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.2 ↑	60	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**92**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.9 ↑	124	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	702.51	70.5 ↑	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

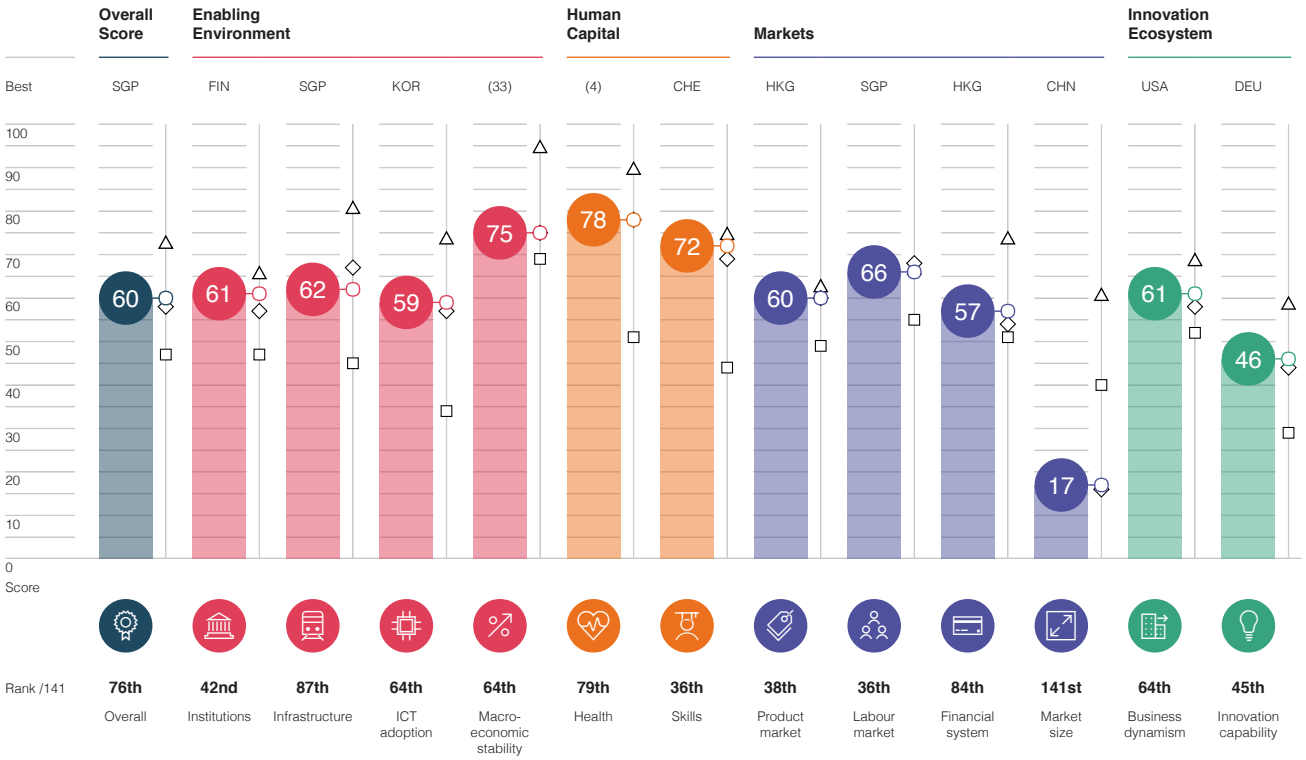
76th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 74th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	16,472.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	12.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.3		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	1.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.8

Seychelles

76th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**42**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**67.4** ↓	**105**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	64	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	12.7	58.6 ↑	125	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.6 ↓	96	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**58.5**	**26**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	58.5	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**52**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	26.2	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↑	45	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	30	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.4	70.6 ↑	57	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**45**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	27	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.0 ↑	36	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.65	64.6 =	81	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**66.0** ↑	**27**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	66.0	66.0 ↑	27	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**46**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↑	51	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	54	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	21.0	70.0 =	44	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**96**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	69	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**68.9**	**19**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4	29	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6	22	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1	29	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7	25	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.2	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.1	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**87**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**42.2** ↓	**98**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	N/Appl.	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↓	69	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,777.0	30.7 =	100	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	81	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	8.0	8.0 ↓	95	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	59	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**82.5** ↓	**78**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.0	99.0 =	80	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	93.6 ↓	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	30.0	71.5 ↓	90	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↓	64	Iceland

Seychelles

76th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**59.4** ↑	**64**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	184.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	80.5	N/Appl.	61	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	20.3	40.6 ↑	51	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	58.8	58.8 ↑	85	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0 =**	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**78.0** ↑	**79**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.0	78.0 ↑	78	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**36**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**43**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.0	73.3 ↑	44	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**55.6** ↑	**46**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↓	46	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	54	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↓	48	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	47	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	78	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**79.0** ↓	**35**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.5	85.8 ↓	40	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**72.1** ↑	**29**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	28	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.0	89.9 ↓	40	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**38**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**55.1** ↑	**54**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	41	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	53	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	89	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**65.0** ↓	**24**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	57	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.59	89.4 ↑	35	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↓	82	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	n/a	42.7 ↓	n/a	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**36**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**40**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.9	83.5 ↑	41	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↑	47	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	50	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↑	109	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.0 ↑	30	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	78.3 ↓	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	57	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	89	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**68.9** ↓	**44**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.7	60.9 ↑	45	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↓	52	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	n/a	60.8 ↓	n/a	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	2.3	100.0 =	10	Multiple (24)

Seychelles

76th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**84**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**34.6** ↑	**84**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	27.3	28.7 ↑	108	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.7 ↑	46	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	53	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	20.7	20.7 ↑	80	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.8	30.3 ↓	63	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**85.5** ↓	**84**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	90	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	8.1	84.6 ↓	95	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.0	97.3 ↓	109	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	25.2	100.0 =	9	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**17.1** ↑	**141**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	3	N/Appl.	141	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	115.2	N/Appl.	5	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**64**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**66.5** ↑	**85**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	13.4	93.3 ↓	90	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	32.0	68.3 =	120	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	38.9	41.9 ↑	64	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.0	62.5 =	65	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**56.5** ↑	**37**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	24	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↑	38	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	66	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	34	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**45**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**49.9** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↑	17	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	41	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.23	24.7 ↑	41	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	44	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**27.1** ↑	**65**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	55.3	59.7 ↑	132	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	8.43	41.2 ↑	39	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	7.4 ↓	92	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**76.8** ↑	**12**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	29	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	11,039.15	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/

Singapore

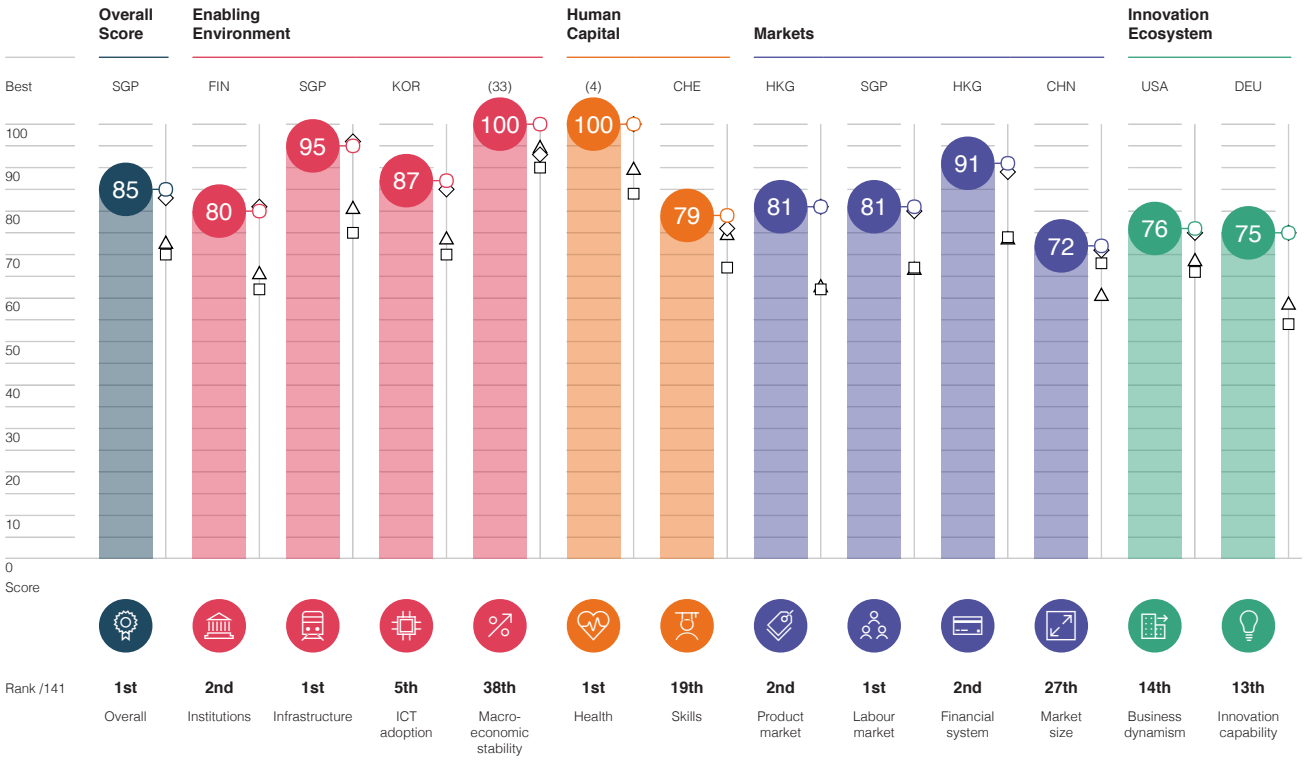
1st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 2nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	64,041.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	22.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.6		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	0.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	3.8		

Singapore

1st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**80.4** ↓	**2**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**96.1** ↑	**2**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.6	92.6 ↑	4	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.9 ↓	2	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**61.8** ↑	**15**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	61.8	61.8 ↑	15	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**65.9** ↓	**23**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	78.0	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.4 ↓	14	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	15	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	51.4	48.6 ↓	124	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**85.9** ↓	**1**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↓	1	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.6 ↑	1	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.97	96.6 =	13	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**85.0** ↑	**3**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	85.0	85.0 ↑	3	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**91.3** ↑	**2**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.4 ↑	3	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.3 ↑	2	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	28.5	95.0 ↓	1	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**82.5** ↓	**2**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.6 ↓	3	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	9.3	93.0 =	2	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**74.5**	**8**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	6.3	89.1	2	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.2	1	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.5	3	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.2	1	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	74.6	74.6	19	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	53.9	53.9	62	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	18	62.1	119	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**95.4** ↓	**1**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**91.7** ↓	**1**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	N/Appl.	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.5	90.9 ↑	1	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	281.5	100.0	1	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.1 ↓	5	Japan
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	95.5 ↑	1	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	133.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	6.5	90.8 ↑	1	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**99.2** ↓	**5**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	1.9	100.0 =	2	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	1.7	100.0 ↑	25	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.8 ↓	7	Iceland

Singapore

1st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**5**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	145.7	100.0 =	16	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	145.7	N/Appl.	6	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	25.9	51.8 ↑	43	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	22.3	N/Appl.	8	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	88.2	88.2 ↑	24	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**99.7** ↑	**38**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.5	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	99.5	99.5 ↑	39	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	74.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**78.8** ↑	**19**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.1** ↑	**13**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.9	79.2 ↑	32	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**3**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↑	4	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.3 ↑	6	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↑	4	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.4 ↓	5	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↑	9	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**22**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.3	90.7 ↑	27	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**72.1** ↑	**28**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	21	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.1	87.4 ↑	48	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**2**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**73.8** ↓	**2**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	1	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	15	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	6	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**88.7** ↑	**1**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↑	1	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	0.02	99.9 ↑	2	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.9	99.0 ↓	3	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.9	72.2 =	6	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**81.2** ↑	**1**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**79.8** ↑	**1**	**Singapore**
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	77.0 ↑	3	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.3 ↑	1	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.9 ↓	3	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	3	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↑	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	93	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**82.7** ↓	**5**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.5 ↓	3	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↑	3	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.89	86.3 ↑	31	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.8	86.4 =	75	Multiple (24)

Singapore

1st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**91.3** ↑	**2**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**86.7** ↑	**2**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	126.5	100.0 =	18	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	6	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	6	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	220.1	100.0 =	4	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.3	100.0 ↑	14	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**97.0** ↑	**3**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.2 ↑	2	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.4	98.2 ↓	17	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.1	99.8 ↑	101	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.5	99.0 ↑	81	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**27**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	503	N/Appl.	36	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	154.3	N/Appl.	3	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**75.6** ↑	**14**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**86.9** ↑	**19**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of 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 to the dollar	88.8	95.6 ↑	5	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**64.2** ↑	**16**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	26	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	17	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	14	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	13	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**75.2** ↑	**13**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**78.7** ↑	**1**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.9 ↓	1	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.2 ↑	10	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	26.31	100.0 =	5	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	11	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**70.5** ↓	**21**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	493.7	91.9 ↑	23	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	118.66	87.9 ↓	15	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.2	72.0 ↓	14	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.11	30.1 ↓	21	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**77.3** ↑	**10**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↑	9	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	4,821.95	91.2 ↑	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/

Slovak Republic

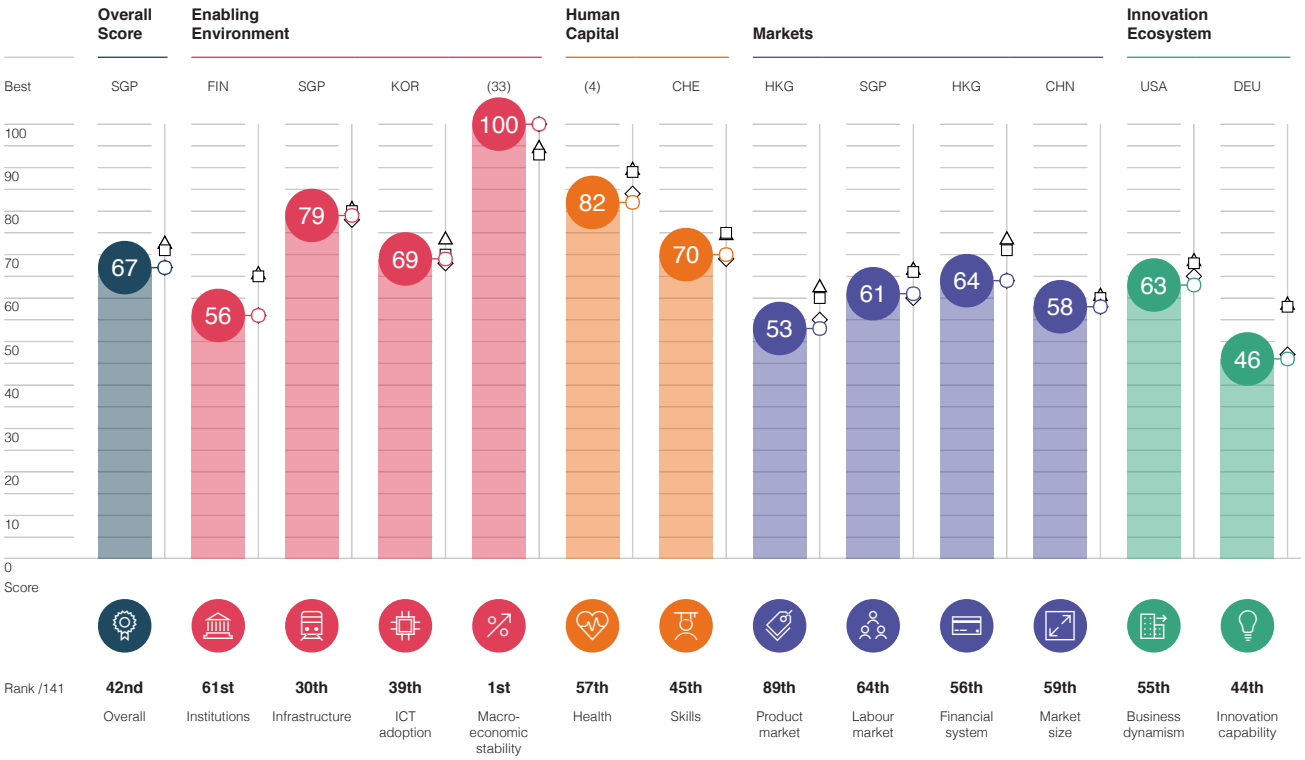
42nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 41st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	19,581.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.7
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.8		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	13.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	6.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	26.5

Slovak Republic

42nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**56.3** ↓	**61**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.3** ↓	**77**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.8 ↓	86	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 ↓	51	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	46	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↓	112	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**60**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.2	52.2 ↑	55	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**46.8** ↓	**85**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	59	59.0	30	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.3 ↑	114	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.5 ↓	132	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	23.6	76.4 ↓	32	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**42.6** ↑	**103**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.1 ↓	135	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↑	130	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.81	80.9 =	49	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**50.0** =	**51**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	51	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**65.8** ↓	**42**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	66	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↓	60	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	25.5	85.0 ↓	17	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**60.9** ↑	**67**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.6 ↑	22	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.7	47.0 =	106	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 =	64	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**58.7**	**55**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.6	119	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7	117	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7	81	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8	125	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	82.9	82.9	11	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	82.6	82.6	8	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.6** ↑	**30**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**42**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	83.5	83.5 ↑	45	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	72	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	75.4	100.0 =	10	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	39	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	6,351.2	27.5 =	111	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↓	108	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	110	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.6** ↑	**16**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	4.5	99.5 ↑	16	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	3.1	98.9 ↑	33	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.5	91.9 ↑	17	Iceland

Slovak Republic

42nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**39**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	132.8	100.0 =	37	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	86.0	N/Appl.	53	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.7	55.3 ↑	37	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.6	N/Appl.	32	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	80.7	80.7 ↑	41	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** ↑	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**82.3** ↓	**57**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.3	82.3 ↓	56	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**45**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**31**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.6	90.9 ↑	5	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**48.4** ↓	**94**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	58	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↓	104	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.4 ↑	91	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.8 ↓	48	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	127	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**68**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.5	80.7 ↓	65	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**59.4** ↑	**70**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.9 ↑	109	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.2	86.9 =	50	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.7** ↓	**89**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**96**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.0 ↑	137	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	81	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	18	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**57.5** ↓	**73**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↓	46	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.7 =	51	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**64**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**63**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	18.8	69.2 ↓	87	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	114	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↓	98	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	73	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	42	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.5 ↑	133	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	104	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.9** ↓	**67**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	63	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↓	53	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.88	84.4 ↑	36	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	39.7	56.0 =	138	Multiple (24)

Slovak Republic

42nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**64.4** ↑	**56**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**40.6** ↑	**65**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	56.7	59.7 ↑	60	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	45	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	42	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	5.4	5.4 ↑	107	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.5	41.4 ↓	48	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**94.2** ↓	**14**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.1 ↓	12	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.7	93.5 ↑	64	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	1.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.2	100.0 =	53	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**59**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	170	N/Appl.	66	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	98.2	N/Appl.	8	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**62.8** ↓	**55**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**76.8** ↓	**49**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.0	99.5 ↑	24	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	26.5	73.9 ↓	114	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	48.8	52.5 ↑	43	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	13.0	81.3 =	17	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**48.9** ↓	**83**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	110	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	65	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	63	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	81	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**46.3** ↓	**44**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**45.7** ↑	**45**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	120	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↓	71	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	3.31	44.8 ↑	31	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	83	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**39.6** ↓	**42**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	242.0	81.4 ↑	45	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	9.82	43.8 ↑	36	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.3 ↓	46	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	6.9 ↑	51	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**53**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↑	100	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,788.85	85.3 ↑	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/

Slovenia

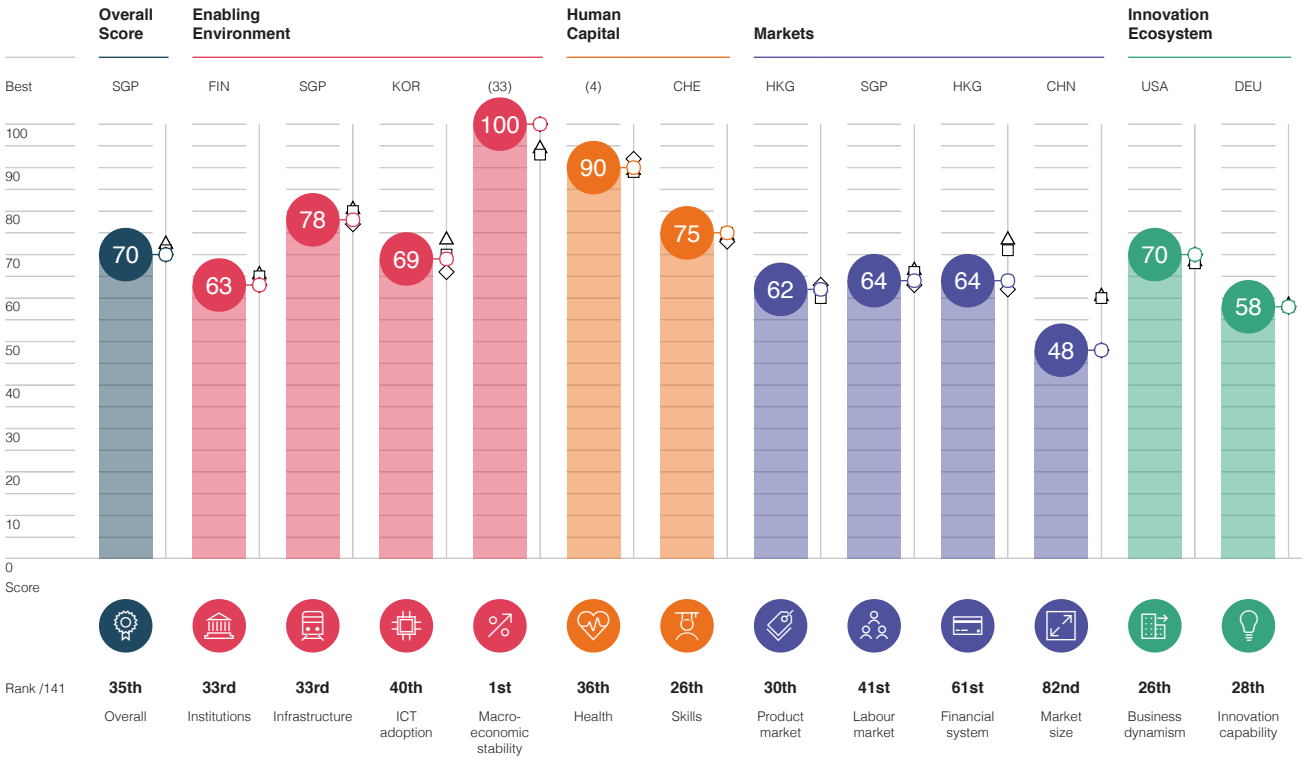
35th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 35th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	26,234.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.5		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	20.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Unemployment rate %	5.5	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.4

Slovenia

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**33**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**87.2** ↑	**24**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.1 ↑	29	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.9	98.6 ↓	29	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	32	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**20**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	60.1	60.1 ↑	20	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**54.2** ↓	**47**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	69	69.0	17	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.6 ↓	82	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.6 ↑	109	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.3	77.7 ↓	31	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**84**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.5 ↓	126	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	99	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.81	81.5 =	47	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**60.0** ↓	**34**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	60.0	60.0 ↓	34	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**40**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	55	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	38	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.0	76.7 ↓	30	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**68.5** ↑	**34**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	57	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	21	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**62.1**	**38**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6	84	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.0	97	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8	48	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8	97	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	75.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	76.5	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	27	93.1	11	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.1** ↑	**33**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**58.3** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	74.3	74.3 ↑	76	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.8 ↑	33	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	60.0	100.0 =	14	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↓	62	Japan
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	59.3 ↓	74	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	39.3	39.3 ↑	46	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	45	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.9** ↑	**14**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.7	98.2 ↑	29	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	2.4	99.6 ↑	31	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.7 ↑	15	Iceland

Slovenia

35th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**40**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	118.7	98.9 ↑	67	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	77.7	N/Appl.	64	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	29.5	59.0 ↑	30	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.4	N/Appl.	27	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	79.7	79.7 ↑	44	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**89.8** ↓	**36**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.7	89.8 ↓	35	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**74.9** ↑	**26**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**30**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.3	81.8 ↓	25	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**41**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	37	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	63	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	39	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↓	38	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	65	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.1** ↑	**30**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.4	96.8 ↑	16	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**54**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	94	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.8	90.5 ↑	39	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**61.9** ↓	**30**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**30**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	55	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	28	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↓	24	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.1** ↓	**36**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.8 ↑	18	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.4	60.5 =	24	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**64.5** ↑	**41**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**67**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.6	86.2 ↑	37	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.4 ↑	135	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	56	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.7 ↑	97	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	28	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	87.4 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	114	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	129	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**71.2** ↑	**27**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	46	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	62	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.90	88.0 ↓	25	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.2	85.8 =	78	Multiple (24)

Slovenia

35th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**63.8** ↑	**61**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**57**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	47.1	49.6 ↓	77	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.0 ↑	42	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↑	60	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	12.9	12.9 ↓	90	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.6	60.4 ↓	35	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.9** ↑	**54**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↑	78	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.2	94.5 ↑	59	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-16.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.7	100.0 ↑	45	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**82**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	68	N/Appl.	89	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	88.2	N/Appl.	13	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**26**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**90.0** ↓	**10**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5 ↓	47	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	88.7	95.5 =	6	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 =	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.3** ↓	**69**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	113	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	49	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↓	45	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	79	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**28**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**29**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	62	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	76	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	6.49	61.8 ↑	22	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	49	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**27**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	254.7	82.1 ↑	43	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	51.57	72.8 ↓	25	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.0	66.7 ↓	19	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	5.6 ↑	54	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**69.6** ↑	**32**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	74	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	96.4 ↓	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

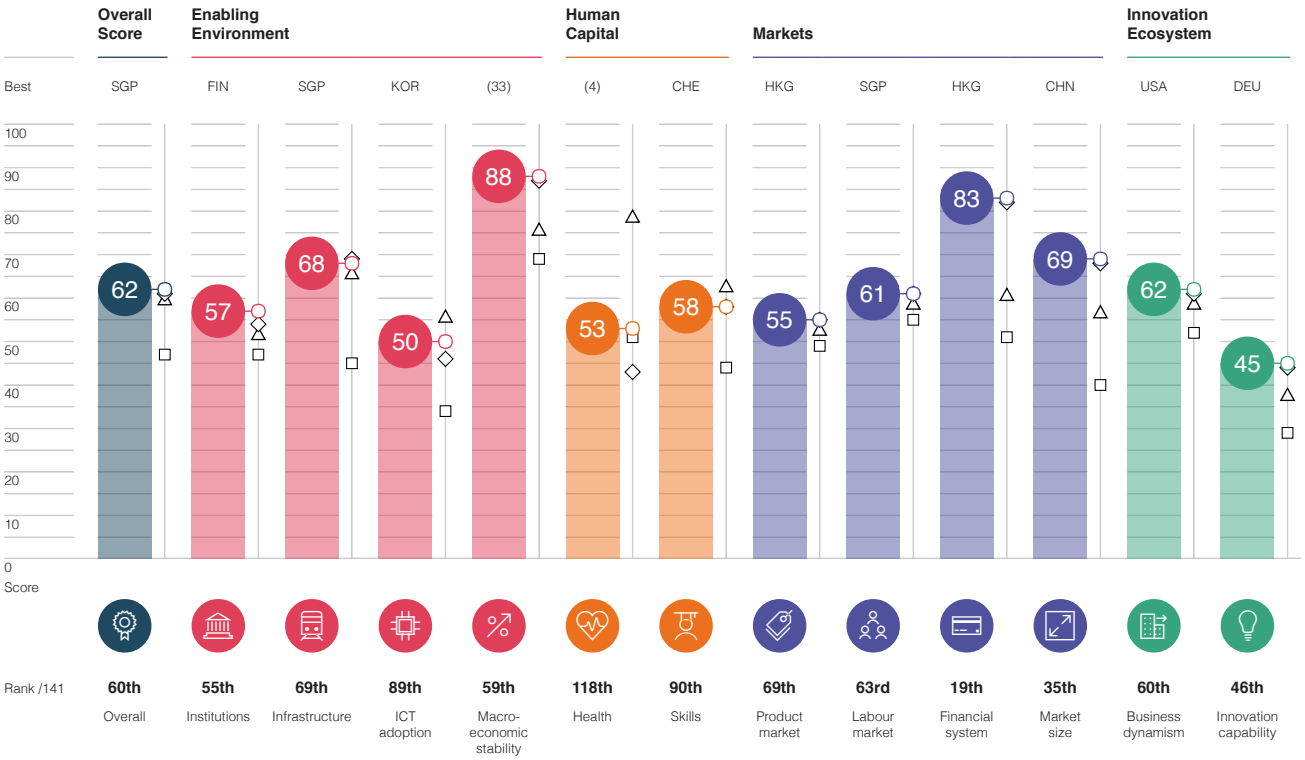
60th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 67th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	57.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.58
GDP per capita US$	6,377.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.6		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.4	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	17.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	63.0
Unemployment rate %	27.0		

South Africa

60th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**55**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**42.7** ↓	**135**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	128	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	35.9	0.0	135	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.0	97.0 =	109	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.5 ↓	121	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**34**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.2	56.2 ↑	31	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**70.7** ↑	**16**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	89	89.0	1	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.8 ↑	33	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	40	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.2	77.8 ↓	28	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**39**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↓	101	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	31	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.85	84.8 =	38	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**43.0 =**	**62**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	43.0	43.0 =	62	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**54.2** ↑	**67**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	89	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.1 ↑	46	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	15.0	50.0 ↑	74	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.5** ↑	**26**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↑	49	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 =	12	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.0**	**51**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6	108	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2	110	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.4	73	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3	78	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	76.2	76.2	15	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	76.1	76.1	21	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	24	82.8	36	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.1** ↓	**69**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**58.7** ↑	**45**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	96.2	96.2 ↑	7	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	47	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	17.3	43.2 ↑	47	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.1 ↓	68	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	106,077.2	63.5 =	39	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↑	27	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	40.1	40.1 ↑	44	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	50	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**77.6** ↓	**92**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	84.2	84.2 ↓	107	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	8.7	95.1 ↓	49	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	27.8	73.6 ↓	88	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	87	Iceland

South Africa

60th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**89**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	153.2	100.0 =	10	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	76.0	N/Appl.	69	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.4	4.8 ↓	104	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.4	N/Appl.	81	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	56.2	56.2 ↑	91	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**59**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.9	97.4 ↑	107	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	79.4	79.4 ↑	57	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**118**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.1	53.3 ↑	117	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**58.1** ↓	**90**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**72**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.1	67.6 ↓	60	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.1** ↓	**101**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	40	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	119	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↓	102	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	126	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	98	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**59.3** ↑	**99**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.7	75.9 ↑	73	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**42.7** ↓	**107**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	95	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	30.3	49.2 =	109	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.8** ↓	**69**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**70**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	80	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↓	74	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	50	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.5** ↓	**77**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	88	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	7.07	52.9 ↓	90	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	94	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.2	54.4 =	34	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.9** ↓	**63**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.1** ↓	**111**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	89.0 ↑	25	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.3 ↓	129	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4 ↓	139	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	134	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.5	24.9 ↓	110	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	86.0	86.0 ↑	26	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↓	123	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	18	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**69.8** ↑	**39**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↑	47	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	83	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.79	73.8 ↑	54	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	4.0	100.0 =	13	Multiple (24)

South Africa

60th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**83.2** ↑	**19**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**75.6** ↓	**20**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	146.5	100.0 =	10	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↓	96	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.2 ↑	77	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	302.1	100.0 =	2	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	12.9	100.0 =	3	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.8** ↑	**32**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.1 ↑	29	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.8	95.3 ↑	50	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.5	96.9 ↑	95	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**35**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	702	N/Appl.	30	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	35.3	N/Appl.	90	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**60**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.3** ↓	**82**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.2	99.9 =	4	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	40.0	60.3 ↑	129	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	34.5	37.1 ↑	78	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.5	71.9 ↓	38	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**39**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	46	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	34	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	44	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.8 ↑	36	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**45.2** ↑	**46**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↑	28	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	35	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.31	8.4 ↓	65	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	39	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**38.4** ↑	**44**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	391.7	88.5 ↑	33	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	3.02	25.6 ↓	51	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.6 ↑	45	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.05	12.9 ↑	41	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**64**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	50	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	504.69	67.0 ↓	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/

Spain

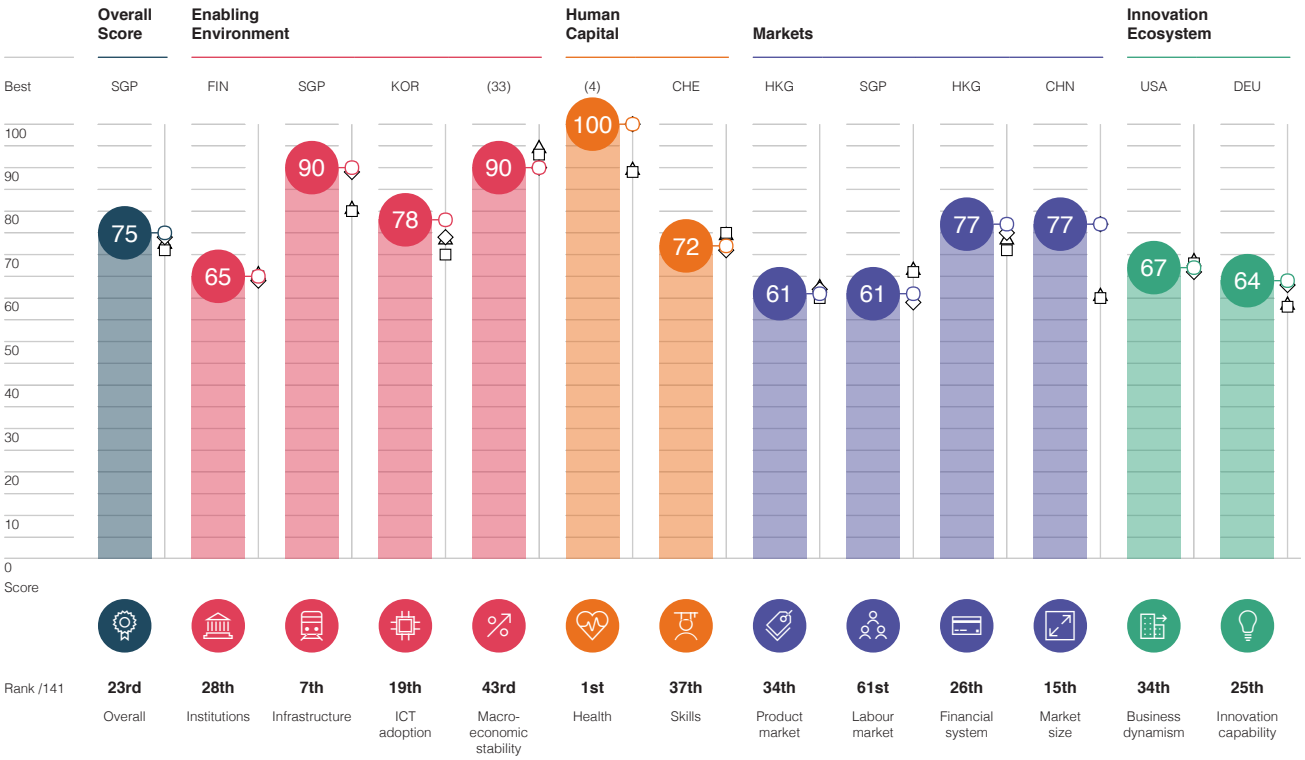
23rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 26th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	46.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.38
GDP per capita US$	30,697.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	3.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	16.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.2
Unemployment rate %	15.5		

Spain

23rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**28**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**91.9** ↑	**11**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↑	14	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.7	99.3 ↓	20	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 =	100	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.6 ↑	7	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**29**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.8	56.8 ↓	26	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**44**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	54	54.0	39	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	54	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.3 ↑	74	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.0	78.0 ↓	26	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**37**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	114	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	63	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**39**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	58.0	58.0 ↑	39	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**67.0** ↑	**38**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	47	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	37	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	34	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.8** ↑	**24**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.3 ↑	25	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	12	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.5**	**46**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1	55	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.7	92	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3	64	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2	121	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	70.6	70.6	28	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	66.1	66.1	38	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	28	96.6	7	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**90.3** ↑	**7**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.6** ↑	**9**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.4 ↑	11	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	31.1	77.9 ↑	28	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↓	9	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	813,743.1	100.0 =	8	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.9 ↑	18	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	90.1	90.1 ↑	11	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.0 ↑	16	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**97.0** ↑	**19**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	9.5	94.3 ↓	56	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.4	100.0 =	19	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.6 ↑	16	Iceland

Spain

23rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**78.2** ↑	**19**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.9	96.6 ↑	72	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	98.5	N/Appl.	31	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	32.0	64.1 ↑	24	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	14.4	N/Appl.	17	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	86.1	86.1 ↑	28	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** =	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	72.1	100.0 =	3	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**37**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**60.8** ↑	**55**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.8	65.5 ↓	63	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**56.2** ↑	**45**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	79	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.5 ↑	42	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.0 ↑	43	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	61	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	35	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**82.3** ↑	**19**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.9	99.3 =	13	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**65.3** ↑	**50**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	83	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.0	92.5 ↑	32	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**61.0** ↓	**34**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**41**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	95	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	29	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.1 ↑	15	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.9** ↓	**31**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↑	28	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.6	65.5 =	17	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.1** ↑	**61**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**59.4** ↑	**58**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	17.3	72.3 ↑	78	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	116	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	73	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	62	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	48	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0 ↓	44	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	44	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	82	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**62.8** ↑	**69**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	43	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.87	83.5 ↓	38	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.7	61.5 ↓	133	Multiple (24)

Spain

23rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**77.5** ↑	**26**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**68.3** ↑	**26**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	112.0	100.0 =	22	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	40	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	29	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	63.5	63.5 ↓	35	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	4.6	76.5 ↑	27	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.0** ↑	**62**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↑	68	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	4.5	92.0 ↑	72	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-29.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.0	96.0 ↑	104	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**77.0** ↑	**15**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,657	N/Appl.	15	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.2	N/Appl.	98	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**67.3** ↑	**34**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**86.0** ↑	**21**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.0	98.0 ↑	54	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	12.5	87.9 ↑	75	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	77.3	83.2 ↑	23	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**48.6** ↑	**85**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	98	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	69	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	78	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	83	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**25**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**33**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↑	76	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	34	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	3.68	47.4 ↑	30	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	81	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**75.1** ↑	**19**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	776.0	98.6 ↑	12	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	28.92	62.4 ↑	28	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.2	39.5 ↓	32	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.55	100.0 =	6	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**31**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	66	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	7,361.95	95.8 ↑	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/

Sri Lanka

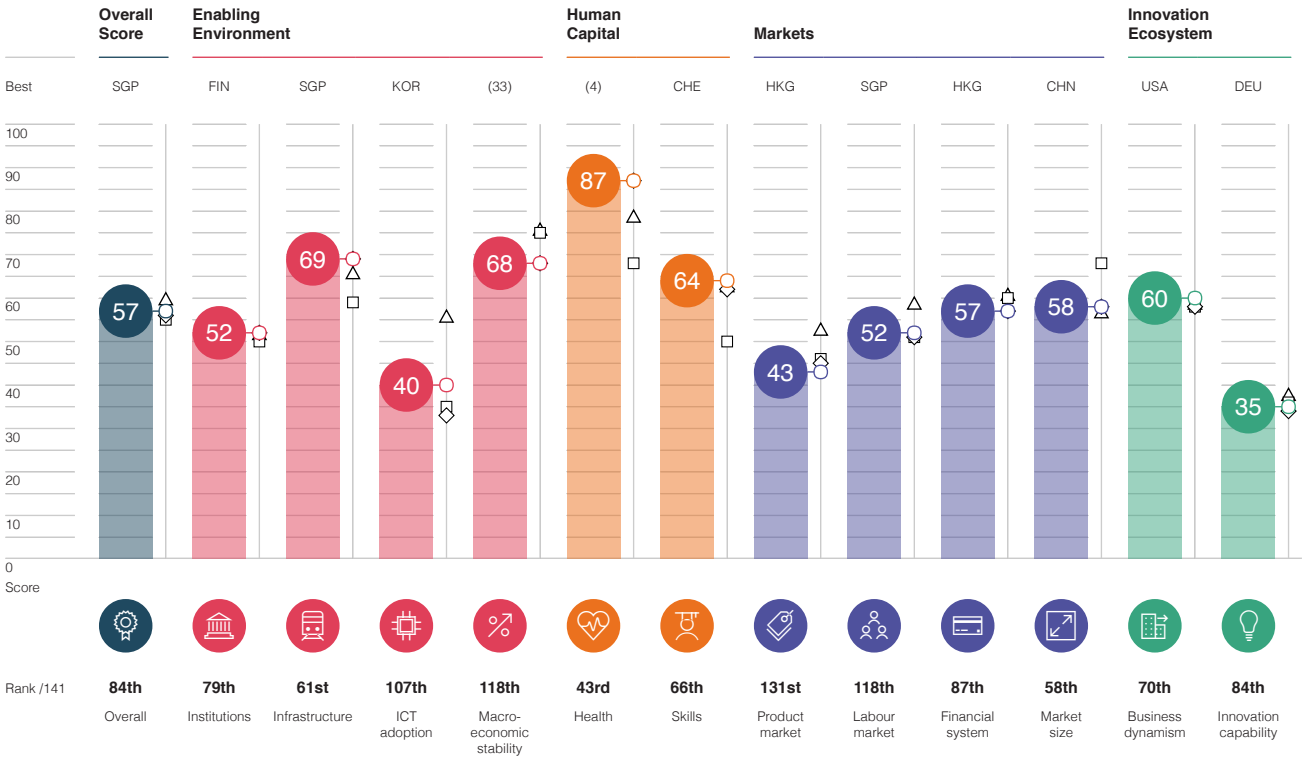
84th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 85th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Upper-middle-income group average □ South Asia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	21.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.22
GDP per capita US$	4,067.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	52.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.8
Unemployment rate %	4.4		

Sri Lanka

84th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.6** ↑	**79**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**73.5** ↓	**76**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	98	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	2.3	93.9 ↑	71	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 =	98	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	94	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**38**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0 ↓	35	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**71**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	44	44.0	58	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	68	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	68	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	39.6	60.4 ↑	103	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**86**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.8 ↑	99	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.2 ↑	68	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.63	62.9 =	82	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**38.0** =	**77**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	38.0	38.0 =	77	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**37.4** ↑	**123**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	109	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	98	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	5.5	18.3 ↑	135	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**62.5** ↑	**56**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↓	104	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.1**	**92**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1	87	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2	96	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3	99	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6	94	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	47.5	47.5	59	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	55.1	55.1	57	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**61**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**57.7** ↑	**50**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	65.6	65.6 ↑	96	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9 ↑	76	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	24.9	62.3 ↑	35	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	49	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	57,216.0	53.8 =	59	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	72	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	72.5	72.5 ↑	16	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	68	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.8** ↓	**82**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.0	96.9 ↑	39	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	33.3	68.1 ↓	93	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↓	83	Iceland

Sri Lanka

84th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**107**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	115.1	95.9 ↓	77	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	58.8	N/Appl.	93	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.2	14.4 ↑	86	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	110	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	34.1	34.1 ↑	108	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**68.0** ↓	**118**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.4	96.0 ↓	110	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.9	87.1 ↑	42	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.8** ↑	**66**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**59.7** ↑	**61**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.8	65.1 =	66	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.3** ↑	**54**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	78	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	55	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	44	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	68	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	49	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**67.8** ↑	**77**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	14.0	77.6 ↑	72	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**58.0** ↑	**73**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	42	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	22.9	67.7 ↑	87	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**43.2** ↓	**131**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**48.1** ↑	**95**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	78	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	86	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	119	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**38.4** ↓	**140**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↓	124	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	12.21	18.6 ↑	127	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	108	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	39.6 =	79	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**118**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**132**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	58.5	0.0	137	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.7 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	62	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.9 ↓	86	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	62	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	77	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.7 ↑	101	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↑	101	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**55.9** ↑	**100**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	69	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	71	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.45	31.7 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	16.9	87.6 =	70	Multiple (24)

Sri Lanka

84th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**56.9** ↑	**87**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**35.3** ↑	**81**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	43.7	46.0 ↑	80	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	51	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.5 ↑	57	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	23.5	23.5 ↓	72	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.0	16.6 ↓	99	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**84.1** ↓	**97**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	94	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.5	96.0 ↑	44	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	6.7	87.5 ↑	131	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.3	94.5 ↓	113	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**58.4** ↑	**58**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	258	N/Appl.	59	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	33.2	N/Appl.	97	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**70**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**69.2** ↑	**72**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	9.4	95.3 ↑	79	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	9.0	91.5 =	57	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	43.1	46.4 ↑	52	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.0	43.8 =	101	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**64**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	51	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	94	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	69	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.6 ↑	57	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.9** ↑	**84**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**38.6** ↑	**81**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	71	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	59	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.09	2.6 ↑	87	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.6 ↑	65	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**21.0** ↑	**96**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	147.7	74.1 ↑	76	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.23	3.8 ↑	87	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.6 ↑	111	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.3 ↑	71	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**71**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.7 ↑	46	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	355.55	63.2 =	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/

Sweden

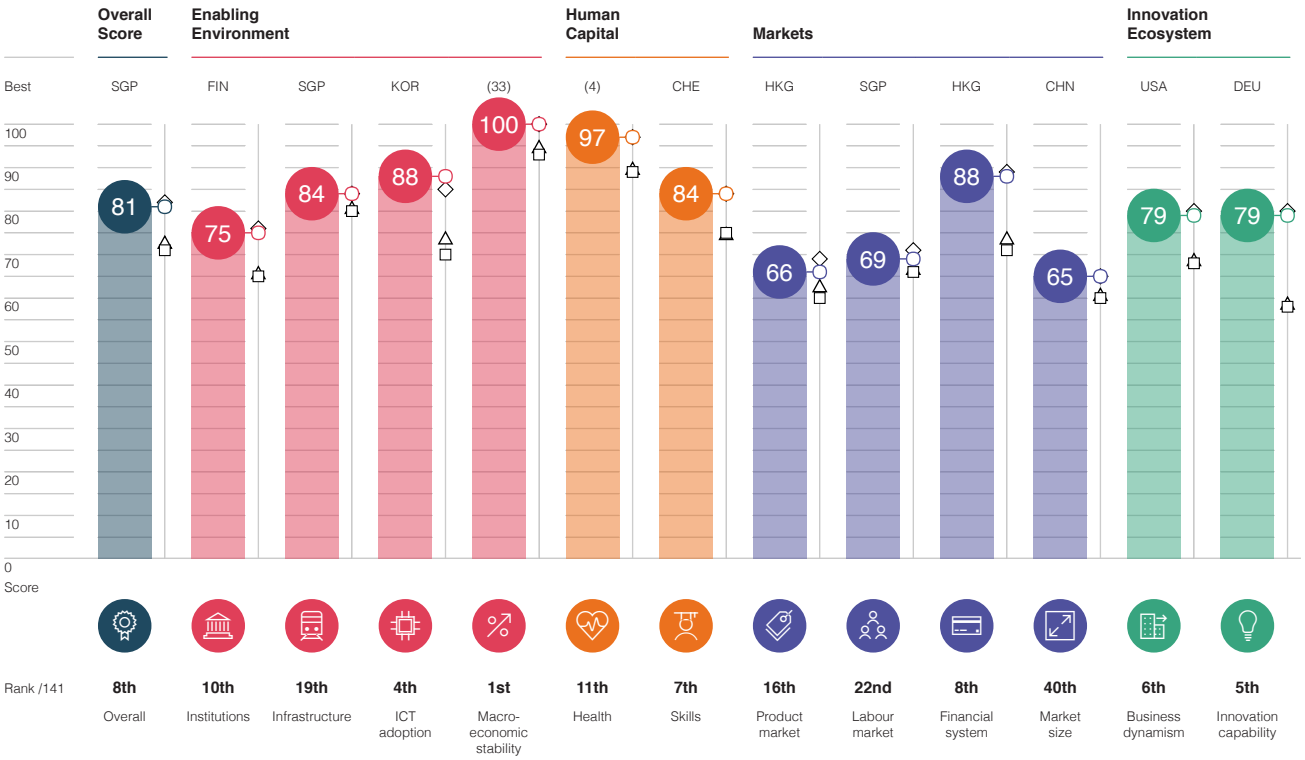
8th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 9th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.40
GDP per capita US$	53,873.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	7.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	53.2	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	29.2
Unemployment rate %	6.4		

Sweden

8th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**75.2** ↓	**10**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**83.9** ↓	**38**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↓	41	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.1	98.0 ↓	35	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.5	98.5 =	97	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9 ↓	40	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**59.5** ↓	**22**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	59.5	59.5 ↓	22	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**78.0** ↑	**6**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	87	87.0	3	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↓	17	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↓	22	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	8.3	91.7 =	3	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**18**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	49	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↓	18	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.94	93.8 =	19	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**85.0** ↑	**3**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	85.0	85.0 ↑	3	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**81.3** ↓	**11**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↓	23	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.9 ↓	16	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	27.5	91.7 =	6	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**72.9** ↓	**20**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.8 ↓	10	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 =	47	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**71.6**	**13**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6	32	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1	31	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9	7	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6	49	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	67.6	67.6	32	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	80.4	80.4	14	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	29	100.0	1	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.0** ↓	**19**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**69.1** ↓	**23**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	95.9	95.9 ↓	8	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	20	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	23.8	59.4 ↑	37	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↓	40	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	129,998.5	66.9 =	35	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.6 ↓	13	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.7	59.7 ↑	26	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↓	17	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.9** ↑	**8**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.3	98.7 ↓	21	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	11	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.8	96.9 ↑	6	Iceland

Sweden

8th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**87.8** ↑	**4**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	125.1	100.0 =	50	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.0	N/Appl.	18	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	39.1	78.3 ↑	12	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	24.1	N/Appl.	5	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	92.1	92.1 ↑	15	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**96.6** ↑	**11**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	70.9	96.6 ↑	10	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**83.7** ↓	**7**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.1** ↓	**14**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	12.4	82.8 ↑	22	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**69.3** ↓	**9**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	10	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.6 ↓	21	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	11	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↓	3	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↓	25	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**91.4** ↓	**4**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	18.8	100.0 =	8	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**82.8** ↓	**5**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.4 ↓	5	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.4	94.1 ↓	29	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.3** ↓	**16**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.9** ↓	**17**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	33	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.7 ↓	16	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↓	22	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**67.7** ↓	**11**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	11	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	4.0	76.2 =	2	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**69.4** ↓	**22**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.4** ↓	**32**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	14.4	78.3 ↑	59	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	98	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	7	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↓	133	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.8 ↓	27	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↓	90	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↓	85	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**75.4** ↓	**19**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.7 ↓	8	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	36	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	1.00	100.0 ↑	4	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	35.4	61.9 =	132	Multiple (24)

Sweden

8th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**88.0** ↓	**8**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**83.7** ↓	**8**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	129.8	100.0 =	17	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	18	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	15	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	140.9	100.0 =	7	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	7.0	100.0 =	11	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.4** ↓	**24**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↓	44	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.1	98.7 ↓	13	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-8.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	25.8	100.0 =	5	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**65.4** ↑	**40**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	482	N/Appl.	39	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	43.3	N/Appl.	71	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**79.4** ↓	**6**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**88.0** ↓	**16**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.5	99.8 =	12	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 =	43	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	78.0	84.0 ↓	22	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**70.8** ↓	**3**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.5 ↑	6	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.9 ↓	2	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	3	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↓	14	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**79.1** ↓	**5**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**76.9** ↓	**7**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	20	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↓	19	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	31.54	100.0 =	4	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	5	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**81.4** ↑	**9**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	779.3	98.6 ↑	11	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	256.32	100.0 =	6	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.3	100.0 =	4	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.10	27.1 ↑	23	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**78.9** ↓	**7**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↓	20	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	10,725.02	99.8 ↑	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/

Switzerland

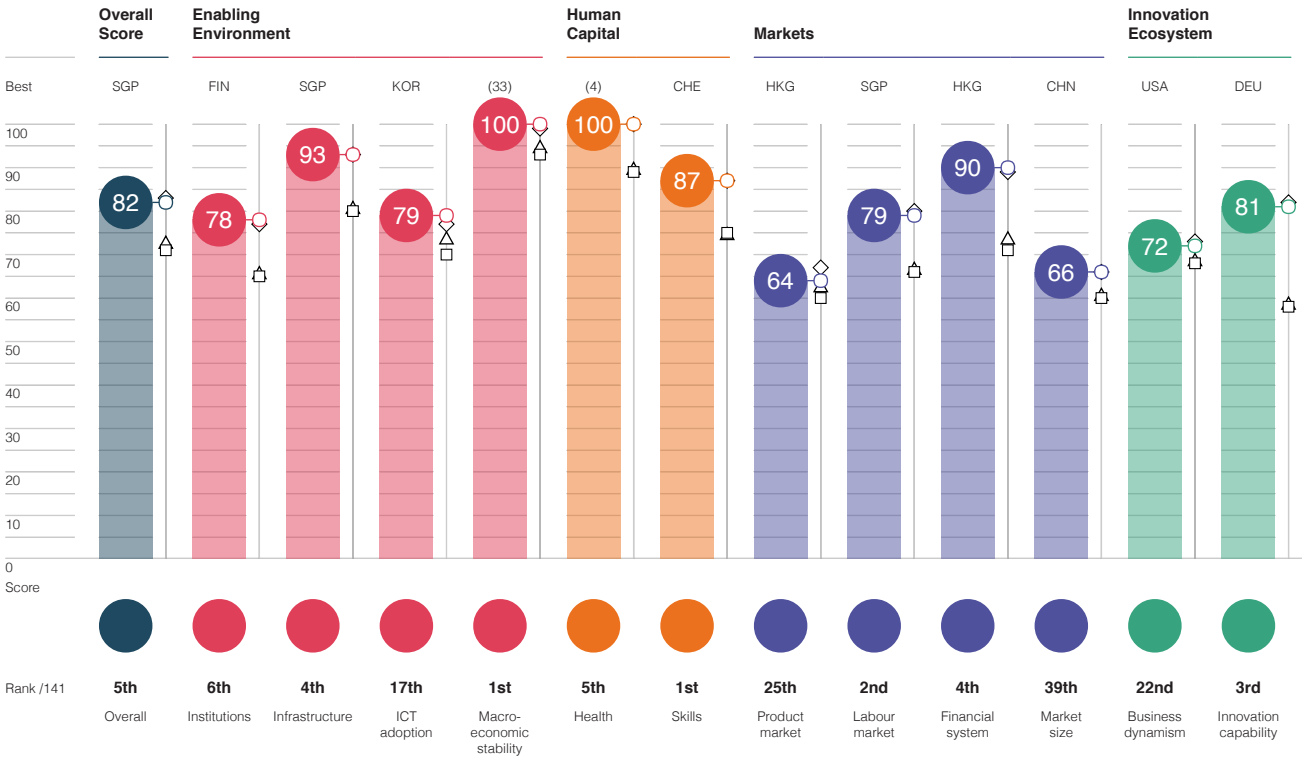
5th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 4th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	8.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.41
GDP per capita US$	82,950.3	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	25.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.3
Unemployment rate %	4.9		

Switzerland

5th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**77.5** ↑	**6**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**93.8** ↑	**5**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.8 ↑	8	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	37	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.5 ↓	3	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**62.4** ↑	**13**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	62.4	62.4 ↑	13	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**78.8** ↑	**5**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	67.9	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.0 ↓	4	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	3	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	10.5	89.5 ↑	6	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**76.0** ↑	**6**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.2 ↑	8	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↓	4	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.84	84.3 =	40	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**85.0** =	**3**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	85.0	85.0 =	3	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**85.7** ↓	**5**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.4 ↓	2	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.3 ↓	3	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.5	78.3 =	28	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**61.6** ↓	**62**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.9 ↓	7	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	3.3	33.0 =	133	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**76.8**	**4**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	6.4	89.7	1	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.1	13	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5	20	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.1	13	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	68.8	68.8	29	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	86.7	86.7	4	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	26	89.7	17	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**93.2** ↓	**4**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.5** ↓	**6**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	84.4	84.4 ↑	44	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.3	88.0 ↓	3	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	102.1	100.0 =	6	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↓	3	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	225,267.6	76.7 =	29	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.0 ↓	6	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	53	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**98.8** ↓	**9**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	6.7	97.2 ↑	35	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	7	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.9	98.1 ↓	4	Iceland

Switzerland

5th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**78.6** ↑	**17**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	129.6	100.0 =	45	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	98.2	N/Appl.	32	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	46.3	92.7 ↑	1	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.2	N/Appl.	31	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	89.7	89.7 ↑	19	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** ↑	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.7	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**99.9** ↑	**5**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	72.0	99.9 ↑	4	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**86.7** ↓	**1**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**85.3** ↓	**1**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.9	92.4 ↑	2	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**78.2** ↓	**1**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↓	1	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.8 ↓	1	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.4 ↓	1	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.4 ↓	7	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	16	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**88.2** ↓	**8**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.2	90.0 =	32	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**86.3** ↓	**2**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↓	4	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	10.1	99.7 ↓	8	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**63.8** ↓	**25**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**72.9** ↓	**3**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↑	18	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.1 ↓	1	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.2 ↑	11	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.7** ↓	**87**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	40	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	3.04	79.7 ↑	46	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.3 ↓	141	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.6	65.7 =	16	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**79.5** ↓	**2**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**76.8** ↓	**2**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	10.1	87.3 ↑	30	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↑	2	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.2 ↓	2	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↓	12	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.2 ↑	1	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0 ↓	18	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↑	42	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.1 ↓	76	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**82.1** ↓	**8**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.2 ↓	5	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.6 ↓	2	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.89	86.2 ↓	32	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.7	86.5 =	74	Multiple (24)

Switzerland

5th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**89.7** ↑	**4**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**84.4** ↑	**4**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	172.8	100.0 =	5	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	10	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	16	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	227.3	100.0 =	3	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.8	100.0 =	12	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**96.3** ↓	**4**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.7 ↓	8	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.6	99.7 ↑	5	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	2.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.2	100.0 =	68	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**39**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	488	N/Appl.	38	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	54.3	N/Appl.	51	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**71.5** ↓	**22**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**78.7** ↑	**43**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	2.3	98.9 =	47	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	59	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	46.8	50.4 ↑	46	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.0	75.0 =	26	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**64.4** ↓	**15**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	25	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↓	6	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↓	10	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↓	26	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**81.2** ↓	**3**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**78.6** ↓	**2**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↓	21	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	6	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	71.42	100.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↓	4	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**82.7** ↑	**8**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	867.7	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	321.65	100.0 =	4	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.4	100.0 ↑	3	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.12	30.9 ↓	20	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**83.4** ↑	**3**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	5	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	20,380.95	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/

Taiwan, China

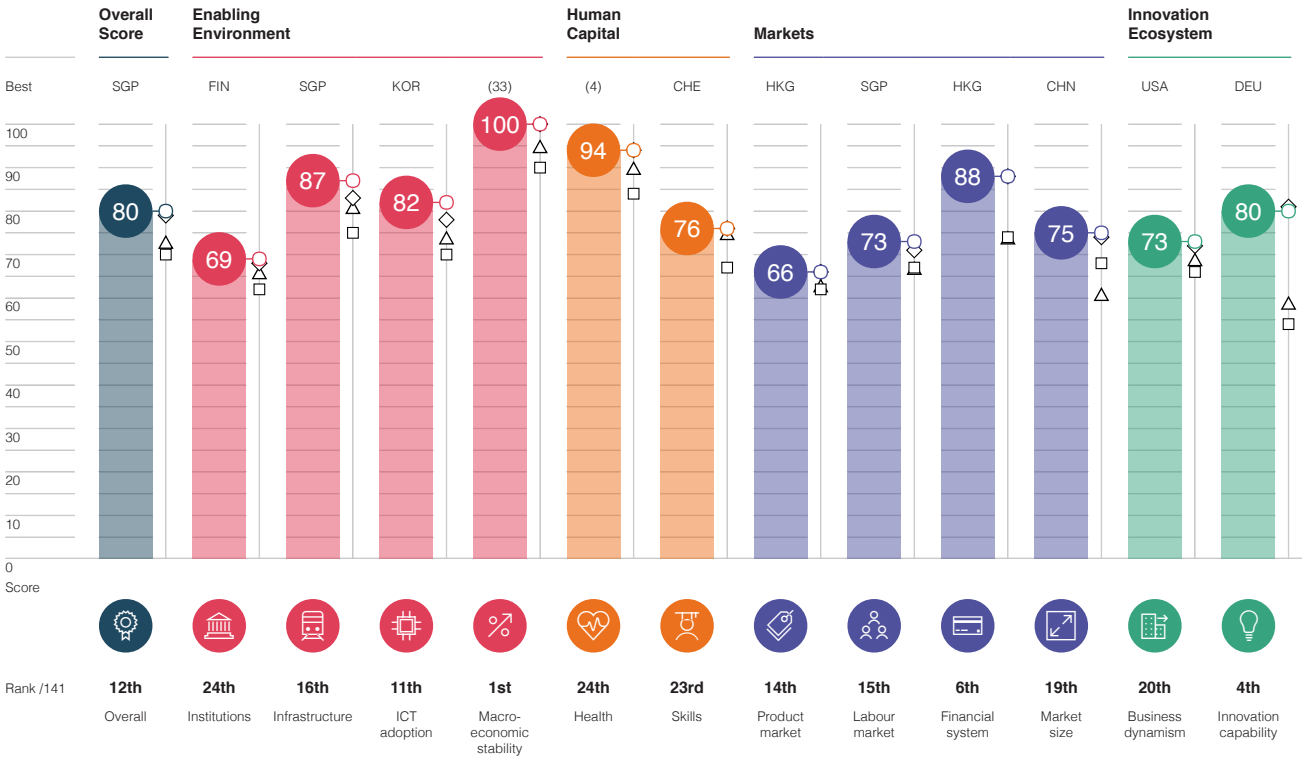
12th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 13th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	24,971.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	2.1

Taiwan, China

12th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**68.6** ↑	**24**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**85.8** ↑	**30**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↑	44	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.7	96.0 ↓	57	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	59	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	25	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**28**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	n/a	57.4 ↑	n/a	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**62.6** ↓	**26**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	70.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	42	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	51	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.0	75.0 ↓	37	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**33**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↓	36	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	70	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	n/a	92.0 ↓	n/a	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**63.0** =	**29**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	63.0	63.0 =	29	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**81.0** ↑	**12**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	21	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	28	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	28.5	95.0 =	1	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**77.2** ↑	**8**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.6 ↑	13	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 ↑	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	8.0	80.0 ↑	7	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**59.4**	**47**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5	61	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8	62	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.9	47	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2	79	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	72.3	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	69.0	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**86.7** ↑	**16**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.4** ↑	**13**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	72.7	72.7 ↑	81	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.8 ↑	12	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	45.0	100.0 ↑	22	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	8	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	315,887.6	83.2 =	25	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.2 ↑	16	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	78.0	78.0 ↑	14	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	14	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**94.0** ↑	**40**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 ↑	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	3.3	100.0 =	8	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	4.1	97.8 ↑	38	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↑	45	Iceland

Taiwan, China

12th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**82.3** ↑	**11**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.7	100.0 =	55	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	111.0	N/Appl.	23	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	24.1	48.3 ↓	46	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	15.3	N/Appl.	16	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	92.8	92.8 ↑	14	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**93.5** ↓	**24**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.9	93.5 ↓	23	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**76.2** ↑	**23**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**24**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.9	79.3 ↓	30	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**24**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	23	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	28	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	59	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	18	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.2 ↑	7	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**80.8** ↑	**24**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.6	92.2 =	20	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**69.4** ↑	**39**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	54	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	12.1	94.6 =	27	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**66.3** ↑	**14**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**12**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	34	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.5 ↑	8	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.8 ↑	5	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.8** ↓	**26**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↑	29	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.05	66.3 ↑	65	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.0 ↓	88	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.5	61.9 =	22	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**72.7** ↑	**15**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**69.7** ↑	**13**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	15.4	76.3 ↓	67	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	13	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	12	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.3 ↑	4	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	37	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0 ↓	29	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4 ↑	88	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.2 ↑	5	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**75.8** ↑	**18**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↑	20	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8 ↑	15	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.85	80.9 ↓	41	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.7	85.1 ↓	84	Multiple (24)

Taiwan, China

12th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**6**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**84.2** ↑	**5**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	145.0	100.0 =	12	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↑	5	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	25	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	162.5	100.0 =	5	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	16.1	100.0 =	1	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.7** ↓	**19**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↑	14	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	0.4	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.3	92.0 ↓	129	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**74.7** ↑	**19**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,112	N/Appl.	22	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	58.1	N/Appl.	41	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**20**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**85.9** ↓	**22**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.9	99.1 ↑	41	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.0	90.5 =	59	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	82.2	88.5 =	17	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 ↓	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**60.2** ↑	**26**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.6 ↑	29	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	32	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	24	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	23	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**80.2** ↓	**4**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**78.4** ↑	**3**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↑	4	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	3	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	24.43	99.3 ↓	6	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.8 ↑	24	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**84.5** ↑	**7**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	439.3	90.2 ↑	29	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	447.42	100.0 =	3	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	3.2	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.19	47.7 ↑	16	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**75.4** ↓	**15**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	15	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	n/a	89.0 ↓	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/

Tajikistan

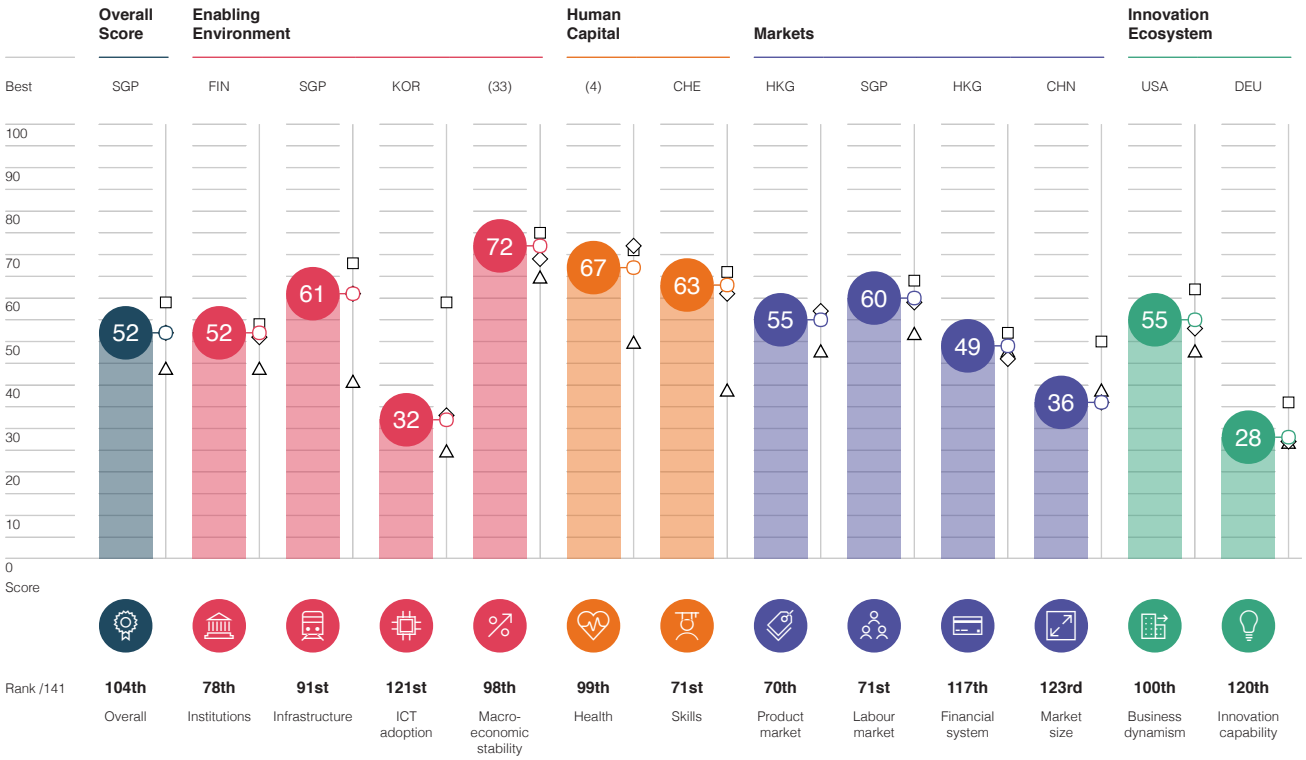
104th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 102nd/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low-income group average □ Eurasia average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	9.1	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02
GDP per capita US$	825.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.0		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	44.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	10.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	34.0

Tajikistan

104th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**78**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**79.5** ↑	**53**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	66	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.6	96.3 ↑	56	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.7	99.7 =	79	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↓	62	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**49.7** ↓	**73**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	49.7	49.7 ↓	67	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**45.9** ↓	**88**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	30	30.0	74	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	50	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	34	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	54.0	46.0 ↓	131	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**51.0** ↓	**69**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↑	20	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	34	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.39	38.8 =	116	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**25.0** ↑	**127**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	25.0	25.0 ↑	127	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**46.7** ↑	**93**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	57	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	61	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.5	25.0 =	118	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**53**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	95	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**52.6**	**80**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.5	33	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.5	16	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8	66	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.1	11	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	44.8	44.8	64	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0	91	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**60.6** ↓	**91**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.6** ↑	**111**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	35.8	35.8 ↑	137	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.2 ↓	50	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	4.5	11.2 ↑	72	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↑	37	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,195.6	23.8 =	121	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	76	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	1.0	0.5 ↓	139	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**81.6** ↓	**80**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	17.3	86.2 ↓	107	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	23.6	78.0 ↓	85	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↑	75	Iceland

Tajikistan

104th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**31.8** ↓	**121**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	111.5	92.9 ↑	83	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	22.8	N/Appl.	129	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.1	0.1 ↓	132	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	22.0	22.0 ↑	122	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**72.4** ↑	**98**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.6	95.6 ↑	113	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.2	49.2 ↑	99	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**66.6** ↓	**99**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.3	66.6 ↓	98	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.2** ↑	**71**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**64.6** ↑	**42**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.4	76.1 ↑	37	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.1** ↑	**63**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↑	93	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	52	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.7 ↑	60	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	57	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	70	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**61.7** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	11.2	62.3 =	98	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**61.1** ↑	**60**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	30	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	22.3	69.2 ↓	84	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.6** ↓	**70**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.2** ↑	**69**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	54	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.0 ↑	55	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	101	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**56.0** ↓	**80**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↓	96	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.92	60.6 ↑	78	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.3 ↓	55	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	1.9	23.1 =	134	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**71**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**62.9** ↑	**38**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.7	63.1 ↓	102	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	22	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	59	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.7 ↑	33	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↑	40	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	n/a	73.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	37	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	47	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**97**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	115	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.0 ↑	22	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.59	48.6 ↓	86	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	28.5	71.5 =	119	Multiple (24)

Tajikistan

104th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**117**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**25.8** ↑	**108**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	18.5	19.5 ↓	118	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	59	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	55	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**77.6** ↑	**125**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	118	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	19.1	62.5 ↓	132	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-5.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.7	100.0 =	61	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**36.4** ↑	**123**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	28	N/Appl.	118	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	38.3	N/Appl.	85	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**100**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**60.6** ↑	**106**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	18.0	91.0 ↑	104	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	11.0	89.4 =	65	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	34.2	36.8 ↓	80	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	4.0	25.0 ↑	129	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**49.0** ↑	**81**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↓	79	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	81	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	61	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	82	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.0** ↑	**120**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.5** ↓	**90**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	60	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.8 ↓	114	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	45	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**14.7** ↑	**139**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	38.0	54.3 ↑	139	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.04	0.7	108	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.9 ↑	109	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.0	117	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**37.4** ↑	**117**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↑	52	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	12.52	28.0 ↓	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/

Tanzania

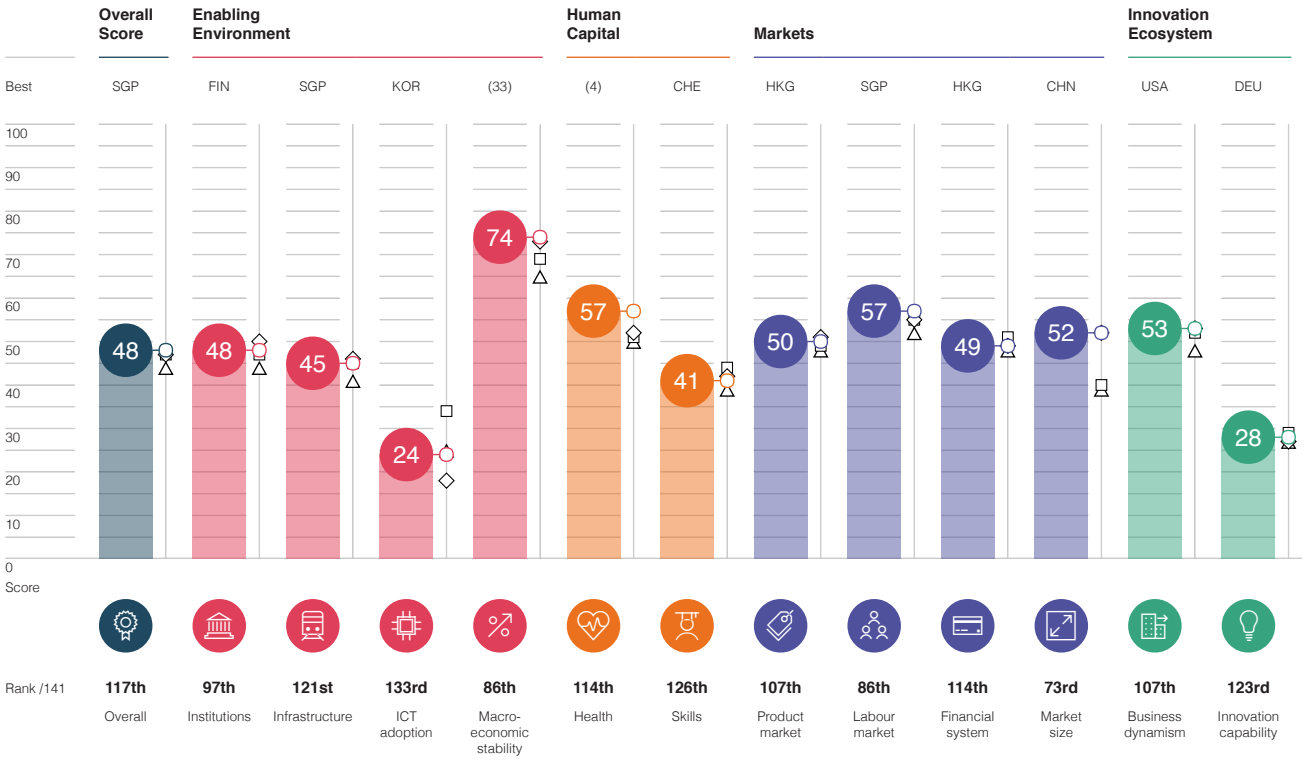
117th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 116th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	51.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.13
GDP per capita US$	1,133.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.5	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	85.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	37.8
Unemployment rate %	1.9		

Tanzania

117th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.3** ↓	**97**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**71.9** ↓	**86**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.2 ↓	87	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.2	80.7 ↑	100	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 =	91	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	82	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.7** ↓	**109**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.7	45.7 ↓	101	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**40.0** ↓	**108**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	10	10.0	86	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	75	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	64	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.3	63.7 ↓	96	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**57**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	48	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	49	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	61.8 =	89	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** =	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 =	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**105**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.2 ↑	80	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	73	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.5	25.0 =	118	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**108**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	105	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.5**	**96**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9	62	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1	38	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0	55	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9	40	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	13.9	13.9	103	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	41.9	41.9	82	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.9** ↓	**121**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.7** ↑	**110**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↑	86	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	65	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	3.0	7.6 ↓	83	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↑	60	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	12,683.1	34.5 =	90	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	98	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	13.2	13.2 ↑	76	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.9 ↑	71	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**50.2** ↓	**122**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	32.8	32.8 ↑	128	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.8	87.7 ↑	101	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	63.2	37.6 ↓	116	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	117	Iceland

Tanzania

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**23.7** ↑	**133**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	77.2	64.4 ↑	125	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.1	N/Appl.	139	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.5	3.1 ↓	107	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	89	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	25.0	25.0 ↑	118	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**86**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.4	98.8 ↑	102	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.7	49.7 ↑	94	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**114**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	58.2	57.0 ↑	113	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**40.7** ↓	**126**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**101**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	6.8	45.3 =	107	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**50.5** ↑	**77**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	90	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	71	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	75	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	90	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.9 ↑	61	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**33.5** ↓	**139**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	7.7	42.9 ↓	123	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**24.1** ↓	**133**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↑	69	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	47.2	7.1 ↓	132	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**49.7** ↓	**107**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**47.1** ↑	**102**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	93	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	96	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.2 ↑	114	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**52.3** ↓	**106**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	113	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.91	27.3 ↑	121	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.2	87.4 ↑	54	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.8	44.4 =	53	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**86**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**74**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	89.0 ↑	25	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	68	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.9 ↑	77	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.5 ↑	104	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	69	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↑	70	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.2 ↓	130	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	88	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**56.9** ↑	**95**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	60	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	87	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.50	37.8 ↑	99	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	17.5	86.8 ↑	73	Multiple (24)

Tanzania

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**49.3** ↑	**114**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**23.3** ↑	**117**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.8	15.5 ↑	127	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	72	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↑	76	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	9.0	9.0 ↑	96	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	9.5 ↓	117	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.8** ↓	**110**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	111	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	11.5	77.7 ↓	117	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-0.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	19.3	100.0 =	40	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**73**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	156	N/Appl.	71	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	18.6	N/Appl.	134	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**53.3** ↑	**107**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**55.4** ↓	**121**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	58.7	70.6 ↓	133	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	27.5	72.9 ↑	115	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	20.3	21.9 ↓	115	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.0	56.3 =	75	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**51.3** ↑	**60**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	72	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	79	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	51	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	55	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.7** ↑	**123**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.9** ↑	**86**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.2 ↑	109	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	53	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↑	121	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.1 ↑	54	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**23.3** ↑	**81**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	147.3	74.0 ↑	77	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↑	128	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.5	17.6 ↑	61	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.6 ↓	80	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**17.9** ↑	**137**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.7 ↑	103	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction 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

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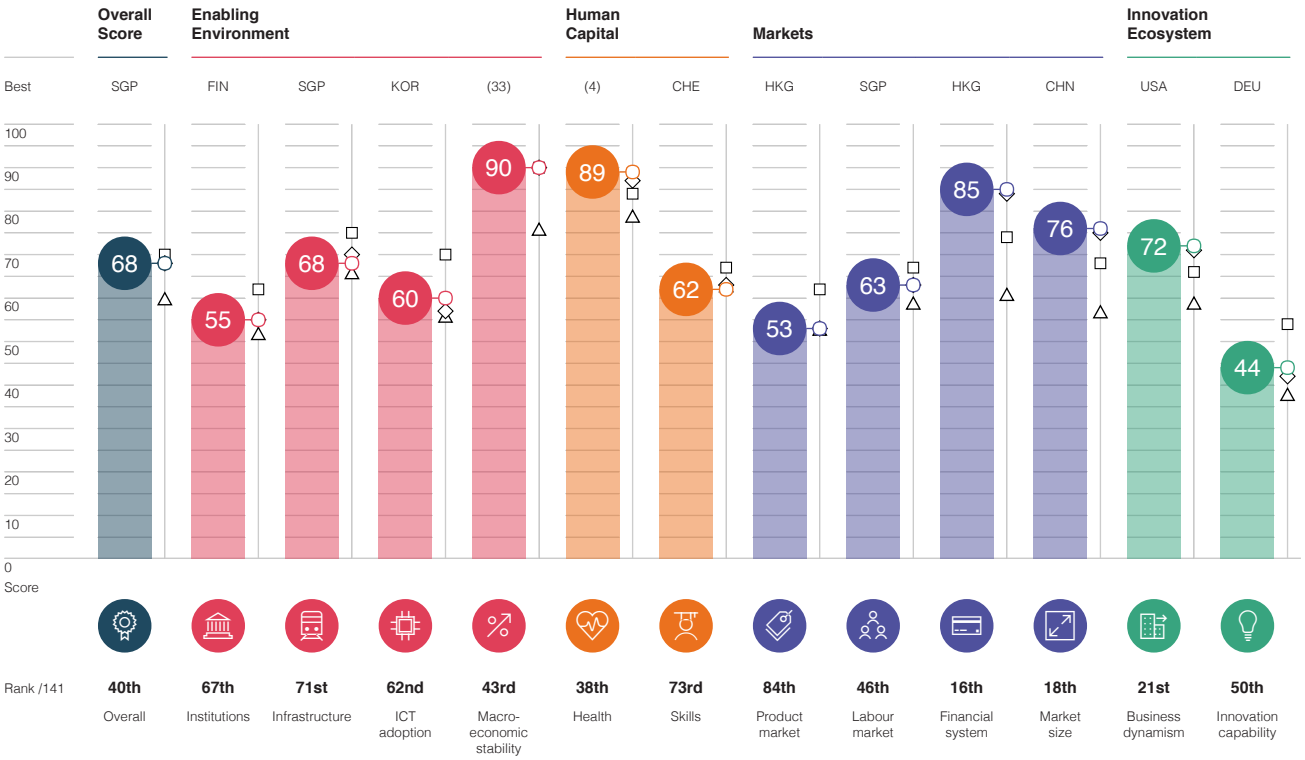
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 38th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	67.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.98
GDP per capita US$	7,187.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	22.9	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.5
Unemployment rate %	0.7		

Thailand

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**54.8** ↓	**67**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**110**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	95	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	3.2	90.8 ↑	81	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	69.9	69.9 =	134	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	105	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**53.2** ↓	**54**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	53.2	53.2 ↓	49	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**61**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	56	56.0	36	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	64	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↑	75	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	44.1	55.9 ↑	113	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**54.8** ↑	**51**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.8 ↑	50	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	44	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.65	65.2 =	79	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**36.0** ↓	**85**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	36.0	36.0 ↓	85	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**54.7** ↑	**65**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	73	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	99	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	19.0	63.3 ↑	51	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**71.9** ↑	**23**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	56	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	8	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 ↑	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**53.3**	**77**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3	75	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9	61	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8	67	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.9	49.1	68	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	59.5	59.5	42	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	47.0	47.0	74	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.8** ↓	**71**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**53**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↑	54	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	55	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	8.7	21.8 ↓	55	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.3 ↑	75	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	670,386.8	98.9 =	9	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.3 ↑	48	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	48.0	48.0 ↑	35	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↓	73	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**78.9** ↓	**90**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.8	98.1 ↑	31	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	52.7	48.3 ↓	107	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	60	Iceland

Thailand

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Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**60.1** ↑	**62**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	180.2	100.0 =	5	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	104.7	N/Appl.	26	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.2	26.5 ↑	66	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.4	N/Appl.	51	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	56.8	56.8 ↑	90	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**90.0** ↑	**43**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	0.9	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 =	43	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**38**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	68.5	88.9 ↑	37	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**73**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**51.4** ↓	**91**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.7 ↓	96	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**68**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	48	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	74	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↓	79	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↓	66	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	86	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**73.2** ↑	**57**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.4	85.7 ↓	42	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**64**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.0 ↑	89	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.2	84.4 ↑	56	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**84**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.6** ↑	**65**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	64	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	85	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↓	52	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.3** ↓	**99**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↓	71	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	7.46	50.3 ↑	92	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↓	106	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.1	53.6 =	36	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**63.4** ↑	**46**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.7** ↓	**102**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	36.0	33.3 =	130	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↑	33	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.9 ↑	37	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4 ↓	116	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	53	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0 ↓	104	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	68	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	71	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**73.1** ↑	**22**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↓	55	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1 ↑	30	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.79	73.9 ↑	53	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.4	100.0 =	18	Multiple (24)

Thailand

40th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**85.1** ↑	**16**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**78.3** ↑	**17**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	146.5	100.0 =	11	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↓	29	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	34	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	104.2	100.0 ↑	14	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	5.2	86.6 ↑	21	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.6** ↑	**21**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.4 ↑	28	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	3.1	94.8 ↓	56	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-6.7	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	17.6	100.0 ↑	62	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**75.5** ↑	**18**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	1,174	N/Appl.	19	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	62.5	N/Appl.	33	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**72.0** ↑	**21**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**86.9** ↑	**18**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	3.1	98.5 ↑	50	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.5	96.0 =	21	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	69.8	75.1 ↑	26	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	12.5	78.1 =	23	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**33**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.1 ↑	33	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	52	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	35	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↑	32	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**43.9** ↑	**50**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**45.3** ↑	**47**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.0 ↑	27	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	47	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.37	9.6 ↑	61	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	40	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**33.6** ↑	**56**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	289.7	84.0 ↑	39	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.97	12.5 ↑	66	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.8	26.0 ↑	48	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	11.9 ↑	43	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**61.6** ↑	**52**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	26	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	544.35	67.8 ↑	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/

Trinidad and Tobago

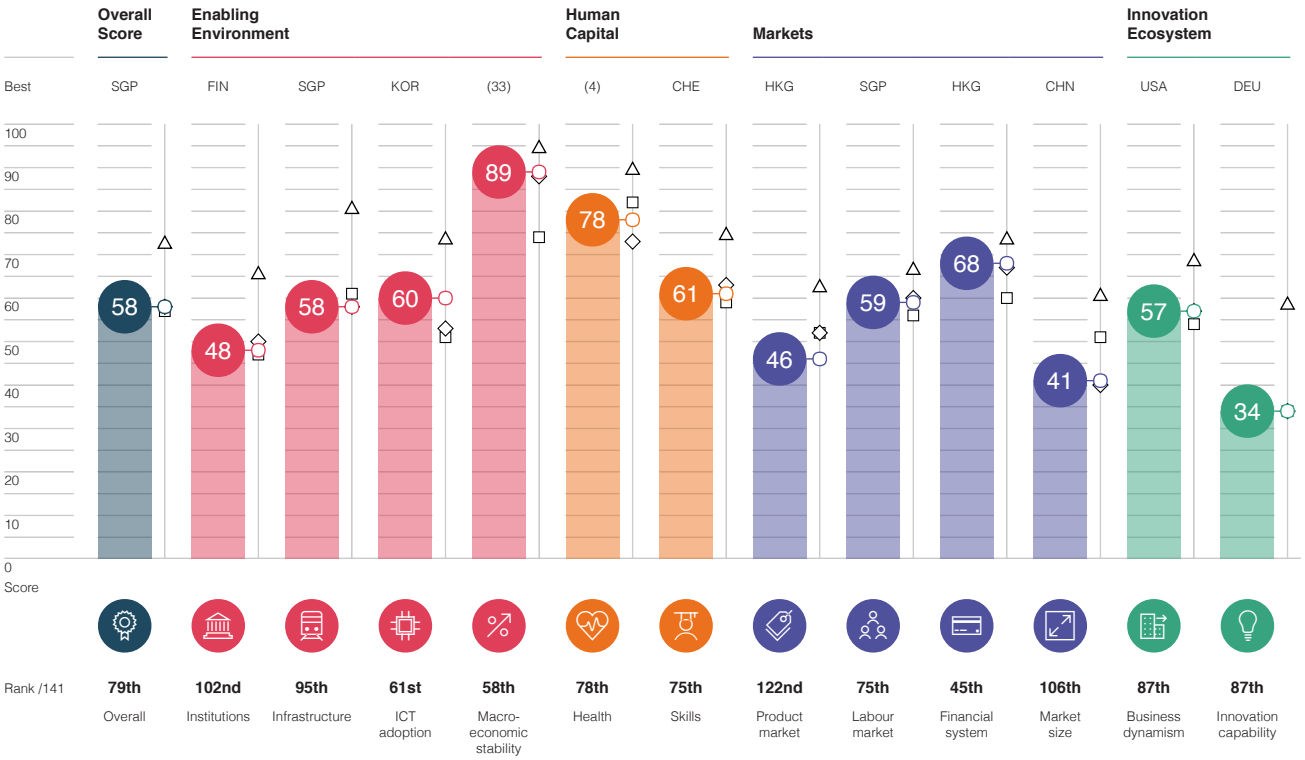
79th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 78th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	16,223.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-0.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-0.3		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Unemployment rate %	2.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	0.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	40.3

Trinidad and Tobago

79th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.9** ↓	**102**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**43.5** ↓	**130**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.9 ↓	127	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	30.9	0.0	133	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	31	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	122	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**56.2** ↓	**35**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	56.2	56.2 ↓	32	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.2** ↓	**83**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	33	33.0	73	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.3 ↓	58	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.1 ↓	108	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	24.7	75.3 ↓	34	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 ↓	97	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.4 ↓	121	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.58	57.9 =	94	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** =	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 =	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**45.4** ↓	**98**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↓	76	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.9 ↓	102	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	11.0	36.7 ↓	96	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**60.7** ↑	**69**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↓	77	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	27	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↑	84	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**49.2**	**90**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4	85	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.2	130	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1	123	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6	107	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	58.1	n/a	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	n/a	61.2	n/a	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**58.0** ↓	**95**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.6** ↑	**118**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	132	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	85	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,558.5	29.2 =	108	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	94	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	12.4	12.4 ↑	77	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	116	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**80.5** ↓	**83**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.0	99.0 ↑	82	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	1.9	100.0 =	3	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	34.6	66.8 ↓	97	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↓	95	Iceland

Trinidad and Tobago

79th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**61**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	140.1	100.0 =	21	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	46.2	N/Appl.	106	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	24.4	48.8 ↑	45	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	7.3	N/Appl.	34	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	77.3	77.3 ↑	50	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**88.9** ↑	**58**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	77.8	77.8 ↑	61	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**78.1** ↑	**78**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.0	78.1 ↑	77	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**61.4** ↓	**75**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**58.7** ↓	**65**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	9.9	66.0 =	62	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**51.5** ↓	**70**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↓	71	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	70	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.7 ↓	67	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↓	92	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	55.8 ↓	57	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**64.1** ↓	**86**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	80.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**47.6** ↓	**98**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.7 ↓	107	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	25.0	62.5 ↓	95	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**46.4** ↓	**122**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.6** ↓	**112**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.1 ↓	97	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↓	123	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	83	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**47.2** ↓	**122**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	54	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	11.43	23.8 ↓	125	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↓	80	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.6 =	98	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**59.0** ↓	**75**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**130**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.5	65.6 ↑	95	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↓	120	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↓	141	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	99	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.9	30.9 ↓	97	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	65.0	65.0 ↓	91	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↑	124	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↓	106	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**34**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	61	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.4 ↓	99	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.85	81.3 ↑	40	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	9.4	98.1 =	28	Multiple (24)

Trinidad and Tobago

79th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**67.9** ↑	**45**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**50.3** ↑	**47**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	38.4	40.4 ↑	88	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.6 ↓	110	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.0 ↓	119	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	89.3	89.3 ↑	22	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.6	60.3 ↑	37	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**89.9** ↑	**53**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↓	36	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.9	95.2 ↑	53	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	7.2	86.3 ↑	132	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.7	100.0 =	23	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**40.5** ↑	**106**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	39	N/Appl.	103	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	46.1	N/Appl.	62	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.7** ↓	**87**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.6** ↑	**65**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.7	99.7 ↑	16	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	10.5	89.9 =	63	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	26.2	28.2 =	105	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**119**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	123	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↑	54	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.3 ↓	134	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.2 ↑	134	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**34.4** ↑	**87**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.3** ↑	**77**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.6 ↑	30	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↓	90	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.46	11.6 ↑	56	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↑	121	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.6** ↑	**104**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	88.3	66.5 ↑	106	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.95	12.3 ↓	69	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.1 ↑	114	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	110	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**52.1** ↓	**82**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↓	77	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	339.52	62.7 ↓	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/

Tunisia

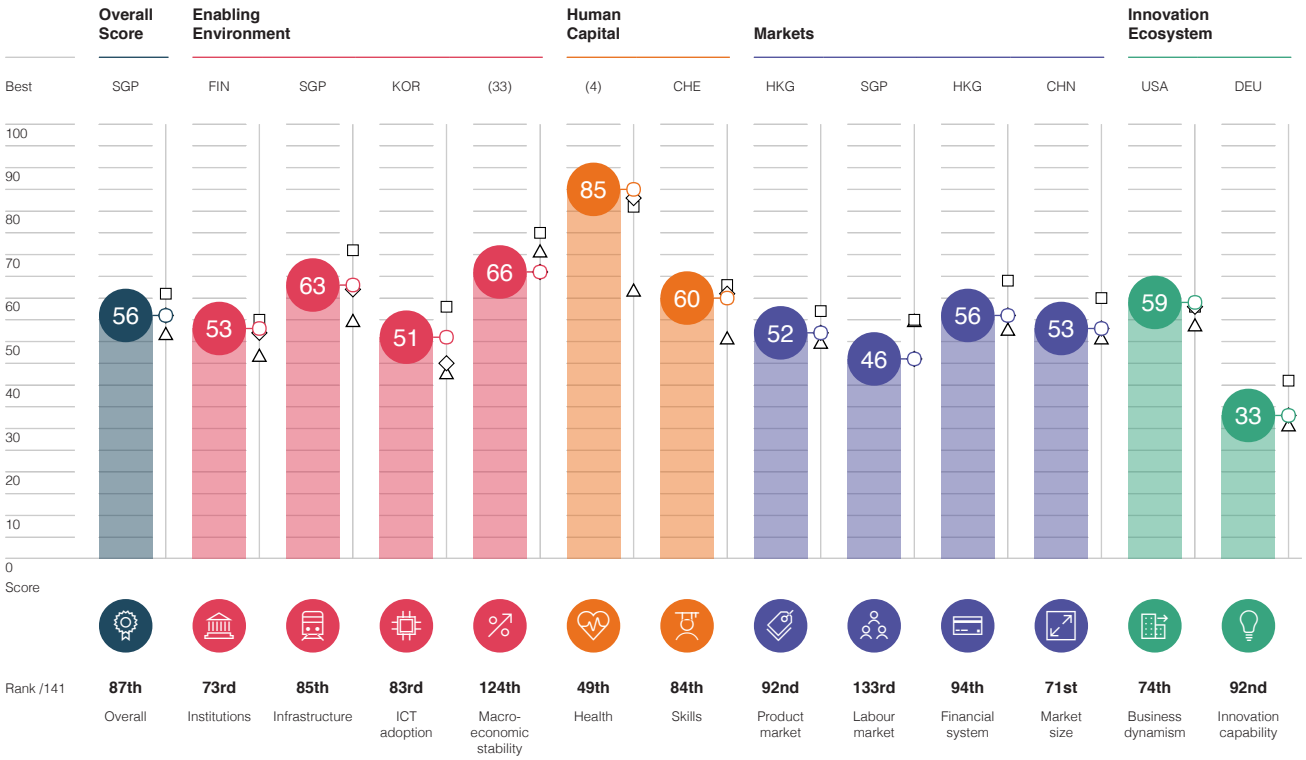
87th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 87th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	11.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.11
GDP per capita US$	3,423.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.8		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	12.6	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	32.8
Unemployment rate %	15.5		

Tunisia

87th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**73**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.9** ↑	**58**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	54	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	3.0	91.5 ↑	80	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	97.7	97.7 =	106	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↓	66	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**41.9** ↓	**131**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	41.9	41.9 ↓	122	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**49.8** ↓	**63**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	39	39.0	66	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↓	77	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	55	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	29.6	70.4 ↑	60	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**63**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↓	112	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	71	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.80	79.8 =	52	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**62**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	43.0	43.0 ↑	62	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**86**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	70	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↓	100	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	13.0	43.3 ↑	89	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**88**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	103	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.0	60.0 ↑	53	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↑	84	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**55.2**	**72**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0	106	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1	100	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.4	100	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.7	127	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	74.1	74.1	20	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	76.1	76.1	21	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	22	75.9	69	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**62.7** ↑	**85**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**41.8** ↑	**101**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	82.7	82.7 ↑	46	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↓	96	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	13.9	34.8 ↑	51	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	59	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	34,374.4	46.7 =	71	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↓	118	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	6.3	6.3 ↓	101	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	95	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.7** ↓	**74**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	15.5	88.0 ↑	98	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	20.2	81.4 ↓	80	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	67	Iceland

Tunisia

87th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**50.9** ↑	**83**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	127.7	100.0 =	47	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	76.1	N/Appl.	68	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.8	17.5 ↑	78	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	88	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	64.2	64.2 ↑	78	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**65.7** ↓	**124**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.3	93.6 ↓	117	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	37.7	37.7 ↑	133	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.3** ↑	**49**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.3	85.3 ↑	48	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**59.6** ↓	**84**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**47.3** ↓	**102**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.1	47.3 ↓	104	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**47.3** ↓	**96**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↓	96	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↓	99	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	108	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↓	67	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↓	88	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**71.9** ↑	**63**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.1	83.9 =	52	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**59.9** ↑	**68**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.2 ↑	99	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	16.2	84.5 =	55	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**92**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**74**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.3 ↑	37	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.5 ↑	87	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↓	96	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.6 ↑	105	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.36	30.9 ↑	115	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.6 =	39	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	34.4 =	107	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**46.4** ↓	**133**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**47.7** ↑	**131**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	21.5	63.5 ↑	99	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↑	126	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↓	127	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.7 ↑	124	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.7 ↓	98	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	72.0	72.0 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.8 ↓	141	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↓	91	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**45.2** ↓	**128**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↓	104	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	127	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.37	21.1 ↑	118	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	25.3	76.0 =	109	Multiple (24)

Tunisia

87th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**55.7** ↓	**94**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**40.8** ↓	**64**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	82.4	86.7 ↑	37	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↓	109	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.7	29.0 ↑	95	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	21.0	21.0 ↑	78	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.6	27.4 ↓	69	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**74.3** ↓	**132**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↓	123	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	15.4	69.9 =	128	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.2	97.0 ↓	112	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	10.8	85.2 ↑	137	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**71**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	128	N/Appl.	74	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	64.3	N/Appl.	30	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**59.0** ↑	**74**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**74.7** ↑	**57**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	4.3	97.8 ↑	56	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.0	92.5 ↑	47	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	51.3	55.2 ↓	39	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 =	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**43.3** ↑	**112**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	109	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4 ↑	98	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	114	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8 ↑	126	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**32.6** ↓	**92**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**30.8** ↓	**122**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.6 ↑	129	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	111	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.13	3.8 ↓	80	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↓	115	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**26.0** ↓	**69**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	158.3	75.1 ↑	72	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.28	4.6 ↓	84	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.6	20.0 ↓	55	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.4 ↓	57	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**49.5** ↑	**93**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	101	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	347.16	63.0 ↑	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/

Turkey

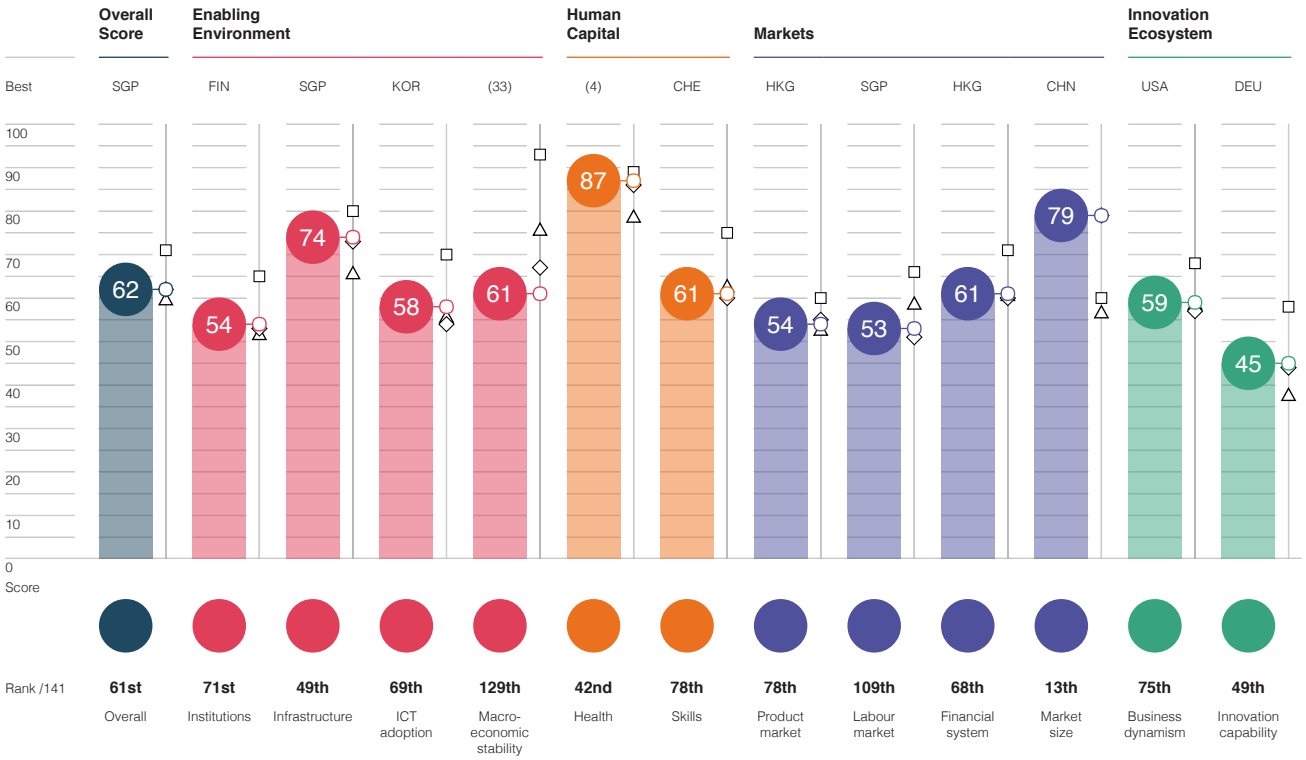
61st/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 61st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	82.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.70
GDP per capita US$	9,346.2	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.0	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Renewable energy consumption share %	13.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.9
Unemployment rate %	10.9		

Turkey

61st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**71**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**61.0** ↑	**119**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4 ↑	81	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	4.3	87.1 ↑	89	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	42.5	42.5 =	135	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.8 ↑	70	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**46.9** ↓	**99**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	46.9	46.9 ↓	91	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**41.7** ↓	**104**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	58	58.0	32	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.2 ↑	104	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↑	111	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	52.8	47.2 ↑	128	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**57.1** ↑	**46**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	60	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	84	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.86	86.0 =	36	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**41.0** ↑	**66**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	41.0	41.0 ↑	66	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**59.6** ↑	**55**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.2 ↑	78	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	87	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	23.0	76.7 ↑	30	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**66.7** ↑	**42**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.1 ↑	89	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	34	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	12	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**57.2**	**61**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1	82	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8	41	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6	45	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.4	69	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	62.5	62.5	38	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	74.7	74.7	23	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	17	58.6	126	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**49**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**64.9** ↑	**33**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	87.1	87.1 ↑	34	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	31	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	13.3	33.2 ↑	52	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.4 ↑	56	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	558,459.1	94.9 =	14	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↑	31	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	59.7	59.7 ↑	27	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	44	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**83.6** ↑	**75**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.8	90.9 ↑	82	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	22.7	78.9 ↓	83	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8 ↑	69	Iceland

Turkey

61st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**57.8** ↑	**69**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	97.3	81.1 ↑	105	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	74.2	N/Appl.	72	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	16.3	32.6 ↑	59	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	2.9	N/Appl.	48	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	71.0	71.0 ↑	64	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**61.3** ↓	**129**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	13.7	73.0 ↓	132	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	49.6	49.6 ↓	96	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**87.1** ↑	**42**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.9	87.1 ↑	41	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**60.8** ↑	**78**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**46.7** ↓	**104**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.7 ↓	100	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**42.7** ↑	**113**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↓	122	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.9 ↑	128	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↓	103	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	116	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.7 ↑	99	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**75.0** ↑	**49**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	17.7	98.6 ↑	14	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**51.4** ↑	**91**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.7 ↑	134	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	18.4	79.0 =	69	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.1** ↓	**78**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.5** ↑	**67**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	69	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↑	83	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.2 ↓	44	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.7** ↓	**88**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↓	79	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.65	62.3 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.7	42.8 =	58	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**109**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**53.8** ↑	**99**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	29.8	46.3 ↓	124	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↓	118	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.0 ↓	46	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	55	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	61.0	61.0 ↑	109	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.5 ↑	63	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	48	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**112**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	78	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↑	96	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.42	27.4 ↑	112	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	20.3	82.9 ↓	93	Multiple (24)

Turkey

61st/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**61.2** ↑	**68**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**39.4** ↑	**67**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	69.2	72.9 ↑	47	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	63	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.4 ↑	88	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	22.9	22.9 ↑	73	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.2	19.2 ↓	89	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**88.4** ↑	**68**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↑	88	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.8	95.3 ↑	51	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.9	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.0	98.0 ↑	91	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**79.0** ↑	**13**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,038	N/Appl.	13	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	32.0	N/Appl.	103	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.8** ↑	**75**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**67.4** ↑	**80**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	10.6	94.7 ↑	83	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	7.0	93.5 ↓	43	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	14.7	15.8 ↓	124	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	10.5	65.6 ↑	59	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.2** ↓	**71**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.4 ↑	40	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	75	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.0 ↓	70	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	101	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**44.5** ↑	**49**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.0** ↑	**93**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	128	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.5 ↑	67	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.31	8.4 ↑	64	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1 ↑	86	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**44.1** ↓	**38**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	369.7	87.6 ↑	36	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	3.08	25.8 ↑	50	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.9	29.4 ↓	40	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.13	33.4 ↓	19	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**62.4** ↓	**49**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.7 ↓	59	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,700.04	80.0 ↑	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/

Uganda

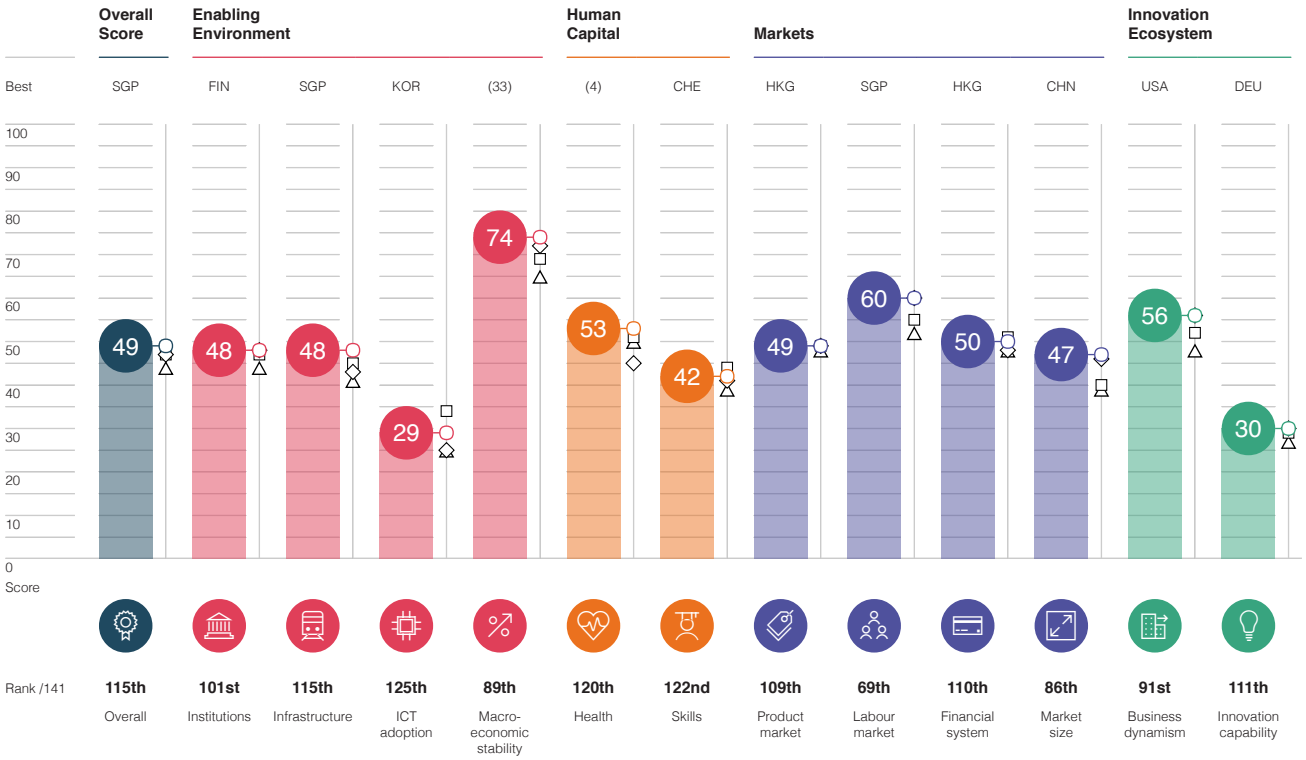
115th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 117th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	38.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.07
GDP per capita US$	724.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.2	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	89.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	42.8
Unemployment rate %	1.7		

Uganda

115th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**48.0** ↑	**101**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**63.5** ↑	**112**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.2 ↑	109	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	11.0	64.4 ↑	121	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 =	101	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	106	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**52.1** ↓	**61**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	52.1	52.1 ↓	56	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**48.3** ↓	**74**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	60	60.0	27	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.1 ↓	92	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.6 ↓	84	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	39.4	60.6 ↓	102	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.2** ↑	**75**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	55	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↓	73	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.62	62.4 =	84	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**26.0** =	**125**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	26.0	26.0 =	125	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.2** ↑	**108**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.2 ↑	93	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↓	115	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.5	35.0 =	98	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**51.8** ↑	**101**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	93	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	89	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**50.1**	**86**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.4	51	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1	64	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.9	105	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6	42	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	29.5	29.5	81	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	55.9	55.9	55	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**115**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**48.5** ↑	**75**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	75.5	75.5 ↑	74	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	90	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	8,280.9	30.1 =	103	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	114	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.7	27.7 ↑	121	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.3** ↓	**126**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	19.7	19.7 ↑	135	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	n/a	81.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	63.1	37.7 ↓	115	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.6 ↑	103	Iceland

Uganda

115th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**29.4** ↑	**125**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	57.3	47.7 ↓	131	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	33.6	N/Appl.	118	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	0.1 ↓	138	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	n/a	N/Appl.	n/a	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	23.7	23.7 ↑	120	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**74.2** ↑	**89**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	4.1	99.6 ↑	95	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	48.7	48.7 ↑	104	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**53.0** ↑	**120**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	57.0	53.0 ↑	119	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**42.3** ↑	**122**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**42.4** ↑	**117**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	5.8	38.7 =	118	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**100**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.3 ↑	91	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	94	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	122	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↓	121	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.4 ↓	50	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**42.1** ↑	**127**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	60.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**23.9** ↑	**134**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	120	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	42.7	18.4 ↑	127	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**49.1** ↑	**109**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**44.6** ↑	**116**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	34.0 ↑	123	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↑	126	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.4 ↑	65	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**97**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.7 ↓	78	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.41	30.6 ↑	116	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.3	87.7 ↑	53	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.6	40.3 =	75	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**69**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**63.1** ↓	**36**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	8.7	90.2 ↓	21	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↓	29	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↑	70	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↓	8	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.3 ↑	105	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	77	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↓	18	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	69	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**56.8** ↑	**96**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.6 ↑	77	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	100	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.48	35.3 ↓	104	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	36	Multiple (24)

Uganda

115th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**50.3** ↑	**110**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**20.7** ↑	**123**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.4	16.2 ↑	124	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↓	75	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.0 ↑	114	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.6	4.6 =	109	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.6	10.0 ↑	115	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**87.3** ↑	**76**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↑	91	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	5.5	89.9 ↑	77	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	21.3	100.0 =	25	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**47.4** ↑	**86**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	86	N/Appl.	80	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	32.4	N/Appl.	100	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.4** ↑	**91**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**59.8** ↑	**109**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	33.6	83.2 =	120	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	24.0	76.4 =	110	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	39.3	42.3 ↑	63	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	6.0	37.5 =	114	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**52.9** ↑	**52**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	38	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↑	64	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.3 ↓	55	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	66	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**29.5** ↓	**111**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**89**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.7 ↑	64	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↓	93	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.1 ↓	124	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.5 ↑	69	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.6** ↓	**102**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	156.7	74.9 ↑	73	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0 ↓	130	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.2	5.7 ↓	96	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	1.7 ↑	79	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**33.4** ↑	**124**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.5 ↑	125	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	34.33	38.3 ↑	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

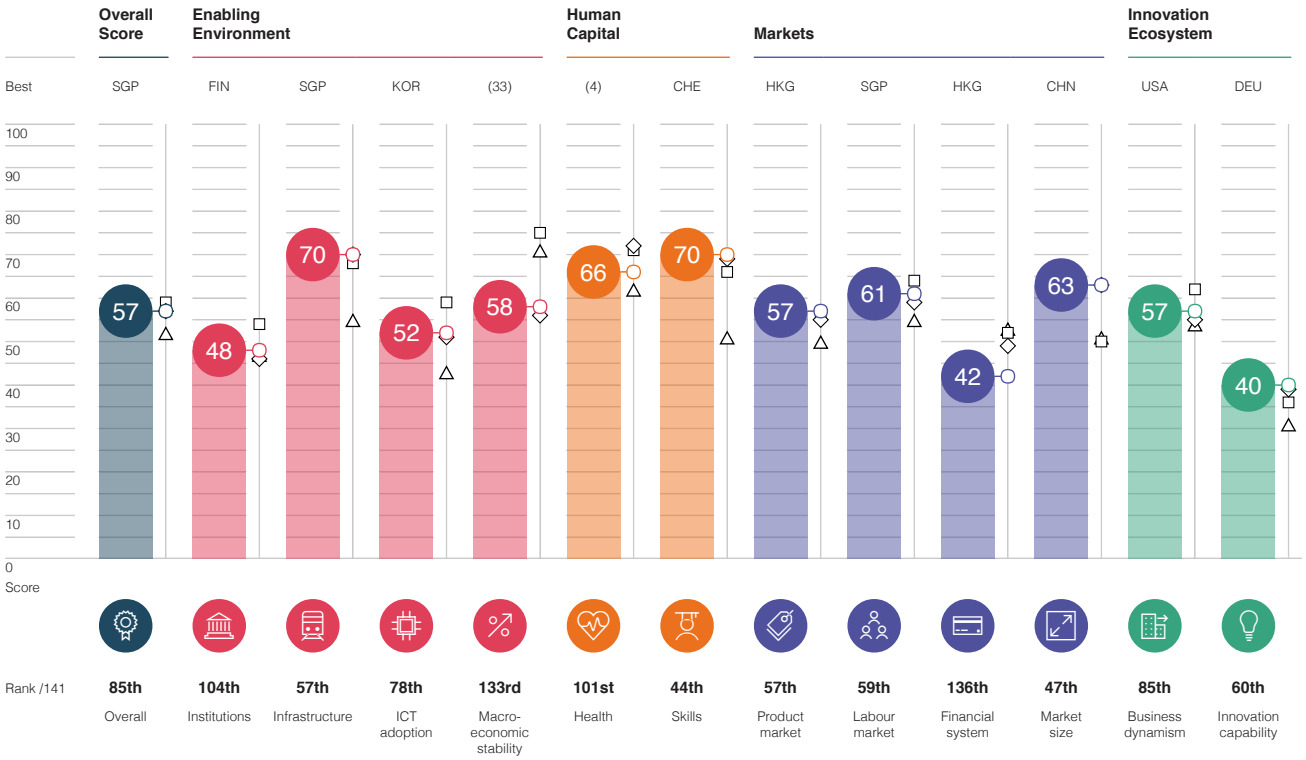
85th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 83rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	42.0	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.29
GDP per capita US$	2,963.5	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.3
10-year average annual GDP growth %	0.1		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	4.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Unemployment rate %	9.4	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	25.0

Ukraine

85th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**104**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**62.6** ↓	**116**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	110	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.2	80.7 ↑	100	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	75.9	75.9 =	132	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.2 ↑	101	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.0** ↓	**118**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.0	45.0 ↓	109	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**47.0** ↓	**84**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	54	54.0	39	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.0 ↑	105	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.6 ↑	95	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	32.5	67.5 ↓	81	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.8** ↑	**72**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	62	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.9 ↑	88	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	68.5 =	72	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**32.0** ↑	**104**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	32.0	32.0 ↑	104	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**42.1** ↓	**109**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	128	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↓	118	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.5	48.3 =	76	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**91**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.6 ↑	118	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.3	53.0 ↑	85	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.3	63.0 ↑	55	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**48.7**	**94**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3	115	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6	98	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0	89	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.7	104	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	50.7	50.7	53	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	62.7	62.7	42	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**70.3** ↑	**57**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**55.5** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	78.2	78.2 ↑	59	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	114	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	37.3	93.3 ↑	25	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.9 ↓	34	Japan
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	50.0 ↑	101	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	30.1	30.1 ↓	57	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	78	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**85.2** ↓	**71**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.3	93.4 ↑	64	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	13.7	88.1 ↓	67	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↑	80	Iceland

Ukraine

85th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**51.9** ↑	**78**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	122.6	100.0 =	60	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	45.2	N/Appl.	109	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	12.3	24.6 ↓	68	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	3.7	N/Appl.	46	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	58.9	58.9 ↑	84	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**133**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	12.7	75.8 ↑	131	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	40.0	40.0 =	114	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**65.6** ↓	**101**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	61.0	65.6 ↓	100	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**69.9** ↑	**44**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**61.9** ↑	**52**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.4	69.3 =	51	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**53**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.4 ↑	65	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	65	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.5 ↑	54	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.5 ↑	56	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.7 ↑	53	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**77.9** ↑	**37**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	15.0	83.3 =	54	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**72.6** ↑	**26**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	31	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	13.0	92.5 ↓	33	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**56.5** ↑	**57**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**49.2** ↑	**90**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.0 ↑	104	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	89	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.3 ↑	77	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**63.8** ↓	**32**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	54.1 ↑	91	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	2.69	82.1 ↑	43	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.9 ↓	66	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	37.3 =	90	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**61.4** ↑	**59**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**61**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	13.0	81.3 =	44	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.3 ↑	34	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.8 ↑	88	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.8 ↑	110	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.5 ↑	52	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↑	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	65	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	81	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**63**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↑	89	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	45	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.83	79.1 ↓	46	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	29.6	70.0 ↓	124	Multiple (24)

Ukraine

85th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**42.3** ↓	**136**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**30.0** ↓	**97**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	47.5	50.0 ↓	76	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↑	112	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	80	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	4.0	4.0 ↓	112	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.4	23.4 ↓	78	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**57.6** ↓	**141**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	131	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	54.5	0.0	139	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-30.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	13.7	93.0 ↓	120	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**63.0** ↑	**47**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	347	N/Appl.	48	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	56.8	N/Appl.	44	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**57.2** ↑	**85**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**64.3** ↑	**90**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.6	99.7 ↑	14	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	39	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	9.6	10.3 ↑	129	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	8.5	53.1 ↑	88	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.0** ↑	**73**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↓	18	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	73	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	109	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	102	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**40.1** ↑	**60**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**40.3** ↑	**70**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.4 ↑	59	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	96	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.53	13.0 ↑	55	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.0 ↑	58	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**31.1** ↓	**59**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	229.3	80.6 ↑	50	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.56	17.3 ↑	62	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	15.0 ↓	67	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.04	11.8 ↑	44	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**57.6** ↑	**60**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	65	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	744.49	71.2 ↑	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/

United Arab Emirates

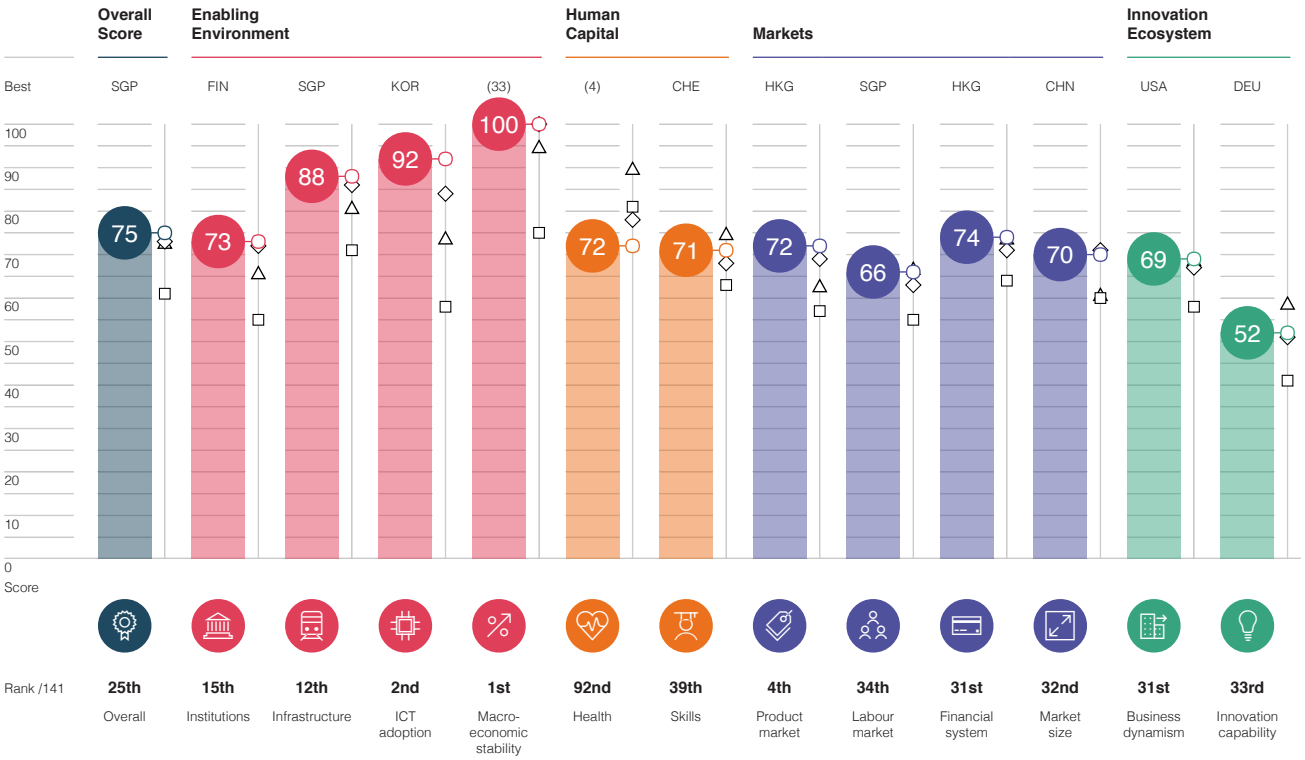
25th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 27th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	10.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.54
GDP per capita US$	40,711.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.2		

Social and environmental performance

Renewable energy consumption share %	0.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.6
Unemployment rate %	2.6		

United Arab Emirates

25th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**73.3** ↑	**15**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**92.8** ↑	**7**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.1 ↑	7	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	0.5	100.0 ↑	9	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	32	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.1 ↑	11	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**58.6** ↑	**25**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	58.6	58.6 ↑	25	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**61.3** ↑	**30**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	43.2	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	20	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	4	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	43.6	56.4 ↓	110	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**80.0** ↑	**4**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.3 ↑	4	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.4 ↑	6	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.94	94.4 =	17	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**70.0** ↓	**23**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	23	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**75.6** ↑	**21**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.7 ↑	18	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.8 ↑	19	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.0	73.3 ↑	38	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**73.9** ↑	**16**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↑	36	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	7.7	77.0 =	18	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	7.3	73.0 =	17	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**73.8**	**9**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.5	8	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.6	3	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.5	4	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.7	4	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	65.2	65.2	35	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	72.3	72.3	26	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	21	72.4	79	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.5** ↑	**12**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**84.1** ↑	**8**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	90.1	90.1 ↑	23	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.4 ↑	7	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	425,486.6	89.2 =	19	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	6.0	83.6 ↑	7	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	83.9	83.9 ↑	13	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	12	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**92.9** ↑	**44**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.1	96.7 ↑	42	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	11.7	90.1 ↓	62	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.7 ↑	35	Iceland

United Arab Emirates

25th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**91.9** ↑	**2**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	208.5	100.0 =	2	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	250.0	N/Appl.	1	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	31.4	62.8 ↑	27	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	27.7	N/Appl.	4	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	98.5	98.5 ↑	5	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0 =**	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**72.2** ↓	**92**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	63.1	72.2 ↓	91	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**70.6** ↑	**39**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**70.4** ↑	**27**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	11.0	73.0 ↑	47	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**67.7** ↑	**15**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.0 ↑	17	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.3 ↑	25	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	14	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	14	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	69.1 ↑	8	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**70.9** ↑	**67**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	13.6	75.8 =	74	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**48**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.2 ↑	8	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	24.5	63.7 ↑	92	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**71.7** ↑	**4**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**70.8** ↑	**6**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.5 ↓	5	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	11	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	72.9 ↑	29	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**72.7** ↑	**7**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↑	9	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	5.42	63.9 ↓	71	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.0 ↓	43	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.6	65.8 =	15	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**34**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**66.1** ↑	**22**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4.3	99.4 ↓	9	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.3 ↑	9	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.4 ↑	20	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↑	32	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.6 ↑	21	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	10.0	10.0	116	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↑	5	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.4 ↑	17	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**66.2** ↑	**55**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.0 ↑	24	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.6 ↑	4	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.44	29.7 ↑	109	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	14.1	91.5 =	61	Multiple (24)

United Arab Emirates

25th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**73.8** ↑	**31**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**60.4** ↑	**31**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	80.6	84.8 ↑	39	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↑	9	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↑	4	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	60.4	60.4 ↑	39	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.6	26.9 ↑	71	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**90.6** ↑	**50**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.3 ↑	46	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	6.4	88.0 ↓	83	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-3.1	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	18.4	100.0 =	50	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**70.3** ↓	**32**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	643	N/Appl.	33	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	76.3	N/Appl.	19	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**69.3** ↑	**31**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**71.1** ↓	**69**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	22.8	88.6 ↓	111	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.0	96.5 ↑	14	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	28.4	30.6 ↓	96	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**67.4** ↑	**8**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.9 ↑	7	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↑	20	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.8 ↑	5	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.6 ↑	9	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**33**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**59.2** ↑	**25**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.7	79.0 ↑	2	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↑	9	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	1.28	25.3 ↑	40	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	17	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**35.4** ↑	**50**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	170.7	76.2 ↑	64	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	3.86	29.0 ↓	47	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.0	32.1 ↑	37	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.2 ↑	59	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**72.5** ↑	**22**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	12	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,151.71	82.6 ↑	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/

United Kingdom

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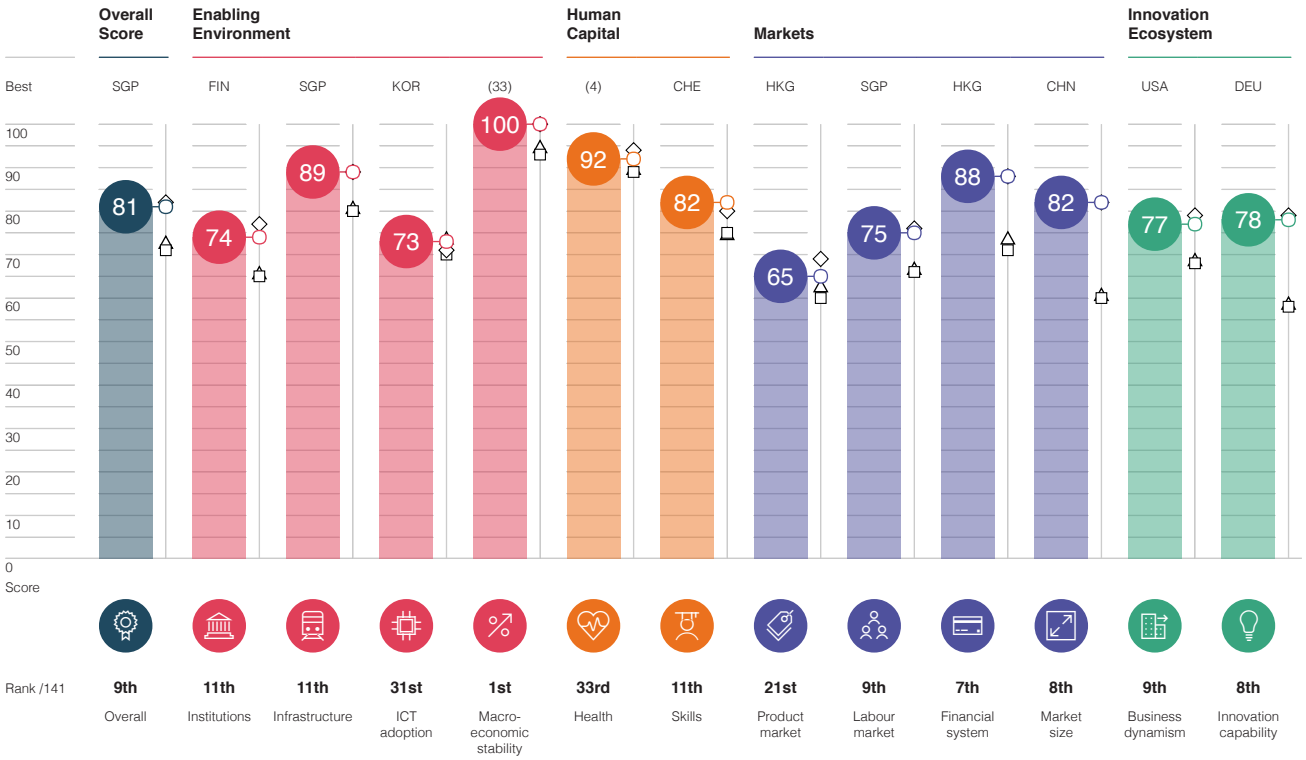
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 8th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	66.5	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	2.25
GDP per capita US$	42,558.0	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	3.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	1.7		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	6.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.8
Renewable energy consumption share %	8.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	33.2
Unemployment rate %	4.0		

United Kingdom

9th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**11**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**79.4** ↓	**54**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.7 ↓	70	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.2	97.6 ↑	40	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	88.3	88.3 =	125	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.8 ↓	37	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**64.4** ↑	**8**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	64.4	64.4 ↑	8	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**70.1** ↓	**19**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	74	74.0	10	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	26	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.1 ↓	16	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	22.2	77.8 ↑	30	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**74.0** ↑	**10**	**Singapore**
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)	5.1	68.1 ↓	19	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**80.0** ↓	**11**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↓	11	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**78.5** ↓	**17**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↓	25	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	21	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	25.5	85.0 ↑	17	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**74.5** ↓	**13**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.4 ↓	31	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	8	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**74.5**	**7**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.1	39	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.4	25	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.8	15	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.4	61	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	84.2	84.2	8	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	90.6	90.6	2	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	28	96.6	7	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**88.9** ↓	**11**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**81.0** ↑	**11**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	91.3	91.3 ↑	20	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.4 ↓	36	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	67.2	100.0 =	12	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.2 ↓	31	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	901,365.0	100.0 =	6	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	36	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	95.6	95.6 ↑	9	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	21	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.8** ↓	**21**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	7.4	96.4 ↑	46	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	16	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.4	90.7 ↓	21	Iceland

United Kingdom

9th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**73.0** ↑	**31**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	117.5	98.0 ↓	70	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	96.9	N/Appl.	34	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	39.6	79.2 ↑	10	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.5	N/Appl.	79	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	94.9	94.9 ↑	10	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**100.0** =	**1**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**91.6** ↓	**33**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.3	91.6 ↓	32	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**81.9** ↑	**11**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**76.1** ↑	**12**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.2	87.7 ↑	11	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**64.6** ↓	**22**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↓	29	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.9	64.7 ↑	20	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.3 ↓	29	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	29	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.5 ↓	12	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**87.7** ↑	**10**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	19.0	100.0 ↑	6	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**75.4** ↑	**20**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.4 ↓	14	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	15.1	87.4 ↑	47	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**64.6** ↓	**21**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**64.3** ↓	**18**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↓	23	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.2 ↓	23	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.8 ↓	23	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**64.9** ↓	**25**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	27	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.12	92.5 ↑	7	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.6 ↓	113	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.8	69.3 =	11	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**75.0** ↓	**9**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**69.2** ↓	**14**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	9.3	89.0 ↑	25	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.4 ↓	11	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.1 ↓	33	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.4	74.0 ↓	30	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.1 ↑	38	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0 ↓	40	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.9 ↑	30	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.0 ↑	49	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**80.8** ↓	**11**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.7 ↓	26	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	20	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.94	93.0 ↑	12	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.8	96.1 ↑	33	Multiple (24)

United Kingdom

9th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**88.1** ↑	**7**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**84.1** ↑	**7**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	134.4	100.0 =	16	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.6 ↑	16	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	10	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	111.7	100.0 =	12	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	10.8	100.0 =	5	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.2** ↓	**27**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.2 ↓	52	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	0.7	99.5 ↑	8	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-15.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	20.3	100.0 =	35	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**81.8** ↑	**8**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	2,700	N/Appl.	9	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	31.9	N/Appl.	104	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**77.0** ↓	**9**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**89.1** ↑	**11**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	4.5	96.0 =	21	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	85.3	91.8 ↑	12	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	11.0	68.8 =	49	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**64.9** ↓	**14**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↓	10	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.5 ↓	22	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	19	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.3 ↓	16	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**78.2** ↓	**8**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**70.9** ↓	**15**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.4 ↓	14	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.0	65.9 ↓	15	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	12.44	79.8 ↓	18	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.5 ↓	14	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**85.3** ↓	**6**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	1,289.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	101.76	85.1 ↑	19	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	1.7	56.3 ↓	21	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.66	100.0 =	5	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**78.3** ↑	**8**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.1 ↑	14	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	6,560.11	94.5 ↓	16	Multiple (7)

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

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

United States

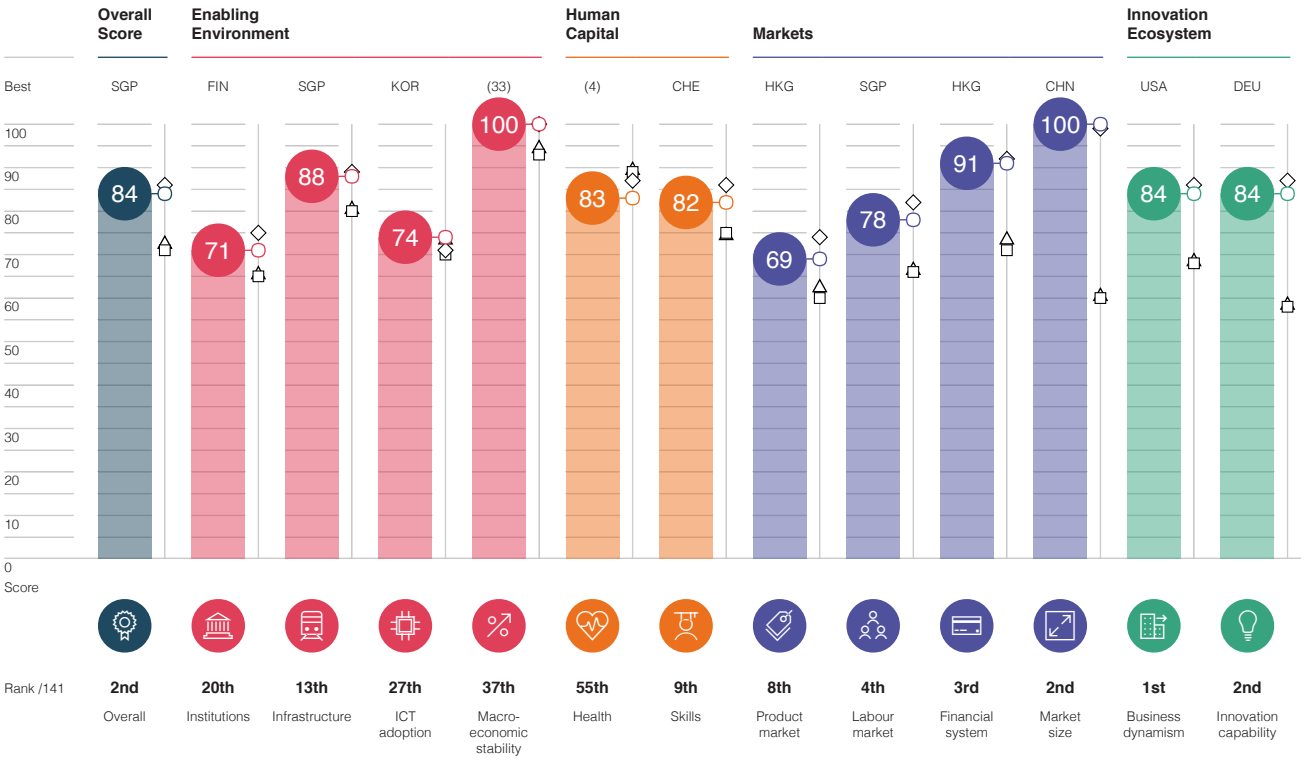
2nd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 1st/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	327.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	15.16
GDP per capita US$	62,605.6	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.8
10-year average annual GDP growth %	2.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	10.9	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	8.7	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	41.5
Unemployment rate %	3.9		

United States

2nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**71.2** ↓	**20**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**76.7** ↓	**64**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.9 ↓	69	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	5.3	83.7 ↑	96	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	83.3	83.3 =	129	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.1 ↓	26	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**65.1** ↑	**6**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	65.1	65.1 ↑	6	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**72.0** ↓	**12**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	77	77.0	7	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.4 ↓	25	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2 ↓	8	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	25.7	74.3 ↓	42	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**75.8** ↓	**7**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.7 ↓	14	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↓	11	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.98	98.3 =	5	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**71.0** ↓	**22**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	71.0	71.0 ↓	22	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**71.0** ↓	**30**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.0 ↓	22	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.3 ↓	12	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	17.6	58.7 =	58	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**69.6** ↓	**31**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.8 ↓	17	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	8.3	83.0 =	8	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.6	46.0 =	99	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**68.2**	**20**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9	16	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.9	11	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.0	1	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.2	17	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	82.0	82.0	12	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	58.4	58.4	49	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	16	55.2	132	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**87.9** ↓	**13**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.6** ↓	**12**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	100.0	100.0 ↑	1	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.5 ↓	17	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	16.5	41.3 ↓	48	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	5.2	69.2 ↓	12	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,293,521.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	5.8	79.6 ↓	10	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	96.7	96.7 ↑	8	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	10	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**96.2** ↑	**23**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	100.0	100.0 =	2	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	5.4	98.6 ↑	23	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	0.3	100.0 =	14	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.2	86.1 ↑	30	Iceland

United States

2nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**74.3** ↑	**27**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.7	100.0 =	54	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	142.5	N/Appl.	7	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	35.6	71.2 ↑	18	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	4.2	N/Appl.	45	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	87.3	87.3 ↑	26	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**99.8** ↑	**37**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	2.3	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	99.5	99.5 ↑	38	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**83.0** ↓	**55**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.6	83.0 ↓	54	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**82.5** ↓	**9**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**80.5** ↓	**3**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	13.4	89.4 ↓	7	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**71.7** ↓	**5**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.3 ↓	6	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.7 ↓	8	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.2 ↓	5	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.2 ↓	12	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	5.3	72.1 ↓	1	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**84.4** ↓	**14**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.3	90.4 ↓	30	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**78.4** ↓	**12**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	5.1	67.9 ↓	9	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	14.5	88.9 =	45	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**68.6** ↓	**8**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**70.2** ↓	**7**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	27	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	7	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	5.9	81.5 ↑	2	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**67.0** ↓	**14**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↓	33	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	1.65	89.0 ↑	38	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.3 ↓	110	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.8	69.4 =	10	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**78.0** ↓	**4**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**73.7** ↓	**3**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	0.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.8 ↓	5	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	21	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.7	77.9 ↓	18	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.7 ↓	13	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	69.0	69.0 ↑	81	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↓	31	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.0 ↓	1	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**82.3** ↓	**6**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.7	78.9 ↓	10	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.1 ↓	5	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.85	81.6 ↓	39	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	9.8	97.5 =	29	Multiple (24)

United States

2nd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**91.0** ↓	**3**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**89.1** ↓	**1**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	190.2	100.0 =	3	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	2	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.6 ↓	1	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	150.3	100.0 =	6	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	6.5	100.0 =	13	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**93.4** ↑	**26**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.4 ↑	25	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.1	98.7 ↑	14	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-1.6	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	14.3	94.3 ↓	115	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**99.5** ↑	**2**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	18,217	N/Appl.	2	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	15.4	N/Appl.	139	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**84.2** ↓	**1**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**94.0** ↓	**1**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	1.0	99.5 ↑	24	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	5.6	94.9 =	31	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	81.8	88.1 ↓	18	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	15.0	93.8 =	1	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**74.4** ↓	**2**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	5.6	75.9 ↓	2	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	5.6	77.0 ↓	7	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	5.6	76.5 ↓	2	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↓	2	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**84.1** ↓	**2**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**76.0** ↓	**8**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.5 ↓	7	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.8 ↓	2	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	12.39	79.6 ↑	19	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	5.4	73.9 ↓	2	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**95.7** ↓	**3**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	2,088.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	143.99	91.4 ↓	13	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	2.7	91.5 ↓	11	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	4.06	100.0 =	1	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**77.3** ↓	**9**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.8 ↓	4	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	2,947.15	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/

Uruguay

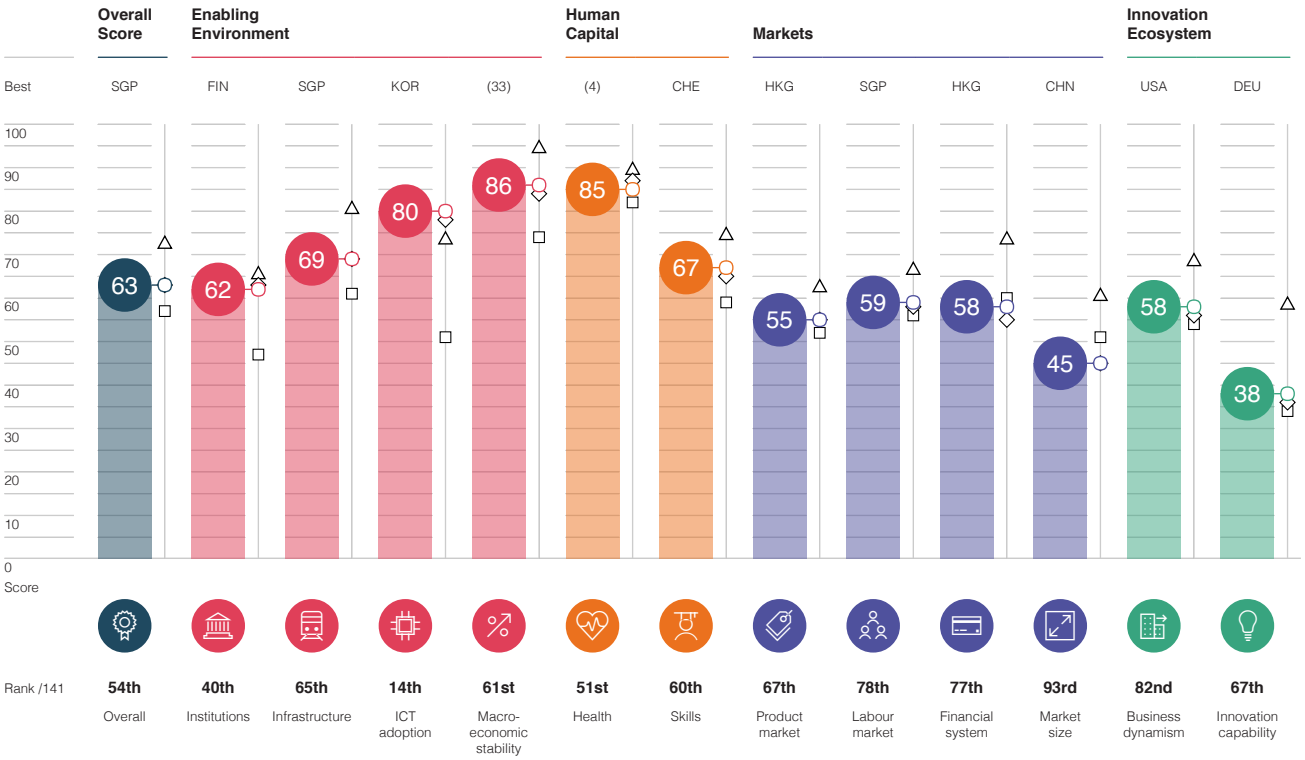
54th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 53rd/140

Performance Overview 2019

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$	17,164.9	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	3.0		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	5.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	58.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	39.5
Unemployment rate %	8.0		

Uruguay

54th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**62.3** ↓	**40**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**71.2** ↓	**89**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	60.5 ↓	72	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	8.2	73.9 ↓	109	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	47	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	92	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**54.4** ↓	**47**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	54.4	54.4 ↓	43	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**65.7** ↓	**24**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	n/a	62.8	n/a	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.9 ↓	24	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.2 ↑	56	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	16.1	83.9 ↓	19	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**57.9** ↑	**44**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↑	111	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	58	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.92	91.6 =	26	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**70.0** =	**23**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	70.0	70.0 =	23	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**68.4** ↑	**35**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	5.1	68.1 ↑	36	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	4.7	62.2 ↓	39	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	22.5	75.0 =	34	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**53.9** ↑	**95**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.7 ↑	26	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	3.7	37.0 =	112	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**57.1**	**63**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.8	28	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.1	112	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3	50	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2	93	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	62.7	62.7	37	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	56.0	56.0	51	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	25	86.2	26	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**68.7** ↓	**65**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**90**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	89.8	89.8 ↑	25	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	86	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	8.6	21.4 ↓	56	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.2	3.6 ↓	102	Japan
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	69.1 ↑	41	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	33.2	33.2 ↑	54	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.1 ↑	39	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**93.1** ↓	**42**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	99.7	99.7 ↓	74	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	12.9	90.7 ↓	85	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	5.7	96.3 ↓	42	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	6.1	85.8 ↑	31	Iceland

Uruguay

54th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**79.7** ↑	**14**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	149.9	100.0 =	13	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	123.8	N/Appl.	17	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	28.3	56.7 ↑	34	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	18.8	N/Appl.	10	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	68.3	68.3 ↑	69	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**85.6** ↑	**61**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.9	91.9 ↑	121	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	79.3	79.3 ↑	58	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**85.0** ↓	**51**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	67.2	85.0 ↓	50	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**66.8** ↑	**60**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**55.9** ↑	**76**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.7	58.1 ↑	82	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**53.6** ↑	**59**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	80	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.6 ↑	39	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	56	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↓	65	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	77	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**77.8** ↑	**39**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	16.3	90.8 ↑	26	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**64.7** ↑	**52**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↑	108	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	11.1	97.2 ↑	15	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**55.2** ↓	**67**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**52.4** ↑	**76**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.8 ↑	76	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1 ↑	65	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.2 ↑	74	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**58.0** ↓	**69**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.9 ↑	64	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	8.75	41.7 ↑	97	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.7	94.4 ↑	20	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.5	37.9 =	87	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.9** ↑	**78**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**52.5** ↑	**108**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	20.8	65.0 =	97	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.1 ↓	138	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↓	138	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	2.0	16.1 ↓	141	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	47	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	99.0	99.0 ↑	3	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	5.3	71.3 ↑	6	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.9 ↑	77	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**65.4** ↑	**59**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.0 ↑	70	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	122	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.83	78.2 ↑	48	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	15.6	89.4 =	65	Multiple (24)

Uruguay

54th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**77**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**30.9** ↑	**95**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.1	29.6 ↓	106	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.1 ↑	57	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	68	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.4	0.4 ↓	121	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	2.3	38.4 ↑	52	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**92.2** ↑	**37**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	5.8	80.5 ↑	24	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	2.4	96.2 ↓	40	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	4.5	93.3 ↑	123	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	16.3	98.6 ↑	84	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**44.7** ↑	**93**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	73	N/Appl.	88	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	20.9	N/Appl.	130	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**58.1** ↑	**82**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**72.1** ↑	**62**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	22.6	88.7 ↓	110	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	6.5	94.0 =	39	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	43.2	46.5 ↑	51	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	69	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**44.1** ↑	**108**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	118	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.8 ↑	78	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.4 ↑	97	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.8 ↑	124	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**67**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**38.7** ↑	**80**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.2 ↑	53	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.8 ↑	99	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.44	11.1 ↓	58	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.5 ↑	94	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**27.4** ↑	**64**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	163.3	75.6 ↑	69	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	1.98	20.0 ↑	56	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	13.6 ↑	71	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	95	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**59.5** ↑	**55**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.5 ↑	61	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	1,015.52	74.5 ↓	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/

Venezuela

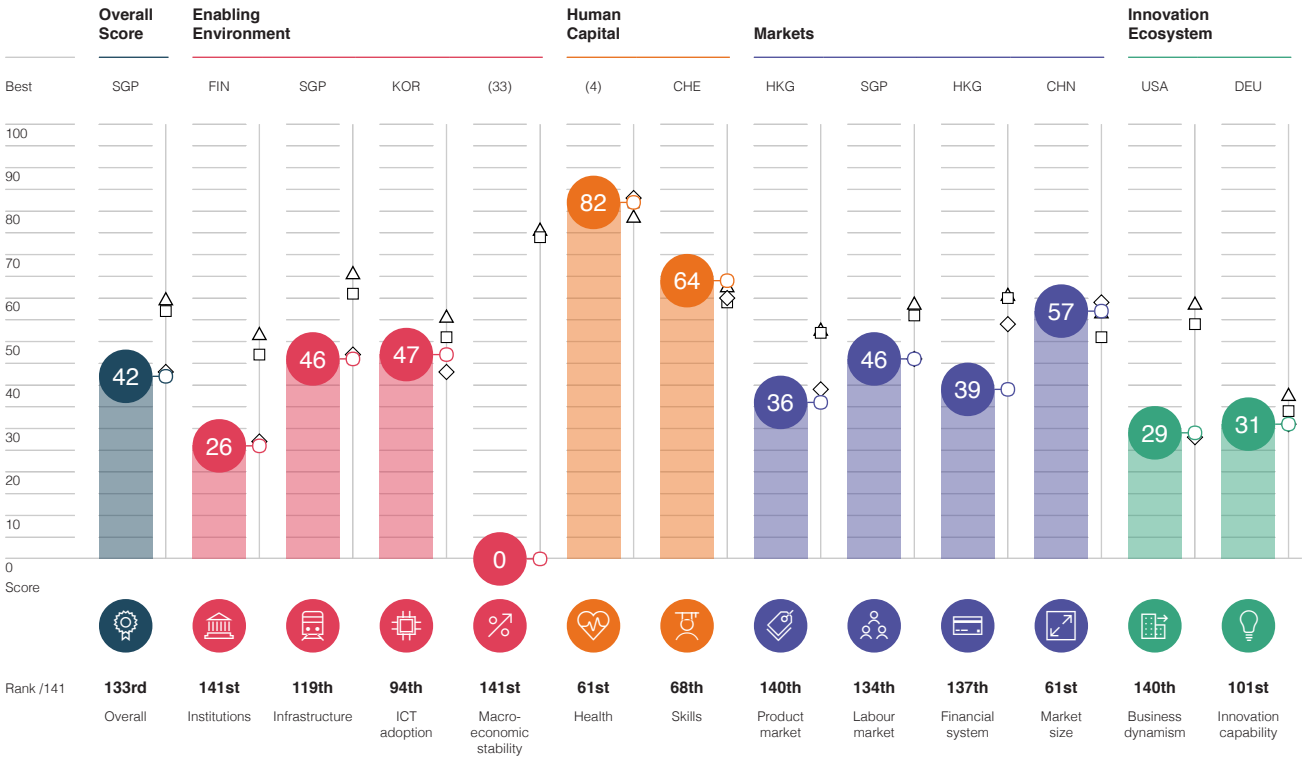
133rd/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 127th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	29.2	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.23
GDP per capita US$	3,373.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	0.1
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	12.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	46.9
Unemployment rate %	8.4		

Venezuela

133rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**25.7** ↓	**141**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**33.2** ↓	**141**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.0 ↓	139	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	56.3	0.0	139	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	98.3	98.3 =	99	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.7 ↑	141	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**45.6** ↑	**111**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	45.6	45.6 ↑	102	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**14.6** ↓	**141**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	0	0.0	97	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	1.1	1.9 ↓	141	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	1.3	5.5 ↑	141	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	49.1	50.9 ↓	121	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**21.7** ↑	**140**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	1.8	12.8 ↑	140	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.7 ↑	141	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.40	40.5 =	113	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**18.0** =	**139**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	18.0	18.0 =	139	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**14.2** ↑	**141**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	1.6	9.8 ↓	141	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.5 ↑	141	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	5.5	18.3 =	135	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**35.2** ↓	**138**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↓	106	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	139	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	2.7	27.0 =	137	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**23.4**	**140**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	1.3	5.8	141	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	1.4	7.2	141	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.7	136	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.4	6.6	140	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	26.3	26.3	91	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	19.1	19.1	107	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	20	69.0	95	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**46.2** ↓	**119**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**24.7** ↑	**136**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	85.7	85.7 ↑	40	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.2 ↓	128	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	0.5	1.3 ↑	103	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.5	7.7 =	101	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	7,402.4	29.0 =	109	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.0 ↓	140	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	9.8	9.8 ↑	86	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.9 ↓	132	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**67.7** ↓	**106**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.9	98.9 ↓	83	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	33.2	69.6 ↑	123	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	14.7	87.0 ↓	69	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.1 ↓	139	Iceland

Venezuela

133rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**46.7** ↑	**94**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	71.8	59.8 ↓	127	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	54.5	N/Appl.	99	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	8.7	17.5 ↑	80	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	120	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	72.0	72.0 ↑	61	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**0.0**	**141**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	465,141.6	0.0	141	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	0.0	0.0	140	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**81.9** ↓	**61**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	66.2	81.9 ↓	60	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**63.7** ↑	**68**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**57.4** ↑	**68**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	10.3	68.8 ↑	53	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**102**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	124	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.4 ↑	59	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↑	63	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↓	113	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	128	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**70.0** ↑	**69**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	83.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**56.1** ↑	**78**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	86	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	n/a	74.5 ↑	n/a	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**36.4** ↓	**140**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**29.5** ↓	**138**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	1.8	14.1 ↓	141	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.7 ↑	132	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.6 ↓	136	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**133**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.6 ↓	138	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	11.64	22.4 ↑	126	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.6	93.7 =	23	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	1.8	19.7 =	135	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**134**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**38.7** ↑	**141**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	N/Appl.	0.0	139	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.6 ↑	141	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.9 ↑	120	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	115	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.7	11.8 ↓	139	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	74.0	74.0 ↓	54	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↓	115	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.3 ↑	55	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**53.6** ↓	**108**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	82	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.4 ↓	140	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.64	55.6 ↓	78	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	18.0	86.1 =	76	Multiple (24)

Venezuela

133rd/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**38.7** ↓	**137**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**25.4** ↓	**110**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.2 ↓	131	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.7 ↓	129	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	2.5	2.5 ↓	115	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	3.1	52.3 ↓	39	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**65.4** ↓	**138**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↓	132	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	15.1	96.2 ↑	102	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**56.9** ↓	**61**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	277	N/Appl.	56	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	7.2	N/Appl.	141	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**28.6** ↑	**140**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**9.3** =	**140**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	391.3	0.0	141	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	230.0	0.0	141	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	5.6	6.0 =	132	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.9** ↑	**88**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	66	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.5 ↓	103	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	121	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	45	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**30.9** ↓	**101**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**33.2** ↑	**110**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.8	64.0 ↑	40	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.6	25.9 ↑	137	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.08	2.5 ↓	88	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	99	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**22.0** ↓	**89**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	193.0	78.0 ↑	58	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.21	3.6 ↓	90	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	4.0 ↓	107	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.01	2.3 ↓	70	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**44.2** ↑	**107**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.6 ↑	138	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	544.58	67.8 ↑	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/

Viet Nam

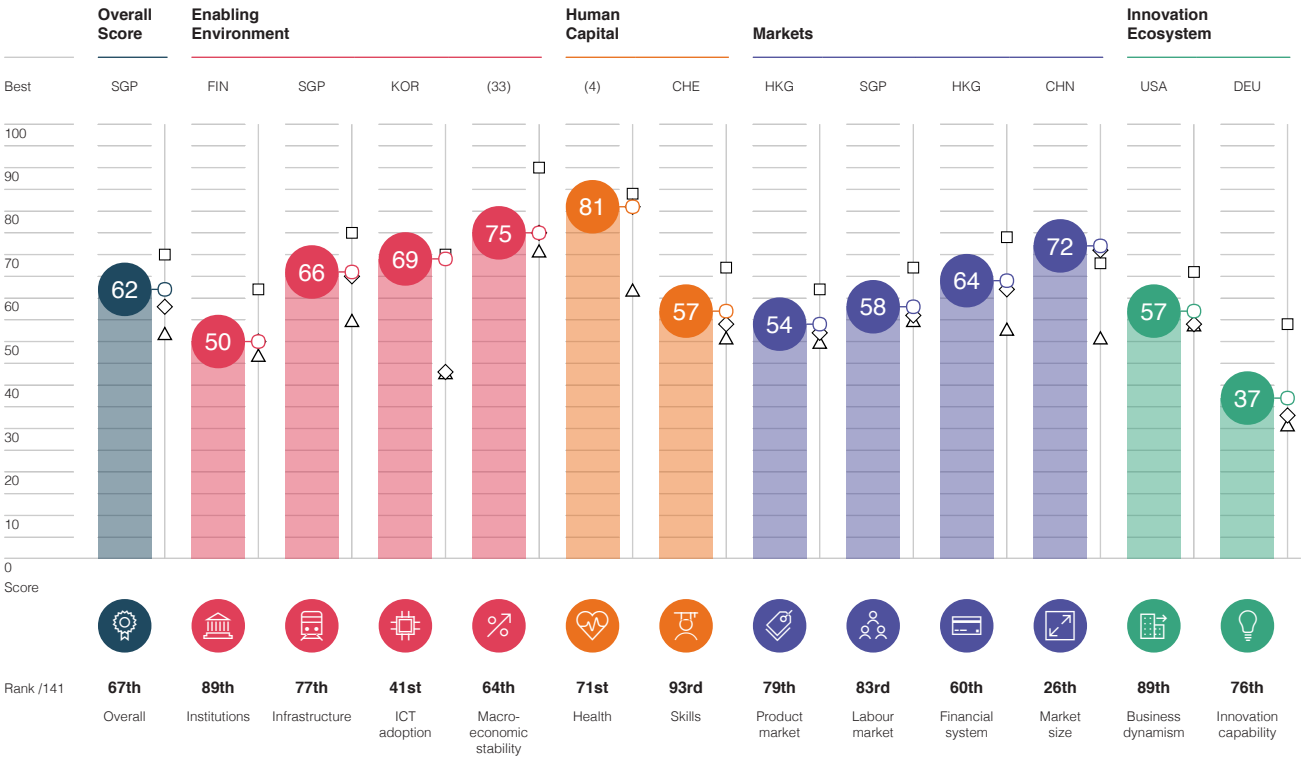
67th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 77th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	94.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.53
GDP per capita US$	2,551.1	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	6.0
10-year average annual GDP growth %	5.4		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.7	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	35.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.3
Unemployment rate %	1.9		

Viet Nam

67th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**49.8** ↑	**89**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**77.2** ↓	**61**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↓	76	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	1.5	96.6 ↑	51	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.0 ↓	79	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**90**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	48.0	48.0 ↓	82	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**31.0** ↓	**135**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	15	15.0	84	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↑	85	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.9 ↑	59	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	74.9	25.1 ↑	139	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**73**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.8 ↑	79	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.0 ↑	76	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.69	69.1 =	69	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**33.0** ↓	**101**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	33.0	33.0 ↓	101	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**46.9** ↑	**92**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.8 ↑	98	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.7	44.4 ↑	105	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	14.0	46.7 =	80	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**104**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.2 ↑	128	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	6.7	67.0 =	37	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**60.8**	**40**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3	67	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4	53	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.1	71	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.5	58	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	72.0	72.0	26	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	66.7	66.7	35	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	23	79.3	56	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**65.9** ↑	**77**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**52.2** ↑	**66**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	63.3	63.3 ↑	104	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.1 ↑	103	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	7.6	19.1 ↑	58	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	54	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	364,184.2	86.0 =	22	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.7 ↑	103	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	68.8	68.8 ↑	19	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.3 ↑	83	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**79.6** ↓	**87**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	98.8	98.8 ↑	84	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	10.2	93.5 ↓	62	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	34.3	67.0 ↓	95	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.2 ↑	81	Iceland

Viet Nam

67th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**69.0** ↑	**41**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	147.2	100.0 =	14	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	71.9	N/Appl.	76	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	13.6	27.2 ↑	63	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	9.9	N/Appl.	26	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	70.3	70.3 ↑	66	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**75.0 =**	**64**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	3.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 =	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**80.5** ↓	**71**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	65.8	80.5 ↓	70	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**57.0** ↑	**93**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**48.3** ↑	**100**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.6	50.7 =	97	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**103**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.4 ↑	73	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.0 ↑	102	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	116	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.1 ↑	97	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	96	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**65.6** ↑	**83**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	76.8 ↑	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**54.4** ↑	**82**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.9 ↑	106	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	19.6	75.9 ↓	75	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**54.0** ↑	**79**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**53.7** ↑	**64**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.3 ↑	72	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	47	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	72	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**54.3** ↓	**91**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.8 ↑	121	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	8.40	44.0 ↓	96	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	5.5	75.7 ↓	72	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	3.0	48.8 =	42	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**58.2** ↑	**83**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**56.5** ↑	**82**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	24.6	57.1 ↓	110	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	4.3	54.6 ↑	36	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.6 ↑	82	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.3 ↑	74	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.0 ↑	79	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	64.0	64.0 ↓	93	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.1 ↑	73	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	5.0	67.0 ↑	22	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**60.0** ↑	**82**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↑	118	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.1 ↑	56	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.73	65.9 ↑	69	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	24.5	77.1 ↑	105	Multiple (24)

Viet Nam

67th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**63.9** ↑	**60**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**48.2** ↑	**52**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	122.2	100.0 =	20	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	97	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.8 ↑	61	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	36.9	36.9 ↑	54	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.4	22.8 ↑	81	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.4** ↑	**101**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.3 ↑	114	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	1.8	97.3 ↑	27	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	3.2	96.9 ↓	113	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	12.5	90.1 ↓	133	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**71.8** ↑	**26**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	631	N/Appl.	34	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	108.7	N/Appl.	6	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.5** ↑	**89**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**62.6** ↑	**96**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	5.9	97.0 ↑	66	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	17.0	83.4 ↑	96	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	21.3	22.9 ↓	112	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	7.5	46.9 =	98	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.4** ↑	**68**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.5 ↑	77	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	97	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	68	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.3 ↑	39	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**36.8** ↑	**76**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**39.1** ↑	**79**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.5 ↑	75	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.6 ↑	44	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.12	3.4 ↑	82	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	80	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**24.9** ↑	**72**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	182.7	77.2 ↑	59	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.21	3.4 ↑	91	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.4	14.7 ↑	70	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.02	4.2 ↑	58	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**55.9** ↑	**69**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↑	44	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	385.36	64.1 ↑	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/

Yemen

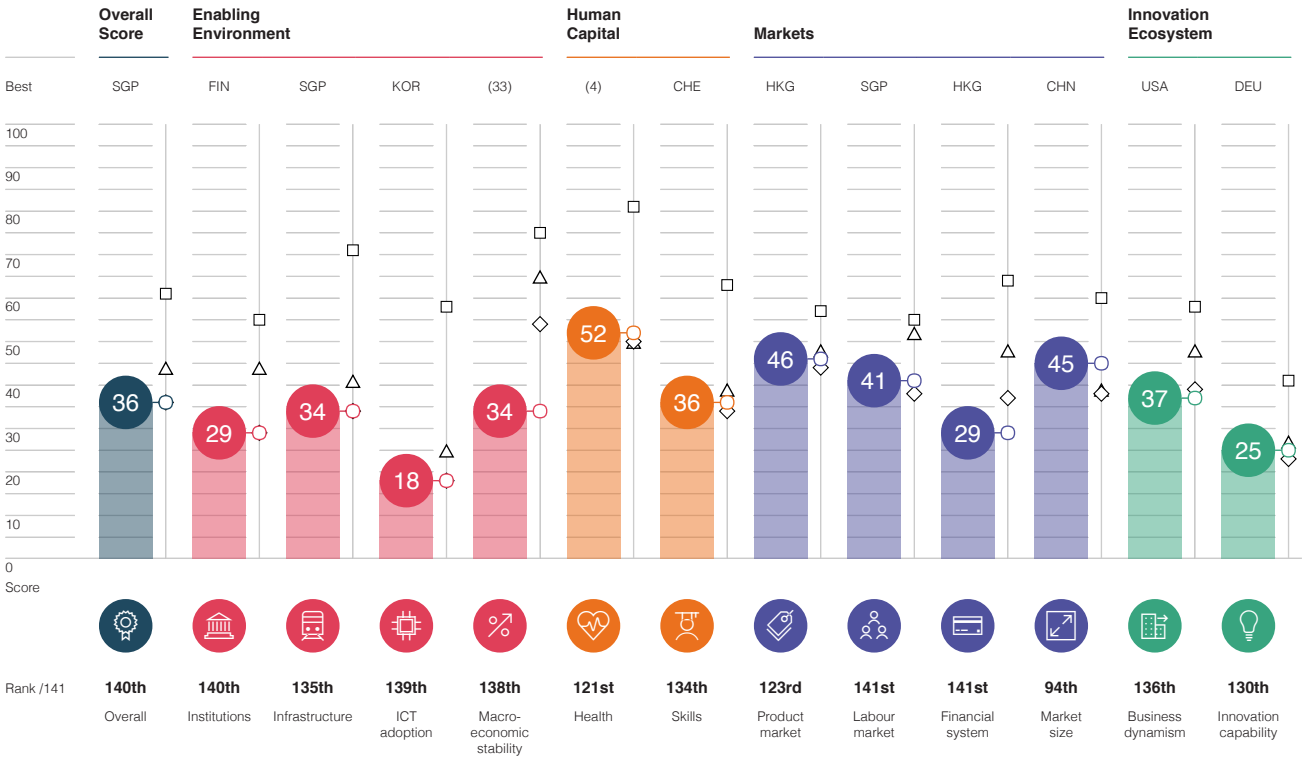
140th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 139th/140

Performance Overview 2019

Key ◇ Previous edition △ Low-income group average □ Middle East and North Africa average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	30.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US$	873.4	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	-0.9
10-year average annual GDP growth %	-4.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	0.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.5
Renewable energy consumption share %	2.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	36.7
Unemployment rate %	12.9		

Yemen

140th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**140**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**43.0** ↑	**133**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.0 ↑	120	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.7	79.0 ↓	104	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	16.9	16.9 =	139	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.3 ↑	125	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**39.0** ↑	**139**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	39.0	39.0 ↑	130	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**22.3** ↓	**140**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	0	0.0	97	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↑	121	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.0 ↑	127	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	61.7	38.3 ↑	135	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**24.9** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.4 ↑	119	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.3 ↑	111	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.12	11.8 =	138	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**14.0** ↓	**141**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	14.0	14.0 ↓	141	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**25.8** ↑	**138**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	136	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.6 ↓	140	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**38.1** ↑	**134**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↑	136	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	112	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 =	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**25.1**	**139**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.1	136	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.9	135	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	1.9	14.7	137	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.5	136	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	10.5	10.5	110	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	20.0	20.0	106	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**33.9** ↑	**135**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**20.5** ↑	**141**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	56.7	56.7 ↑	119	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.7 ↓	137	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	not assessed	n/a	n/a	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4.2	0.1 =	141	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	2.2	20.6 ↓	139	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	7.9	7.9 ↓	96	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.3 ↑	130	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**47.2** ↓	**127**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	46.5	46.5 ↓	120	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	21.9	81.4 ↑	117	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	53.9	47.0 ↓	109	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.7 ↑	140	Iceland

Yemen

140th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**17.6** ↑	**139**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	55.2	46.0 ↓	133	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	6.0	N/Appl.	140	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.7	3.4 ↑	106	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	125	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	26.7	26.7 ↑	116	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**34.4** ↓	**138**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	33.2	18.8 ↓	139	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**52.3** ↑	**121**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	56.7	52.3 ↑	120	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**35.6** ↑	**134**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**26.3** ↑	**140**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	2.6	17.3 =	137	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**35.2** ↑	**138**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↑	139	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.1 ↑	140	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.8 ↑	140	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	115	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2 ↑	110	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**45.0** ↑	**123**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	9.0	49.9 =	114	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**40.0** ↑	**116**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.3	22.4 ↑	137	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	26.9	57.7 =	99	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**46.1** ↑	**123**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**132**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.3 ↑	135	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.2 ↑	115	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.4 ↑	128	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**53.9** ↓	**95**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.5 ↓	134	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	6.68	55.5 ↓	86	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.1	84.5 =	62	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.4	35.0 =	105	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**40.9** ↑	**141**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**40.2** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	27.4	51.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	125	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	112	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.2	70.0 ↑	49	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.4 ↓	135	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	3.0	3.0	122	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.6 ↑	85	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.1	50.9 ↑	108	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**41.6** ↑	**136**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.7 ↑	137	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.2 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.05	0.0	140	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.3	95.4 =	36	Multiple (24)

Yemen

140th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**29.0** ↓	**141**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**11.5** ↑	**141**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	2.4	23.3 ↓	138	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.2	19.4 ↑	125	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	0.0	0.0	125	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	0.2	3.5 ↓	127	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**64.0** ↓	**139**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↓	138	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	24.3	100.0 =	12	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**44.5** ↑	**94**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	65	N/Appl.	91	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	31.8	N/Appl.	106	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**37.4** ↓	**136**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**38.1** ↓	**137**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	118.8	40.6 ↓	136	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	40.5	59.8 =	130	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	19.1	20.6 ↓	117	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**36.7** ↑	**135**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.4 ↑	121	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	3.2	35.9 ↑	137	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↑	119	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	137	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**25.3** ↑	**130**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**24.1** ↑	**139**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	133	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.8 ↑	130	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.00	0.0	126	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↑	139	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.8** ↑	**98**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	63.3	61.7 ↑	122	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.00	0.0	132	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	21.3 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4	103	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**36.6** ↑	**120**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.8 ↑	132	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	81.04	47.4 ↑	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/

Zambia

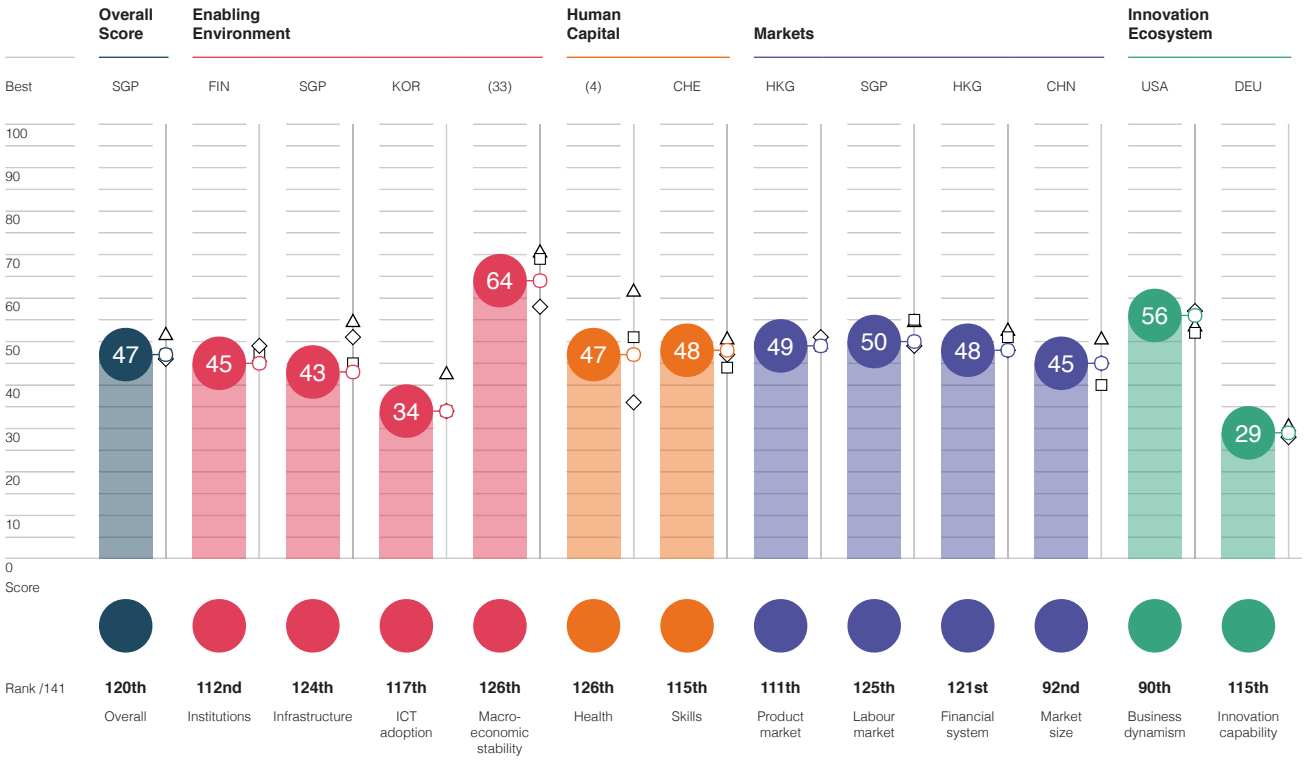
120th /141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 118th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	17.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.05
GDP per capita US$	1,416.7	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.2
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.5		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.7	Unemployment rate %	7.2
Renewable energy consumption share %	88.0	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	57.1

Zambia

120th /141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**45.2** ↓	**112**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**69.6** ↓	**95**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.8 ↓	79	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	5.3	83.7 ↓	96	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	51	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.8 ↓	123	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**54.5** ↑	**45**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	54.5	54.5 ↑	41	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**30.6** ↓	**136**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	8	8.0	88	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.0 ↓	117	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.4	22.7 ↓	131	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	36.4	63.6 ↓	97	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**41.3** ↓	**105**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↓	70	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↓	81	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.40	39.9 =	114	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**35.0** ↓	**91**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	35.0	35.0 ↓	91	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**39.9** ↓	**117**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.3 ↓	85	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.6	44.1 ↓	106	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	7.0	23.3 =	124	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**47.6** ↓	**109**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	3.6	42.7 ↓	129	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	68	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	4.3	43.0 ↓	100	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**43.0**	**116**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	3.7	45.2	86	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.5	89	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.8	106	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.1	74	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	16.1	16.1	101	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	51.4	51.4	68	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.3** ↓	**124**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**36.6** ↓	**115**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	77.5	77.5 ↑	64	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.6 ↑	101	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	2.9	7.2 ↓	84	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.7 ↓	93	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	4,819.8	25.0 =	118	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	4.1	51.5 ↑	97	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.2 ↑	120	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**50.0** ↓	**123**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	32.6	32.6 ↓	129	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	14.5	89.0 ↓	93	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	61.4	39.4 ↓	111	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.8 ↑	122	Iceland

Zambia

120th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**34.2** ↑	**117**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	89.2	74.3 ↑	116	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	56.6	N/Appl.	95	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	0.5 ↑	123	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.0	N/Appl.	105	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	14.3	14.3 ↓	134	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**64.1** ↑	**126**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	6.8	92.2 ↑	120	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	35.9	35.9 ↓	138	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**47.3** ↑	**126**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	55.1	47.3 ↑	125	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**47.6** ↑	**115**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**49.8** ↓	**95**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	7.9	52.7 =	93	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**46.9** ↓	**97**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.3 ↑	109	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.0 ↓	118	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.0 ↓	96	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	118	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.8	62.7 ↑	30	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**45.5** ↑	**122**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	n/a	66.1 ↓	n/a	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**24.8** ↑	**131**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.8 ↓	119	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	42.1	19.9 ↑	125	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**48.6** ↓	**111**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**45.6** ↓	**111**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2 ↓	106	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	2.9	32.3 ↓	127	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	71	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**51.5** ↓	**110**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.2	52.8 ↓	97	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	10.27	31.5 ↑	111	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	6.5	92.3 ↑	31	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.2	29.5 =	122	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**49.7** ↑	**125**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**48.4** ↑	**127**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	50.5	3.1 ↑	134	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.0 ↑	69	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	3.8	45.9 ↓	125	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	5.5	74.9 ↑	26	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	2.1	18.0 ↓	128	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	70.0	70.0 ↓	77	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	4.7	61.4 ↑	24	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↑	33	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**51.1** ↑	**117**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.9 ↑	103	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	40.9 ↓	114	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.35	18.9 ↑	119	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	10.4	96.7 =	32	Multiple (24)

Zambia

120th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**121**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**19.5** ↓	**127**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.5	16.3 ↓	123	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.4 ↓	121	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.4 ↓	139	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	16.5	16.5 ↑	85	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	1.0	17.1 ↓	98	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**83.2** ↓	**102**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.0 ↑	101	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	12.0	76.8 ↓	118	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-5.5	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	24.5	100.0 =	10	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**45.4** ↑	**92**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	65	N/Appl.	92	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	44.0	N/Appl.	69	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**56.4** ↓	**90**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**65.1** ↓	**88**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	32.8	83.6 ↑	118	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	8.5	92.0 =	53	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	49.8	53.6 ↑	42	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 ↓	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**47.8** ↓	**89**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	3.9	47.8 ↓	82	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.5	58.9 ↑	53	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	3.8	46.8 ↓	91	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.3	37.7 ↑	114	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**28.6** ↑	**115**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**34.1** ↑	**104**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.5	57.6 ↑	69	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.7 ↓	95	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.02	0.5 ↓	107	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	117	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**19.9** ↑	**110**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	109.7	69.7 ↑	94	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.02	0.3 ↓	116	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.3	9.3 =	84	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	98	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**34.7** ↑	**123**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.6 ↓	130	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	52.62	42.8 ↑	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/

Zimbabwe

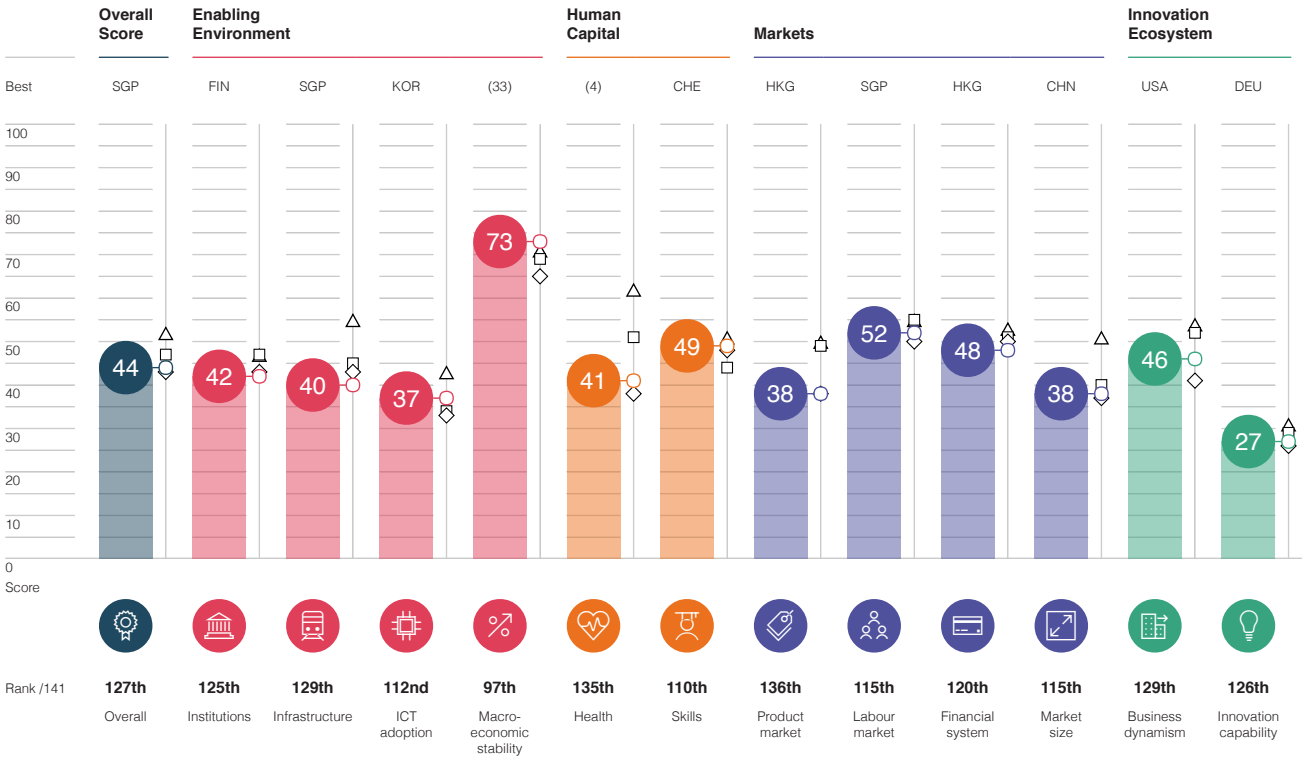
127th/141

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2019 edition

Rank in 2018 edition: 128th/140

Performance Overview 2019

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



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	15.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.03
GDP per capita US$	1,711.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	2.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.1		

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.8	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Renewable energy consumption share %	81.8	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	43.2
Unemployment rate %	4.9		

Zimbabwe

127th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
1st pillar: Institutions 0–100	-	**41.8** ↓	**125**	**Finland**
Security 0–100	-	**70.4** ↓	**92**	**Finland**
1.01 Organized crime 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.9 ↓	58	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	6.7	79.0 ↓	104	Multiple (14)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 0 (very high) -100 (no incidence)	99.9	99.9 =	68	Multiple (25)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1–7 (best)	3.3	39.0 ↓	116	Finland
Social capital 0–100	-	**47.7** ↓	**93**	**New Zealand**
1.05 Social capital 0–100 (best)	47.7	47.7 ↓	85	New Zealand
Checks and balances 0–100	-	**35.3** ↓	**122**	**Finland**
1.06 Budget transparency 0–100 (best)	23	23.0	80	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↓	113	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.1 ↑	104	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0–100 (worst)	42.2	57.8 ↓	104	Norway
Public-sector performance 0–100	-	**30.1** ↑	**134**	**Singapore**
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1–7 (best)	2.4	24.1 ↑	132	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1–7 (best)	3.3	38.6 ↓	92	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation 0–1 (best)	0.28	27.5 =	126	Multiple (3)
Transparency 0–100	-	**22.0** =	**133**	**Denmark**
1.13 Incidence of corruption 0–100 (best)	22.0	22.0 =	133	Denmark
Property rights 0–100	-	**35.4** ↑	**127**	**Finland**
1.14 Property rights 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↑	137	Finland
1.15 Intellectual property protection 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.2 ↑	109	Finland
1.16 Quality of land administration 0–30 (best)	10.0	33.3 =	103	Multiple (5)
Corporate governance 0–100	-	**56.8** ↓	**84**	**New Zealand**
1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards 1–7 (best)	4.8	63.5 ↓	64	Finland
1.18 Conflict of interest regulation 0–10 (best)	5.0	50.0 =	97	Kenya
1.19 Shareholder governance 0–10 (best)	5.7	57.0 =	75	Kazakhstan
Future orientation of government 0–100	-	**36.8**	**130**	**Luxembourg**
1.20 Government ensuring policy stability 1–7 (best)	2.6	27.2	131	Switzerland
1.21 Government's responsiveness to change 1–7 (best)	2.6	26.8	127	Singapore
1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models 1–7 (best)	2.5	25.2	128	United States
1.23 Government long-term vision 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.2	92	Singapore
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation 0–100 (best)	22.7	22.7	96	Italy
1.25 Renewable energy regulation 0–100 (best)	44.0	44.0	79	Germany
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force count (out of 29)	19	65.5	107	Multiple (6)
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 0–100	-	**39.8** ↓	**129**	**Singapore**
Transport infrastructure 0–100	-	**35.7** ↑	**117**	**Singapore**
2.01 Road connectivity 0–100 (best)	85.9	85.9 ↑	39	Multiple (3)
2.02 Quality of road infrastructure 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.6 ↑	122	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km/1,000 km[[2	7.1	17.8 ↑	62	Multiple (24)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1–7 (best)	1.9	15.2 ↑	96	Japan
2.05 Airport connectivity score	3,605.3	22.5 =	123	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1–7 (best)	3.5	42.1 ↑	119	Singapore
2.07 Liner shipping connectivity 0–100 (best)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Multiple (5)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.6 =	112	Singapore
Utility infrastructure 0–100	-	**43.9** ↓	**130**	**Iceland**
2.09 Electricity access % of population	33.6	33.6 ↓	127	Multiple (67)
2.10 Electricity supply quality % of output	17.2	86.2 ↓	104	Multiple (10)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % of population	66.6	34.1 ↓	120	Multiple (28)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1–7 (best)	2.3	21.5 ↓	135	Iceland

Zimbabwe

127th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
3rd pillar: ICT adoption 0–100	-	**37.4** ↑	**112**	**Korea, Rep.**
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 pop.	89.4	74.5 ↑	114	Multiple (63)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 pop.	52.3	N/Appl.	102	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	1.4	2.8 ↑	108	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions per 100 pop.	0.2	N/Appl.	85	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % of adult population	27.1	27.1 ↑	115	Qatar
4th pillar: Macroeconomic stability 0–100	-	**72.6** ↑	**97**	**Multiple (33)**
4.01 Inflation %	5.8	95.1 ↓	115	Multiple (88)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0–100 (best)	50.0	50.0 ↑	64	Multiple (34)
5th pillar: Health 0–100	-	**41.1** ↑	**135**	**Multiple (4)**
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	53.2	41.1 ↑	134	Multiple (4)
6th pillar: Skills 0–100	-	**48.8** ↑	**110**	**Switzerland**
Current workforce 0–100	-	**51.7** ↑	**88**	**Switzerland**
6.01 Mean years of schooling years	8.1	54.3 ↑	91	Germany
Skills of current workforce 0–100	-	**49.0** ↑	**89**	**Switzerland**
6.02 Extent of staff training 1–7 (best)	3.8	47.4 ↑	83	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1–7 (best)	3.6	43.8 ↑	105	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1–7 (best)	4.0	49.2 ↑	81	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among active population 1–7 (best)	3.9	48.3 ↑	86	Finland
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.3 ↑	56	United States
Future workforce 0–100	-	**46.0** ↑	**119**	**Denmark**
6.07 School life expectancy years	10.2	56.7 =	108	Multiple (11)
Skills of future workforce 0–100	-	**35.3** ↑	**118**	**Denmark**
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1–7 (best)	3.2	36.7 ↑	91	Finland
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education ratio	36.4	34.0 =	119	Multiple (5)
7th pillar: Product market 0–100	-	**38.3** ↑	**136**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Domestic competition 0–100	-	**41.8** ↓	**125**	**Hong Kong SAR**
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1–7 (best)	3.0	33.5 ↓	127	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1–7 (best)	3.1	34.5 ↑	120	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1–7 (best)	4.4	57.3 ↓	112	Hong Kong SAR
Trade openness 0–100	-	**34.8** ↑	**141**	**Singapore**
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1–7 (best)	4.1	52.0 ↑	101	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs %	14.55	3.0	137	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1–7 (best)	4.5	59.2 ↑	99	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Border clearance efficiency 1–5 (best)	2.0	25.0 =	131	Germany
8th pillar: Labour market 0–100	-	**52.0** ↑	**115**	**Singapore**
Flexibility 0–100	-	**42.5** ↑	**138**	**Singapore**
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	25.3	55.6 ↓	111	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1–7 (best)	2.8	29.6 ↑	132	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in labour-employer relations 1–7 (best)	4.3	55.5 ↑	83	Singapore
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1–7 (best)	3.1	35.5 ↑	137	Estonia
8.05 Active labour market policies 1–7 (best)	1.8	13.1 ↑	136	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 0-100 (best)	57.0	57.0 ↓	113	Multiple (2)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1–7 (best)	2.7	28.3 ↑	140	Albania
8.08 Internal labour mobility 1–7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↑	35	United States
Meritocracy and incentivization 0–100	-	**61.5** ↑	**76**	**Denmark**
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1–7 (best)	5.0	66.3 ↑	33	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1–7 (best)	3.5	41.3 ↑	110	Hong Kong SAR
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers %	0.51	38.5 ↑	96	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	5.6	100.0 =	19	Multiple (24)

Zimbabwe

127th/141

Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/141	Best Performer
9th pillar: Financial system 0–100	-	**48.0** ↓	**120**	**Hong Kong SAR**
Depth 0–100	-	**21.0** ↓	**122**	**United States**
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	22.4	23.5 ↓	113	Multiple (30)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1–7 (best)	3.0	32.8 ↑	123	Finland
9.03 Venture capital availability 1–7 (best)	2.1	17.6 ↑	130	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	10.5	10.5 ↓	93	Multiple (15)
9.05 Insurance premium volume to GDP	n/a	20.6 ↑	n/a	Multiple (17)
Stability 0–100	-	**81.7** ↑	**111**	**Finland**
9.06 Soundness of banks 1–7 (best)	3.4	40.3 ↑	128	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % of gross total loans	7.2	86.5 ↓	85	Multiple (3)
9.08 Credit gap %	-6.8	100.0 =	1	Multiple (98)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio % of total risk-weighted assets	25.8	100.0 =	6	Multiple (74)
10th pillar: Market size 0–100	-	**38.2** ↑	**115**	**China**
10.01 Gross domestic product PPP $ billions	38	N/Appl.	108	China
10.02 Imports of goods and services % GDP	20.9	N/Appl.	129	Hong Kong SAR
11th pillar: Business dynamism 0–100	-	**45.8** ↑	**129**	**United States**
Administrative requirements 0–100	-	**40.9** ↑	**135**	**United States**
11.01 Cost of starting a business % of GNI per capita	110.7	44.7 ↓	135	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	32.0	68.3 ↑	120	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents to the dollar	18.0	19.4 ↓	120	Japan
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0–16 (best)	5.0	31.3 =	120	Multiple (6)
Entrepreneurial culture 0–100	-	**50.7** ↑	**66**	**Israel**
11.05 Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk 1–7 (best)	4.2	53.9 ↑	50	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1–7 (best)	4.6	59.7 ↑	48	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1–7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	82	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1–7 (best)	3.4	39.4 ↑	100	Israel
12th pillar: Innovation capability 0–100	-	**27.2** ↑	**126**	**Germany**
Interaction and diversity 0–100	-	**31.7** ↑	**115**	**Singapore**
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1–7 (best)	4.4	56.6 ↑	73	Singapore
12.02 State of cluster development 1–7 (best)	2.9	31.4 ↑	129	Italy
12.03 International co-inventions per million pop.	0.04	1.2 ↑	94	Multiple (5)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1–7 (best)	3.2	37.4 ↑	111	Israel
Research and development 0–100	-	**20.8** ↑	**100**	**Japan**
12.05 Scientific publications score	119.3	70.9 ↑	87	Multiple (9)
12.06 Patent applications per million pop.	0.04	0.7 ↑	107	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	n/a	11.1 ↑	n/a	Multiple (7)
12.08 Research institutions prominence 0–100 (best)	0.00	0.4 ↓	107	Multiple (7)
Commercialization 0–100	-	**30.9** ↑	**128**	**Luxembourg**
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1–7 (best)	2.8	30.4 ↑	119	Korea, Rep.
12.10 Trademark applications per million pop.	17.51	31.4 ↓	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/

APPENDIX A

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 Methodology and Technical Notes

This appendix first presents the methodology and detailed structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI 4.0) in Section A. Section B lists the minor changes made to the methodology of the Index in 2019. Section C details the methods used to impute missing data points and reports the imputed values by indicator. Section D presents the methodology used to compute progress scores. Finally, Section E provides detailed descriptions and sources for each indicator included in the Index.

A. COMPUTATION AND COMPOSITION OF THE GCI 4.0

The computation of the GCI 4.0 is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the indicator level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall GCI 4.0 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 D. The overall GCI 4.0 score is the average of the scores of the 12 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 12.5%
- 1.01 Organized crime
- 1.02 Homicide rate
- 1.03 Terrorism incidence
- 1.04 Reliability of police services

B. Social capital 12.5%
- 1.05 Social capital

C. Checks and balances 12.5%
- 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 4.0.

D. Public-sector performance 12.5%
- 1.10 Burden of government regulation
- 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
- 1.12 E-Participation

E. Transparency 12.5%
- 1.13 Incidence of corruption

F. Property rights 12.5%
- 1.14 Property rights
- 1.15 Intellectual property protection
- 1.16 Quality of land administration

G. Corporate governance 12.5%
- 1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards
- 1.18 Conflict of interest regulation
- 1.19 Shareholder governance

H. Future orientation of government 12.5%

I. Government adaptability 50%
- 1.20 Government ensuring policy stability
- 1.21 Government's responsiveness to change
- 1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models
- 1.23 Government long-term vision

II. Commitment to sustainability 50%
- 1.24 Energy efficiency regulation
- 1.25 Renewable energy regulation
- 1.26 Environment-related treaties in force

Pillar 2: Infrastructure 8.3%

A. Transport infrastructure[2] 50%

I. Road 25%
- 2.01 Road connectivity
- 2.02 Quality of road infrastructure

II. Railroad[2] 25%
- 2.03 Railroad density
- 2.04 Efficiency of train services

III. Air 25%
- 2.05 Airport connectivity
- 2.06 Efficiency of air transport services

IV. Sea 25%
- 2.07 Liner shipping connectivity[3]
- 2.08 Efficiency of seaport services

B. Utility infrastructure 50%

I. Electricity 50%
- 2.09 Electricity access
- 2.10 Electricity supply quality

II. Water 50%
- 2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water
- 2.12 Reliability of water supply

Pillar 3: ICT adoption[4] 8.3%
- 3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
- 3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions
- 3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions
- 3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions
- 3.05 Internet users

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 8.3%
- 4.01 Inflation
- 4.02 Debt dynamics

HUMAN CAPITAL
(not used in calculation)[5]

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)[5]

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

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 fibre subscriptions. In both cases, the ratios are converted onto 0–100 scale and used in the computation, as explained in Section C.

5 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 4.0.

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 market 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 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers
- 8.12 Labour tax rate

Pillar 9: Financial system[6] 8.3%

A. Depth

- 9.01 Domestic credit to private sector
- 9.02 Financing of SMEs
- 9.03 Venture capital availability
- 9.04 Market capitalization
- 9.05 Insurance premium

B. Stability

- 9.06 Soundness of banks
- 9.07 Non-performing loans
- 9.08 Credit gap
- 9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio

Pillar 10: Market size[7] 8.3%

- 10.01 Gross domestic product
- 10.02 Imports of goods and services

INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

(not used in calculation)[8]

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 towards entrepreneurial risk
- 11.06 Willingness to delegate authority
- 11.07 Growth of innovative companies
- 11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas

Pillar 12: Innovation capability[9] 8.3%

A. Diversity and collaboration

- 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. CHANGES TO THE METHODOLOGY

Following the introduction of the GCI 4.0 methodology in the 2018 edition, minor changes have been made to the methodology this year. These changes are based on additional feedback received in the past year or made necessary as a result of data that is no longer being collected. They do not affect in any major way the comparability of results across the two editions.

Pillar 1: Institutions

- Budget transparency (indicator 1.06) is now assessed using the Open Budget Index, sourced from the International Budget Project. This indicator replaces the Open Budget Data score, which has been discontinued.

- Former indicator 1.13, Future orientation of government, which is comprised of four indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey, is now sub-pillar H of Pillar 1 (see Section A). The four indicators remain and are complemented by three new indicators: Energy efficiency regulation (indicator 1.24), Renewable energy regulation (1.25) and Environment-related treaties in force (1.26), which collectively measure a government's commitment to sustainability, an indication of its future orientation. As a result of these changes, the numbering of indicators in Pillar 1 was modified according to the new order.

6 The score of this pillar corresponds to the average of the scores of the nine individual indicators (9.01– 9.09). Components A and B are used for presentation purposes only, and do not enter the calculation.

7 The score of this pillar corresponds to the natural logarithm (LN) of the sum of GDP and imports, valued at purchasing power parity (PPP). Valuation of imports at PPP is estimated by multiplying the share of imports (indicator 10.02) by the value of GDP (indicator 10.01). Score of pillar 10 = LN (GDP+IMPORT/100*GDP).

8 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 4.0.

9 The score of this pillar corresponds to the average of the scores of the underlying 10 individual indicators (12.01–12.10). Components A, B and C are used for presentation purposes only and do not enter the calculation.

Pillar 7: Product market

The Service Trade Restrictiveness Index has been dropped owing both to the absence of updates to that index and to the fact that different methodologies are used to assess countries. These changes make any cross-country and time comparison impossible. By no means should this exclusion been interpreted as implying that services are no longer relevant for competitiveness.

Pillar 8: Labour market

Indicator 8.08, Internal labour mobility, no longer applies to city states, as the concept of internal mobility is of little relevance in such small economies. Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong SAR, Kuwait, Malta, Qatar and Singapore were identified as city states.

C. MISSING DATA IMPUTATION

Missing and outdated values (the cut-off year varies by indicator) are imputed for the purpose of the calculation. Table 1 (page page 611) presents the imputation method and the imputed values by indicator. Note that the Economy Profiles and interactive ranking tables (available online at http://www.weforum.org/gcr) 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 4.0 is converted into a unit-less score, called "progress score", ranging from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation. Formally, each indicator is re-scaled according to the following formula:

$$score_{i,c} = \left(\frac{value_{i,c} - wp_i}{frontier_i - wp_i} \right) \times 100,$$

where $value_{i,c}$ *is the "raw" value of country* c *for indicator* i, *worst performance* (wp_i,) is the lowest acceptable value for indicator *i* and $frontier_i$ 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 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. When a logarithmic transformation is applied on an indicator, the same transformation is applied to the frontier and worst performance values displayed in Table 1.

In the case of indicators derived from the Executive Opinion Survey, $frontier_i$ and wp_i are always 7 and 1, respectively. These values correspond to the two extreme answers of any questions.

Table 2 (page page 631) rovides the actual floor and frontier values used for the normalization of each individual indicator. In a few cases, reported in the table, a logarithmic transformation is applied to the raw value prior to conversion.

E. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS 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 www.weforum.org/gcr/rankings 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. "Terms of Use and Disclaimer" on page ii of this report provide information about using the data.

The data used in the computation of the GCI 4.0 2019 represents the most recent and best data available at the time when it was collected (March–July 2019). It is possible that data was updated or revised subsequently.

Pillar 1: Institutions

1.01 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.02 Homicide rate

Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population | 2017 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.

Sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Homicide Dataset 2019 (https://data.unodc.org/); World Health Organization (WHO), WHO Global Health Estimates 2015 (http://apps.who.int/violence-info/).

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: the 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: World Economic Forum calculations based on National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (https://www.start.umd.edu/).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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) | 2018 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, The Legatum Prosperity Index 2018 (http://www.prosperity.com/about/resources).

1.06 Budget transparency

Assesses the amount and timeliness of budget information that governments make publicly available | 2017

The index assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using a subset of questions that assess the amount and timeliness of budget information that governments make publicly available in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards. The eight key documents are: Pre-Budget Statement; Executive's Budget Proposal and Supporting Documents for the Executive's Budget Proposal; Enacted Budget; Citizens Budget; In-Year Reports; Mid-Year Review; Year-End Report; and Audit Report. For more information about the index and underlying survey methodologies, see https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/methodology/.

Source: International Budget Partnership, The Open Budget Survey 2017 (https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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) | 2019 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), World Press Freedom Index 2019 (https://rsf.org/en/world-press-freedom-index).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

Response to the survey question "In your country, how efficient are the legal and judicial systems for companies in settling disputes?" [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

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

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, *E-Government Survey 2018: Gearing E-Government To Support Transformation Towards Sustainable And Resilient Societies* (July 2018).

1.13 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) | 2018 edition

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 about the methodology can be found at https://www.transparency.org/cpi.

Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 (https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018).

1.14 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.15 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.16 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) | 2018

The index has five components: reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution, and equal access to property rights. Data is collected for each economy's largest business city. More details about the methodology can be found at http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology.

Source: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

1.17 Strength of auditing and accounting standards

Response to the survey question "In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?" [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.18 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) | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

1.19 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) | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

1.20 Government ensuring policy stability

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does the government ensure a stable policy environment for doing business?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.21 Government's responsiveness to change

Response to the survey question "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)?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.22 Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models

Response to the survey question "In your country, how fast is the legal framework of your country adapting to digital business models (e.g. e-commerce, sharing economy, fintech, etc.)?" [1 = not fast at all; 7 = very fast] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.23 Government long-term vision

Response to the survey question "In your country, to what extent does the government have a long-term vision in place?" [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

1.24 Energy efficiency regulation

Assesses a country's policies and regulations to promote energy efficiency. The score ranges from 0 (not conducive) to 100 (very conducive) | 2017

The score is based on a country's performance on 12 indicators: National energy efficiency planning; Energy efficiency entities; Information provided to consumers about electricity usage; EE incentives from electricity rate structures; Incentives & mandates: Industrial and Commercial End users; Incentives & mandates: Public sector; Incentives & mandates: Utilities; Financing mechanisms for energy efficiency; Minimum energy efficiency performance standards; Energy labelling systems; Building energy codes; Transport; and Carbon Pricing and Monitoring. For more information, see https://rise.worldbank.org/indicators#pillar-energy-efficiency.

Source: The World Bank/ESMAP, *Policy Matters: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) 2018* (https://rise.worldbank.org/reports, https://rise.worldbank.org/scores).

1.25 Renewable energy regulation

Assesses a country's policies and regulations to promote renewable energies. The score ranges from 0 (not conducive) to 100 (very conducive) | 2017

The score is based on a country's performance in seven indicators: Legal framework for renewable energy; Planning for renewable energy expansion; Incentives and regulatory support for renewable energy; Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives; Network connection and use; Counterparty risk; Carbon Pricing; and Monitoring. For more information, see https://rise.worldbank.org/indicators#pillar-renewable-energy.

Source: The World Bank/ESMAP, *Policy Matters: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) 2018* (https://rise.worldbank.org/reports, https://rise.worldbank.org/scores).

1.26 Environment-related treaties in force

Total number of ratified environmental treaties (0–29 scale, where 29 is best) | Status as of 25 February 2019

This indicator measures the total number of international treaties from a set of 29 for which a state is a participant. A state is acknowledged as a participant whenever is status for each treaty appears as Ratified, Accession, or In Force. The treaties included are: the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1946 Washington; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 Ramsar; the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 Paris; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Washington; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) as modified by the Protocol of 1978, London; the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 Bonn; the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 Montego Bay; the Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985 Vienna; the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987 Montreal; the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989 Basel; the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 London; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 New York; the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 Rio de Janeiro; the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly Africa, 1994 Paris; the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, 1994 New York; the Agreement relating to the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 New York; the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate Change, Kyoto 1997; the Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, 1997; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 1998 Rotterdam; the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Montreal; the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 London; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 Stockholm; the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001 Rome; the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006 Geneva; the Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2010 Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur; the Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and their Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nagoya 2010; the Convention on Mercury, Minamata, 2013; and the Paris Agreement 2015.

Source: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Environmental Law Centre ELIS Treaty Database (data received through direct communication).

Pillar 2: Infrastructure

2.01 Road connectivity

Score on the Road Connectivity 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) | 43612

This 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 (accessed on 8 May 2019) 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.03 Railroad density

Kilometres of railroad per 1,000 square kilometres of land | 2017 or most recent year available

Source: The World Bank Group, *World Development Indicators* database (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 29 April 2019) and national sources.

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.05 Airport connectivity

This 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. A log transformation is applied to the raw value before converting it to the 0 to 100 score.

Source: International Air Transport Association (IATA) (data received through direct communication).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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), Does not apply to land-locked countries. | 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), UNCTAD, Division on Technology and Logistics (http://stats.unctad.org/LSCI, accessed 4 April 2019).

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)?" [1 = extremely inefficient, among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient, among the best in the world]. Does not apply to land-locked countries. | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

2.09 Electricity access

Percentage of population with access to electricity | 2017 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.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, *Sustainable Energy for All* database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

2.10 Electricity supply quality

Electric power transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of domestic supply | 2016 estimate

Electric power transmission and distribution losses are losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.

Source: International Energy Agency, Energy Data Centre (data received through direct communication).

2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water

Risk-weighted percentage of population exposed to unsafe drinking water | 2017 estimate

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 ranges from 0, when no excess risk for a population exists, to 1, when the population is at the highest level of risk.

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, *Global Burden of Disease 2017* (http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 | 2018 or most recent period available

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 Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions

Number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 population | 2018 or most recent period available

This indicator includes standard mobile-broadband subscriptions and dedicated mobile-broadband data subscriptions to the public internet.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions

Number of fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2018 or most recent period available

This indicator refers to the number of subscriptions for high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), including cable modem, DSL, fibre, and other fixed (wired)-broadband technologies—such as Ethernet, LAN and broadband over powerline communications.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions

Fibre-to-the-home/building internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2017 or most recent period available

This indicator refers to the number of internet subscriptions using fibre-to-the-home or fibre-to-the-building at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kb/s. This should include subscriptions where fibre goes directly to the subscriber's premises or fibre-to-the-building subscriptions that terminate no more than two metres from an external wall of the building. Fibre-to-the-cabinet and fibre-to-the-node are excluded.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

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 | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* database (June 2019 edition).

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability

4.01 Inflation

Annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index | Average 2017–2018

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. Because of the special conversion applied to this indicator, the ranking for this indicator is based on progress scores rather than raw values.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* database (April 2019 edition).

4.02 Debt dynamics

Index measuring the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP | 2018–2019

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 was assigned to a specific category that determined 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 were identified: (1) if a country's average rating is rated as "investment grade 1" and its debt-to-GDP level is less than 60%, its debt change is normalized 100; (2) if a country's average rating is rated as "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; (3) 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; (4) 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; (5) 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; (6) 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; (7) 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; (8) 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; (9) 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; (10) if the average credit rating is "default", the debt change is normalized to a score between 0 and 30; (11) 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 (12) 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%.

Sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies.

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 | 2017 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, Global Burden of Disease 2017 (http://www.healthdata.org/gbd/).

Pillar 6: Skills

6.01 Mean years of schooling

Mean years of schooling | 2016 or most recent year available

Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/dataexplorer/ accessed through the World Bank Data Catalog).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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). | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 | 2017 or most recent period available

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), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (http://data.uis.unesco.org, accessed 18 April 2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 | 2017 or most recent period available

Source: The World Bank Group, *World Development Indicators* (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 18 April 2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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]. | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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: professional services (legal services, accounting, engineering, etc.); retail services; and network sector (telecommunications, utilities, postal, transport, etc.)?" In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (not at all competitive) to 7 (extremely competitive). | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

7.05 Trade tariffs

Weighted average applied tariff rate, expressed in percentage points | 2018 or most recent period available

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 (data received through direct communication).

7.06 Complexity of tariffs

Measures the complexity of a country's tariff regime. The score ranges from 1 (very complex) to 7 (not complex) | 2018 or most recent period available

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 (data received through direct communication).

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 GroupTurku School of Economics, Logistics Performance Index 2018.

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 | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform.*

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.05 Active labour market 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 0 (no protection) to 100 (high protection) | 2019

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. Among countries rated as "D5" we distinguish between countries where workers have "non-access to rights" (Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) and countries experiencing "breakdown of institution" (Afghanistan, Libya) or murders (Guatemala). We assign a score of 10 to the former case and 3 to the latter. More details about the methodology of the Global Rights Index can be found at https://survey.ituc-csi.org/ITUC-Global-Rights-Index.html.

Source: World Economic Forum calculations based on International Trade Union Confederation, 2019 Global Rights Index (https://www.ituc-csi.org/rights-index-2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

This indicator does not apply to economies identified as city states: Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong SAR, Kuwait, Malta, Qatar and Singapore.

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers

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 | 2018 or most recent period available

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.

Source: World Economic Forum calculation based on International Labour Organization (ILO), *ILOSTAT* (https://ilostat.ilo.org/, accessed 22 April 2019).

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 | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

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 | 2015–2017 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: World Bank Group, *World Development Indicators* database (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 02 April 2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

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

Sources: World Bank Group, *World Development Indicators* database (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 02 April 2019) and Global Financial Development Database (July 2017 edition); national sources.

9.05 Insurance premium

Life and non-life insurance premium volumes, expressed as a percentage of GDP | 2014–2016 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: World Bank Group, *Global Financial Development Database* (2017 edition); national sources.

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

9.07 Non-performing loans

The ratio of the value of non-performing loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio of all banks operating in a country | 2017

Defaulting loans are payments of interest and principal past due by 90 days or more. The loan amount recorded as non-performing includes the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Financial Soundness Indicators (data.imf.org/FSI, accessed 29 March 2019); World Bank Group, *Global Financial Development Database* (accessed 28 March 2019); national sources.

9.08 Credit gap

Measures the difference between the credit-to-GDP ratio and its long-term trend | 2017

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. Because of the special conversion applied to this indicator, the ranking for this indicator is based on progress scores rather than raw values.

Source: Author's calculations based on World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 02 April 2019).

9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio

Banks' regulatory capital ratio | 2015–2017 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.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Financial Soundness Indicators (data.imf.org/FSI, accessed 29 March 2019); World Bank Group, *Global Financial Development Database* (accessed 28 March 2019); national sources.

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) | 2018 or most recent period available

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* database (April 2019 edition).

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.

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), *WTO Statistics Database*, accessed 01 May 2019.

Pillar 11: Business dynamism

11.01 Cost of starting a business

Expressed as a percentage of the economy's income per capita | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

11.02 Time to start a business

Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business | 2018

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: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

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 | 2018

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. More details about the methodology can be found at http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Resolving-Insolvency.

Source: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

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 non-viable ones. | 2018

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. More details about the methodology can be found at http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Resolving-Insolvency.

Source: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform*.

11.05 Attitudes towards 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.02 State of cluster 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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). 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 | 2013–2015 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), STI Micro-data Lab: Intellectual Property database, (http://oe.cd/ipstats, May 2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.05 Scientific publications

Measures the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level | 2016–2018 average

The 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, Journal & Country Rank (http://www.scimagojr.com/countryrank.php, accessed 16 June 2019).

12.06 Patent applications

Total number of patent family applications per million population | 2013–2015 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 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), STI Micro-data Lab: Intellectual Property database (http://oe.cd/ipstats, May 2019).

12.07 R&D expenditures

Expenditures on research and development (R&D), expressed as a percentage of GDP | 2016 or most recent year available

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: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* database (https://data.worldbank.org/, accessed 24 April 2019).

12.08 Research institutions prominence

Measures the prominence and standing of private and public research institutions. | 2019

The score is computed as the sum of the inverse ranks of all research institutions in a country included in the SCImago Institutions Rankings (SIR). It comprises private and public universities, governmental agencies, corporate entities and health institutes. 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.

Source: World Economic Forum calculations based on SCImago (https://www.scimagoir.com/, accessed 16 June 2019).

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] | 2018–2019 weighted average or most recent period available

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (various editions). For more details, refer to Appendix B of this report.

12.10 Trademark applications

Number of trademark applications per million population | 2015–2017 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 statistics database (https://www3.wipo.int/ipstats/IpsStatsResultvalue, December 2018).

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
1.05 Social capital (0–100, high)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Mean years of schooling, Incidence of corruption, GDP (log), regional dummies.	Barbados	57.78
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.84
		Brunei Darussalam	55.76
		Cape Verde	53.49
		Gambia, The	48.89
		Haiti	45.69
		Serbia	49.88
		Seychelles	58.53
		Taiwan, China	57.43
1.06 Open Budget Index (0–100, best)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International), E-Participation Index (UNPAN), Open Budget Data score (World Bank), regional dummies.	Armenia	53.14
		Austria	63.15
		Bahrain	33.71
		Barbados	34.37
		Belgium	63.13
		Brunei Darussalam	28.08
		Cape Verde	41.76
		Cyprus	52.79
		Denmark	74.05
		Estonia	69.49
		Ethiopia	27.74
		Finland	76.74
		Gabon	28.49
		Gambia, The	29.30
		Greece	50.01
		Guinea	8.68
		Haiti	26.26
		Hong Kong SAR	70.75
		Iceland	56.46
		Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.84
		Ireland	73.55
		Israel	38.12
		Jamaica	24.09
		Kuwait	20.33
		Lao PDR	17.49
		Latvia	51.27
		Lithuania	64.85
		Luxembourg	56.45
		Malta	38.25
		Mauritania	20.48
		Mauritius	53.04
		Montenegro	36.34
		Netherlands	77.40
		Oman	33.75
		Panama	31.11
		Seychelles	26.17
		Singapore	77.98
		Switzerland	67.90
		Taiwan, China	70.75
		United Arab Emirates	43.23
		Uruguay	62.78
1.09 World Press Freedom Index (0 = most free; 100 = least free)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Barbados	24.06
1.12 E-Participation Index (0–1, best)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Hong Kong SAR	0.92
		Taiwan, China	0.92

(Continued)

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
1.24 Energy efficiency regulation (0–100, best)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group..	Albania	71.40
		Barbados	58.07
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.40
		Botswana	76.15
		Brunei Darussalam	72.29
		Cape Verde	28.42
		Cyprus	75.08
		Estonia	75.08
		Eswatini	28.42
		Gabon	76.15
		Gambia, The	18.63
		Georgia	50.71
		Hong Kong SAR	72.29
		Iceland	75.08
		Latvia	75.08
		Lesotho	28.42
		Lithuania	75.08
		Luxembourg	75.08
		Malta	43.65
		Mauritius	76.15
		Moldova	42.36
		Montenegro	71.40
		Namibia	76.15
		North Macedonia	71.40
		Seychelles	76.15
		Slovenia	75.08
		Taiwan, China	72.29
		Trinidad and Tobago	58.07
1.25 Renewable energy regulation (0–100, best)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Albania	69.61
		Barbados	61.24
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	69.61
		Botswana	76.14
		Brunei Darussalam	68.97
		Cape Verde	45.57
		Cyprus	76.54
		Estonia	76.54
		Eswatini	45.57
		Gabon	76.14
		Gambia, The	34.55
		Georgia	52.74
		Hong Kong SAR	68.97
		Iceland	76.54
		Latvia	76.54
		Lesotho	45.57
		Lithuania	76.54
		Luxembourg	76.54
		Malta	36.25
		Mauritius	76.14
		Moldova	43.62
		Montenegro	69.61
		Namibia	76.14
		North Macedonia	69.61
		Seychelles	76.14
		Slovenia	76.54
		Taiwan, China	68.97
		Trinidad and Tobago	61.24
1.26 Environment-related treaties in force (out of 29 treaties)	Estimated as the China figure plus the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals not in force in China but applicable to Hong Kong SAR.	Hong Kong SAR	25.00

(Continued)

Table 1: GCI 4.0 imputation methodology and imputed values *(cont'd.)*

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
2.10 Electric power losses (% of output)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Electrification rate, GDP (log), regional dummies.	Barbados	17.13
		Burkina Faso	23.12
		Burundi	25.57
		Cape Verde	10.45
		Chad	25.11
		Eswatini	13.45
		Gambia, The	19.37
		Guinea	23.39
		Lao PDR	8.57
		Lesotho	21.28
		Madagascar	22.06
		Malawi	24.70
		Mali	19.31
		Mauritania	21.40
		Rwanda	18.83
		Seychelles	10.15
		Uganda	22.14
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water (% of population)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Hong Kong SAR	2.20
			3.04
3.04 Ratio fibre subs. to fixed-broadband subs.	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.07
		Eswatini	21.10
		Ghana	21.10
		Guinea	10.07
		Lebanon	23.15
		Mauritania	21.10
		Nicaragua	21.10
		Philippines	21.10
		Seychelles	23.15
		Tajikistan	21.10
		Uganda	10.07
5.01 Health-adjusted life expectancy (years)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Life expectancy, regional dummies.	Hong Kong SAR	72.63
6.07 School life expectancy (years)	Linear regression estimation. Regressors: Mean years of schooling, GDP (log), regional dummies. Regressors: Mean years of schooling, GDP (log), regional dummies.	Azerbaijan	13.60
		Bolivia	14.11
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.17
		Botswana	12.31
		Cambodia	11.84
		Gabon	11.63
		Haiti	12.14
		Jamaica	14.21
		Jordan	14.58
		Kenya	12.32
		Namibia	12.04
		Nicaragua	12.60
		Trinidad and Tobago	14.51
		Uganda	10.86
		Venezuela	15.08
		Viet Nam	13.82
		Zambia	11.90
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Canada	14.46
		Venezuela	20.21
7.07 Border clearance efficiency (1–5, best)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Barbados	2.77
		Cape Verde	2.25
		Eswatini	2.25
		Seychelles	2.71

(Continued)

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
8.06 Workers' Rights Index (0–100, best)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Armenia	71.50
		Austria	87.42
		Azerbaijan	71.50
		Brunei Darussalam	72.57
		Cape Verde	68.92
		Cyprus	87.42
		Gabon	78.25
		Gambia, The	69.20
		Guinea	69.20
		Kyrgyz Republic	73.50
		Luxembourg	87.42
		Malta	36.86
		Mongolia	63.00
		Nicaragua	72.00
		Seychelles	78.25
		Slovenia	87.42
		Tajikistan	73.50
8.11 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (%)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Seychelles	0.69
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector (% GDP)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Lao PDR	52.98
		Barbados	65.93
9.04 Market capitalization (% GDP)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Madagascar	4.86
9.05 Life and non-life insurance premium (volume of GDP)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Angola	1.24
		Armenia	2.28
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.75
		Gambia, The	0.75
		Guinea	0.75
		Kyrgyz Republic	1.24
		Lesotho	1.24
		Mauritania	1.24
		Montenegro	2.28
		Qatar	4.90
		Romania	2.28
		Tajikistan	1.24
		Zimbabwe	1.24
9.08 Credit gap (%)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Barbados	3.53
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate (cents to the dollar)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Eswatini	21.69
12.03 IP 5 international patent applications (per million pop.)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Mozambique	0.01
12.06 IP 5 patent applications (per million pop.)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Mozambique	0.02

(Continued)

Indicator	Imputation method	Economy	Imputed value
12.07 R&D expenditures (% GDP)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Bangladesh	0.32
		Barbados	0.23
		Benin	0.31
		Brunei Darussalam	2.38
		Cameroon	0.33
		Côte d'Ivoire	0.33
		Dominican Republic	0.36
		Guinea	0.31
		Lao PDR	0.18
		Lebanon	0.37
		Malawi	0.31
		Mauritania	0.33
		Nigeria	0.33
		Yemen	0.64
		Zimbabwe	0.33
12.10 Trademark applications (per million pop.)	Peer group mean. "Group" is defined as the combination of the World Bank income group and the IMF regional group.	Greece	7,797.25
		Nicaragua	447.01
		Nigeria	99.37
		North Macedonia	1,291.35
		Slovenia	7,797.25
		Taiwan, China	3,925.29

Table 2: Normalization of indicators

Indicator	title and units	Frontier	Worst performance	Applied transformation	Guiding principle
1.02	Homicides per 100,000 pop.	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 Index (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.09	World Press Freedom Index (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
1.13	Corruption Perceptions Index (0 = highly corrupt; 100 = very clean)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.16	Quality of land administration index (0–30, best)	30	0	—	Range of possible values
1.18	Extent of conflict of interest regulation (0–10, best)	10	0	—	Range of possible values
1.19	Extent of shareholder governance (0–10, best)	10	0	—	Range of possible values
1.24	Energy efficiency regulation (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.25	Renewable energy regulation (0–100, best)	100	0	—	Range of possible values
1.26	Environment-related treaties in force (out of 29 treaties)	29	0	—	Range of possible values
2.01	Road Connectivity 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 consitute a constraint for the average user
—	Ratio mobile broadband subs. to total mobile subs.	0.9	0	Ratio of mobile broadband subscription and minum between actual mobile broadband subcription 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 is considered sufficiently widespread not to constitute a constraint for the average user
—	Ratio fibre subs. to fixed-broadband subs.	0.9	0	Ratio of fiber broadband subscription and minum between actual fixed broadband subcription and 50 (See indicator 3.03)	Winsorization
3.05	Internet users (% of adult population)	100	0	—	Based on ITU practice
4.01	Inflation (%)	4	40	Any value between 0.5 and 4 is assigned a value of 0.5. Values lower than 0.5 are transformed into 4+(0.5-value)	Central banks' target and winsorization
4.02	Debt dynamics (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

(Continued)

Table 2: Normalization of indicators *(cont'd.)*

Indicator title and units		Frontier	Worst performance	Applied transformation	Guiding principle
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
7.05	Trade tariffs (%)	0	15	—	Frontier set at minimum possible value, winsorization for worst performance
7.06	Complexity of tariffs (1–7, best)	7	1	—	Range of possible values
7.07	Border clearance efficiency (1–5, best)	5	1	—	Range of possible values
8.01	Redundancy costs (weeks of salary)	4	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 (% GDP)	95	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.04	Market capitalization (% GDP)	100	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.05	Life and non-life insurance premium (volume of GDP)	6	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
9.07	Bank non-performing loans (% of gross total loans)	0.5	50	—	Winsorization
9.08	Credit gap (%)	2	40	—	Winsorization
9.09	Banks' regulatory capital ratio (% of total risk-weighted assets)	17	0	Logarithmic (log[1+x])	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
10th pillar	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	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 (log[1+x])	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.05	Scientific publications H Index	855	0	Logarithmic (log[1+x])	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.06	IP 5 patent applications (per million pop.)	230	0	Logarithmic (log[1+x])	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.07	R&D expenditures (% GDP)	3	0	—	Winsorization for frontier, worst performance set at minimum possible value
12.08	Research institutions prominence score (0–100, best)	0.43	0	Logarithmic (log[1+x])	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

APPENDIX B

The Executive Opinion Survey: The Voice of the Business Community

For the last 40 years, the Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey) has been a key ingredient of the *Global Competitiveness Report* series and other Forum benchmarking activities. It is the longest-running and most extensive survey of its kind and 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 well as possible, and business leaders are arguably the best positioned to assess the business environment in which they operate.

Through the Survey, respondents are asked to evaluate the situation for specific domains at the country level—such as the appetite for entrepreneurial risk, the level of corruption, and the extent of the skills gap. The results complement other statistical data to provide a more complete assessment of the business environment and the drivers of productivity.

The indicators derived from the Survey are used in the calculation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI 4.0) in addition to a number of other World Economic Forum indexes, such as the Global Gender Gap Index and the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index; and several publications, including *The Inclusive Growth and Development Report* and *The Global Risks Report;* as well as many Forum initiatives. A truly unique source of data, the Survey has also long been used by numerous international and nongovernmental organizations, think tanks and academia for empirical and policy work.

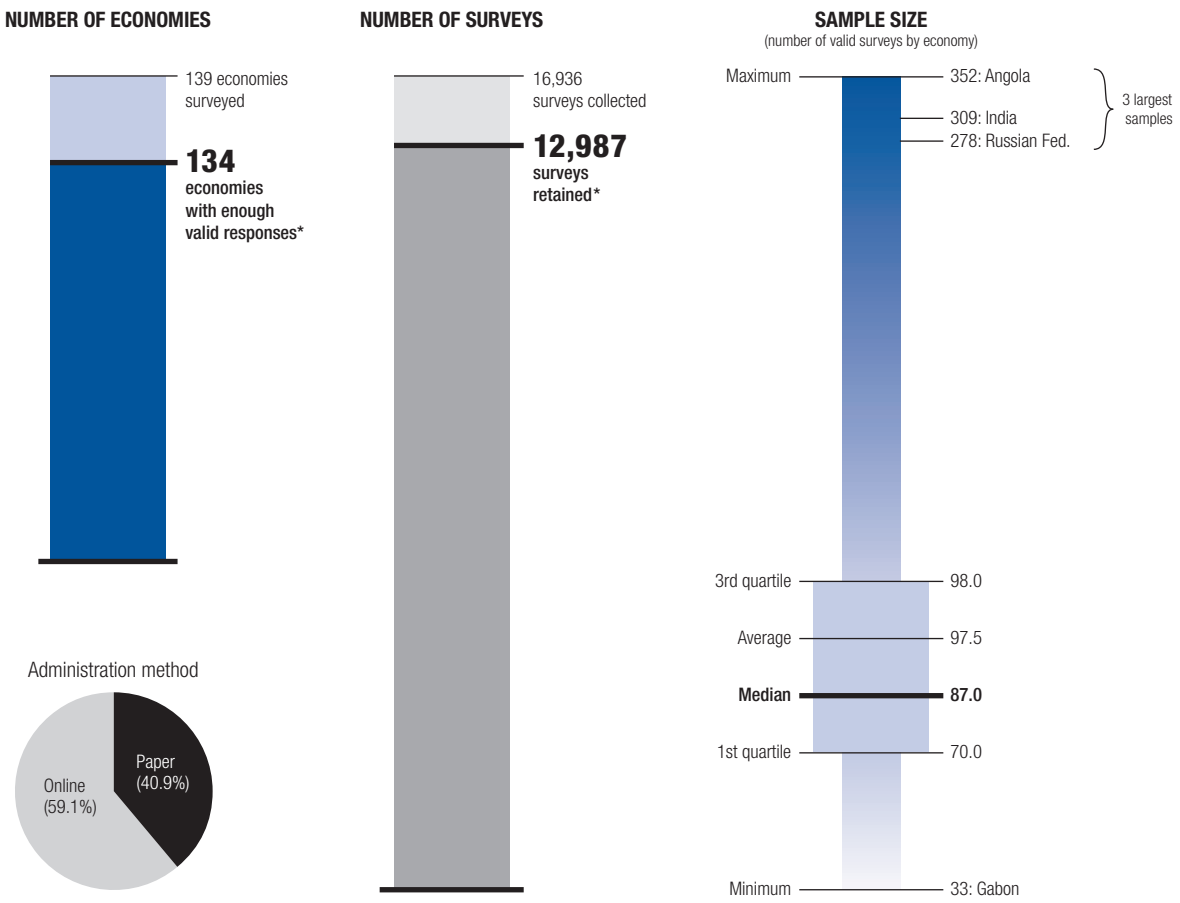
The survey 2019 in numbers

The 2019 edition of the Survey captured the views of 16,936 business executives in 139 economies between January and April 2019. Following the data editing process described below, a total of 12,987 responses were retained. In an effort to move away from paper surveys, this year more than half of the retained surveys (59.1%) were completed online (see Figure 1). The 2019 edition of the Survey was made available in 41 languages (see Table 1). Three additional countries are surveyed in 2019 compared to the previous edition (Barbados, Gabon, Madagascar) and two countries are not covered this year (Liberia and Sierra Leone).

Survey structure, administration and methodology

The Survey comprises 78 questions. 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) the performance on various topics of the country where the respondent operates. The questions are organized into 10 topical areas: Infrastructure; Technology; Financial Environment;

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of the Executive Opinion Survey 2019

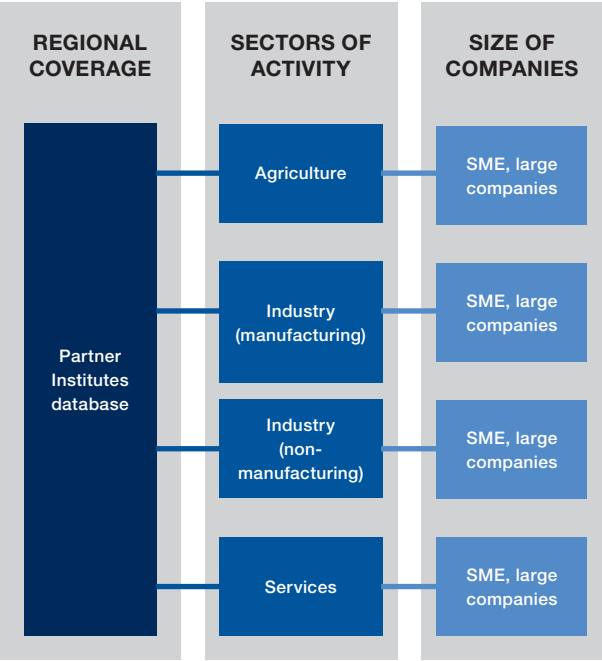


Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2019 edition.
Note: Not all charts are drawn to scale.
*** Following data treatment. See text for details.**

Table 1: Available languages in 2019

Albanian	Czech	Indonesian	Montenegrin	Tajik
Arabic	Danish	Italian	Polish	Thai
Armenian	English	Japanese	Portuguese (Brazilian)	Turkish
Azeri	Estonian	Khmer	Romanian	Urdu
Bosnian	Farsi	Korean	Russian	Vietnamese
Bulgarian	French	Lao	Serbian	
Chinese	German	Latvian	Slovak	
Chinese (traditional)	Greek	Lithuanian	Slovenian	
Croatian	Hungarian	Mongolian	Spanish	

Figure 2: Sample frame requirements



Foreign Trade and Investment; Domestic Competition; Business Operations and Innovation; Security; Governance; Education and Human Capital; and Risks. The 2019 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 universities or other research organizations, business associations, competitiveness councils, or in some cases survey companies. These organizations have the private-sector network for reaching out to leading business executives and a firm commitment to improving the competitiveness of their respective economies (for the full list, see the Partners Institutes section of this report).

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)—a list of business executives from companies of various sizes and from the various sectors of activity.

The sample frame should reflect the structure of the economy as follows:

- It should be 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.
- It should ensure the representation of both large- (more than 250 employees) and small-sized companies (250 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.
- It should ensure that the chosen companies also have a sufficiently wide geographical coverage.

The Partner Institutes are asked to separate the sample frame into two lists: one that includes only large firms, and a second that includes all other firms, retaining sectoral representation in both lists. Partner Institutes then randomly select from each list the firms that will receive the Survey.

The Survey is administered in a variety of formats. The primary method of administration is the online survey tool, but other methods are used: mail-in surveys, face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews.

In addition to administering the Survey, Partner Institutes 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 country. These are the results that, together with other indicators obtained from different sources, feed into the GCI 4.0 and other research projects.

Data editing

Prior to aggregation, the respondent-level data is subjected to a careful editing process. The following responses 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 do not have the required level of seniority; and duplicate surveys—which can occur, for example, when a survey is both completed online and mailed in.

A univariate outlier test is then applied at the country level for each question of each survey. We use the standardized score—or "z-score"—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country sample. Individual answers with a standardized score greater than 3 are dropped. Additional statistical tests aimed at detecting responses that exhibit too little or too much variance across answers are used to exclude individual responses.

Computation of single-edition country scores

We use a simple average to compute scores at the country 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*, denoted $q_{i,c}$, is computed as follows:

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

where $q_{i,c,j}$ is the answer to question *i* in country *c* from respondent *j*; and $N_{i,c}$ is the number of respondents to question *i* in country *c*.

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 4.0: 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 53 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.

Country score computation

For each country and each Survey question, in the general case, the final country score is a weighted average of the single-edition scores of the two most recent editions of the Survey. The weighted average approach 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 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Survey, which are often annual-averages data.

The weighted scheme used to compute the final country score is 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.

The country scores thus obtained are then used for the computation of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0.

Formally, for any given Survey question *i*, country *c*'s score, $q_{i,c}^{2018–19}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{2018–19} = w_c^{2018} \times q_{i,c}^{2018} + w_c^{2019} \times q_{i,c}^{2019} \qquad (1)$$

where $q_{i,c}^{t}$ is country *c*'s score on question *i* in year *t*, with *t* = 2018, 2019, 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:

$$w_c^{2018} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2018} + N_c^{2019}}}{2} \qquad (2a)$$

and

Table 2: Executive Opinion Survey: Descriptive statistics and weightings

	Period 1			Period 2			
Economy	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Online (%)†
Albania	2018	94	45.0	2019	94	55.0	2
Algeria	2018	87	43.5	2019	98	56.5	16
Angola	2018	120	32.7	2019	352	67.3	100
Argentina	2018	84	40.5	2019	121	59.5	100
Armenia	2018	63	41.6	2019	83	58.4	100
Australia	2018	69	43.2	2019	80	56.8	100
Austria	2018	128	41.7	2019	167	58.3	43
Azerbaijan	Data for 2018 not available			2019	70	100.0	3
Bahrain	Data for 2018 not available			2019	67	100.0	100
Bangladesh	2018	92	47.2	2019	77	52.8	0
Barbados	Data for 2018 not available			2019	50	100.0	100
Belgium	2017	99	51.9	2018	56	48.1	100
Benin	2018	78	43.2	2019	90	56.8	2
Bolivia	2018	54	43.5	2019	61	56.5	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2018	87	43.6	2019	97	56.4	100
Botswana	2018	91	46.1	2019	83	53.9	5
Brazil	2018	118	36.9	2019	231	63.1	100
Brunei Darussalam	2018	61	33.7	2019	161	66.3	57
Bulgaria	2018	95	44.4	2019	100	55.6	0
Burkina Faso	2018	73	50.4	2019	47	49.6	100
Burundi	Data for 2018 not available			2019	94	100.0	0
Cambodia	2018	58	44.0	2019	63	56.0	100
Cameroon	2018	73	42.7	2019	88	57.3	5
Canada	2018	119	49.0	2019	86	51.0	100
Cape Verde	2018	62	43.8	2019	68	56.2	81
Chad	2018	82	43.3	2019	94	56.7	0
Chile	2018	227	44.6	2019	234	55.4	100
China	2016	355	43.6	2017	396	56.4	99.3
Colombia	2018	113	44.6	2019	117	55.4	74
Congo, Democratic Rep.	2018	110	46.6	2019	97	53.4	15
Costa Rica	2018	77	46.2	2019	70	53.8	100
Côte d'Ivoire	2018	120	35.8	2019	259	64.2	0
Croatia	2018	82	45.6	2019	78	54.4	100
Cyprus	2018	75	43.9	2019	82	56.1	12
Czech Republic	2018	95	39.3	2019	151	60.7	100
Denmark	2018	63	52.8	2019	33	47.2	100
Dominican Republic	2018	59	44.6	2019	61	55.4	85
Ecuador	2018	100	46.5	2019	89	53.5	100
Egypt	2018	94	42.0	2019	120	58.0	25
El Salvador	2018	62	43.8	2019	68	56.2	100
Estonia	2018	67	42.3	2019	83	57.7	100
Eswatini	2018	45	47.4	2019	37	52.6	100
Ethiopia	Data for 2018 not available			2019	96	100.0	0
Finland	2018	42	45.6	2019	40	54.4	100
France	2018	62	36.0	2019	132	64.0	100
Gabon	Data for 2018 not available			2019	33	100.0	15
Gambia, The	2018	87	47.0	2019	74	53.0	0
Georgia	2017	44	46.2	2018	40	53.8	100
Germany	2018	79	45.0	2019	79	55.0	100
Ghana	2018	90	44.6	2019	93	55.4	8
Greece	2018	83	43.1	2019	97	56.9	98
Guatemala	2018	91	46.3	2019	82	53.7	1
Guinea	Data for 2018 not available			2019	93	100.0	0
Haiti	2018	73	50.9	2019	45	49.1	0
Honduras	2017	90	44.6	2018	93	55.4	0
Hong Kong SAR	2018	85	44.4	2019	89	55.6	63
Hungary	2018	89	45.6	2019	85	54.4	25
Iceland	2018	82	44.6	2019	85	55.4	100
India	2018	378	47.5	2019	309	52.5	28
Indonesia	2018	86	44.6	2019	89	55.4	8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2018	143	48.5	2019	108	51.5	100
Ireland	2018	54	42.7	2019	65	57.3	100
Israel	2018	85	46.6	2019	75	53.4	100
Italy	2018	89	44.5	2019	93	55.5	1
Jamaica	2018	47	40.8	2019	66	59.2	100
Japan	2018	54	45.7	2019	51	54.3	2
Jordan	2018	99	47.8	2019	79	52.2	100
Kazakhstan	2018	124	50.7	2019	78	49.3	96
Kenya	2018	114	45.1	2019	113	54.9	66
Korea, Rep.	2018	100	45.0	2019	100	55.0	0
Kuwait	2018	85	45.4	2019	82	54.6	51

(Cont'd.)

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

	Period 1			Period 2			
Economy	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Survey edition	No. of respondents	Weight (%)*	Online (%)†
Kyrgyz Republic	2018	103	45.4	2019	100	54.6	0
Lao PDR	2018	59	41.7	2019	77	58.3	12
Latvia	2018	62	40.4	2019	90	59.6	4
Lebanon	2018	80	46.7	2019	70	53.3	100
Lesotho	2018	96	44.7	2019	98	55.3	0
Lithuania	2018	103	49.8	2019	70	50.2	100
Luxembourg	2018	39	43.5	2019	44	56.5	100
Madagascar	Data for 2018 not available			2019	119	100.0	0
Malawi	2018	91	50.5	2019	58	49.5	59
Malaysia	2018	78	44.2	2019	83	55.8	100
Mali	2018	75	41.9	2019	96	58.1	0
Malta	2018	48	41.2	2019	65	58.8	100
Mauritania	2017	118	48.1	2018	92	51.9	0
Mauritius	2018	38	38.3	2019	66	61.7	100
Mexico	2018	208	48.2	2019	161	51.8	100
Moldova	2018	86	41.8	2019	111	58.2	1
Mongolia	2018	80	46.3	2019	72	53.7	100
Montenegro	2018	79	45.3	2019	77	54.7	0
Morocco	2018	57	46.9	2019	49	53.1	100
Mozambique	2018	84	44.6	2019	87	55.4	10
Namibia	2018	72	43.4	2019	82	56.6	1
Nepal	2018	89	46.5	2019	79	53.5	3
Netherlands	2018	78	43.6	2019	87	56.4	100
New Zealand	2018	66	46.8	2019	57	53.2	100
Nicaragua	2017	47	42.2	2018	59	57.8	86.4
Nigeria	2018	105	48.7	2019	78	51.3	0
North Macedonia	2018	58	46.4	2019	52	53.6	100
Norway	2017	39	47.9	2018	31	52.1	100
Oman	2018	79	44.2	2019	84	55.8	35
Pakistan	2018	339	54.8	2019	148	45.2	0
Panama	2018	97	46.5	2019	86	53.5	70
Paraguay	2018	93	45.4	2019	90	54.6	100
Peru	2018	98	43.3	2019	112	56.7	100
Philippines	2018	59	45.2	2019	58	54.8	100
Poland	2018	205	44.9	2019	206	55.1	100
Portugal	2018	165	46.2	2019	150	53.8	99
Qatar	2018	98	45.1	2019	97	54.9	8
Romania	2018	100	40.5	2019	144	59.5	26
Russian Federation	2018	296	45.8	2019	278	54.2	100
Rwanda	2018	81	47.0	2019	69	53.0	80
Saudi Arabia	2018	101	44.2	2019	108	55.8	49
Senegal	2018	83	43.3	2019	95	56.7	0
Serbia	2018	107	46.5	2019	95	53.5	100
Seychelles	2018	56	38.8	2019	93	61.2	6
Singapore	2018	122	45.7	2019	115	54.3	100
Slovak Republic	2018	42	37.6	2019	77	62.4	100
Slovenia	2018	80	44.8	2019	81	55.2	100
South Africa	2018	145	50.7	2019	91	49.3	14
Spain	2018	80	42.2	2019	100	57.8	100
Sri Lanka	2018	79	51.1	2019	48	48.9	100
Sweden	2018	62	47.2	2019	52	52.8	100
Switzerland	2018	60	39.7	2019	92	60.3	100
Taiwan, China	2018	114	45.3	2019	111	54.7	38
Tajikistan	2018	96	45.3	2019	94	54.7	5
Tanzania	2018	90	43.9	2019	98	56.1	0
Thailand	2018	95	44.1	2019	102	55.9	100
Trinidad and Tobago	2018	62	39.4	2019	98	60.6	67
Tunisia	2018	86	44.6	2019	89	55.4	100
Turkey	2018	80	43.8	2019	88	56.2	42
Uganda	2018	96	45.3	2019	94	54.7	78
Ukraine	2018	99	45.6	2019	94	54.4	0
United Arab Emirates	2018	78	45.5	2019	75	54.5	84
United Kingdom	2018	56	34.2	2019	141	65.8	100
United States	2018	291	46.9	2019	250	53.1	100
Uruguay	2018	78	44.7	2019	80	55.3	100
Venezuela	2018	36	45.4	2019	35	54.6	100
Viet Nam	2018	78	45.0	2019	78	55.0	49
Yemen	2018	58	41.6	2019	76	58.4	21
Zambia	2018	77	42.8	2019	92	57.2	10
Zimbabwe	2018	55	43.3	2019	63	56.7	100

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 (2019 only).

$$w_c^{2019} = \frac{\alpha + \dfrac{N_c^{2019}}{N_c^{2018} + N_c^{2019}}}{2} \qquad (2b)$$

where N_c^t is the sample size (i.e. the number of respondents) for country c in year t, with t = 2018, 2019. α is the discount factor that accounts for temporality set at 0.6.

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

$$q_{i,c}^{2018\text{–}19} = \frac{1}{2} \times \Bigg[\underbrace{(1-\alpha) \times q_{i,c}^{2018} + \alpha \times q_{i,c}^{2019}}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}}\Bigg] + \frac{1}{2} \times \Bigg[\underbrace{\frac{N_c^{2018}}{N_c^{2018} + N_c^{2019}} \times q_{i,c}^{2018} + \frac{N_c^{2019}}{N_c^{2018} + N_c^{2019}} \times q_{i,c}^{2019}}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}}\Bigg] \qquad (3)$$

In Equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. These 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. In the case of Survey questions that were introduced in 2019 for which, by definition, no past data exists, full weight is given to the 2019 score. For newly covered economies, this treatment is applied to all questions. For countries whose 2019 data were discarded, the results from the previous editions of the report are used instead. Box 1 provides an example of country score calculation.

Box 1: Example of score computation

For this example, we compute the score of Argentina on the indicator Diversity of workforce, which is included in the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (indicator 12.01). The indicator is derived from the following 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). Argentina's score was 4.76 in 2018 and 5.04 in 2019. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Argentina, the size of the sample was 84 in 2018 and 121 in 2019. Using α = 0.6 as discount factor and applying Equations (2a) and (2b) yields weights of 0.405 for 2018 and 0.595 for 2019 (see Table 2). The final country score for this question is therefore:

$$\underbrace{0.405 \times 4.76}_{2018} + \underbrace{0.595 \times 5.04}_{2019} = 4.93$$

While numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in result tables, full-precision figures are used in all calculations.

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