

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011



World Economic Forum
Geneva, Switzerland 2010

Professor Klaus Schwab
World Economic Forum
Editor

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011

Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin

Columbia University
Chief Advisor of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance

Members of the Global Competitiveness Report Advisory Board

Dr Kemal Dervis

Brookings Institution
Vice-President and Director, Global Economy and Development

Professor Ricardo Hausmann

Harvard University
Director, Center for International Development, John F. Kennedy School of Government

H.E. Dr Felipe Larraín Bascuñán

Minister of Finance of Chile

H.E. Dr Mari Elka Pangestu

Minister of Trade of Indonesia

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011 is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance

Professor Klaus Schwab
Executive Chairman

Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin
Chief Advisor of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance

Robert Greenhill
Chief Business Officer

CENTRE FOR GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE

Jennifer Blanke, Director, Lead Economist,
Head of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance

Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Director,
Senior Economist

Irene Mia, Director, Senior Economist

Thierry Geiger, Associate Director,
Economist

Ciara Browne, Associate Director

Pearl Samandari, Community Manager

Eva Trujillo Herrera, Research Assistant

Carissa Sahli, Coordinator

We thank Hope Steele for her superb editing work and Neil Weinberg for his excellent graphic design and layout. We are grateful to Miriam Poretti for her invaluable research assistance.

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

World Economic Forum
Geneva

Copyright © 2010
by the World Economic Forum

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise without the prior permission of the World Economic Forum.

ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-87-6
ISBN-10: 92-95044-87-8

This book is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources.

Printed and bound in Switzerland by SRO-Kundig.

Contents

Partner Institutes	v	Part 2: Data Presentation	67
Preface	xi	2.1 Country/Economy Profiles	69
by Klaus Schwab		How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles	71
		List of Countries/Economies	73
		Country/Economy Profiles	74
Part 1: Measuring Competitiveness	1	2.2 Data Tables	353
1.1 The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011: Looking Beyond the Global Economic Crisis	3	How to Read the Data Tables.....	355
by Xavier Sala-i-Martin, Jennifer Blanke, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, and Irene Mia		Index of Data Tables.....	357
		Data Tables	359
1.2 The Executive Opinion Survey: The Business Executives' Insight into their Operating Environment	57	Technical Notes and Sources	495
by Ciara Browne and Thierry Geiger		About the Authors	499
		Acknowledgments	501

Partner Institutes

The World Economic Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance is pleased to acknowledge and thank the following organizations as its valued Partner Institutes, without which the realization of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011* would not have been feasible:

Albania

Institute for Contemporary Studies (ISB)
Artan Hoxha, President
Elira Jorgoni, Senior Expert
Endrit Kapaj, Junior Expert

Algeria

Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée
pour le Développement (CREAD)
Youcef Benabdallah, Assistant Professor
Yassine Ferfera, Director

Angola

MITC Investimentos
Estefania Jover, Senior Adviser
PROPETROL—Serviços Petrolíferos
Arnaldo Lago de Carvalho, Managing Partner
South Africa-Angola Chamber of Commerce (SA-ACC)
Roger Ballard-Tremeer, Hon Chief Executive

Argentina

IAE—Universidad Austral
María Elina Gigaglia, Project Manager
Eduardo Luis Fracchia, Professor

Armenia

Economy and Values Research Center
Manuk Hergnyan, Chairman
Sevak Hovhannisyan, Board Member and Senior Associate
Gohar Malumyan, Research Associate

Australia

Australian Industry Group
Colleen Dowling, Senior Research Coordinator
Nick James, Economist
Heather Ridout, Chief Executive

Austria

Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)
Karl Aiginger, Director
Gerhard Schwarz, Coordinator, Survey Department

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan Marketing Society
Fuad Aliyev, Project Manager
Zaur Veliyev, Consultant

Bahrain

Bahrain Competitiveness Council, Bahrain Economic
Development Board
Nada Azmi, Manager, Economic Planning and Development
Jawad Habib, Senior Partner, BDO Jawad Habib
Rima Al Kilani, Director, International Marketing

Bangladesh

Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)
Khondaker Golam Moazzem, Senior Research Fellow
Kazi Mahmudur Rahman, Senior Research Associate
Mustafizur Rahman, Executive Director

Barbados

Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies,
University of West Indies (UWI)
Andrew Downes, Director

Belgium

Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School
Priscilla Boairdi, Associate, Competence Centre
Entrepreneurship, Governance and Strategy
Wim Moesen, Professor
Leo Sleuwaegen, Professor, Competence Centre
Entrepreneurship, Governance and Strategy

Benin

Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies
(MIMAP) Benin
Epiphane Adjovi, Business Coordinator
Maria-Odile Attanasso, Deputy Coordinator
Fructueux Deguenonvo, Researcher

Bosnia and Herzegovina

MIT Center, School of Economics and Business in Sarajevo,
University of Sarajevo
Zlatko Lagumdžija, Professor
Zeljko Sain, Executive Director
Jasmina Selimovic, Assistant Director

Botswana

Botswana National Productivity Centre
Letsogile Batsetswe, Research Consultant and Statistician
Parmod Chandna, Acting Executive Director
Phumzile Thobokwe, Manager, Information and
Research Services Department

Brazil

Fundação Dom Cabral
Marina Araújo, Economist and Researcher,
The Competitiveness and Innovation Center
Carlos Arruda, Executive Director, International Board and
Professor and Coordinator, The Competitiveness
and Innovation Center
Arthur Kux, Economist and Research Assistant,
The Competitiveness and Innovation Center
Movimento Brasil Competitivo (MBC)
Erik Camarano, Director President
Cecília Macedo, Economist and Senior Projects Coordinator
Nikelma Moura, Communications Assistant

Brunei Darussalam

Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Pehin Dato Yahya Bakar, Minister
Dayang Hajah Suriyah Haji Umar, Permanent Secretary I
Dato Dr Amin Abdullah, Permanent Secretary II

Bulgaria

Center for Economic Development
Anelia Damianova, Senior Expert

Burkina Faso

Institut Supérieure des Sciences de la Population (ISSP),
University of Ouagadougou
Samuel Kabore, Economist and Head of Development Strategy
and Population Research

Burundi

University Research Centre for Economic and Social
Development (CURDES), National University of Burundi
Richard Ndereyahaga, Head of CURDES
Gilbert Niyongabo, Dean, Faculty of Economics
& Management

Cambodia

Economic Institute of Cambodia
Sok Hach, President
Poch Kongchheng, Researcher

Cameroon

Comité de Compétitivité (Competitiveness Committee)
Lucien Sanzouango, Permanent Secretary

Canada

Institute for Competitiveness and Prosperity
Tamer Azer, Researcher
Roger Martin, Chairman and Dean of the Rotman
School of Management, University of Toronto
James Milway, Executive Director

Cape Verde

INOVE RESEARCH—Investigação e Desenvolvimento, Lda
Rosa Brito, Senior Researcher
Júlio Delgado, Partner and Senior Researcher
Frantz Tavares, Partner and Chief Executive Officer

Chad

Groupe de Recherches Alternatives et de Monitoring
du Projet Pétrole-Tchad-Cameroun (GRAMP-TC)
Antoine Doudjidingao, Researcher
Gilbert Maoundonodji, Director
Celine Nénodji Mbaïpeur, Programme Officer

Chile

Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez
Fernando Larrain Aninat, Director of the Master in Management
and Public Policy, School of Government
Camila Chadwick, Project Coordinator
Leonidas Montes, Dean, School of Government

China

Institute of Economic System and Management
National Development and Reform Commission
Zhou Haichun, Deputy Director and Professor
Chen Wei, Research Fellow
Dong Ying, Professor

China Center for Economic Statistics Research,
Tianjin University of Finance and Economics
Lu Dong, Professor
Jian Wang, Associate Professor
Hongye Xiao, Professor
Bojuan Zhao, Professor
Huazhang Zheng, Associate Professor

Colombia

National Planning Department
Alvaro Edgar Balcazar, Entrepreneurial Development Director
Carolina Rentería Rodríguez, General Director
Mauricio Torres Velásquez, Advisor
Colombian Council of Competitiveness
Hernando José Gomez, President

Côte d'Ivoire

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire
Jean-Louis Billon, President
Jean-Louis Giacometti, Technical Advisor to the President
Mamadou Sarr, Director General

Croatia

National Competitiveness Council
Martina Hatlak, Research Assistant
Kresimir Jurlin, Research Fellow
Mira Lenardic, General Secretary

Cyprus

Cyprus College Research Center
Bambos Papageorgiou, Head of Socioeconomic
and Academic Research
The Cyprus Development Bank
Maria Markidou-Georgiadou, Manager, International
Banking Services Unit and Business Development

Czech Republic

CMC Graduate School of Business
Tomas Janca, Executive Director

Denmark

Department of Business Studies, Aalborg University
Birgitte Gregersen, Associate Professor
Gert Villumsen, Associate Professor

Ecuador

ESPAE Graduate School of Management,
Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral (ESPOL)
Elizabeth Arteaga, Project Assistant
Virginia Lasio, Acting Director
Sara Wong, Professor

Egypt

The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies
Omneia Helmy, Deputy Director of Research and
Lead Economist
Magda Kandil, Executive Director and Director of Research
Malak Reda, Senior Economist

Estonia

Estonian Institute of Economic Research
Evelin Ahermaa, Head of Economic Research Sector
Marje Josing, Director
Estonian Development Fund
Kitty Kubo, Head of Foresight
Ott Pärna, Chief Executive Officer

Ethiopia

African Institute of Management, Development and
Governance
Tegegne Tekla, General Manager

Finland

ETLA—The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy
Petri Rouvinen, Research Director
Pasi Sorjonen, Head of the Forecasting Group
Pekka Ylä-Anttila, Managing Director

France

HEC School of Management, Paris
Bertrand Moingeon, Professor and Deputy Dean
Bernard Ramanantsoa, Professor and Dean

Gambia, The

Gambia Economic and Social Development Research
Institute (GESDRI)
Makaireh A. Njie, Director

Georgia

Business Initiative for Reforms in Georgia
Tamara Janashia, Executive Director
Giga Makharadze, Founding Member of the Board of Directors
Mamuka Tsereteli, Founding Member of the Board of Directors

Germany

WHU—Otto Beisheim School of Management, Vallendar
Ralf Fendel, Professor of Monetary Economics
Michael Frenkel, Professor, Chair of Macroeconomics
and International Economics

Ghana

Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)
 Patricia Djorbuah, Projects Officer
 Cletus Kosiba, Executive Director
 Nana Owusu-Afari, President

Greece

SEV Hellenic Federation of Enterprises
 Michael Mitsopoulos, Coordinator,
 Research and Analysis
 Thanasis Printsipas, Economist,
 Research and Analysis

Guatemala

FUNDESA
 Edgar A. Heinemann, President of the Board of Directors
 Pablo Schneider, Economic Director
 Juan Carlos Zapata, General Manager

Guyana

Institute of Development Studies, University of Guyana
 Karen Pratt, Research Associate
 Clive Thomas, Director

Hong Kong SAR

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
 David O'Rear, Chief Economist

Federation of Hong Kong Industries
 Alexandra Poon, Director

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

Hungary

KOPINT-TÁRKI Economic Research Ltd.
 Ágnes Nagy, Project Manager
 Éva Palócz, Chief Executive Officer

Iceland

Innovation Center Iceland
 Karl Fridriksson, Managing Director of
 Human Resources and Marketing
 Rosa Gísladóttir, Marketing Manager
 Thorsteinn I. Sigfusson, Director

India

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
 Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General
 Tarun Das, Chief Mentor
 Virendra Gupta, Head, International and Trade Fairs

Indonesia

Center for Industry, SME & Business
 Competition Studies, University of Trisakti
 Tulus Tambunan, Professor and Director

Iran, Islamic Republic of

The Centre for Economic Studies and Surveys (CESS),
 Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines
 Hammed Roohani, Director

Ireland

Competitiveness Survey Group, Department of Economics,
 University College Cork
 Eleanor Doyle, Professor, Department of Economics
 Niall O'Sullivan
 Bernadette Power
 National Competitiveness Council
 Adrian Devitt, Manager
 Caoimhe Gavin, Policy Advisor

Israel

Manufacturers' Association of Israel (MAI)
 Shraga Brosh, President
 Dan Catarivas, Director
 Yehuda Segev, Managing Director

Italy

SDA Bocconi School of Management
 Secchi Carlo, Full Professor of Economic Policy,
 Bocconi University
 Paola Dubini, Associate Professor, Bocconi University
 Francesco A. Saviozzi, SDA Assistant Professor,
 Strategic and Entrepreneurial Management Department

Jamaica

Mona School of Business (MSB), The University of
 the West Indies
 Patricia Douce, Project Administrator
 Evan Duggan, Executive Director and Professor
 William Lawrence, Director, Professional Services Unit

Japan

Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of International
 Corporate Strategy (ICS) in cooperation with Keizai
 Doyukai Keizai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives)
 Yoko Ishikura, Professor
 Kiyohiko Ito, Managing Director, Keizai Doyukai

Jordan

Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
 Jordan National Competitiveness Team
 Hiba Abu Taleb, Primary Researcher
 Maher Al Mahrouq, Team Leader and Director of Policies
 and Studies Department
 Kawther Al-Zou'bi, Primary Researcher

Kazakhstan

JSC "National Analytical Centre of the Government and
 the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan"
 Ayana Manasova, Chairperson
 Aibek Baisakalov, Project Manager

Kenya

Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi
 Mohamud Jama, Director and Associate Professor
 Paul Kamau, Research Fellow
 Dorothy McCormick, Associate Professor

Korea, Republic of

College of Business School, Korea Advanced Institute of
 Science and Technology KAIST
 Ingoo Han, Senior Associate Dean and Professor
 Ravi Kumar, Dean and Professor
 Youjin Sung, Manager, Exchange Programme

Kuwait

Kuwait National Competitiveness Committee
 Adel Al-Husainan, Committee Member
 Fahed Al-Rashed, Committee Chairman
 Sayer Al-Sayer, Committee Member

Kyrgyz Republic

Economic Policy Institute "Bishkek Consensus"
 Lola Abduhametova, Program Coordinator
 Marat Tazabekov, Chairman

Latvia

Institute of Economics, Latvian Academy of Sciences
 Helma Jirgena, Director
 Irina Curkina, Researcher

Lebanon

Bader Young Entrepreneurs Program
 Antoine Abou-Samra, Managing Director
 Hiba Zunji, Assistant

Lesotho

Mohloli Chamber of Business

Libya

National Economic Development Board
 Entisar Elbahi, Director, Relations and Supported Services

Lithuania

Statistics Lithuania
 Ona Grigiene, Head, Economical Survey Division
 Algirdas Šemeta, Director General

Luxembourg

Chamber of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
François-Xavier Borsi, Attaché, Economic Department
Carlo Thelen, Chief Economist, Member of the Managing Board
Marc Wagener, Attaché, Economic Department

Macedonia, FYR

National Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness Council (NECC)
Dejan Janevski, Project Coordinator
Zoran Stavreski, President of the Managing Board
Saso Trajkoski, Executive Director

Madagascar

Centre of Economic Studies, University of Antananarivo
Ravelomanana Mamy Raoul, Director
Razato Rarijaona Simon, Executive Secretary

Malawi

Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Chancellor L. Kaferapanjira, Chief Executive Officer

Malaysia

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)
Mahani Zainal Abidin, Chief Executive
Steven C.M. Wong, Senior Director, Economics
Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)
Mohd Razali Hussain, Director General
Lee Saw Hoon, Senior Director

Mali

Groupe de Recherche en Economie Appliquée et
Théorique (GREAT)
Massa Coulibaly, Coordinator

Malta

Competitive Malta—Foundation for National Competitiveness
Margrith Lutschg-Emmenegger, Vice President
Adrian Said, Chief Coordinator
Caroline Sciortino, Research Coordinator

Mauritania

Centre d'Information Mauritanien pour le Développement
Economique et Technique (CIMDET/CCIAM)
Khira Mint Cheikhnani, Director
Lô Abdoul, Consultant and Analyst
Habib Sy, Analyst

Mauritius

Joint Economic Council of Mauritius
Raj Makoond, Director
Board of Investment
Kevin Bessonnyal, Assistant Director, Planning and Policy
Dev Chamroo, Director, Planning and Policy
Veeeram Gowd, Senior Investment Advisor, Planning
and Policy
Raju Jaddoo, Managing Director

Mexico

Center for Intellectual Capital and Competitiveness
Erika Ruiz Manzur, Executive Director
René Villarreal Arrambide, President and
Chief Executive Officer
Jesús Zurita González, General Director
Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad (IMCO)
Gabriela Alarcón Esteva, Economist
Luis César Castañeda Valdés, Researcher
Manuel J. Molano Ruíz, Deputy General Director
Roberto Newell García, General Director
Ministry of the Economy
Paulo Esteban Alcaraz, Research Director, ProMéxico
Trade & Investment
Felipe Duarte Olvera, Undersecretary for Competitiveness
and Standardization
Javier Prieto, Technical Secretary for Competitiveness
Jose Antonio Torre, Head of the Business Intelligence Unit,
ProMéxico Trade & Investment

Moldova

Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova (AESM)
Grigore Belostecinic, Rector
Centre for Economic Research (CER)
Corneliu Gutu, Director

Mongolia

Open Society Forum (OSF)
Munkhsoyol Baatarjav, Manager of Economic Policy
Erdenejargal Perenlei, Executive Director

Montenegro

Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognoses (ISSP)
Maja Drakic, Project Manager
Petar Ivanovic, Chief Executive Officer
Veselin Vukotic, President

Morocco

Université Hassan II, LASAARE
Fouzi Mourji, Professor of Economics

Mozambique

EconPolicy Research Group, Lda.
Peter Coughlin, Director
Donaldo Miguel Soares, Researcher
Ema Marta Soares, Assistant

Namibia

Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU)
Jacob Nyambe, Senior Researcher
Fanuel Tjingaete, Director

Nepal

Centre for Economic Development and
Administration (CEDA)
Ramesh Chandra Chitrakar, Professor and
Country Coordinator
Bharat Pokharel, Project Director and Executive Director
Mahendra Raj Joshi, Member

Netherlands

Erasmus Strategic Renewal Center,
Erasmus University Rotterdam
Frans A. J. Van den Bosch, Professor
Henk W. Volberda, Professor

New Zealand

Business New Zealand
Phil O'Reilly, Chief Executive
The New Zealand Institute
Lisa Bailey, Executive Assistant
Rick Boven, Director

Nigeria

Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG)
Frank Nweke Jr., Director General
Sam Ohuabunwa, Chairman
Chris Okpoko, Research Director, Research

Norway

BI Norwegian School of Management
Eskil Goldeng, Researcher
Torger Reve, Professor

Oman

The International Research Foundation
Salem Ben Nasser Al-Ismaily, Chairman
Arabian Research Bureau
Gus Freeman, Managing Director
Mahir Al-Maskari, General Manager

Pakistan

Competitiveness Support Fund
Arthur Bayhan, Chief Executive Officer
Imran Naeem Ahmad, Communication Specialist
Maryam Jawaid, Communication Specialist

Paraguay

Centro de Análisis y Difusión de Economía Paraguaya (CADEP)
 Dionisio Borda, Research Member
 Fernando Masi, Director
 María Belén Servin, Research Member

Peru

Centro de Desarrollo Industrial (CDI), Sociedad Nacional de Industrias
 Néstor Asto, Project Director
 Luis Tenorio, Executive Director

Philippines

Makati Business Club (MBC) in association with Management Association of the Philippines (MAP)
 Alberto A. Lim, Executive Director, MBC
 Arnold P. Salvador, Executive Director, MAP
 Marc P. Opulencia, Deputy Director, MBC
 Michael B. Mundo, Chief Economist, MBC

Poland

Economic Institute, National Bank of Poland
 Mateusz Pipień, General Director
 Piotr Boguszewski, Advisor

Portugal

PROFORUM, Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Engenharia

Ilídio António de Ayala Serôdio, Vice President of the Board of Directors

Fórum de Administradores de Empresas (FAE)

Paulo Bandeira, General Director

Pedro do Carmo Costa, Member of the Board of Directors

Esmeralda Dourado, President of the Board of Directors

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico 2000, Inc.

Suzette M. Jimenez, President

Francisco Montalvo Fiol, Project Coordinator

Qatar

Qatari Businessmen Association (QBA)

Issa Abdul Salam Abu Issa, Secretary-General

Sarah Abdallah, Deputy General Manager

Romania

Group of Applied Economics (GEA)

Liviu Voinea, Executive Director

Irina Zgreaban, Program Coordinator

Russian Federation

Bauman Innovation

Alexei Prazdnitchnykh, Principal, Associate Professor

Katerina Marandi, Consultant

Stockholm School of Economics, Russia

Igor Dukeov, Area Principal

Carl F. Fey, Associate Dean of Research

Rwanda

Private Sector Federation

Molly Rwigamba, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Emmanuel Rutagengwa, Policy Analyst

Saudi Arabia

National Competitiveness Center (NCC)

Awwad Al-Awwad, President

Khaldon Mahasen, Vice President

Senegal

Centre de Recherches Economiques Appliquées (CREA),

University of Dakar

Diop Ibrahima Thione, Director

Serbia

Center for Applied European Studies (CPES)

Srdjan Djurovic, Director

Dusko Vasiljevic, Senior Researcher

Singapore

Economic Development Board

Lim Hong Kiang, Director Planning 2

Chua Kia Chee, Head, Research and Statistics Unit

Cheng Wai San, Head, Planning

Slovak Republic

Business Alliance of Slovakia (PAS)

Robert Kicina, Executive Director

Peter Klatik, Researcher

Matej Tunega, Researcher

Slovenia

Institute for Economic Research

Mateja Drnovšek, Professor, Faculty of Economics

Peter Stanovnik, Professor

Sonja Urši, Senior Researcher

Aleš Vahčić, Professor, Faculty of Economics

South Africa

Business Leadership South Africa

Friede Dowie, Director

Michael Spicer, Chief Executive Officer

Business Unity South Africa

Simi Siwisa, Director

Jerry Vilakazi, Chief Executive Officer

Spain

IESE Business School, International Center for Competitiveness

Antoni Subirà, Professor

María Luisa Blázquez, Research Associate

Sri Lanka

Institute of Policy Studies

Ayodya Galappattige, Research Officer

Saman Kelegama, Executive Director

Manoj Thibbotuwawa, Research Officer

Swaziland

Federation of Swaziland Employers and Chamber of Commerce

Zodwa Mabuza, Chief Executive Officer

Sihle Fakude, Research Analyst

Sweden

Center for Strategy and Competitiveness,

Stockholm School of Economics

Christian Ketels, Senior Research Fellow

Örjan Sölvell, Professor

Switzerland

University of St. Gallen, Executive School of Management,

Technology and Law (ES-HSG)

Beat Bechtold, Communications Manager

Alexander Jungmeister, Vice Executive Director

Rubén Rodríguez Startz, Project Manager

Syria

Ministry of Economy and Trade

Amer Housni Louitfi, Minister of Economy and Trade

State Planning Commission

Tayseer Al-Ridawi, Head of State Planning Commission

Syrian Enterprise Business Center (SEBC)

Tamer Abadi, Director

Taiwan, China

Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan

Liu, Y. Christina, Minister

Hung, J. B., Director, Economic Research Department

Shieh, Chung Chung, Researcher, Economic Research Department

Tajikistan

The Center for Sociological Research "Zerkalo"

Qahramon Baqoev, Director

Gulnora Beknazarova, Researcher

Alikul Isoev, Sociologist and Economist

Tanzania

Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)
Joseph Semboja, Professor and Executive Director
Lucas Katera, Director, Commissioned Research
Cornel Jahari, Researcher, Commissioned Research Department

Thailand

Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration,
Chulalongkorn University
Pongsak Hoontrakul, Senior Research Fellow
Toemsakdi Krishnamra, Director of Sasin
Piyachart Phiromswad, Faculty of Economics

Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)
Somchai Jitsuchon, Research Director
Chalongphob Sussangkarn, Distinguished Fellow
Yos Vajragupta, Senior Researcher

Timor-Leste

East Timor Development Agency (ETDA)
Jose Barreto Goncalves, Survey Supervisor
Palmira Pires, Director
David Wilkes, Survey Field Officer

Trinidad and Tobago

Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business
Miguel Carillo, Executive Director
Harrylal Nirmala, Director, International Centre

The Competitiveness Company
Rolph Balgobin, Chairman

Tunisia

Institut Arabe des Chefs d'Entreprises
Majdi Hassen, Executive Counsellor
Chekib Nouira, President

Turkey

TUSIAD Sabanci University Competitiveness Forum
Dilek Cetindamar, Director and Professor
Funda Kalemci, Project Specialist

Uganda

Kabano Research and Development Centre
Robert Apunyo, Program Manager
Delius Asiimwe, Executive Director
Catherine Ssekimpi, Research Associate

Ukraine

CASE Ukraine, Center for Social and Economic Research
Dmytro Boyarchuk, Executive Director
Vladimir Dubrovskiy, Leading Economist

United Arab Emirates

Dubai Economic Council
Gayane Afrikian, Director, Dubai Competitiveness Centre
Khawla Belqazi, Special Projects Manager

Emirates Competitiveness Council
Abdullah Nasser Lootah, Secretary General

Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER),
Zayed University
Nico Vellinga, Professor

United Kingdom

LSE Enterprise Ltd, London School of Economics and Political
Science
Niccolo Durazzi, Project Administrator
Robyn Klingler Vidra, Researcher
Jane Lac, Project Manager

Uruguay

Universidad ORT
Isidoro Hodara, Professor

Venezuela

CONAPRI—Venezuelan Council for Investment Promotion
Eduardo Porcarelli, Executive Director
Litsay Guerrero, Manager, Economic Affairs

Vietnam

Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM)
Dinh Van An, President
Phan Thanh Ha, Deputy Director, Department of
Macroeconomic Management
Pham Hoang Ha, Senior Researcher, Department of
Macroeconomic Management

Institute for Development Studies in HCMC (HIDS)
Nguyen Trong Hoa, Professor and President
Du Phuoc Tan, Head of Department
Trieu Thanh Son, Researcher

Zambia

Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR),
University of Zambia
Mutumba M. Bull, Director
Patricia Funjika, Staff Development Fellow
Jolly Kamwanga, Coordinator

Zimbabwe

Graduate School of Management, University of Zimbabwe
A. M. Hawkins, Professor

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

INCAE Business School, Latin American Center for
Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS)
Arturo Condo, Rector
Marlene de Estrella, Director of External Relations
Lawrence Pratt, Director, CLACDS
Victor Umaña, Researcher and Project Manager, CLACDS

Latvia, Lithuania

Stockholm School of Economics in Riga
Karlis Kreslins, Executive MBA Programme Director
Anders Paalzow, Rector

Preface

KLAUS SCHWAB

Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum

This year's *Global Competitiveness Report* is being published amid uncertainty in the global economy and a continuing shift in the balance of economic activity away from advanced economies and toward developing ones. Despite significant government stimulus spending aimed at dampening the recession, growth in advanced economies remains sluggish as they are mired in persistent unemployment and weak demand. Recent concerns about the sustainability of sovereign debt in Europe, and the stability and efficient functioning of financial markets more generally, have added to the list of concerns. The present situation emphasizes the importance of mapping out clear exit strategies to get economies back on a steady footing. Yet charting out such a process remains elusive in many countries for fear of a "double dip" as well as for political considerations. On the other hand, developing economies have for the most part fared comparatively well during the crisis: countries such as Brazil, China, and India are expected to grow at rates of between 5.5 and 10 percent in 2010, with growth holding up well over the next few years. Indeed, the world increasingly looks to the developing world as the major engine of the global economy.

Policymakers are struggling with ways of managing the present economic challenges while preparing their economies to perform well in a future economic landscape characterized by uncertainty and shifting balances. In such a global economic environment, it is more important than ever for countries to put into place the fundamentals underpinning economic growth and development. The World Economic Forum has, for more than 30 years, played a facilitating role in this process by providing detailed assessments of the productive potential of nations worldwide. The *Report* contributes to the understanding of the key factors determining economic growth, helps to explain why some countries are more successful than others in raising income levels and opportunities for their respective populations, and offers policymakers and business leaders an important tool in the formulation of improved economic policies and institutional reforms.

This year's *Report* features a record number of 139 economies, and thus continues to be the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. It contains a detailed profile for each of the economies featured in the study as well as an extensive section of data tables with global rankings covering over 100 indicators.

This *Report* remains the flagship publication within the Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, which produces a number of research studies that truly mirror the increased integration and complexity of the world economy. Additional regular publications include *The Global Enabling Trade Report*, *The Global Gender Gap Report*, *The Global Information Technology Report*, and *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*, as well as various regional and country studies.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011 could not have been put together without the thought leadership of Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin at Columbia University, who has provided ongoing intellectual support for our competitiveness research. We have also received important feedback from our Advisory Board: Dr Kemal Dervis, Vice-President and Director, Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution; Professor Ricardo Hausmann, Director, Center for International Development, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; H.E. Dr Felipe Larraín Bascuñán, Minister of Finance of Chile; and H.E. Dr Mari Elka Pangestu, Minister of Trade of Indonesia. Appreciation also goes to Robert Greenhill, Chief Business Officer at the Forum, and Jennifer Blanke, Head of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, as well as the competitiveness team members Ciara Browne, Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz, Thierry Geiger, Irene Mia, Carissa Sahli, Pearl Samandari, and Eva Trujillo Herrera. We thank the Africa Commission and FedEx, our partners in this *Report*, for their support in this important venture. In addition, this *Report* would have not been possible without the commitment and enthusiasm of our network of over 150 Partner Institutes worldwide, who carry out the Executive Opinion Survey, which provides the basis of this *Report*. Finally, we would also like to convey our sincere gratitude to all the business executives around the world who took the time to participate in our Executive Opinion Survey, and whose valuable inputs made the publication of this *Report* possible.

Part 1

Measuring Competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011: Looking Beyond the Global Economic Crisis

XAVIER SALA-I-MARTIN

JENNIFER BLANKE

MARGARETA DRZENIEK HANOZ

THIERRY GEIGER

IRENE MIA

World Economic Forum

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011 is being released at a time when the global economy continues to be characterized by significant uncertainty. Growth has resumed following important injections, in many countries, of government stimulus spending aimed at counterbalancing the worst global recession in decades. Yet economies are advancing at different speeds and there is still the risk of a “double dip” in a number of countries. While emerging economies have, for the most part, bounced back to healthy growth, advanced economies face continuing difficulties such as persisting unemployment, weak demand, and spiraling debt, while still struggling with reforms in the financial and labor markets, among other challenges. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicts growth of 6.25 percent for emerging markets, compared with 2.25 percent for advanced economies in 2010.

In this context, policymakers are being confronted with difficult economic management challenges. Following their active stance in addressing the crisis and the ensuing recession, governments are struggling to unwind their deficit spending in an effort to control soaring debts. Indeed, fears of a double dip are hindering many governments from articulating clear exit strategies, a major topic of discussion in recent G-20 summits.¹ Yet without a clear commitment to getting spending under control in the medium term, countries will compromise their future ability to make pro-growth investments in areas such as infrastructure, health, and education, which are necessary for sustained development and competitiveness over the longer term.

Today’s still-difficult economic environment requires not losing sight of long-term competitiveness fundamentals amid short-term urgencies. Indeed, any exit strategies must be complemented by competitiveness-enhancing efforts aimed at improving the potential for growth in the medium to longer run, which will in turn help to eliminate fiscal imbalances. Competitive economies are those that have in place factors driving the productivity enhancements on which their present and future prosperity is built. A competitiveness-supporting economic environment can help national economies to support high incomes and ensure that the mechanisms enabling solid economic performance going into the future are in place.

For more than three decades, the World Economic Forum’s annual competitiveness reports have examined the many factors enabling national economies to achieve sustained economic growth and long-term prosperity. Our goal over the years has been to provide benchmarking tools for business leaders and policymakers to identify obstacles to improved competitiveness, thus stimulating discussion on the best strategies and policies to overcome them. In the current challenging economic environment, our work specifically serves as a critical reminder of the importance of taking into account the

consequences of our present actions on future prosperity based on sustained growth.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a highly comprehensive index for measuring national competitiveness, which captures the micro-economic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness.²

We define *competitiveness* as *the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country*. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the sustainable level of prosperity that can be earned by an economy. In other words, more competitive economies tend to be able to produce higher levels of income for their citizens. The productivity level also determines the rates of return obtained by investments (physical, human, and technological) in an economy. Because the rates of return are the fundamental drivers of the growth rates of the economy, a more competitive economy is one that is likely to grow faster in the medium to long run.

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

The 12 pillars of competitiveness

There are many determinants driving productivity and competitiveness. Understanding the factors behind this process has occupied the minds of economists for hundreds of years, ranging from Adam Smith's focus on specialization and the division of labor to neoclassical economists' emphasis on investment in physical capital and infrastructure,³ and, more recently, to interest in other mechanisms such as education and training, technological progress, macroeconomic stability, good governance, firm sophistication, and market efficiency, among others. While all of these ideas are likely to be important, they are not mutually exclusive—two or more of them can be true at the same time, and in fact that is what has been shown in the economic literature.⁴

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

First pillar: Institutions

The institutional environment is determined by the legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact to generate income and wealth in the economy. The importance of a sound and fair institutional environment has become even more apparent during the economic crisis, given

the increasingly direct role played by the state in the economy of many countries.

The quality of institutions has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth.⁵ It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a key role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. For example, owners of land, corporate shares, or intellectual property are unwilling to invest in the improvement and upkeep of their property if their rights as owners are not protected.⁶

The role of institutions goes beyond the legal framework. Government attitudes toward markets and freedoms and the efficiency of its operations are also very important: excessive bureaucracy and red tape,⁷ overregulation, corruption, dishonesty in dealing with public contracts, lack of transparency and trustworthiness, and the political dependence of the judicial system impose significant economic costs to businesses and slow the process of economic development.

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

Although the economic literature has focused mainly on public institutions, private institutions are also an important element in the process of creation of wealth. The recent global financial crisis, along with numerous corporate scandals, has highlighted the relevance of accounting and reporting standards and transparency for preventing fraud and mismanagement, ensuring good governance, and maintaining investor and consumer confidence. An economy is well served by businesses that are run honestly, where managers abide by strong ethical practices in their dealings with the government, other firms, and the public at large.⁸ Private-sector transparency is indispensable to business, and can be brought about through the use of standards as well as auditing and accounting practices that ensure access to information in a timely manner.⁹

Second pillar: Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and affect income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways.¹⁰ A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of less-developed

communities to core economic activities and services.

Effective modes of transport, including quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport, enable entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to market in a secure and timely manner and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs. Economies also depend on electricity supplies that are free of interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can work unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive telecommunications network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic actors taking into account all available relevant information. This is an area where the crisis may prove to have positive longer-term effects, given the significant resources earmarked for infrastructure development by many national stimulus packages, including those of the United States and China.

Third pillar: Macroeconomic environment

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is important for the overall competitiveness of a country.¹¹ Although it is certainly true that macroeconomic stability alone cannot increase the productivity of a nation, it is also recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. Running fiscal deficits limits the government's future ability to react to business cycles. Firms cannot operate efficiently when inflation rates are out of hand. In sum, the economy cannot grow in a sustainable manner unless the macroeconomic environment is stable. This issue has captured the attention of the public most recently through discussions on exit strategies to wind down deficit spending, and in the context of the recent buildup of sovereign debt.

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

Box 1 discusses the relationship between fiscal imbalances and competitiveness, of particular relevance given recent fiscal stimulus spending and the discussions related to the importance of winding down spending and articulating clear exit strategies.

Fourth pillar: Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations.¹²

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

For the longer term, it will be essential to avoid significant reductions in resource allocation to these critical areas, in spite of the fact that government budgets will need to be cut to reduce public debt brought about by the present stimulus spending.

Fifth pillar: Higher education and training

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products.¹³ In particular, today's globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as evaluated by the business community. The extent of staff training is also taken into consideration because of the importance of vocational and continuous on-the-job training—which is neglected in many economies—for ensuring a constant upgrading of workers' skills.

Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

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

Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication.

Box 1: Fiscal policy and competitiveness

As the world emerges from the global recession, the full extent of the deterioration of fiscal accounts is becoming visible and is raising questions about the consequences for longer-term competitiveness. In the Global Competitiveness Index, fiscal policy is assessed by including the budget balance and public debt in the macroeconomic environment pillar, based on the belief that, although sound fiscal policy does not contribute directly to raising productivity and competitiveness, disarray can be very harmful.

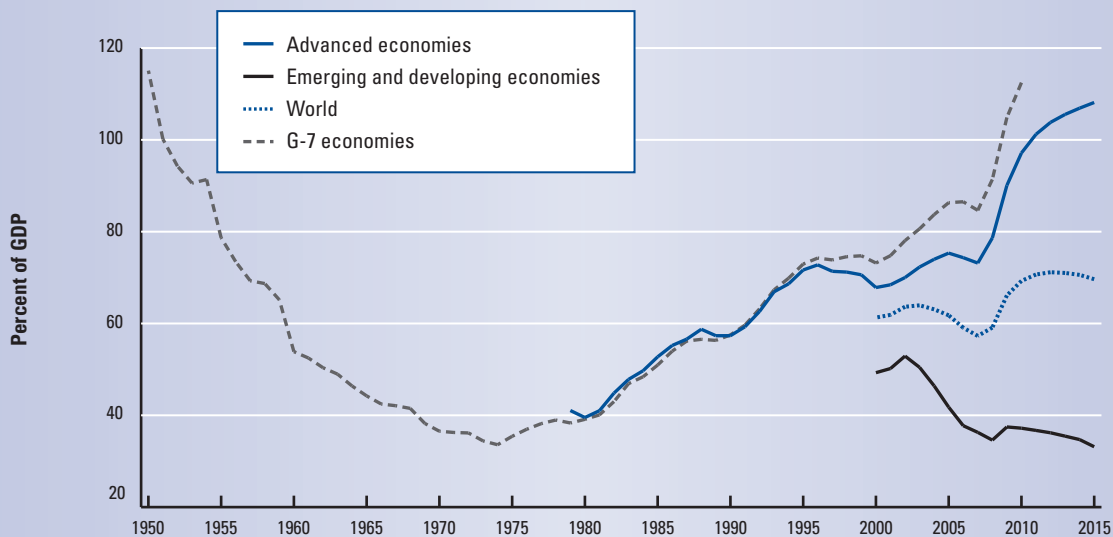
Continued budget deficits and high public debt are likely to have a negative impact on productivity for a number of reasons. First, they reduce fiscal flexibility. Because of higher interest payments on debt, the government will have fewer funds available to invest in areas that are necessary to maintain future growth such as public health, education, or the upkeep of infrastructure. The government will also be unable to use fiscal stimulus in any new downturns. Second, because the government needs to finance spending by issuing new debt, interest rates across the economy will tend to rise, and the higher cost of capital for enterprises will stifle investment and future growth. These effects can be exacerbated by the fact that economic behavior is driven by expectations. Because taxes will most likely have to

be raised in order to repay debt, economic agents will adapt their growth expectations, investing less and saving more. Taken together those factors may lower growth, making it even more difficult to repay debt in the future and potentially leading to a vicious cycle. In countries that are fiscally challenged, increases in debt could set off a different type of spiral, as recently seen in the case of Greece. Debt increases can lead to downgrades of sovereign risk ratings, thereby sharply raising the refinancing cost of short-term debt and, in the most extreme case, leading to sovereign default.

As the recession cut government revenues and automatic stabilizers kicked in, and many policymakers resorted to bank bailouts and stimulus packages, many developed countries have observed the largest weakening of fiscal accounts since World War II. This development is not new, however. It continues a trend that has been prevalent in G-7 countries over the past 40 years (see Figure 1).¹ Debt accumulated since the 1970s because fiscal policy was used to dampen the effect of cyclical downturns but was not cut back when the business cycle went up again. As a consequence, the debt-to-GDP ratio of G-7 economies is expected to break the 100 percent mark in 2011.

(Cont'd.)

Figure 1: The evolution of public debt in G-7 and other country groups, 1950–2015



Source: IMF, 2010a.

Note: Data are shown for the longest available period for each country group.

Box 1: Fiscal policy and competitiveness (cont'd.)

According to research by Reinhart and Rogoff,² these levels will have a serious impact on future growth rates of these economies. They estimate that median GDP growth rates in developed economies fall by about one percentage point a year once a debt-to-GDP ratio of 90 percent is reached.³

In the medium to longer term, in order to maintain macroeconomic stability and competitiveness, fiscal policies—in particular in G-7 countries, but also in some European and G-20 economies—will have to be put on a sounder footing. Toward that end, at their summit in June 2010 in Toronto, G-20 leaders agreed on a strategy to cut fiscal deficits in half by 2013 and to stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio by 2016. The challenge will be to implement fiscal adjustment without undermining the frail economic recovery in the shorter term. Although this may seem politically painful, recent research shows that governments that implement painful budgetary reforms tend to be rewarded politically.⁴ Fiscal consolidation will have to be accompanied by structural reforms in order to increase overall competitiveness.⁵ By sending a signal, these reforms can mitigate the negative

effect of fiscal tightening on short-term growth, but they will also enhance growth in the longer term, which in turn will improve the fiscal position. Such reforms are of particular importance in the context of Greece, where weakening competitiveness over the past years has been a root cause of macroeconomic instability.⁶

Notes

- 1 The G-7 countries are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- 2 Reinhart and Rogoff 2009.
- 3 In comparison to growth at low debt levels (below 30 percent of GDP), the average rate of growth is reduced by 4 percentage points.
- 4 Alesina et al. 2010.
- 5 Blanchard and Cotarelli 2010.
- 6 In the Global Competitiveness Index, the country has dropped from 61st in the 2006–2007 edition to 83rd this year.

For cultural or historical reasons, customers may be more demanding in some countries than in others. This can create an important competitive advantage, as it forces companies to be more innovative and customer oriented and thus imposes the discipline necessary for efficiency to be achieved in the market.

Seventh pillar: Labor market efficiency

The efficiency and flexibility of the labor market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most efficient use in the economy and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labor markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption.¹⁴ The importance of the latter has been dramatically highlighted by the difficulties countries with particularly rigid labor markets—such as Spain—have encountered in recovering from the recent major economic downturn.

Efficient labor markets must also ensure a clear relationship between worker incentives and their efforts, as well as equity in the business environment between women and men.

Eighth pillar: Financial market development

The recent financial crisis has highlighted the central role of a sound and well-functioning financial sector for economic activities. An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's citizens, as well as those entering the economy from abroad, to their most pro-

ductive uses. It channels resources to those entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return rather than to the politically connected. A thorough and proper assessment of risk is therefore a key ingredient. Business investment is critical to productivity. Therefore economies require sophisticated financial markets that can make capital available for private-sector investment from such sources as loans from a sound banking sector, properly regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. The importance of such access to capital was recently underscored by the liquidity crunch experienced by businesses and the public sector in both developing and developed countries. In order to fulfill all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent, and—as has been made so clear recently—financial markets need appropriate regulation to protect investors and other actors in the economy at large.

Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

In today's globalized world, technology has increasingly become an important element for firms to compete and prosper. The technological readiness pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries, with specific emphasis on its capacity to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICT) in daily activities and production processes for increased efficiency and competitiveness.¹⁵ ICT has evolved into the "general purpose technology" of our time,¹⁶ given the critical spillovers to the other economic sectors and

their role as industry-wide enabling infrastructure. Therefore ICT access and usage are key enablers of countries' overall technological readiness.

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

Tenth pillar: Market size

The size of the market affects productivity since large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries. There is vast empirical evidence showing that trade openness is positively associated with growth. Even if some recent research casts doubts on the robustness of this relationship, the general sense is that trade has a positive effect on growth, especially for countries with small domestic markets.¹⁷

Thus exports can be thought of as a substitute for domestic demand in determining the size of the market for the firms of a country.¹⁸ By including both domestic and foreign markets in our measure of market size, we give credit to export-driven economies and geographic areas (such as the European Union) that are broken into many countries but have a single common market.

Eleventh pillar: Business sophistication

Business sophistication is conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. This leads, in turn, to increased productivity, thus enhancing a nation's competitiveness. Business sophistication concerns the quality of a country's overall business networks as well as the quality of individual firms' operations and strategies. This is particularly important for countries at an advanced stage of development, when the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted to a large extent. The quality of a country's business networks and supporting industries, as measured by the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for a variety of reasons. When companies and suppliers from a particular sector are interconnected in geographically proximate groups ("clusters"), efficiency is heightened, greater opportunities for innovation are created, and barriers to entry for new firms are reduced. Individual firms' operations and strategies (branding, marketing, the presence of a value chain,

and the production of unique and sophisticated products) all lead to sophisticated and modern business processes.

Twelfth pillar: Innovation

The final pillar of competitiveness is technological innovation. Although substantial gains can be obtained by improving institutions, building infrastructure, reducing macroeconomic instability, or improving human capital, all these factors eventually seem to run into diminishing returns. The same is true for the efficiency of the labor, financial, and goods markets. In the long run, standards of living can be enhanced only by technological innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge and the possibility of integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear.¹⁹

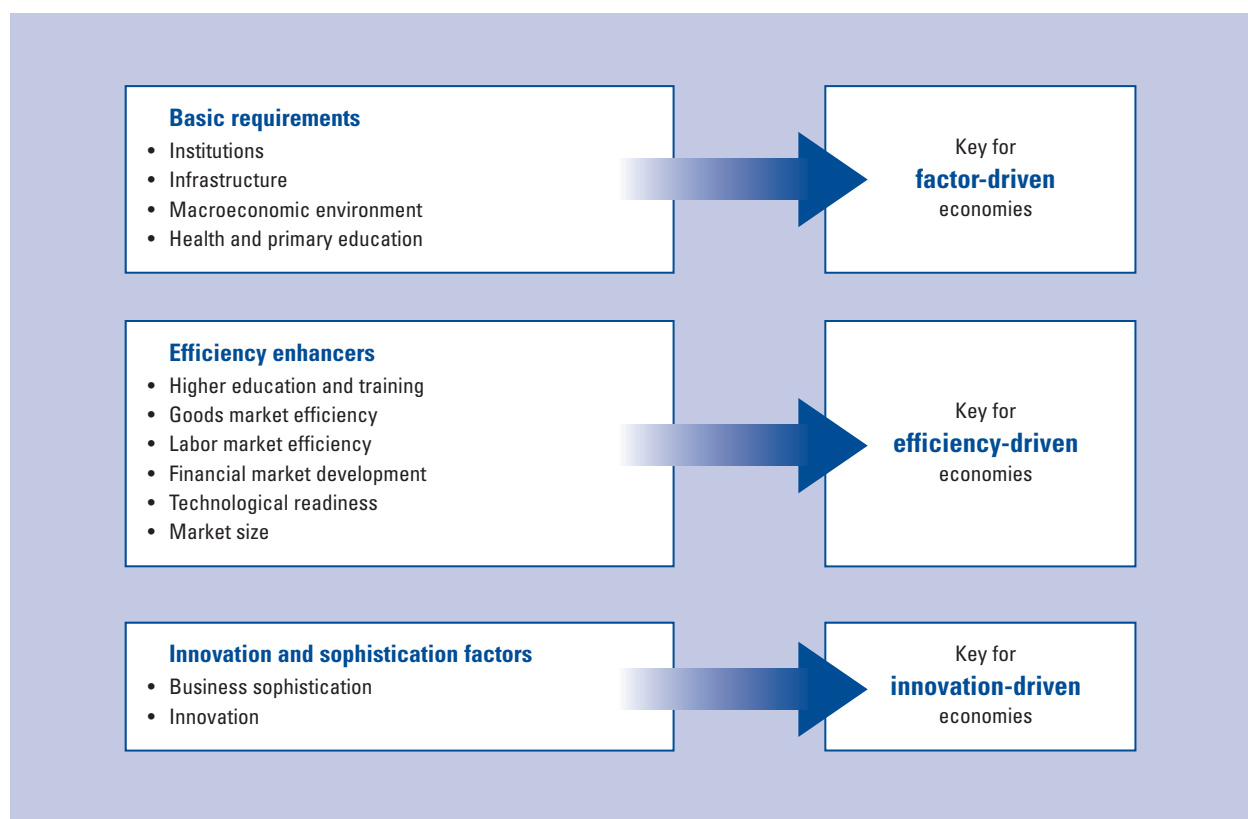
Although less-advanced countries can still improve their productivity by adopting existing technologies or making incremental improvements in other areas, for those that have reached the innovation stage of development, this is no longer sufficient for increasing productivity. Firms in these countries must design and develop cutting-edge products and processes to maintain a competitive edge. This requires an environment that is conducive to innovative activity, supported by both the public and the private sectors. In particular, it means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D), especially by the private sector; the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions; extensive collaboration in research between universities and industry; and the protection of intellectual property. Amid the present economic uncertainty, it will be important to resist pressures to cut back on R&D spending—both at the private and public levels—that will be so critical for sustainable growth going into the future.

The interrelation of the 12 pillars

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

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

Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness



Stages of development and the weighted Index

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

In line with the well-known economic theory of stages of development, the GCI assumes that, in the first stage, the economy is *factor-driven* and countries compete based on their factor endowments: primarily unskilled labor and natural resources.²⁰ Companies compete on the basis of price and sell basic products or commodities, with their low productivity reflected in low wages. Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions (pillar 1), well-developed infrastructure (pillar 2), a stable macroeconomic environment (pillar 3), and a healthy workforce that has received at least a basic education (pillar 4).

As a country becomes more competitive, productivity will increase and wages will rise with advancing development. Countries will then move into the *efficiency-driven* stage of development, when they must begin to develop more efficient production processes and increase product

quality because wages have risen and they cannot increase prices. At this point, competitiveness is increasingly driven by higher education and training (pillar 5), efficient goods markets (pillar 6), well-functioning labor markets (pillar 7), developed financial markets (pillar 8), the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies (pillar 9), and a large domestic or foreign market (pillar 10).

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

The GCI takes the stages of development into account by attributing higher relative weights to those pillars that are more relevant for an economy given its particular stage of development. That is, although all 12 pillars matter to a certain extent for all countries, the relative importance of each one depends on a country's particular stage of development. To implement this concept, the pillars are organized into three subindexes, each critical to a particular stage of development.

The *basic requirements subindex* groups those pillars most critical for countries in the factor-driven stage. The *efficiency enhancers subindex* includes those pillars critical for countries in the efficiency-driven stage. And the

innovation and sophistication factors subindex includes the pillars critical to countries in the innovation-driven stage. The three subindexes are shown in Figure 1.

The weights attributed to each subindex in every stage of development are shown in Table 1. To obtain the weights, a maximum likelihood regression of GDP per capita was run against each subindex for past years, allowing for different coefficients for each stage of development.²¹ The rounding of these econometric estimates led to the choice of weights displayed in Table 1.

Table 1: Weights of the three main subindexes at each stage of development

Subindex	Factor-driven stage (%)	Efficiency-driven stage (%)	Innovation-driven stage (%)
Basic requirements	60	40	20
Efficiency enhancers	35	50	50
Innovation and sophistication factors	5	10	30

Implementation of stages of development

Two criteria are used to allocate countries into stages of development. The first is the level of GDP per capita at market exchange rates. This widely available measure is used as a proxy for wages, because internationally comparable data on wages are not available for all countries covered. The thresholds used are shown in Table 2. A second criterion measures the extent to which countries are factor driven. This is measured by the share of exports of mineral goods in total exports (goods and services), assuming that countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products (measured using a five-year average) are to a large extent factor driven.²²

Table 2: Income thresholds for establishing stages of development

Stage of development	GDP per capita (in US\$)
Stage 1: Factor driven	< 2,000
Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	2,000–3,000
Stage 2: Efficiency driven	3,000–9,000
Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	9,000–17,000
Stage 3: Innovation driven	> 17,000

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

next stage. The classification of countries into stages of development is shown in Table 3.

Adjustments to the GCI

Over the past year, the Global Competitiveness Index has been put through a rigorous analysis by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC). The JRC is widely recognized as holding the world’s leading expertise on composite indicators, such as the GCI. Overall the JRC found that the GCI is robust to changes in weights and is a solid index. Box 2 provides details of their findings.

In addition to this overall assessment, the JRC made some recommendations on how to further strengthen the GCI. Based on their findings, as well as the Forum’s own analysis and changes in data availability, some minor adjustments to the structure of the GCI have been made, as follows:

In the *institutions* pillar (1st), a measure of the extent of bribery and irregular payments derived from the Executive Opinion Survey has been added under *ethics and corruption*. The index of the strength of investor protection compiled by the World Bank, previously in the *financial market development* pillar, is now included in the *private institutions* subpillar.

Within the *infrastructure* pillar (2nd), the indicators have been reorganized into two relevant subpillars, namely *transport infrastructure* and *energy and telephony infrastructure*. The latter now includes mobile telephone subscriptions. This variable is also part of the *technological readiness* pillar and therefore receives half weight in each pillar.

Within the *health and primary education* and the *higher education and training* pillars (4th and 5th), we have dropped the variable on education expenditure as it is no longer collected by UNESCO.

In the *goods market efficiency* pillar (6th), the variable used as a proxy for the tax rate is now given full weight. Previously, this variable was also included in the *labor market efficiency* pillar and in each instance it was given half weight.

The *technological readiness* pillar (9th) has been separated into two relevant subpillars: *technological adoption* and *ICT use*. The indicator on personal computers is no longer included as the data are no longer collected by the International Telecommunication Union. The density of fixed telephone lines is included in the *ICT use* category. Since it is also included in the *infrastructure pillar*, each instance is given half weight. Finally, the variable on the laws relating to ICT was dropped as it was deemed too specific, given the general scope of the Index. A new variable on Internet bandwidth, on the other hand, has been included because of the rising importance of this factor for competitiveness.

Table 3: List of countries/economies at each stage of development

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

The *business sophistication* pillar (11th) is no longer divided into two subpillars, but instead groups all variables together.

Finally, in order to deal with skewness of two of the hard data variables (4.10 Primary enrollment and 10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP), we have employed a logarithmic transformation as one step in converting them to a 1-to-7 scale. All of the adjustments described above are reflected in Appendix A at the end of this chapter.

Country coverage

A number of new countries have been added this year. These include four African countries (Angola, Cape

Verde, Rwanda, and Swaziland) and two Middle Eastern countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran and Lebanon). Moldova, a country that had been covered for several years but was excluded last year because of insufficient Executive Opinion Survey data, has now been reinstated. On the other hand, Suriname, which was covered last year, could not be included in this edition because of a lack of Survey data. This has led to an increase in coverage to a total of 139 economies this year.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 rankings

Tables 4 through 8 provide the detailed rankings of this year's GCI. As Table 4 shows, all of the countries in the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some shifts in

Box 2: Testing the robustness of the Global Competitiveness Index

MICHELA NARDO and PAOLA ANNONI,
European Commission Joint Research Centre

Analyzing the robustness of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and identifying how a country's performance improves or deteriorates under certain assumptions are necessary steps for ensuring the transparency and reliability of the Index and putting the results into a contextual framework. Every model depends on a set of assumptions. Changing these assumptions is likely to affect the inferences drawn from the model. Robustness analysis assesses the major drivers of uncertainty in model predictions, enabling policymakers to derive more accurate and meaningful conclusions. The Unit of Econometrics and Applied Statistics at the European Commission Joint Research Centre has longstanding experience in constructing and testing composite indicators. Together with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Unit developed the *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide*, which has become the international reference in the field.

The robustness analysis performed for the GCI challenges some of its key assumptions: the differentiated weighting scheme adjusted to the countries' development stage and the contribution to the final score of each of the 12 pillars, often populated by a different number of indicators.¹

The robustness of the GCI with respect to its weighting scheme

As described in the main text of this chapter, the final GCI scores are computed as a weighted average of three subindexes, which describe *basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors* as follows:

$$GCI_{ij} = w_{j1}Basic_i + w_{j2}Efficiency_i + (1 - w_{j1} - w_{j2})Innovation$$

where i is the country index and j is the country development stage. The robustness of the GCI weighting scheme is tested by randomly sampling the set of weights w_{jk} , where $k = 1, 2, 3$ from uniform continuous distributions centered in the corresponding GCI reference value (see Table 1 in the main text of this chapter). The Monte Carlo simulation comprises 1,200 runs, each corresponding to a different set of weights of the three subindexes. For technical reasons, only the three major development stages (stages 1, 2, and 3) are considered for the robustness analysis. Countries in transition are assigned to the nearest development stage. The range of variation of the set of weights takes into account this simplification by overlapping uncertainty intervals (see Table 1). The choice of the range of variation has been driven by two opposite needs: on the one hand, the need to ensure a wide enough interval to have meaningful robustness checks; on the other hand, the need to keep the rationale of the GCI weighting scheme, originally designed to take into account intrinsic differences across countries. Considering this trade-off, limit values of uncertainty intervals have been defined as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Uncertainty intervals of GCI weights

Stage of development	Weight	Reference value	Distribution assigned for the robustness analysis
Stage 1: Factor-driven	w_{11}	0.6	U[0.4,0.8]
	w_{12}	0.35	U[0.2,0.5]
	w_{13}	0.05	U[0.0,0.1]
Stage 2: Efficiency-driven	w_{21}	0.4	U[0.2,0.6]
	w_{22}	0.5	U[0.3,0.7]
	w_{23}	0.1	U[0.05,0.3]
Stage 3: Innovation-driven	w_{31}	0.2	U[0.1,0.4]
	w_{32}	0.5	U[0.3,0.7]
	w_{33}	0.3	U[0.1,0.4]

Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

The main outcome of the robustness analysis is shown in Figure 1 with median scores and 90 percent confidence intervals computed across the 1,200 Monte Carlo simulations. Countries are ordered from best to worst according to their GCI reference score (black line), the blue dot being the median score. Error bars represent, for each country, the 90 percent confidence interval. GCI scores are rather robust: the median score is always close to the reference score. For only 7 countries out of 133 is the width of confidence interval slightly higher than 10 percent of the GCI reference value—these are Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Namibia, Oman, Suriname, and Syria. Relatively higher volatility (longer error bars) is present in the middle part of the graph, where the black line of the reference score is less steep, meaning that higher volatility is associated with countries with similar scores. More on the robustness analysis of the weighting scheme is discussed in Appendix B.

Evaluating each pillar's contribution to the final score

Is the GCI framework well balanced across the 12 different dimensions that define country competitiveness? This is tested by assigning a zero weight to one pillar at a time and comparing the resulting score with the GCI values. The main results are shown in Figure 2. The black line is the median across all countries and the boxes include 75 percent of the cases. The whole distribution of the score differences is displayed by the vertical blue lines. A median close to zero with a small box and a short blue line indicates a pillar whose exclusion does not affect the final score in a significant manner. The most influential pillars are *institutions*, *infrastructure*, *macroeconomic environment*, *health and primary education*, and *market size*. All but the last belong to the *basic requirements* subindex. The influence is, however, moderate in absolute terms. Looking at the shift in ranks (see Appendix B), the maximum shift of a country is up to 5 positions for 75 percent of the cases. This demonstrates that almost all of the 12 pillars contribute to the GCI score in a balanced way.

(Cont'd.)

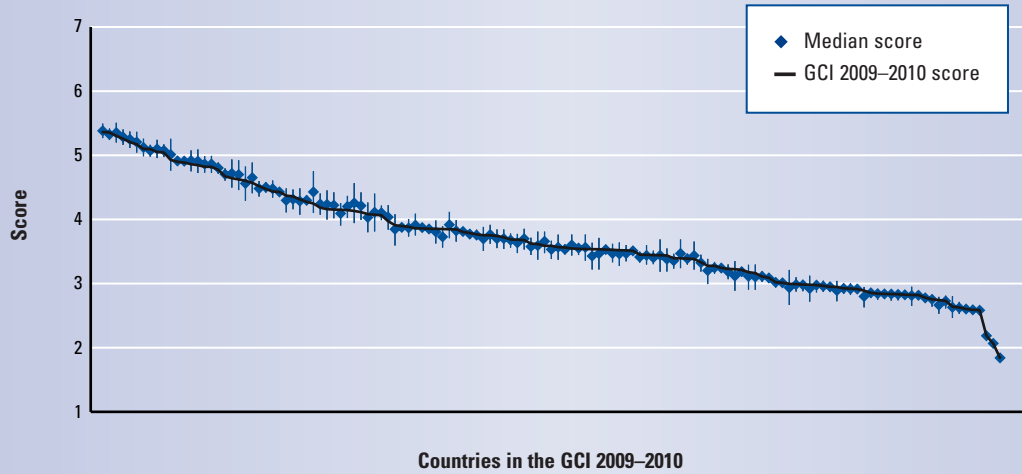
Box 2: Testing the robustness of the Global Competitiveness Index (cont'd.)

Overall, the GCI proved to be robust. Country scores and ranks are not significantly affected by different weighting schemes with only few exceptions. Almost all pillars contribute in a balanced way to the overall GCI score, with the most influential pillars being those of the *basic requirements* subindex.

Note

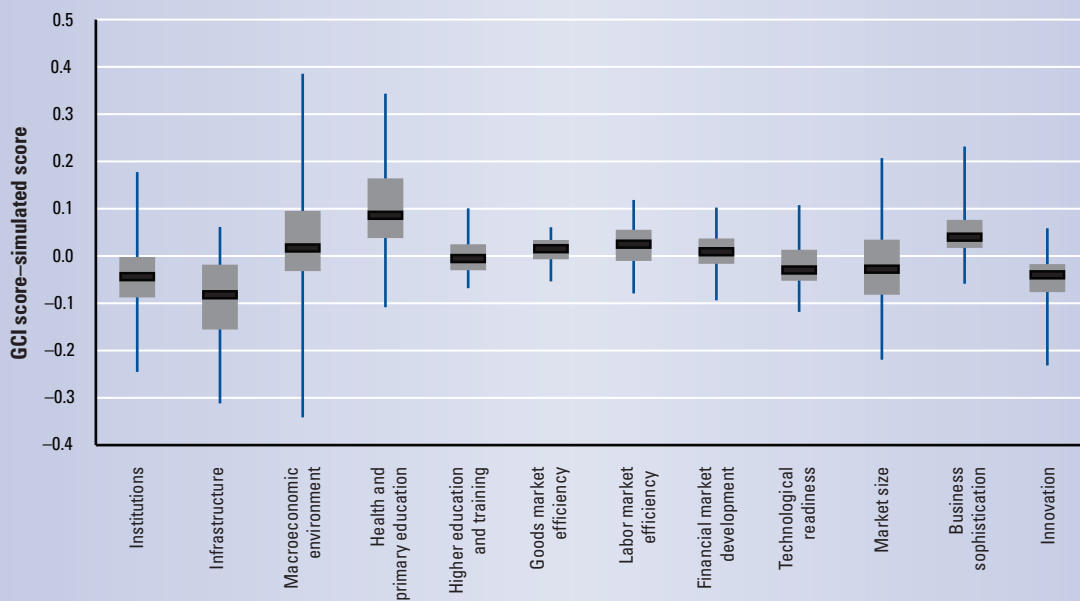
1 The analysis was carried out on the GCI from *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. See World Economic Forum 2009.

Figure 1: Robustness analysis: Median scores and their confidence intervals



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

Figure 2: GCI framework balance of pillars: Score differences



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

rank, highlighting the stability among the top 10 performers. The following sections discuss the findings of the GCI 2010–2011 for the top 10 performers globally, as well as for a number of selected economies in each of the five following regions: Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.²³

One trend worth noting is the slight decline on average among countries in the most advanced stage of development, the innovation-driven stage, while those countries in the first and second stages have seen a slight improvement in score. In other words, while the competitiveness of more industrialized economies is worsening, developing countries are improving, resulting in a small convergence in performance.

Top 10

The countries that constitute the top 10 remain the same as last year, with some changes in rank among them. **Switzerland** retains its 1st place position, characterized by an excellent capacity for innovation and a very sophisticated business culture, ranked 4th for its business sophistication and 2nd for its innovation capacity. Switzerland's scientific research institutions are among the world's best, and the strong collaboration between the academic and business sectors, combined with high company spending on R&D, ensures that much of this research is translated into marketable products and processes, reinforced by strong intellectual property protection and government support of innovation through its procurement processes. This strong innovative capacity is captured by the high rate of patenting (158.95 per million inhabitants) in the country, for which Switzerland ranks 7th worldwide on a per capita basis.

Public institutions in Switzerland are among the most effective and transparent in the world (5th), receiving an even better comparative assessment this year than in past years. Governance structures ensure a level playing field, enhancing business confidence; these include an independent judiciary, strong rule of law, and a highly accountable public sector. Competitiveness is also buttressed by excellent infrastructure (6th), a well-functioning goods market (4th), and a highly developed financial market (8th) as well as a labor market that is among the most efficient in the world (2nd, just behind Singapore's). And Switzerland's macroeconomic environment, after weakening slightly last year, has bounced back and is among the most stable in the world (ranked 5th) at a time when many countries are struggling in this area.

While Switzerland demonstrates many competitive strengths, the university enrollment rate of 49.4 percent continues to lag behind many other high-innovation countries, placing it 48th on this indicator. With an eye to the future, efforts should be made to boost higher

education attainment to ensure sufficient national talent to continue contributing to productivity improvements.

Sweden has moved ahead of Singapore and the United States to claim 2nd position this year. The country benefits from the world's most transparent and efficient public institutions, with very low levels of corruption and undue influence and a government that is considered to be one of the most efficient in the world: public trust of politicians is ranked a high 3rd. Private institutions also receive excellent marks (ranked 3rd), with firms that demonstrate the utmost ethical behavior (ranked 1st), strong auditing and reporting standards, and well-functioning corporate boards. Goods and financial markets are also very efficient, although labor markets lack flexibility. Combined with a strong focus on education over the years (ranked 2nd for higher education and training) and the world's strongest technological adoption (ranked 1st in the technological readiness pillar), Sweden has developed a very sophisticated business culture (2nd) and is one of the world's leading innovators (ranked 5th). These characteristics come together to make Sweden one of the most productive and competitive economies in the world.

Singapore maintains its position at 3rd place, still the highest-ranked country from Asia. The country's institutions continue to be assessed as the best in the world, ranked 1st for both the lack of corruption in the country and government efficiency. Singapore places 1st for the efficiency of its goods and labor markets and 2nd for its financial market sophistication, ensuring the proper allocation of these factors to their best use. Singapore also has world-class infrastructure (ranked 5th), with excellent roads, ports, and air transport facilities. In addition, the country's competitiveness is buttressed by a strong focus on education, providing individuals with the skills needed for a rapidly changing global economy. In order to strengthen its competitiveness further, Singapore could encourage even stronger adoption of the latest technologies as well as policies that enhance the sophistication of its companies.

The **United States** continues the decline that began last year, falling two more places to 4th position. While many structural features that make its economy extremely productive, a number of escalating weaknesses have lowered the US ranking over the past two years.

US companies are highly sophisticated and innovative, supported by an excellent university system that collaborates strongly with the business sector in R&D. Combined with the scale opportunities afforded by the sheer size of its domestic economy—the largest in the world by far—these qualities continue to make the United States very competitive. Labor markets are ranked 4th, characterized by the ease and affordability of hiring workers and significant wage flexibility.

Table 4: Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 rankings and 2009–2010 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2010–2011		GCI 2010–2011 rank among 2009 countries	GCI 2009–2010 rank *	Country/Economy	GCI 2010–2011		GCI 2010–2011 rank among 2009 countries	GCI 2009–2010 rank *
	Rank	Score				Rank	Score		
Switzerland	1	5.63	1	1	Kazakhstan	72	4.12	71	67
Sweden	2	5.56	2	4	Peru	73	4.11	72	78
Singapore	3	5.48	3	3	Namibia	74	4.09	73	74
United States	4	5.43	4	2	Morocco	75	4.08	74	73
Germany	5	5.39	5	7	Botswana	76	4.05	75	66
Japan	6	5.37	6	8	Croatia	77	4.04	76	72
Finland	7	5.37	7	6	Guatemala	78	4.04	77	80
Netherlands	8	5.33	8	10	Macedonia, FYR	79	4.02	78	84
Denmark	9	5.32	9	5	Rwanda	80	4.00	n/a	n/a
Canada	10	5.30	10	9	Egypt	81	4.00	79	70
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.30	11	11	El Salvador	82	3.99	80	77
United Kingdom	12	5.25	12	13	Greece	83	3.99	81	71
Taiwan, China	13	5.21	13	12	Trinidad and Tobago	84	3.97	82	86
Norway	14	5.14	14	14	Philippines	85	3.96	83	87
France	15	5.13	15	16	Algeria	86	3.96	84	83
Australia	16	5.11	16	15	Argentina	87	3.95	85	85
Qatar	17	5.10	17	22	Albania	88	3.94	86	96
Austria	18	5.09	18	17	Ukraine	89	3.90	87	82
Belgium	19	5.07	19	18	Gambia, The	90	3.90	88	81
Luxembourg	20	5.05	20	21	Honduras	91	3.89	89	89
Saudi Arabia	21	4.95	21	28	Lebanon	92	3.89	n/a	n/a
Korea, Rep.	22	4.93	22	19	Georgia	93	3.86	90	90
New Zealand	23	4.92	23	20	Moldova	94	3.86	n/a	n/a
Israel	24	4.91	24	27	Jamaica	95	3.85	91	91
United Arab Emirates	25	4.89	25	23	Serbia	96	3.84	92	93
Malaysia	26	4.88	26	24	Syria	97	3.79	93	94
China	27	4.84	27	29	Armenia	98	3.76	94	97
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.75	28	32	Mongolia	99	3.75	95	117
Ireland	29	4.74	29	25	Libya	100	3.74	96	88
Chile	30	4.69	30	30	Dominican Republic	101	3.72	97	95
Iceland	31	4.68	31	26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.70	98	109
Tunisia	32	4.65	32	40	Benin	103	3.69	99	103
Estonia	33	4.61	33	35	Senegal	104	3.67	100	92
Oman	34	4.61	34	41	Ecuador	105	3.65	101	105
Kuwait	35	4.59	35	39	Kenya	106	3.65	102	98
Czech Republic	36	4.57	36	31	Bangladesh	107	3.64	103	106
Bahrain	37	4.54	37	38	Bolivia	108	3.64	104	120
Thailand	38	4.51	38	36	Cambodia	109	3.63	105	110
Poland	39	4.51	39	46	Guyana	110	3.62	106	104
Cyprus	40	4.50	40	34	Cameroon	111	3.58	107	111
Puerto Rico	41	4.49	41	42	Nicaragua	112	3.57	108	115
Spain	42	4.49	42	33	Tanzania	113	3.56	109	100
Barbados	43	4.45	43	44	Ghana	114	3.56	110	114
Indonesia	44	4.43	44	54	Zambia	115	3.55	111	112
Slovenia	45	4.42	45	37	Tajikistan	116	3.53	112	122
Portugal	46	4.38	46	43	Cape Verde	117	3.51	n/a	n/a
Lithuania	47	4.38	47	53	Uganda	118	3.51	113	108
Italy	48	4.37	48	48	Ethiopia	119	3.51	114	118
Montenegro	49	4.36	49	62	Paraguay	120	3.49	115	124
Malta	50	4.34	50	52	Kyrgyz Republic	121	3.49	116	123
India	51	4.33	51	49	Venezuela	122	3.48	117	113
Hungary	52	4.33	52	58	Pakistan	123	3.48	118	101
Panama	53	4.33	53	59	Madagascar	124	3.46	119	121
South Africa	54	4.32	54	45	Malawi	125	3.45	120	119
Mauritius	55	4.32	55	57	Swaziland	126	3.40	n/a	n/a
Costa Rica	56	4.31	56	55	Nigeria	127	3.38	121	99
Azerbaijan	57	4.29	57	51	Lesotho	128	3.36	122	107
Brazil	58	4.28	58	56	Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.35	123	116
Vietnam	59	4.27	59	75	Nepal	130	3.34	124	125
Slovak Republic	60	4.25	60	47	Mozambique	131	3.32	125	129
Turkey	61	4.25	61	61	Mali	132	3.28	126	130
Sri Lanka	62	4.25	62	79	Timor-Leste	133	3.23	127	126
Russian Federation	63	4.24	63	63	Burkina Faso	134	3.20	128	128
Uruguay	64	4.23	64	65	Mauritania	135	3.14	129	127
Jordan	65	4.21	65	50	Zimbabwe	136	3.03	130	132
Mexico	66	4.19	66	60	Burundi	137	2.96	131	133
Romania	67	4.16	67	64	Angola	138	2.93	n/a	n/a
Colombia	68	4.14	68	69	Chad	139	2.73	132	131
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	4.14	n/a	n/a					
Latvia	70	4.14	69	68					
Bulgaria	71	4.13	70	76					

* The 2009–2010 rank shown is the one published last year out of 133 countries. One country that was included last year, Suriname, has been excluded this year for lack of Survey data. Suriname's rank of 102 from last year is therefore not shown in the table.

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Switzerland	1	5.63	2	6.05	4	5.41	2	5.71
Sweden	2	5.56	4	5.98	5	5.32	3	5.67
Singapore	3	5.48	3	6.05	1	5.49	10	5.07
United States	4	5.43	32	5.21	3	5.46	4	5.53
Germany	5	5.39	6	5.89	13	5.11	5	5.51
Japan	6	5.37	26	5.35	11	5.17	1	5.72
Finland	7	5.37	5	5.97	14	5.09	6	5.43
Netherlands	8	5.33	9	5.82	8	5.24	8	5.16
Denmark	9	5.32	7	5.86	9	5.20	9	5.15
Canada	10	5.30	11	5.77	6	5.32	14	4.95
Hong Kong SAR	11	5.30	1	6.12	2	5.48	24	4.46
United Kingdom	12	5.25	18	5.58	7	5.28	12	4.98
Taiwan, China	13	5.21	19	5.58	16	5.05	7	5.23
Norway	14	5.14	17	5.65	12	5.13	17	4.83
France	15	5.13	16	5.67	15	5.09	16	4.83
Australia	16	5.11	12	5.74	10	5.20	22	4.54
Qatar	17	5.10	13	5.73	26	4.68	23	4.48
Austria	18	5.09	15	5.67	19	4.93	13	4.97
Belgium	19	5.07	22	5.45	17	5.01	15	4.91
Luxembourg	20	5.05	10	5.81	20	4.92	19	4.76
Saudi Arabia	21	4.95	28	5.32	27	4.67	26	4.41
Korea, Rep.	22	4.93	23	5.42	22	4.81	18	4.81
New Zealand	23	4.92	14	5.71	18	4.97	28	4.30
Israel	24	4.91	39	5.12	23	4.75	11	5.05
United Arab Emirates	25	4.89	8	5.82	21	4.82	27	4.37
Malaysia	26	4.88	33	5.19	24	4.72	25	4.45
China	27	4.84	30	5.27	29	4.63	31	4.13
Brunei Darussalam	28	4.75	20	5.48	67	4.05	72	3.42
Ireland	29	4.74	35	5.18	25	4.68	21	4.55
Chile	30	4.69	37	5.15	35	4.51	44	3.91
Iceland	31	4.68	41	5.05	31	4.57	20	4.61
Tunisia	32	4.65	31	5.25	50	4.28	34	4.09
Estonia	33	4.61	25	5.38	34	4.52	45	3.90
Oman	34	4.61	24	5.41	48	4.30	47	3.87
Kuwait	35	4.59	36	5.16	68	4.03	60	3.57
Czech Republic	36	4.57	44	4.91	28	4.66	30	4.19
Bahrain	37	4.54	21	5.48	33	4.54	55	3.67
Thailand	38	4.51	48	4.82	39	4.41	49	3.78
Poland	39	4.51	56	4.69	30	4.62	50	3.76
Cyprus	40	4.50	29	5.28	36	4.46	36	4.07
Puerto Rico	41	4.49	43	5.01	40	4.39	29	4.24
Spain	42	4.49	38	5.13	32	4.56	41	3.96
Barbados	43	4.45	27	5.34	52	4.22	52	3.69
Indonesia	44	4.43	60	4.62	51	4.24	37	4.06
Slovenia	45	4.42	34	5.18	46	4.33	35	4.08
Portugal	46	4.38	42	5.01	43	4.36	39	3.98
Lithuania	47	4.38	52	4.77	49	4.28	48	3.79
Italy	48	4.37	46	4.84	45	4.33	32	4.11
Montenegro	49	4.36	45	4.90	64	4.08	56	3.67
Malta	50	4.34	40	5.08	47	4.31	46	3.88
India	51	4.33	81	4.30	38	4.42	42	3.96
Hungary	52	4.33	59	4.65	41	4.38	51	3.71
Panama	53	4.33	49	4.79	62	4.08	54	3.68
South Africa	54	4.32	79	4.35	42	4.37	43	3.93
Mauritius	55	4.32	47	4.82	66	4.05	59	3.61
Costa Rica	56	4.31	62	4.59	58	4.13	33	4.11
Azerbaijan	57	4.29	58	4.67	75	3.97	66	3.50
Brazil	58	4.28	86	4.26	44	4.35	38	4.03
Vietnam	59	4.27	74	4.39	57	4.16	53	3.69
Slovak Republic	60	4.25	53	4.77	37	4.43	63	3.54
Turkey	61	4.25	68	4.49	55	4.18	57	3.63
Sri Lanka	62	4.25	73	4.42	69	4.01	40	3.97
Russian Federation	63	4.24	65	4.52	53	4.19	80	3.36
Uruguay	64	4.23	51	4.77	74	3.98	70	3.46
Jordan	65	4.21	57	4.67	73	3.98	65	3.50
Mexico	66	4.19	66	4.51	61	4.09	69	3.46
Romania	67	4.16	77	4.36	54	4.18	91	3.24
Colombia	68	4.14	78	4.35	60	4.09	61	3.56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	4.14	63	4.58	90	3.76	82	3.34

(Cont'd.)

Table 5: The Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	SUBINDEXES							
	OVERALL INDEX		Basic requirements		Efficiency enhancers		Innovation and sophistication factors	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Latvia	70	4.14	61	4.60	63	4.08	77	3.37
Bulgaria	71	4.13	72	4.43	65	4.07	95	3.22
Kazakhstan	72	4.12	69	4.48	71	4.00	102	3.14
Peru	73	4.11	87	4.22	56	4.18	89	3.29
Namibia	74	4.09	54	4.70	91	3.76	92	3.24
Morocco	75	4.08	64	4.57	88	3.78	79	3.36
Botswana	76	4.05	76	4.37	85	3.80	93	3.24
Croatia	77	4.04	50	4.78	76	3.97	85	3.32
Guatemala	78	4.04	85	4.26	81	3.89	62	3.54
Macedonia, FYR	79	4.02	70	4.45	83	3.84	97	3.20
Rwanda	80	4.00	84	4.28	98	3.62	87	3.30
Egypt	81	4.00	89	4.19	82	3.85	68	3.48
El Salvador	82	3.99	71	4.44	87	3.78	96	3.20
Greece	83	3.99	67	4.49	59	4.12	73	3.41
Trinidad and Tobago	84	3.97	55	4.70	77	3.95	78	3.36
Philippines	85	3.96	99	4.02	78	3.93	75	3.38
Algeria	86	3.96	80	4.32	107	3.49	108	3.04
Argentina	87	3.95	82	4.29	86	3.78	71	3.42
Albania	88	3.94	75	4.38	89	3.77	104	3.09
Ukraine	89	3.90	102	3.92	72	3.98	88	3.30
Gambia, The	90	3.90	90	4.16	105	3.51	64	3.53
Honduras	91	3.89	91	4.15	104	3.55	98	3.20
Lebanon	92	3.89	106	3.87	70	4.00	74	3.41
Georgia	93	3.86	95	4.13	94	3.71	121	2.90
Moldova	94	3.86	97	4.10	99	3.59	123	2.89
Jamaica	95	3.85	103	3.92	80	3.90	86	3.31
Serbia	96	3.84	93	4.15	93	3.75	107	3.04
Syria	97	3.78	83	4.28	117	3.38	115	2.97
Armenia	98	3.76	94	4.14	106	3.51	114	2.98
Mongolia	99	3.75	100	3.97	109	3.47	119	2.95
Libya	100	3.74	88	4.20	127	3.19	135	2.62
Dominican Republic	101	3.72	107	3.82	92	3.75	99	3.17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	3.70	98	4.05	100	3.57	120	2.93
Benin	103	3.69	104	3.91	120	3.35	81	3.35
Senegal	104	3.67	108	3.80	108	3.49	67	3.48
Ecuador	105	3.65	92	4.15	115	3.41	124	2.89
Kenya	106	3.65	126	3.50	79	3.90	58	3.63
Bangladesh	107	3.64	114	3.71	97	3.62	109	3.01
Bolivia	108	3.64	101	3.96	125	3.20	125	2.88
Cambodia	109	3.63	113	3.72	103	3.56	106	3.06
Guyana	110	3.62	105	3.89	112	3.43	103	3.13
Cameroon	111	3.58	111	3.78	121	3.31	105	3.08
Nicaragua	112	3.57	109	3.80	122	3.29	126	2.88
Tanzania	113	3.56	116	3.66	114	3.42	94	3.22
Ghana	114	3.56	122	3.54	96	3.65	100	3.17
Zambia	115	3.55	121	3.56	101	3.56	90	3.28
Tajikistan	116	3.53	112	3.74	123	3.25	118	2.96
Cape Verde	117	3.51	96	4.13	129	3.16	128	2.84
Uganda	118	3.51	123	3.53	102	3.56	111	3.00
Ethiopia	119	3.51	119	3.63	118	3.38	117	2.96
Paraguay	120	3.49	115	3.69	119	3.37	132	2.71
Kyrgyz Republic	121	3.49	120	3.59	111	3.44	137	2.58
Venezuela	122	3.48	117	3.66	113	3.43	129	2.79
Pakistan	123	3.48	132	3.39	95	3.66	76	3.38
Madagascar	124	3.46	118	3.64	124	3.21	113	2.98
Malawi	125	3.45	129	3.46	110	3.45	84	3.32
Swaziland	126	3.40	110	3.79	126	3.20	131	2.77
Nigeria	127	3.38	136	3.11	84	3.83	83	3.33
Lesotho	128	3.36	124	3.53	132	3.12	116	2.96
Côte d'Ivoire	129	3.35	133	3.36	116	3.38	110	3.01
Nepal	130	3.34	125	3.52	131	3.14	133	2.67
Mozambique	131	3.32	130	3.43	128	3.16	101	3.14
Mali	132	3.28	128	3.47	135	2.99	112	3.00
Timor-Leste	133	3.23	127	3.49	136	2.87	136	2.60
Burkina Faso	134	3.20	134	3.29	133	3.08	127	2.87
Mauritania	135	3.14	131	3.39	138	2.79	134	2.63
Zimbabwe	136	3.03	137	3.05	134	3.01	122	2.89
Burundi	137	2.96	135	3.24	139	2.53	138	2.56
Angola	138	2.93	138	2.84	130	3.15	139	2.50
Chad	139	2.73	139	2.68	137	2.81	130	2.79

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	75	4.38	63	3.96	89	3.46	101	4.21	56	5.87
Algeria	80	4.32	98	3.46	87	3.49	57	4.75	77	5.56
Angola	138	2.84	119	3.22	136	1.88	122	3.61	139	2.66
Argentina	82	4.29	132	2.99	77	3.63	54	4.76	60	5.79
Armenia	94	4.14	97	3.50	90	3.46	99	4.23	93	5.37
Australia	12	5.74	14	5.49	22	5.44	17	5.55	13	6.49
Austria	15	5.67	15	5.42	20	5.56	24	5.30	17	6.41
Azerbaijan	58	4.67	71	3.86	76	3.69	13	5.62	83	5.50
Bahrain	21	5.48	27	5.02	27	5.08	11	5.65	36	6.17
Bangladesh	114	3.71	115	3.24	133	2.15	80	4.49	106	4.96
Barbados	27	5.34	22	5.20	23	5.37	91	4.30	14	6.48
Belgium	22	5.45	29	4.98	21	5.53	72	4.56	1	6.75
Benin	104	3.91	87	3.64	113	2.71	82	4.47	108	4.83
Bolivia	101	3.96	136	2.85	100	3.04	59	4.72	100	5.21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	4.05	126	3.13	98	3.16	81	4.48	89	5.43
Botswana	76	4.37	32	4.84	84	3.54	74	4.52	114	4.58
Brazil	86	4.26	93	3.58	62	4.02	111	4.00	87	5.45
Brunei Darussalam	20	5.48	36	4.77	52	4.33	1	6.62	32	6.20
Bulgaria	72	4.43	114	3.29	80	3.57	42	5.00	58	5.85
Burkina Faso	134	3.29	90	3.60	134	2.13	98	4.25	135	3.20
Burundi	135	3.24	138	2.77	132	2.19	121	3.63	120	4.37
Cambodia	113	3.72	94	3.56	114	2.70	116	3.81	110	4.80
Cameroon	111	3.78	107	3.39	126	2.42	53	4.81	116	4.49
Canada	11	5.77	11	5.55	9	5.80	36	5.14	6	6.60
Cape Verde	96	4.13	56	4.06	109	2.81	102	4.20	88	5.44
Chad	139	2.68	135	2.89	137	1.83	134	3.10	138	2.90
Chile	37	5.15	28	5.01	40	4.69	27	5.24	71	5.66
China	30	5.27	49	4.37	50	4.44	4	6.11	37	6.16
Colombia	78	4.35	103	3.43	79	3.59	50	4.85	79	5.55
Costa Rica	62	4.59	51	4.35	78	3.62	108	4.07	22	6.33
Côte d'Ivoire	133	3.36	133	2.97	99	3.05	94	4.27	136	3.14
Croatia	50	4.78	86	3.65	41	4.63	51	4.82	48	6.02
Cyprus	29	5.28	30	4.91	26	5.10	67	4.60	12	6.50
Czech Republic	44	4.91	72	3.86	39	4.78	48	4.90	43	6.10
Denmark	7	5.86	5	5.84	13	5.69	16	5.56	20	6.36
Dominican Republic	107	3.82	117	3.23	107	2.83	88	4.36	107	4.86
Ecuador	92	4.15	128	3.05	96	3.18	55	4.76	75	5.61
Egypt	89	4.19	57	4.03	64	3.97	129	3.35	91	5.42
El Salvador	71	4.44	101	3.44	59	4.13	64	4.66	81	5.52
Estonia	25	5.38	31	4.91	32	4.94	19	5.40	29	6.26
Ethiopia	119	3.63	59	4.03	115	2.65	127	3.48	119	4.37
Finland	5	5.97	4	5.96	17	5.59	15	5.58	2	6.75
France	16	5.67	26	5.04	4	6.24	44	4.98	16	6.42
Gambia, The	90	4.16	37	4.76	69	3.83	117	3.78	124	4.25
Georgia	95	4.13	69	3.87	73	3.75	130	3.26	73	5.64
Germany	6	5.89	13	5.50	2	6.43	23	5.32	25	6.32
Ghana	122	3.54	67	3.93	106	2.87	136	3.00	122	4.34
Greece	67	4.49	84	3.67	42	4.57	123	3.61	40	6.13
Guatemala	85	4.26	124	3.15	66	3.90	63	4.69	96	5.33
Guyana	105	3.89	95	3.54	103	2.92	126	3.52	78	5.55
Honduras	91	4.15	108	3.37	85	3.51	100	4.23	82	5.50
Hong Kong SAR	1	6.12	8	5.73	1	6.77	10	5.67	28	6.29
Hungary	59	4.65	79	3.76	51	4.36	69	4.59	57	5.87
Iceland	41	5.05	18	5.27	12	5.69	138	2.59	4	6.66
India	81	4.30	58	4.03	86	3.49	73	4.53	104	5.16
Indonesia	60	4.62	61	3.98	82	3.56	35	5.15	62	5.78
Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	4.58	82	3.74	74	3.75	45	4.96	54	5.89
Ireland	35	5.18	24	5.14	38	4.80	95	4.26	10	6.51
Israel	39	5.12	33	4.84	34	4.89	60	4.71	46	6.05
Italy	46	4.84	92	3.58	31	4.94	76	4.52	26	6.30
Jamaica	103	3.92	85	3.66	65	3.91	137	2.93	102	5.19
Japan	26	5.35	25	5.08	11	5.69	105	4.12	9	6.52
Jordan	57	4.67	41	4.64	61	4.11	103	4.19	66	5.73
Kazakhstan	69	4.48	91	3.58	81	3.57	26	5.27	85	5.48
Kenya	126	3.50	123	3.16	102	2.99	128	3.48	121	4.36
Korea, Rep.	23	5.42	62	3.98	18	5.59	6	5.76	21	6.34
Kuwait	36	5.16	46	4.45	60	4.11	2	6.42	68	5.68
Kyrgyz Republic	120	3.59	131	3.01	124	2.47	119	3.66	101	5.21
Latvia	61	4.60	75	3.79	55	4.26	84	4.47	55	5.88

(Cont'd.)

Table 6: The Global Competitiveness Index: Basic requirements (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	PILLARS									
	BASIC REQUIREMENTS		1. Institutions		2. Infrastructure		3. Macroeconomic environment		4. Health and primary education	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	106	3.87	113	3.33	123	2.47	125	3.58	44	6.08
Lesotho	124	3.53	100	3.45	120	2.56	77	4.50	131	3.61
Libya	88	4.20	111	3.34	95	3.22	7	5.72	115	4.53
Lithuania	52	4.77	60	3.99	43	4.56	71	4.56	52	5.95
Luxembourg	10	5.81	9	5.73	19	5.56	9	5.67	27	6.29
Macedonia, FYR	70	4.45	80	3.75	91	3.45	47	4.91	69	5.67
Madagascar	118	3.64	129	3.05	130	2.35	112	3.99	103	5.17
Malawi	129	3.46	52	4.27	131	2.26	135	3.08	125	4.23
Malaysia	33	5.19	42	4.62	30	4.97	41	5.01	34	6.18
Mali	128	3.47	109	3.36	121	2.56	65	4.63	134	3.32
Malta	40	5.08	34	4.83	48	4.45	52	4.82	30	6.23
Mauritania	131	3.39	116	3.23	122	2.52	118	3.70	127	4.11
Mauritius	47	4.82	43	4.61	58	4.18	62	4.69	59	5.81
Mexico	66	4.51	106	3.40	75	3.74	28	5.24	70	5.66
Moldova	97	4.10	102	3.43	97	3.18	90	4.31	84	5.50
Mongolia	100	3.97	122	3.17	117	2.61	49	4.90	98	5.22
Montenegro	45	4.90	45	4.46	67	3.85	37	5.09	33	6.19
Morocco	64	4.57	66	3.94	71	3.78	31	5.21	94	5.37
Mozambique	130	3.43	99	3.46	119	2.56	104	4.17	133	3.54
Namibia	54	4.70	38	4.76	54	4.26	40	5.04	112	4.75
Nepal	125	3.52	130	3.03	139	1.81	86	4.41	109	4.81
Netherlands	9	5.82	12	5.54	7	5.93	25	5.29	8	6.53
New Zealand	14	5.71	3	6.00	37	4.82	20	5.40	5	6.64
Nicaragua	109	3.80	127	3.10	111	2.73	110	4.01	95	5.36
Nigeria	136	3.11	121	3.18	135	2.02	97	4.25	137	3.00
Norway	17	5.65	6	5.82	29	5.00	18	5.43	24	6.33
Oman	24	5.41	16	5.37	33	4.94	3	6.11	99	5.22
Pakistan	132	3.39	112	3.34	110	2.75	133	3.19	123	4.27
Panama	49	4.79	73	3.81	44	4.53	30	5.22	76	5.60
Paraguay	115	3.69	137	2.85	125	2.46	93	4.28	105	5.16
Peru	87	4.22	96	3.53	88	3.47	75	4.52	92	5.38
Philippines	99	4.02	125	3.14	104	2.92	68	4.60	90	5.42
Poland	56	4.69	54	4.18	72	3.76	61	4.70	39	6.13
Portugal	42	5.01	48	4.37	24	5.30	96	4.26	41	6.13
Puerto Rico	43	5.01	44	4.58	49	4.44	39	5.07	51	5.95
Qatar	13	5.73	10	5.55	25	5.24	8	5.71	15	6.43
Romania	77	4.36	81	3.74	92	3.44	78	4.50	63	5.77
Russian Federation	65	4.52	118	3.22	47	4.46	79	4.49	53	5.92
Rwanda	84	4.28	19	5.26	101	2.99	106	4.07	111	4.80
Saudi Arabia	28	5.32	21	5.22	28	5.07	22	5.35	74	5.64
Senegal	108	3.80	76	3.77	112	2.71	89	4.34	118	4.37
Serbia	93	4.15	120	3.19	93	3.39	109	4.05	50	5.95
Singapore	3	6.05	1	6.13	5	6.22	33	5.20	3	6.67
Slovak Republic	53	4.77	89	3.60	57	4.19	32	5.20	45	6.07
Slovenia	34	5.18	50	4.37	36	4.83	34	5.19	23	6.33
South Africa	79	4.35	47	4.38	63	3.98	43	4.99	129	4.06
Spain	38	5.13	53	4.25	14	5.67	66	4.60	49	6.01
Sri Lanka	73	4.42	55	4.06	70	3.82	124	3.60	35	6.18
Swaziland	110	3.79	70	3.86	94	3.26	92	4.28	130	3.73
Sweden	4	5.98	2	6.12	10	5.76	14	5.61	18	6.41
Switzerland	2	6.05	7	5.77	6	6.09	5	5.81	7	6.56
Syria	83	4.28	78	3.76	105	2.88	58	4.75	64	5.74
Taiwan, China	19	5.58	35	4.82	16	5.63	21	5.36	11	6.50
Tajikistan	112	3.74	77	3.76	116	2.63	131	3.25	97	5.32
Tanzania	116	3.66	83	3.74	128	2.37	115	3.87	113	4.67
Thailand	48	4.82	64	3.95	35	4.84	46	4.93	80	5.55
Timor-Leste	127	3.49	110	3.35	138	1.81	29	5.22	132	3.56
Trinidad and Tobago	55	4.70	68	3.89	45	4.53	70	4.59	61	5.78
Tunisia	31	5.25	23	5.19	46	4.50	38	5.09	31	6.23
Turkey	68	4.49	88	3.61	56	4.21	83	4.47	72	5.65
Uganda	123	3.53	104	3.42	127	2.40	114	3.89	117	4.42
Ukraine	102	3.92	134	2.96	68	3.83	132	3.20	67	5.70
United Arab Emirates	8	5.82	20	5.25	3	6.26	12	5.65	38	6.14
United Kingdom	18	5.58	17	5.28	8	5.88	56	4.76	19	6.40
United States	32	5.21	40	4.67	15	5.65	87	4.39	42	6.12
Uruguay	51	4.77	39	4.72	53	4.29	107	4.07	47	6.02
Venezuela	117	3.66	139	2.43	108	2.82	113	3.90	86	5.47
Vietnam	74	4.39	74	3.80	83	3.56	85	4.47	65	5.74
Zambia	121	3.56	65	3.95	118	2.59	120	3.64	128	4.06
Zimbabwe	137	3.05	105	3.41	129	2.36	139	2.26	126	4.16

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers

Country/Economy	PILLARS													
	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	89	3.77	84	3.86	63	4.19	63	4.46	100	3.74	72	3.53	103	2.84
Algeria	107	3.49	98	3.59	126	3.57	123	3.74	135	2.82	106	2.98	50	4.26
Angola	130	3.15	138	2.13	133	3.33	87	4.22	134	2.88	130	2.59	64	3.76
Argentina	86	3.78	55	4.46	135	3.14	128	3.56	126	3.15	73	3.52	24	4.85
Armenia	106	3.51	91	3.66	113	3.72	47	4.61	110	3.60	108	2.96	116	2.50
Australia	10	5.20	14	5.53	18	5.02	11	5.13	3	5.45	23	4.97	18	5.12
Austria	19	4.93	16	5.38	19	5.00	32	4.75	23	4.74	18	5.09	33	4.59
Azerbaijan	75	3.97	77	3.96	93	3.92	25	4.82	71	4.12	70	3.55	76	3.46
Bahrain	33	4.54	44	4.64	9	5.13	28	4.78	20	4.90	27	4.88	98	2.94
Bangladesh	97	3.62	126	2.77	102	3.83	108	3.98	66	4.18	126	2.65	47	4.32
Barbados	52	4.22	27	4.97	55	4.27	49	4.60	38	4.61	22	4.98	133	1.91
Belgium	17	5.01	7	5.71	16	5.08	43	4.64	34	4.64	13	5.22	27	4.77
Benin	120	3.35	112	3.18	100	3.84	85	4.23	95	3.84	122	2.71	124	2.32
Bolivia	125	3.20	100	3.58	136	3.13	136	3.26	118	3.36	127	2.65	86	3.22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	3.57	88	3.80	127	3.56	94	4.17	113	3.47	85	3.36	93	3.10
Botswana	85	3.80	94	3.64	58	4.23	61	4.47	47	4.49	99	3.13	102	2.86
Brazil	44	4.35	58	4.29	114	3.71	96	4.14	50	4.44	54	3.92	10	5.60
Brunei Darussalam	67	4.05	64	4.21	78	4.06	10	5.25	55	4.29	49	4.00	118	2.48
Bulgaria	65	4.07	67	4.14	82	4.00	58	4.51	91	3.95	48	4.01	63	3.79
Burkina Faso	133	3.08	135	2.45	120	3.59	91	4.19	128	3.11	124	2.66	119	2.47
Burundi	139	2.53	139	2.03	137	2.98	81	4.25	139	2.34	137	2.31	137	1.29
Cambodia	103	3.56	122	2.92	81	4.04	51	4.59	92	3.93	115	2.87	96	3.01
Cameroon	121	3.31	117	3.00	119	3.65	99	4.10	123	3.25	118	2.75	91	3.11
Canada	6	5.32	8	5.66	11	5.11	6	5.42	12	5.16	16	5.14	14	5.46
Cape Verde	129	3.16	109	3.25	111	3.76	122	3.75	104	3.67	79	3.44	139	1.08
Chad	137	2.81	136	2.33	138	2.88	95	4.16	137	2.75	138	2.28	120	2.46
Chile	35	4.51	45	4.63	28	4.80	44	4.63	41	4.59	45	4.09	46	4.34
China	29	4.63	60	4.24	43	4.40	38	4.70	57	4.28	78	3.44	2	6.71
Colombia	60	4.09	69	4.09	103	3.83	69	4.40	79	4.01	63	3.61	32	4.60
Costa Rica	58	4.13	43	4.64	48	4.35	45	4.62	85	3.98	57	3.85	82	3.32
Côte d'Ivoire	116	3.38	116	3.02	118	3.65	105	4.00	112	3.50	102	3.05	94	3.07
Croatia	76	3.97	56	4.35	110	3.78	113	3.90	88	3.96	39	4.23	70	3.62
Cyprus	36	4.46	29	4.91	20	4.97	42	4.64	15	5.01	38	4.40	104	2.82
Czech Republic	28	4.66	24	5.11	35	4.58	33	4.75	48	4.49	32	4.55	42	4.47
Denmark	9	5.20	3	5.84	13	5.10	5	5.47	18	4.94	6	5.62	52	4.25
Dominican Republic	92	3.75	99	3.59	109	3.79	89	4.20	99	3.76	66	3.58	71	3.61
Ecuador	115	3.41	92	3.65	132	3.36	137	3.24	115	3.42	107	2.97	61	3.81
Egypt	82	3.85	97	3.59	90	3.94	133	3.43	82	4.00	87	3.32	26	4.80
El Salvador	87	3.78	101	3.52	53	4.32	88	4.21	78	4.02	81	3.41	87	3.19
Estonia	34	4.52	22	5.17	29	4.71	17	4.91	45	4.50	24	4.94	101	2.89
Ethiopia	118	3.38	129	2.72	92	3.93	72	4.38	121	3.27	133	2.51	79	3.44
Finland	14	5.09	1	6.06	24	4.92	22	4.85	4	5.38	15	5.17	56	4.15
France	15	5.09	17	5.36	32	4.69	60	4.47	16	4.96	12	5.28	7	5.76
Gambia, The	105	3.51	103	3.50	66	4.17	16	4.94	76	4.02	97	3.16	138	1.29
Georgia	94	3.71	90	3.74	64	4.18	31	4.75	108	3.62	98	3.14	107	2.80
Germany	13	5.11	19	5.33	21	4.97	70	4.40	36	4.62	10	5.36	5	6.01
Ghana	96	3.65	108	3.27	75	4.09	93	4.17	60	4.24	117	2.85	83	3.25
Greece	59	4.12	42	4.67	94	3.91	125	3.71	93	3.88	46	4.06	39	4.52
Guatemala	81	3.89	104	3.47	61	4.21	101	4.06	44	4.55	67	3.57	75	3.48
Guyana	112	3.43	81	3.91	95	3.88	100	4.08	102	3.70	103	3.05	131	1.96
Honduras	104	3.55	106	3.35	83	4.00	134	3.41	67	4.16	94	3.23	90	3.13
Hong Kong SAR	2	5.48	28	4.94	2	5.57	3	5.82	1	5.85	5	5.96	28	4.74
Hungary	41	4.38	34	4.81	67	4.16	62	4.46	68	4.16	37	4.41	49	4.27
Iceland	31	4.57	6	5.74	30	4.71	7	5.39	122	3.25	4	5.99	122	2.37
India	38	4.42	85	3.85	71	4.13	92	4.18	17	4.95	86	3.33	4	6.10
Indonesia	51	4.24	66	4.18	49	4.35	84	4.23	62	4.23	91	3.25	15	5.21
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	3.76	87	3.80	98	3.85	135	3.37	120	3.29	96	3.19	20	5.09
Ireland	25	4.68	23	5.17	14	5.09	20	4.87	98	3.79	21	4.99	54	4.20
Israel	23	4.75	33	4.82	37	4.58	19	4.88	14	5.07	26	4.89	53	4.24
Italy	45	4.33	47	4.60	68	4.16	118	3.81	101	3.70	43	4.12	9	5.63
Jamaica	80	3.90	80	3.92	80	4.04	83	4.23	46	4.49	60	3.76	99	2.94
Japan	11	5.17	20	5.28	17	5.06	13	5.08	39	4.61	28	4.87	3	6.11
Jordan	73	3.98	57	4.32	46	4.36	112	3.92	54	4.31	62	3.71	84	3.25
Kazakhstan	71	4.00	65	4.20	86	3.98	21	4.86	117	3.39	82	3.40	55	4.16
Kenya	79	3.90	96	3.62	88	3.96	46	4.62	27	4.69	101	3.06	74	3.49
Korea, Rep.	22	4.81	15	5.42	38	4.55	78	4.27	83	3.99	19	5.05	11	5.56
Kuwait	68	4.03	83	3.87	54	4.32	64	4.45	63	4.22	77	3.46	59	3.88
Kyrgyz Republic	111	3.44	86	3.83	121	3.58	65	4.42	111	3.54	119	2.75	115	2.53
Latvia	63	4.08	35	4.81	72	4.13	52	4.58	86	3.98	51	3.96	95	3.04

(Cont'd.)

Table 7: The Global Competitiveness Index: Efficiency enhancers (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	PILLARS													
	EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		5. Higher education and training		6. Goods market efficiency		7. Labor market efficiency		8. Financial market development		9. Technological readiness		10. Market size	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	70	4.00	48	4.57	42	4.44	103	4.01	53	4.33	92	3.24	80	3.41
Lesotho	132	3.12	124	2.85	84	3.99	86	4.22	114	3.46	129	2.59	135	1.61
Libya	127	3.19	95	3.63	134	3.20	139	2.81	130	2.99	114	2.87	69	3.64
Lithuania	49	4.28	25	5.07	73	4.12	48	4.61	89	3.95	33	4.51	77	3.45
Luxembourg	20	4.92	41	4.68	3	5.49	37	4.71	6	5.35	2	6.11	89	3.16
Macedonia, FYR	83	3.84	72	4.04	57	4.24	71	4.38	87	3.97	64	3.60	106	2.80
Madagascar	124	3.21	128	2.76	107	3.80	67	4.41	131	2.94	123	2.70	110	2.68
Malawi	110	3.45	120	2.92	85	3.98	50	4.59	64	4.21	121	2.71	127	2.26
Malaysia	24	4.72	49	4.55	27	4.81	35	4.74	7	5.34	40	4.19	29	4.70
Mali	135	2.99	132	2.56	124	3.57	121	3.78	133	2.92	128	2.64	117	2.50
Malta	47	4.31	37	4.79	36	4.58	98	4.10	11	5.22	29	4.85	125	2.31
Mauritania	138	2.79	137	2.15	131	3.45	114	3.89	138	2.66	132	2.55	130	2.04
Mauritius	66	4.05	70	4.09	31	4.70	59	4.49	29	4.68	61	3.73	112	2.63
Mexico	61	4.09	79	3.94	96	3.86	120	3.80	96	3.82	71	3.55	12	5.54
Moldova	99	3.59	78	3.95	104	3.83	68	4.41	103	3.68	89	3.28	121	2.40
Mongolia	109	3.47	89	3.76	99	3.84	29	4.78	129	3.07	105	3.03	123	2.33
Montenegro	64	4.08	52	4.51	44	4.39	39	4.69	28	4.68	44	4.09	129	2.10
Morocco	88	3.78	102	3.51	77	4.08	130	3.47	74	4.07	75	3.49	57	4.04
Mozambique	128	3.16	134	2.47	112	3.75	116	3.87	116	3.39	113	2.89	113	2.62
Namibia	91	3.76	111	3.21	56	4.25	55	4.53	24	4.73	88	3.31	114	2.54
Nepal	131	3.14	131	2.62	122	3.58	126	3.58	106	3.64	134	2.50	100	2.93
Netherlands	8	5.24	10	5.63	8	5.17	23	4.83	26	4.71	3	5.99	19	5.10
New Zealand	18	4.97	13	5.55	7	5.20	12	5.10	10	5.23	25	4.93	60	3.82
Nicaragua	122	3.29	113	3.17	116	3.68	110	3.95	109	3.60	125	2.66	109	2.68
Nigeria	84	3.83	118	2.99	87	3.97	74	4.35	84	3.99	104	3.04	30	4.65
Norway	12	5.13	12	5.59	23	4.95	15	4.97	5	5.35	9	5.56	44	4.34
Oman	48	4.30	63	4.22	25	4.83	36	4.73	30	4.67	59	3.79	73	3.57
Pakistan	95	3.66	123	2.91	91	3.94	131	3.45	73	4.09	109	2.94	31	4.63
Panama	62	4.08	82	3.87	50	4.35	106	4.00	21	4.88	41	4.17	85	3.22
Paraguay	119	3.37	119	2.98	101	3.84	124	3.74	97	3.80	116	2.86	97	3.00
Peru	56	4.18	76	4.00	69	4.15	56	4.52	42	4.59	74	3.51	48	4.31
Philippines	78	3.93	73	4.02	97	3.86	111	3.93	75	4.04	95	3.20	37	4.54
Poland	30	4.62	26	5.00	45	4.38	53	4.58	32	4.66	47	4.02	21	5.08
Portugal	43	4.36	39	4.76	52	4.32	117	3.85	59	4.26	31	4.63	45	4.34
Puerto Rico	40	4.39	38	4.77	34	4.59	41	4.64	40	4.60	52	3.94	62	3.80
Qatar	26	4.68	32	4.84	12	5.10	14	5.03	19	4.91	36	4.44	66	3.75
Romania	54	4.18	54	4.47	76	4.08	76	4.32	81	4.01	58	3.82	43	4.41
Russian Federation	53	4.19	50	4.55	123	3.58	57	4.51	125	3.18	69	3.56	8	5.74
Rwanda	98	3.62	121	2.92	70	4.14	9	5.29	69	4.15	100	3.09	128	2.11
Saudi Arabia	27	4.67	51	4.55	10	5.11	66	4.42	22	4.83	42	4.17	22	4.97
Senegal	108	3.49	110	3.23	79	4.06	109	3.97	107	3.62	93	3.24	105	2.80
Serbia	93	3.75	74	4.01	125	3.57	102	4.06	94	3.84	80	3.41	72	3.60
Singapore	1	5.49	5	5.77	1	5.65	1	5.92	2	5.76	11	5.35	41	4.51
Slovak Republic	37	4.43	53	4.49	51	4.34	40	4.66	37	4.61	34	4.48	58	3.97
Slovenia	46	4.33	21	5.27	39	4.52	80	4.26	77	4.02	35	4.45	78	3.45
South Africa	42	4.37	75	4.01	40	4.48	97	4.13	9	5.30	76	3.48	25	4.82
Spain	32	4.56	31	4.85	62	4.20	115	3.88	56	4.28	30	4.64	13	5.47
Sri Lanka	69	4.01	62	4.24	47	4.36	104	4.01	52	4.36	84	3.37	68	3.70
Swaziland	126	3.20	125	2.81	106	3.80	90	4.19	80	4.01	136	2.46	132	1.91
Sweden	5	5.32	2	5.90	5	5.30	18	4.89	13	5.15	1	6.12	34	4.58
Switzerland	4	5.41	4	5.79	4	5.31	2	5.92	8	5.34	7	5.60	36	4.54
Syria	117	3.38	107	3.31	115	3.69	132	3.43	124	3.19	111	2.92	65	3.75
Taiwan, China	16	5.05	11	5.63	15	5.09	34	4.74	35	4.63	20	5.04	17	5.15
Tajikistan	123	3.25	105	3.41	128	3.54	73	4.38	127	3.14	120	2.74	126	2.30
Tanzania	114	3.42	133	2.54	108	3.80	77	4.28	90	3.95	131	2.59	81	3.37
Thailand	39	4.41	59	4.25	41	4.46	24	4.82	51	4.43	68	3.56	23	4.95
Timor-Leste	136	2.87	130	2.66	105	3.82	75	4.32	136	2.78	139	2.23	136	1.39
Trinidad and Tobago	77	3.95	61	4.24	89	3.94	82	4.25	43	4.57	53	3.92	108	2.78
Tunisia	50	4.28	30	4.89	33	4.68	79	4.26	58	4.27	55	3.86	67	3.72
Turkey	55	4.18	71	4.04	59	4.21	127	3.57	61	4.23	56	3.85	16	5.17
Uganda	102	3.56	127	2.76	117	3.67	27	4.80	72	4.11	112	2.92	92	3.11
Ukraine	72	3.98	46	4.61	129	3.53	54	4.54	119	3.31	83	3.37	38	4.53
United Arab Emirates	21	4.82	36	4.80	6	5.22	26	4.81	33	4.66	14	5.19	51	4.26
United Kingdom	7	5.28	18	5.34	22	4.96	8	5.29	25	4.73	8	5.58	6	5.80
United States	3	5.46	9	5.64	26	4.81	4	5.63	31	4.67	17	5.10	1	6.93
Uruguay	74	3.98	40	4.68	74	4.09	119	3.80	70	4.13	50	4.00	88	3.18
Venezuela	113	3.43	68	4.10	139	2.83	138	2.91	132	2.93	90	3.27	40	4.51
Vietnam	57	4.16	93	3.64	60	4.21	30	4.76	65	4.21	65	3.58	35	4.56
Zambia	101	3.56	114	3.17	65	4.18	107	3.98	49	4.49	110	2.92	111	2.64
Zimbabwe	134	3.01	115	3.07	130	3.52	129	3.51	105	3.64	135	2.48	134	1.84

Table 8: The Global Competitiveness Index: Innovation and sophistication factors

Country/Economy	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Albania	104	3.09	87	3.61	121	2.57
Algeria	108	3.04	108	3.33	107	2.75
Angola	139	2.50	139	2.64	133	2.36
Argentina	71	3.42	75	3.80	73	3.05
Armenia	114	2.98	109	3.33	116	2.63
Australia	22	4.54	29	4.67	21	4.41
Austria	13	4.97	6	5.46	20	4.48
Azerbaijan	66	3.50	72	3.84	61	3.16
Bahrain	55	3.67	55	4.14	59	3.21
Bangladesh	109	3.01	105	3.42	119	2.61
Barbados	52	3.69	59	4.07	53	3.32
Belgium	15	4.91	11	5.24	15	4.59
Benin	81	3.35	99	3.49	60	3.20
Bolivia	125	2.88	117	3.26	127	2.50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	120	2.93	115	3.27	120	2.59
Botswana	93	3.24	104	3.44	74	3.04
Brazil	38	4.03	31	4.51	42	3.55
Brunei Darussalam	72	3.42	77	3.75	69	3.08
Bulgaria	95	3.22	95	3.52	92	2.91
Burkina Faso	127	2.87	137	2.80	90	2.93
Burundi	138	2.56	138	2.78	134	2.35
Cambodia	106	3.06	106	3.38	108	2.75
Cameroon	105	3.08	116	3.27	95	2.90
Canada	14	4.95	16	5.03	11	4.87
Cape Verde	128	2.84	131	3.05	117	2.63
Chad	130	2.79	133	2.94	115	2.64
Chile	44	3.91	43	4.33	43	3.50
China	31	4.13	41	4.34	26	3.92
Colombia	61	3.56	61	4.00	65	3.11
Costa Rica	33	4.11	32	4.50	35	3.72
Côte d'Ivoire	110	3.01	112	3.29	109	2.74
Croatia	85	3.32	92	3.56	70	3.08
Cyprus	36	4.07	33	4.47	38	3.66
Czech Republic	30	4.19	34	4.47	27	3.92
Denmark	9	5.15	7	5.41	10	4.89
Dominican Republic	99	3.17	82	3.72	118	2.62
Ecuador	124	2.89	107	3.34	130	2.43
Egypt	68	3.48	63	3.98	83	2.97
El Salvador	96	3.20	68	3.90	126	2.50
Estonia	45	3.90	56	4.13	37	3.68
Ethiopia	117	2.96	123	3.17	105	2.76
Finland	6	5.43	10	5.29	3	5.56
France	16	4.83	12	5.18	19	4.48
Gambia, The	64	3.53	65	3.93	62	3.14
Georgia	121	2.90	111	3.29	125	2.51
Germany	5	5.51	3	5.82	8	5.19
Ghana	100	3.17	97	3.50	99	2.84
Greece	73	3.41	74	3.83	79	3.00
Guatemala	62	3.54	54	4.15	89	2.93
Guyana	103	3.13	86	3.61	114	2.65
Honduras	98	3.20	85	3.64	106	2.76
Hong Kong SAR	24	4.46	17	5.01	29	3.91
Hungary	51	3.71	69	3.87	41	3.55
Iceland	20	4.61	28	4.69	17	4.53
India	42	3.96	44	4.30	39	3.62
Indonesia	37	4.06	37	4.40	36	3.71
Iran, Islamic Rep.	82	3.34	91	3.56	66	3.11
Ireland	21	4.55	20	4.85	22	4.25
Israel	11	5.05	26	4.79	6	5.30
Italy	32	4.11	23	4.81	50	3.40
Jamaica	86	3.31	81	3.72	93	2.90
Japan	1	5.72	1	5.92	4	5.52
Jordan	65	3.50	66	3.91	68	3.10
Kazakhstan	102	3.14	102	3.47	101	2.81
Kenya	58	3.63	62	3.99	56	3.27
Korea, Rep.	18	4.81	24	4.81	12	4.81
Kuwait	60	3.57	58	4.12	76	3.03
Kyrgyz Republic	137	2.58	130	3.05	139	2.12
Latvia	77	3.37	80	3.73	77	3.02

(Cont'd.)

Country/Economy	INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS		PILLARS			
			11. Business sophistication		12. Innovation	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Lebanon	74	3.41	53	4.16	112	2.65
Lesotho	116	2.96	114	3.28	113	2.65
Libya	135	2.62	136	2.86	131	2.38
Lithuania	48	3.79	49	4.21	51	3.38
Luxembourg	19	4.76	18	4.98	16	4.53
Macedonia, FYR	97	3.20	96	3.52	97	2.88
Madagascar	113	2.98	124	3.16	102	2.80
Malawi	84	3.32	89	3.59	72	3.06
Malaysia	25	4.45	25	4.79	24	4.10
Mali	112	3.00	128	3.08	91	2.92
Malta	46	3.88	40	4.34	48	3.43
Mauritania	134	2.63	134	2.90	132	2.36
Mauritius	59	3.61	47	4.24	82	2.98
Mexico	69	3.46	67	3.91	78	3.01
Moldova	123	2.89	113	3.28	129	2.49
Mongolia	119	2.95	127	3.10	100	2.81
Montenegro	56	3.67	70	3.86	45	3.48
Morocco	79	3.36	78	3.75	81	2.98
Mozambique	101	3.14	110	3.31	84	2.96
Namibia	92	3.24	88	3.60	96	2.89
Nepal	133	2.67	132	3.04	137	2.29
Netherlands	8	5.16	5	5.55	13	4.77
New Zealand	28	4.30	30	4.59	25	4.01
Nicaragua	126	2.88	118	3.24	124	2.52
Nigeria	83	3.33	76	3.79	98	2.87
Norway	17	4.83	14	5.17	18	4.49
Oman	47	3.87	45	4.27	47	3.46
Pakistan	76	3.38	79	3.73	75	3.03
Panama	54	3.68	46	4.25	64	3.11
Paraguay	132	2.71	122	3.21	138	2.21
Peru	89	3.29	71	3.85	110	2.73
Philippines	75	3.38	60	4.04	111	2.73
Poland	50	3.76	50	4.20	54	3.31
Portugal	39	3.98	51	4.19	32	3.77
Puerto Rico	29	4.24	27	4.74	33	3.74
Qatar	23	4.48	21	4.85	23	4.11
Romania	91	3.24	93	3.55	87	2.94
Russian Federation	80	3.36	101	3.47	57	3.25
Rwanda	87	3.30	94	3.53	71	3.07
Saudi Arabia	26	4.41	19	4.91	28	3.92
Senegal	67	3.48	84	3.66	55	3.30
Serbia	107	3.04	125	3.15	88	2.93
Singapore	10	5.07	15	5.10	9	5.04
Slovak Republic	63	3.54	57	4.12	85	2.95
Slovenia	35	4.08	36	4.42	34	3.73
South Africa	43	3.93	38	4.37	44	3.49
Spain	41	3.96	35	4.46	46	3.47
Sri Lanka	40	3.97	39	4.36	40	3.58
Swaziland	131	2.77	121	3.22	135	2.33
Sweden	3	5.67	2	5.88	5	5.45
Switzerland	2	5.71	4	5.81	2	5.60
Syria	115	2.97	103	3.45	128	2.49
Taiwan, China	7	5.23	13	5.17	7	5.29
Tajikistan	118	2.96	126	3.13	103	2.79
Tanzania	94	3.22	98	3.50	86	2.95
Thailand	49	3.78	48	4.23	52	3.34
Timor-Leste	136	2.60	135	2.89	136	2.31
Trinidad and Tobago	78	3.36	73	3.83	94	2.90
Tunisia	34	4.09	42	4.34	31	3.85
Turkey	57	3.63	52	4.16	67	3.10
Uganda	111	3.00	120	3.23	104	2.76
Ukraine	88	3.30	100	3.48	63	3.11
United Arab Emirates	27	4.37	22	4.84	30	3.91
United Kingdom	12	4.98	9	5.32	14	4.65
United States	4	5.53	8	5.40	1	5.65
Uruguay	70	3.46	83	3.70	58	3.21
Venezuela	129	2.79	129	3.06	123	2.53
Vietnam	53	3.69	64	3.98	49	3.40
Zambia	90	3.28	90	3.57	80	3.00
Zimbabwe	122	2.89	119	3.24	122	2.55

On the other hand, there are some weaknesses in particular areas that have deepened since our last assessment. The evaluation of institutions has continued to decline, falling from 34th to 40th this year. The public does not demonstrate strong trust of politicians (54th), and the business community remains concerned about the government's ability to maintain arms-length relationships with the private sector (55th) and considers that the government spends its resources relatively wastefully (68th). There is also increasing concern related to the functioning of private institutions, with a measurable weakening of the assessment of auditing and reporting standards (down from 39th last year to 55th this year), as well as corporate ethics (down from 22nd to 30th). Measures of financial market development have also continued to decline, dropping from 9th two years ago to 31st overall this year in that pillar.

A lack of macroeconomic stability continues to be the United States' greatest area of weakness (ranked 87th). Prior to the crisis, the United States had been building up large macroeconomic imbalances, with repeated fiscal deficits leading to burgeoning levels of public indebtedness; this has been exacerbated by significant stimulus spending. In this context it is clear that mapping out a clear exit strategy will be an important step in reinforcing the country's competitiveness going into the future.

Germany has moved up two places to 5th position. The macroeconomic environment has improved compared with other advanced economies (up from 30th to 23rd in this pillar). Germany is ranked 2nd for the quality of its infrastructure, with particularly good marks for its transport and telephony and electricity infrastructure. Its goods market is efficient (21st), with intense local competition (2nd) and effective antitrust policy. Germany has very sophisticated businesses, ranked 3rd, just behind Japan and Sweden; German businesses are also aggressive in adopting technologies for productivity enhancements (10th). These attributes allow Germany to benefit greatly from its significant market size (5th). On the other hand, Germany's labor market remains rigid (126th for the labor market flexibility subpillar), where a lack of flexibility in wage determination and the high cost of firing provide a hindrance to job creation (although this has admittedly helped to keep unemployment down during the crisis).

Japan moves up two places to 6th overall, maintaining its performance compared with last year, while some other countries in the top 10 have weakened (its score since last year remains unchanged). Japan continues to enjoy a major competitive edge in the areas of business sophistication and innovation, and is ranked 1st and 4th, respectively, in these two pillars. Company spending on R&D remains high and the country benefits from the availability of many scientists and engineers buttressing a strong capacity for innovation. Indeed, in terms of innovation "output," this pays off with a rate of patenting per

capita (279.1 per million inhabitants) that is 2nd worldwide, just behind the United States. The country's overall competitive performance, however, continues to be dragged down by its macroeconomic weaknesses, with high budget deficits over several years (ranked 134th), which have led to the buildup of one of the highest public debt levels in the world (217.6 percent of GDP in 2009, corresponding to a 137th rank, or second to last on this indicator). Japan's rise in the rankings can in large part be traced to the fact that its main areas of weakness, linked to macroeconomic instability and weaknesses in the banking sector, for example, have now become concerns for many other countries.

Finland and **Denmark**, while placed a bit further behind Sweden this year, continue to be ranked among the most competitive economies in the world, at 7th and 9th positions, respectively. Their macroeconomic environments are healthy, with government budgets approximately in balance through 2009, narrow interest rate spreads (especially in Finland), and excellent country credit ratings. Similar to Sweden, they have among the best-functioning and most transparent institutions in the world, as in past years. They also continue to occupy top positions in the higher education and training pillar, the positive result of a strong focus on education over recent decades. This has provided the workforce with the skills needed to adapt rapidly to a changing environment and has laid the ground for their high levels of technological adoption and innovation. A marked difference among the Nordic countries relates to labor market flexibility. Denmark (ranked 5th in this pillar) continues to distinguish itself as having one of the most efficient labor markets internationally, with more flexibility in setting wages, firing, and therefore hiring workers than in the other Nordics and in most European countries more generally.

The Netherlands moves up two positions to 8th place. Dutch businesses are highly sophisticated (ranked 5th) and are among the most aggressive internationally in absorbing new technologies for productivity enhancements (ranked 3rd for their technological readiness). The country's excellent educational system (ranked 8th and 10th for the two related pillars) and efficient factor markets, especially goods markets (ranked 8th), are highly supportive of business activity. The Netherlands is also characterized by a comparatively stable macroeconomic environment, improving on a relative basis compared with last year. The country's competitiveness would be further enhanced by introducing more flexibility into the labor market (ranked 80th on this subpillar).

Canada has dropped one place this year to 10th, with a stable performance and rounding out the top 10. Canada benefits from highly efficient markets (with goods, labor, and financial markets ranked 11th, 6th, and 12th, respectively), well-functioning and transparent institutions (11th), and excellent infrastructure (9th). In addition, the country has been successful in nurturing its

human resources: it is ranked 6th for health and primary education and 8th for higher education and training. Improving the sophistication and innovative potential of the private sector, with greater R&D spending and producing higher on the value chain, would enhance Canada's competitiveness and productive potential going into the future.

Europe and Central Asia

The global economic crisis has hit a number of European countries particularly hard, leading to rising unemployment, plunging demand, and, in some cases, concerns about the sustainability of sovereign debt. However, overall Europe continues to feature prominently among the most competitive regions in the world. As described above, six European countries are among the top 10, and twelve are among the top 20, as follows: Switzerland (1st), Sweden (2nd), Germany (5th), Finland (7th), the Netherlands (8th), Denmark (9th), the United Kingdom (12th), Norway (14th), France (15th), Austria (18th), Belgium (19th), and Luxembourg (20th). European Commissioner Joaquín Almunia explores the differences in competitiveness performance across the EU27 members in Box 3.

After having fallen four positions over the past two years, the **United Kingdom** moves up one spot to 12th place this year, with a stable performance. The country benefits from clear strengths, such as the efficiency of its labor market (8th), standing in contrast to the rigidity of many other European countries. The country continues to have sophisticated and innovative businesses that are highly adept at harnessing the latest technologies for productivity improvements and operating in a very large market (ranked 6th for market size). These are all characteristics that are important for spurring productivity enhancements. While somewhat improved since last year, the macroeconomic environment remains the country's greatest competitive weakness, with deficit spending that must be reined in to provide a more sustainable economic footing going into the future.

France is ranked 15th, moving up one place since last year and demonstrating a number of competitive strengths. The country's infrastructure is among the best in the world (ranked 4th), with outstanding transport links, energy infrastructure, and communications. The health of the workforce and the quality and quantity of education provision are other clear strengths (ranked 16th for health and primary education and 17th for higher education and training), providing the economy with a healthy and educated workforce. These elements have provided the basis for a business culture that is aggressive in adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (ranked 12th for technological readiness). In addition, the sophistication of its business culture (12th in the business sophistication pillar) and its leadership in the area of innovation (19th in the innovation

pillar), buttressed by a highly developed financial market (ranked 16th), are important attributes that have helped to boost the country's growth potential. On the other hand, France's competitiveness would be enhanced by injecting more flexibility into its labor market, ranked a low 105th because of the strict rules on firing and hiring as well as the poor labor-employer relations in the country.

Ireland declines in the rankings for the second year in a row, to 29th position this year. The country continues to benefit from a number of strengths, including excellent health and primary education (ranked 10th) and strong higher education and training (23rd), as well as well-functioning goods and labor markets, ranked 14th and 20th, respectively. These attributes have fostered a sophisticated and innovative business culture (ranked 20th for business sophistication and 22nd for innovation). On the other hand, the decline in rank is attributable to a weakening macroeconomic environment as well as continuing concerns related to financial markets (with a precipitous fall from 7th two years ago to 45th last year and 98th position this year in this pillar).

After already falling six places last year, **Iceland** drops a further five places to 31st position, mainly because of a continuing deterioration in the macroeconomic environment (from 119th to 138th) and weaker financial markets (down from 20th two years ago to 85th last year and 122nd this year). Yet despite these concerns, Iceland also benefits from a number of clear competitive strengths in moving to a more sustainable economic situation. These include the country's top-notch educational system at all levels (4th and 6th in the health and primary education and higher education and training pillars, respectively) coupled with an innovative business sector (17th) that is highly adept at adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements (4th). Business activity is further supported by an extremely flexible labor market (7th) and well-developed infrastructure (12th).

Despite the fallout of the economic crisis, **Estonia** and the **Czech Republic** remain the best performers within Eastern Europe, ranking 33rd and 36th, respectively. As in previous years, the countries' competitive strengths are based on a number of common features. They rely on excellent education and highly efficient and well-developed markets for goods, labor, and financial services, as well as a strong commitment to advancing technological readiness, particularly in the case of Estonia. In addition, Estonia's lead reflects solid institutions and improving macroeconomic stability, which is particularly commendable given that the region has been strongly affected by the economic crisis.

The largest country among the new European Union (EU) members, **Poland** moves up by seven positions to 39th. This significant improvement for a second year in a row reflects the country's relatively stronger resistance to the economic crisis as a result of more pru-

Box 3: How competitive is the European Union?

JOAQUÍN ALMUNIA, Vice-President and Commissioner for Competition Policy, European Commission

The economic performance of the European Union (EU) has been the subject of much political unease in past few years. There has been a concern that Europe is not sufficiently equipped to face new global challenges such as the rise of large competitive economies, the need for energy efficiency and security, or the rapid pace of technological innovation. These worries seem exaggerated because European economies are generally faring well in relative terms. But many will agree that Europe is not living up to its full potential and that the current crisis is imposing unprecedented stress on the most traditional parts of the economy. The European Union has proposed a new strategy—*Europe 2020*—for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth. The strategy consists of consolidating public finances while promoting economic integration, investing in pan-European energy and transport infrastructure, and developing further information and communication technologies. A strong emphasis is also put on upgrading skills and promoting innovation.

Even as the *Europe 2020* strategy was being adopted, a confidence crisis triggered by the severe financial difficulties of the Greek government put the financial and monetary stability of the entire euro zone into question. The public perception was that a few southern countries—notably Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain—were facing unsustainable public deficits that endangered their growth prospects to the point of potential insolvency.

The market appreciation was not accurate, given that the situation of Greece was particular. It did, nonetheless, remind us of the fact that the European Union is not a homogeneous area and that Member States vary in the nature and degree of their competitive advantage. The Global Competitiveness Index provides a useful tool for disaggregating these differences to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of individual EU members and of Europe as a whole. The table shows the global competitiveness ranking of EU Member States. Overall, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and the Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg) top the list and are all in the top 20 most competitive economies in the world. But the sources of their strength vary somewhat. The Benelux and the Scandinavian countries compensate for the lack of market size with excellent skill sets, sound institutions, and, particularly in the case of the Scandinavian countries, a strong capacity for innovation.

Most of the other EU Members States are among the top 50 performers globally, but there are five Member States well below this mark. Greece shows a dismal performance in 2010 due to the severe deterioration of its macroeconomic environment, adding to a particularly poor institutional setup and low efficiency of markets. It is notable that the group of countries in the middle ground distinguish themselves from the front-runners particularly in that they have substantially less innovation and a much poorer institutional environment. On the other hand, their performance with respect to macroeconomic stability and their

Table 1: Rankings of the EU27 in the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011

Economy	Rank	Score
Sweden	2	5.56
Germany	5	5.39
Finland	7	5.37
Netherlands	8	5.33
Denmark	9	5.32
United Kingdom	12	5.25
France	15	5.13
Austria	18	5.09
Belgium	19	5.07
Luxembourg	20	5.05
Ireland	29	4.74
Estonia	33	4.61
Czech Republic	36	4.57
Poland	39	4.51
Cyprus	40	4.50
Spain	42	4.49
Slovenia	45	4.42
Portugal	46	4.38
Lithuania	47	4.38
Italy	48	4.37
Malta	50	4.34
Hungary	52	4.33
Slovak Republic	60	4.25
Romania	67	4.16
Latvia	70	4.14
Bulgaria	71	4.13
Greece	83	3.99

population's basic skills is similar. But Member States within this middle group also have different strengths. Member States from Eastern Europe have bet more heavily on open and flexible markets for both goods and labor, while Italy and Spain have relied instead on the economies of scale their markets can provide. Spain has also made a notable effort of investment in infrastructure.

Although the differences in situation seem to argue against a one-size-fits-all strategy, it is clear that Europe as a whole faces common challenges. There is still scope for increasing structural reforms to increase market flexibility. More importantly, Europe stands to gain a lot from greater market integration because this would increase the size of markets easily accessible to businesses. Also, except for a small subset of countries, Europe does not provide an environment that is sufficiently conducive to innovation. Market size, flexible labor markets, and strong innovation are at the core of the US competitive advantage; Europe as a group lags in all three. China shares with mid-range European countries the relative handicap of rigid institutions and very low innovation. But the country is quickly catching up on infrastructure and market efficiency and will increasingly benefit from its expanding market size.

As infrastructure and market efficiency levels converge among the main global players, Europe cannot afford to lose out

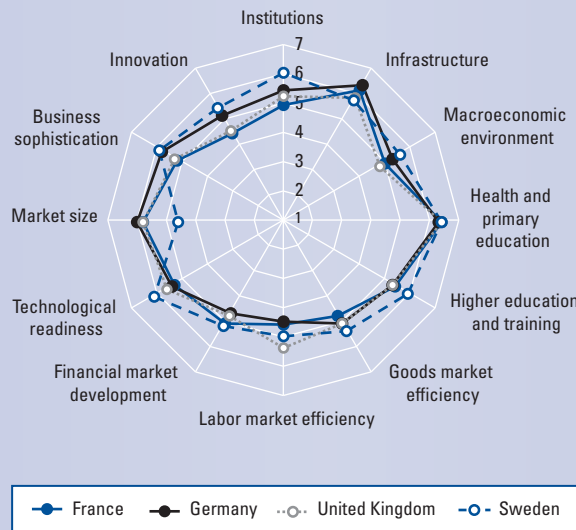
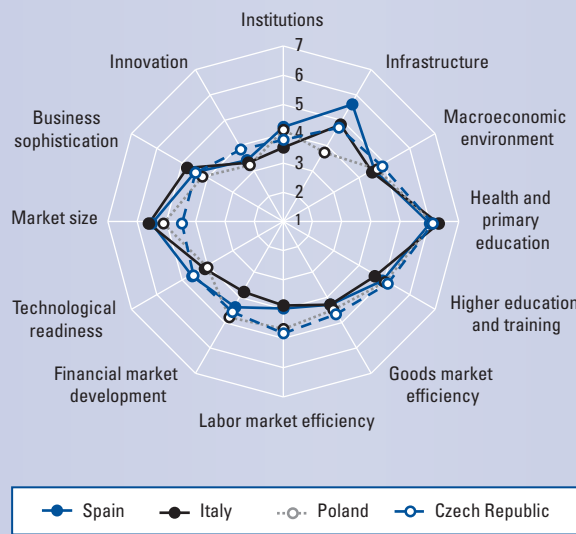
(Cont'd.)

Box 3: How competitive is the European Union? (cont'd.)

on the potential of scale economies and innovation. The priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy should contribute to European competitiveness by eliminating further barriers to the European Single Market, encouraging investment in better skills, and supporting innovation. But the data highlight the fact that many countries still need to take measures to improve basic

competitive requirements, such as their institutional setting and infrastructure levels; they must also improve their market efficiency, technological readiness, and level of skills. It will take the combined effort of all European and national authorities to improve the economic potential of the European Union so that it remains a prominent player in the 21st century.

Figure 1: Comparative performance of selected EU countries



dent economic policies and its growing domestic market size. In fact, Poland was the only European economy to register positive growth in 2009. The country displays fairly even performance across all 12 pillars of competitiveness. Notable strengths include its large market size (21st) and high educational standards, in particular its high enrollment rates (18th). The financial sector is well developed (32nd), and the increased confidence in the banking sector (18th) has contributed to Poland's very good performance over the past years. Maintaining its improved position will necessitate significant upgrading of transport infrastructure, which lags behind international standards by a significant margin, ranked 108th. The quality of roads in Poland is particularly poor. And although its institutional framework has improved significantly this year, the business sector remains very critical of the efficiency of the government (103rd). As Poland transitions to the innovation-driven stage of development, it will have to focus more strongly on developing capacities in innovation and business sophistication. Stronger clusters, more R&D orientation of companies, and intensified collaboration between universities and the private sector would help the country to move toward a more future-oriented development path.

Spain has dropped nine ranks this year to 42nd place. The decline is in large part attributable to an increasingly negative assessment of the labor and financial markets as well as the level of sophistication of the country's businesses. On a more positive note, Spain's competitiveness performance continues to be boosted by the large market (13th) available to its national companies, strong technological adoption (30th in the technological readiness pillar), first-class infrastructure (14th), and good higher education and training (31st). Overall, the greatest area of concern remains the highly inflexible labor market (130th on the related subpillar), which discourages job creation—a matter of particular concern considering the high and persistent unemployment in the country.

Italy remains stable at 48th place this year, still by far the lowest-ranked G-7 member country. The country continues to do well in more complex areas measured by the GCI, particularly the sophistication of its businesses environment, where it is ranked 23rd, producing goods high on the value chain and with the world's top business clusters (1st). Italy also benefits from its large market size—the 9th largest in the world—which allows for significant economies of scale. However, Italy's overall competitiveness performance continues to be held back by some critical structural weaknesses in the economy. The labor market remains highly rigid, ranked 118th for its labor market efficiency, hindering job creation. Financial markets are not sufficiently developed to provide needed finance for business development (ranked 101st). Other institutional weaknesses include high levels of corruption and organized crime and a perceived lack of independence within the judicial system, which increase business costs and under-

mine investor confidence, with Italy ranked 92nd overall for its institutional environment.

Turkey remains stable at 61st position. Turkey benefits from its large market, which is characterized by intense local competition (15th) and reasonably sophisticated business practices (52nd). The country also benefits from reasonably developed infrastructure (56th), particularly roads and air transport infrastructure, although ports and the electricity supply require upgrading. In order to further enhance its competitiveness, Turkey must focus on improving its human resources base through better primary education and better healthcare (72nd), addressing the inefficiencies in the labor market (127th), and reinforcing the efficiency and transparency of public institutions (90th).

After a significant slide in the rankings last year, the **Russian Federation** maintains its 63rd position, reflecting the fact that the deterioration in macro-economic stability has been somewhat balanced by improvements in other areas, notably infrastructure, health, and education, as well as technological readiness. At the same time, Russia's competitiveness continues to worsen in what is one of the major areas of concern, the efficiency of goods markets. Competition, both domestic and foreign, is stifled by inefficient anti-monopoly policies as well as restrictions on trade and foreign ownership. These inefficiencies in goods markets reduce the country's ability to take advantage of some of its strengths, in particular its high innovation potential and its solid performance in terms of higher education and training. A particular challenge for Russia is related to its very weak institutions. Ranked 118th in this area, the country suffers from insufficient protection of property rights (126th), undue influence (114th), and weak corporate governance standards (119th).

Ukraine's performance over the past year reflects the daunting challenges the country has faced during the global economic crisis. The country drops by seven positions to 89th (or by five positions in a constant sample). A particularly severe weakening of its already poor macroeconomic stability contributed to this slide, as has a more negative assessment across many of the areas measured by the GCI. The country nevertheless maintains the characteristics that made up its competitive strengths in the past years. A well-educated population, flexible and efficient labor markets, and a large market size continue to set a good base for the country's future growth performance. The new government announced an ambitious reform agenda that, according to the GCI, should address as a priority the country's weak institutional framework (134th) and the highly inefficient markets for goods and services (129th), which stifles competition and prevents entrepreneurship from flourishing. In this context, the country's recent accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) should contribute to intensifying competition in the country, through reducing both trade barriers and domestic obstacles such

as ineffective anti-monopoly policies (126th). Priority should also be given to fostering the development of the financial sector (119th), the major weaknesses of which exacerbated the effects of the crisis on Ukraine. Both financial market efficiency and trustworthiness have continued to deteriorate since the past edition of the *Report*, down to ranks 123rd and 115th, respectively.

Greece falls 12 places in the rankings to 83rd (or by 10 positions in a constant sample) and is the lowest-ranked country within the European Union. The decline follows the well-publicized revision to the government's fiscal spending numbers, and the ensuing sovereign debt crisis, with Greece falling from 103rd to 123rd in the macroeconomic environment and also declining by 10 places to 93rd place in measures of financial market development. Given the recent turmoil it is perhaps not surprising that the evaluation of public institutions (e.g., government efficiency, corruption, undue influence) has also suffered since last year, ranked a low 82nd overall. Another major area of concern is the country's inefficient labor market (125th), which will make it more difficult to emerge from the crisis, demonstrating the importance of recent efforts to increase the retirement age and increase labor market flexibility. In working to overcome the present difficulties, Greece has a number of strengths to build upon, including a reasonably well educated workforce that is adept at adopting new technologies for productivity enhancements.

The remaining countries from the region place below Greece. The regional ranking closes with **Tajikistan** at 116th and the **Kyrgyz Republic** at 121st.

Asia and the Pacific

For the third consecutive year, **Hong Kong SAR** retains its position at 11th overall, with a slight improvement in score. Hong Kong maintains its leadership in measures of financial market development and, for the first time, tops the infrastructure pillar. The quality of transport, energy, and telephony infrastructure is simply outstanding, with a score of 6.8 out of 7 in the pillar. In total, Hong Kong appears in the top 10 of six of the twelve GCI pillars. One of the world's major trade hubs, the crisis hit Hong Kong quickly and strongly, with its economy growing at a subdued rate in the second half of 2008 and contracting by 2.7 percent in 2009. But Hong Kong's economy has proved resilient and the IMF predicts a growth rate of about 5 percent for 2010. It offers one of the world's most business friendly environments thanks to world-class institutions, infrastructure, market efficiency, and the dynamism of its financial sector, and even slightly improves in each these dimensions. In particular, Hong Kong ranks behind only Singapore for government efficiency.

Taiwan, China ranks 13th, one place lower than last year. Taiwan ranks among the top 20 economies in nine pillars, but its performance in three of them holds

the economy back from its full competitiveness potential: institutions, financial market development, and labor market efficiency. The quality of the institutional framework continues to improve although by small increments, now standing at 35th position, up from 40th in 2008. Thanks to greater efficiency, Taiwan has improved by 19 positions in the financial market development pillar to 35th, a category where it used to place below the 50th mark. The third area of relative weakness is its labor market (34th), where the situation continues to deteriorate with respect to the flexibility. Given its many strengths, improvements in these areas would make Taiwan an even more competitive economy.

Down by one position, **Australia** now ranks 16th, with a stable performance overall, ranking no lower than 29th in any of the 12 pillars. The results confirm the continued dynamism and high level of development of Australia's financial market. While credit access conditions deteriorated during the financial crisis, the banking sector held out remarkably well. Australia remains a prime location for doing business, with high efficiency in both the goods market (18th) and the labor market (11th), and excellent public (14th) and private (11th) institutions. To progress even further, the country will need to increase the sophistication of its businesses (29th) and strengthen its innovation capacity (21st).

The **Republic of Korea** falls by three places to 22nd position. The country continues to do very well in most categories. It possesses world-class transport infrastructure (12th), a healthy macroeconomic environment at a time when many industrialized countries are struggling in this area (6th, up five positions), and excellent higher education (15th), with the highest rate of tertiary education enrollment in the world. Finally, Korea remains one of the world's innovation powerhouses (12th in the innovation pillar).

Yet Korea continues to suffer from weaknesses that represent a major drag on its competitiveness. The country ranks a dismal 124th with respect to labor market flexibility. Business leaders express dismay at the difficulty of hiring and firing employees (115th), also reflected in the World Bank's Rigidity of employment index (90th). What's more, the World Bank estimates that the average severance pay for dismissing an employee is equivalent to 91 weeks worth of salary (placing Korea 114th on this indicator). This leads companies to resort extensively to temporary employment, thus creating precarious working conditions and giving rise to tensions—Korea ranks 138th, ahead only of Venezuela, for the difficult relations between employers and workers. The second area of concern is the country's financial market (83rd), where the assessment has considerably worsened over the past year. Access to credit and financing has become more difficult, and the business community continues to express doubts as to the soundness of the banking sector (99th) and complains about the limited availability (98th) and high costs (82nd) of financial services. Finally,

Korea has not improved its institutional framework, losing further ground at 62nd. Within this pillar, the lack of trust of politicians (105th) and the perceived inefficiency of the government (91st), complaints about excessive regulation (108th), and low transparency of policymaking (111th) are particularly worrisome.

Despite losing three positions and a small worsening in its score, **New Zealand** (23rd) posts a performance largely in line with last year. The country possesses some of the best-functioning institutions in the world, ranking 3rd, behind only Singapore and Hong Kong in this pillar. Specifically, it ranks 4th for the quality of public institutions while it retains its leadership in the private institutions component. Overall, the environment is extremely conducive to business, supported by efficient goods (7th) and labor markets (12th) and by one of the soundest banking systems in the world (2nd). Notwithstanding the relatively small size of its domestic and export markets (60th), the area with the most room for improvement remains infrastructure (37th), in particular roads and railroads (45th in both dimensions).

Up two positions to 27th place, **China** has reinforced its position within the top 30. It is the only BRIC country to improve in the rankings this year, thus increasing the gap with the other three.²⁴ China's performance remains stable in most areas measured with the Index compared with last year, with its main strengths its large and growing market size, macroeconomic stability, and relatively sophisticated and innovative businesses. The two-rank improvement is almost entirely attributable to a better assessment of its financial market (up 24 places to 57th), which has historically been a notable weak point. This is the result of easier access to credit and financing through equity markets, banks, and venture capital, which has been accompanied by a slight improvement in the perceived soundness of the banking sector (60th, up six places). Technological readiness is another area where China has traditionally underperformed (78th), with low ICT penetration, although rates are surging. In 2009 alone, China added over 100 million mobile telephone subscriptions and some 86 million new Internet users. Mobile penetration has reached more than 50 percent, and about a quarter of the population uses the Internet on a regular basis. Other areas for improvement are related to its human resources base. China has made small strides in the quality of higher education and training (60th), but there remains considerable room for improvement in what constitutes an important area going forward. In addition, although the labor market is indeed quite efficient, a lack of flexibility (96th) constitutes a major challenge.

Brunei Darussalam continues to move up the rankings to 28th this year, with improvements across many areas measured by the GCI. The economy is categorized as one in transition from stage 1 to stage 2 because of its economy's dependency on oil and gas (accounting for some 83 percent of exports). Brunei

continues to do well in the categories that matter the most given its stage of development, namely institutions (36th), health and primary education (32nd), and the macroeconomic environment (1st). While the basic requirements are in place, the overall environment for doing business remains challenging. Goods markets are improving but continue to lack efficiency (78th) and financial markets could be further developed (55th). Competitiveness would also be enhanced through improvements of the higher education system (64th).

Indonesia (44th) posts an impressive gain of 10 places, mainly driven by a healthier macroeconomic environment and improved education indicators. Indonesia managed to maintain a relatively healthy macroeconomic environment (35th, up 17) throughout the crisis. While most other countries saw their budget deficits surge, Indonesia kept its deficit under control. Public debt remains low at 31 percent of GDP, and savings rose to 33 percent of GDP. In addition, inflation in 2009 slowed down to 4.8 percent, half the rate of 2008. Moreover, Indonesia has improved across all education-related indicators included in the GCI. Yet ample room for improvement remains in this and other areas. Of particular concern is the quality of Indonesia's infrastructure (82nd), specifically ports (96th), roads (84th), and the electricity supply (97th). Additionally, several indicators highlight the worrisome health situation: tuberculosis and malaria incidence, as well as infant mortality rates, remain among the highest in the world. A third area of concern relates to technological readiness (91st). Despite rapid uptake in recent years, ICT use remains low in international comparison (103rd).

India's performance remains quite stable, falling two positions to 51st but with a small improvement in score. India's competitiveness is based on its large market size and good results in more complex areas including financial markets (17th), business sophistication (44th), and innovation (39th). On the other hand, India has failed to improve significantly on any of the basic drivers of its competitiveness. It ranks 104th in the health and primary education pillar, with high rates of communicable diseases and high infant mortality. Indeed, life expectancy in India is 10 years shorter than in Brazil and China. And although primary enrollment is becoming universal, the quality of primary education remains fairly poor (98th). Higher education also remains a weak point, with low enrollment rates at the secondary and tertiary levels. Infrastructure (86th) is in need of upgrade, especially with respect to quality of roads, ports, and the electricity supply, with India falling 10 places in this area this year. The macroeconomic environment continues to be characterized by persistent budget deficits, high public debt, and high inflation. Labor markets are also in need of greater efficiency and flexibility (92nd).

Malaysia drops two places to 26th position this year, with a relatively stable performance since last year. The country has a well-developed financial market (7th)

and an efficient goods market (27th). Malaysia also does relatively well in more complex categories, which matter the most for advanced economies, namely business sophistication (25th) and innovation (24th), boding well for the future. The four-year decline in the quality of institutions that pushed Malaysia from 17th in to 43rd has finally come to a halt, with the country remaining stable at 42nd place this year. The main drag within this pillar remains the security situation (80th, up five). In order to improve its competitiveness further, Malaysia will need to improve its higher education system, with particularly low enrollment rates at the secondary and tertiary levels. It would also be well served by encouraging greater technological adoption, particularly the use of ICTs, for productivity enhancements.

Thailand, at 38th position, has fallen 2 places this year and 10 ranks since 2006. The assessment of public institutions continues to deteriorate (70th) after a drop of 30 places over the past four years, likely related to recent problems of social unrest and political instability in the country. However, Thailand continues to benefit from its relatively large domestic and export markets (23rd), its excellent transport infrastructure (23rd), the efficiency of its labor market (24th), and a relatively well functioning goods market (ranked 41st). In addition, the country's business environment is relatively sophisticated with developed clusters (34th) and companies operating across the value chain. Going forward, in addition to urgently improving its institutional framework, the country needs to step up its efforts to improve its health and educational systems and encourage wider adoption of new technologies for productivity enhancements. Such efforts will then buttress the country's innovation potential, which will become increasingly important as it moves toward the most advanced stage of economic development.

Up 16 positions, **Vietnam** (59th) has improved in 10 of the 12 GCI pillars. Among the country's competitive strengths are its efficient labor market (30th) and its impressive innovation potential given its stage of development (49th), including its relatively large market size (35th) with a particularly large export market. However, trade remains hindered by very high import tariffs (8.2 percent, 90th), other trade barriers (112th), and burdensome customs procedures (106th).

Following a hectic period marked by high inflation, a dramatic fall in the dong, and large swings in interest rates, the macroeconomic situation improved sharply (85th, up 27). Yet the government budget deficit remains one of the highest in the world, contributing to rising public debt and pointing to a need to continue efforts toward macroeconomic stability. In addition, infrastructure, strained by rapid economic growth, remains a major challenge for the country despite some improvement in recent years, with particular concerns about the quality of roads (117th) and ports (97th). And while there is a sense that the quality of education is improv-

ing, enrollment rates at all levels remain low (ranked 71st, 102nd, and 109th for primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollments, respectively). In order to further improve its competitiveness, Vietnam must also continue to strengthen its institutional environment. Regulation is perceived as burdensome (120th), with the number of procedures (11, 110th) and time (50 days, 118th) required to start a business making this a daunting process. In addition, there are concerns regarding the level of intellectual property protection (109th) and to a lesser extent the respect of property rights (81st). Corruption is considered frequent and pervasive (107th). On the corporate governance side, the private sector is not seen as being sufficiently accountable (124th), partly because of the weakness of investor protection in the country (133rd—third to last).

Sri Lanka moves up to 62nd position this year, a rise attributable to improvements across the board. Between 2003 and 2008, annual GDP growth exceeded 5 percent (slowing to 3.5 percent in 2009). As a result of this healthy growth, Sri Lanka's GDP is rising and the country is now transitioning from the factor-driven to the efficiency-driven stage in the GCI framework. Sri Lanka needs to bolster the foundations of its competitiveness, while improving on efficiency-enhancing factors, which are becoming increasingly important given this level of development. And this year's performance indicates that the country is making some important improvements to this end.

Sri Lanka achieves higher scores this year in every measure of the public institutions category, improving its position from 73rd to 55th in the institutions pillar. Among other things, the perceived level of security is increasing (106th), although threat of terrorism remains a serious concern (134th). Other areas of improvement include health and primary education (35th, up 12) and financial markets (52nd, up 13). Sri Lanka also continues to benefit from impressive business sophistication (39th) and innovation (40th), particularly for a country at its stage of development. Against this largely positive background, three notable areas of weakness persist. The macroeconomic environment has worsened considerably, with debt and deficits going up, the savings rate declining, and a poor credit rating (111th). The labor market is another area of major concern (104th), crippled by rigidities and high redundancy costs. Finally, ICT use remains low (101st), indicating that these tools are not yet being sufficiently employed for productivity enhancements in the country.

Lower in the rankings, **Mongolia** moves up to 99th place, while **Bangladesh** and **Cambodia** remain quite stable at 107th and 109th, respectively. **Pakistan** falls to 123rd place, weakening across most areas measured by the GCI. Still at an early stage of development, the country will require efforts in particular to improve the basic determinants of its competitiveness, namely its institutions (112th), infrastructure (110th), and macro-

economic environment (133rd) as well as education at all levels. The regional ranking closes with **Nepal** (130th) and **Timor-Leste** (133rd), two countries that require improvements across virtually all areas captured within the GCI.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Reflecting the strong resilience within Latin America and the Caribbean in the face of the recent severe global economic downturn, the GCI assessment for the region for this year points to the important progress made by several countries in improving and reinforcing their competitiveness fundamentals. While Bolivia, Panama, and Paraguay post the largest improvements, many other regional economies improve slightly or remain stable; these include Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay. These results confirm the important strides the region has made in recent decades toward sounder fiscal management, increased market efficiency and openness, and export diversification, among other areas. All of the above, beyond setting the region on a more sustainable growth path in the long run, have helped it weather the global economic crisis that began in 2008. In particular, the reduced debt levels (with longer maturity profiles) of most countries in the region, coupled with their increased foreign reserves, have been instrumental in reinforcing their resilience and ability to support their economy with stimulus measures. Although regional GDP contracted by 1.8 percent in 2009, it is expected to grow by 4 percent in 2010, driven by increased domestic consumption and better external conditions—a satisfactory performance by historical standards and more solid than that projected for advanced economies, which is considerably lower at 2.3 percent.²⁵

At the same time, when compared with the rest of the world, the region must improve significantly in order to catch up with international best practices and fully leverage its competitiveness potential. Only Chile (30th) and the two small Caribbean islands of Puerto Rico (41st) and Barbados (43rd) feature within the top 50 most competitive economies in the world. Panama (53rd), Costa Rica (56th), Brazil (58th), and Uruguay (64th) are also included among the top half of the rankings, together with Mexico (66th), Colombia (68th), and Peru (73rd). Also a large number of regional economies continue to appear in the bottom part of the rankings, trailing behind most of the world in competitiveness—these include Ecuador (105th), Bolivia (108th), Nicaragua (112th), Paraguay (120th), and Venezuela (122nd).

Stable at 30th, **Chile** remains the most competitive country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a very convincing performance resting notably on solid basic requirements (37th) and efficiency enhancers (35th). The country has been at the forefront of market liberalization

and opening, resulting in very efficient goods and labor markets (28th and 44th, respectively), one of the most sophisticated financial markets (41st), and the largest pension industry in the region. The liberalization process took place in the context of sound macroeconomic policies (27th for macroeconomic stability) and transparent institutions (28th in the institutions pillar). These attributes have not only spurred growth over the last 20 years, but also have provided the country with the resources needed to stimulate the economy in recent times of crisis and to address the pressing reconstruction challenges brought about by the tragic 2009 earthquake. Indeed, a part of the US\$8.4 reconstruction plan envisaged by the government in the next four years is expected to come from the Economic and Stabilization Fund—one of the main tools used by the country in its counter-cyclical policies.²⁶

On a more negative note, although Chile's business sector is fairly efficient and sophisticated (43rd), improving its innovation potential is increasingly becoming a priority as the country approaches the most advanced, innovation-driven stage of development. An important element of the problem is the country's still-unsatisfactory quality of its educational system at all levels (ranked 101st for primary education and 45th for higher education and training), despite rising educational attainment rates and government efforts to improve educational quality, including through increased spending.²⁷ Further efforts should be made to improve teaching quality and training as well as secondary and tertiary enrollment rates (90.6 percent and 52.6 percent, corresponding to 56th and 43rd place, respectively). Additionally, some of the components of an innovation-conducive environment—including the quality of the research institutions (ranked 55th) and the collaboration between academia and industry (currently ranked 39th)—should be strengthened.

Up one place since last year, **Puerto Rico** (41st) confirms its strong position in the region, displaying a dynamic and sophisticated business sector (27th), producing all along the value chain (31st), with an important capacity for innovation (33rd). Also notable competitive strengths are the island's quality higher education and training system (38th) and its well-functioning goods markets (34th).

Closely following Puerto Rico and ranked 3rd in the region, **Barbados** consolidates its competitiveness standing in the rankings at 43rd, thanks to its excellent institutional environment (22nd), a first-class educational system (ranked 7th and 27th for primary education and higher education and training, respectively), and well-developed infrastructure (23rd). Beyond its tiny market size (133rd), the GCI highlights a number of areas in need of improvement, including the country's macroeconomic stability (91st), with notably high deficit and debt levels (8.4 and 100.6 percent of GDP, respectively, in 2009), and, to a lesser extent, the sophistication and innovation potential of its business sector (59th

and 53rd, respectively, for business sophistication and innovation).

Panama posts one of the largest improvements in the region, climbing to 53rd this year thanks in large part to a more positive assessment of infrastructure quality (44th, up 21 places from last year), increased macroeconomic stability (30th, up 16 places) and technological readiness (41st, up 18 places). This advance reflects the country's recent important investment in upgrading its infrastructure, its sound macroeconomic management in recent times of crisis, its prowess in absorbing technology (ranked 7th for the variable on FDI and technology transfer), and its increase in ICT penetration rates. The country also continues to benefit from well-developed financial markets (21st). Strengthening the quality of its educational system (ranked 89th and 82nd for primary education and higher education and training, respectively) and increasing the flexibility of its labor market and the efficient use of talent (107th for the efficiency of the labor market) are crucial to further reinforce Panama's long-term growth potential going into the future.

Despite losing the top position in Central America to Panama, **Costa Rica** remains quite stable at 56th position, after having climbed 13 ranks from 2006 to 2009. The country's strong position rests on first-class quality education (ranked 23rd and 43rd for primary education and higher education and training, respectively), fairly transparent institutions (51st), and a sophisticated and innovative business sector (ranked 32nd and 35th, respectively), which operates high on the value chain (ranked 28th in the variable measuring value chain breadth). Leveraging its well-educated labor force, good governance standards, and strategic geographic position, the country has been very successful in recent years in diversifying its production and export structure toward higher value-added (notably high tech) and niche (eco-tourism) sectors. Further, the focus on new technologies (including biotech and aerospace) has been highlighted as a priority of the new Chinchilla administration. However, the soundness of the macroeconomic environment (108th) remains a problematic area amid increasing security concerns in the country (81st). In addition, the quality of the country's infrastructure (78th) and the development of the financial market (85th) may represent potential bottlenecks going forward.²⁸

Brazil is fairly stable at 58th, with a slight improvement in score (4.3 vs. 4.2 in 2009), after following an impressive upward trend for the last couple of years (up 16 positions between 2007 and 2009). The country's recent dynamism in the rankings has reflected the remarkable strides made in the past 20 years toward macroeconomic stability, liberalizing and opening the economy, and reducing income inequality, among other dimensions.²⁹ These efforts have been instrumental in putting the economy on a much sounder competitive-

ness foundation and in providing a markedly more business friendly environment for private-sector development. Moreover, this has allowed Brazil to successfully react to the impact of the recent global economic crisis: while the country's GDP contracted slightly in 2009 (GDP's growth rate was -0.18 percent in 2009), the economy has started to grow again in 2010, with an expected annual growth rate of 5.5 percent.

Notwithstanding these strengths, the competitiveness picture for Brazil remains mixed, with important strengths accompanied by worrisome weaknesses and challenges that must be tackled for Brazil to fully tap its enormous competitive potential. Among its solid competitive advantages are its large market size (10th), providing the efficient and dynamic business sector (ranked 31st for business sophistication) with important economies of scale, and a large basis on which to absorb and introduce process and product innovation (ranked 44th and 42nd for technological adoption and innovation, respectively). Moreover, Brazil displays one of the most developed and sophisticated financial sectors in the region (50th), coupled with fairly efficient infrastructure by regional standards (ranked 62nd, up 12 places from 2009) and a relatively well functioning higher education system (58th), notably in its on-the-job training component (38th). Box 4 examines more in depth the infrastructure challenge for Brazil and Latin America at large.

On the other hand, despite the progress made toward fiscal sustainability, the macroeconomic environment in the country remains worrisome, with notably low savings rates (15 percent, 101st), a high interest rate spread (35.4 percent, 136th), and relatively high public indebtedness (48 percent of GDP, 84th). Goods and labor markets display important rigidities that hinder the allocation of resources to their most efficient use (ranked 114th and 96th, respectively). In addition, the quality of institutions remains poorly assessed at 93rd, with limited trust of politicians and in the rule of law. Last but not least, further focus and efforts are required to improve the quality of the educational system at all levels (ranked 106th for primary education and 97th for the quality of the higher education) and to reduce regional disparities in educational access and attainment.

At 64th, **Uruguay** overtakes Mexico for the first time in the rankings. The country's good showing rests on its strong institutions and governance standards (39th), its fairly developed infrastructure (53rd), and a strong educational system (ranked 47th for health and primary education and 40th for higher education and training). An important capacity to leverage technology (ranked 50th for technological readiness), notably via FDI (12th for the FDI and technology transfer variable) coupled with an increasing ICT adoption (57th) as a key lever in the competitiveness strategy are also notable competitive strengths. On a more negative note, insufficient macroeconomic stability (at 107th) remains a cause of concern, with increasing levels of public debt and a widening

Box 4: The infrastructure challenge in Latin America: The case of Brazil

The Global Competitiveness Index highlights the key importance of well-developed and efficient infrastructure networks for countries' long-term growth, placing infrastructure among the basic requirements of competitiveness. The quality of infrastructure appears to be a shared concern for Latin America and the Caribbean, with few exceptions. Public investment in infrastructure was the main victim of the stabilization programs implemented in the 1990s in most countries, because cutting this type of investment spending proved easier than cutting current expenditures to cover salaries and pensions, among others: according to the World Bank, public investment in infrastructure in the region fell from 3 percent of GDP in 1988 to 1 percent of GDP in 1998.¹ The adjustment was particularly dramatic because Brazil had increased its current expenditures, and therefore needed to make even deeper cuts in long-term investment. The idea that the private sector could step in and fill the financing gap did not fully materialize. Although Latin America was the recipient of half of the US\$786 billion infrastructure investment in the developing world through public-private partnerships (PPP) between 1990 and 2003, the private funds did not fully compensate for the shortfalls in public

investment. Furthermore, these investments were concentrated in a few selected countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico) and sectors (telecommunications, energy, and transport).²

As a consequence, infrastructure development in the region has lagged behind that of the East Asian tigers or even China over the last two decades,³ with severe implications in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. Calderón and Servén estimate that upgrading regional infrastructure to Korea's levels could increase annual GDP growth rates by 1.4 to 1.8 percent while reducing inequality by 10 to 20 percent.⁴

Table 1 displays the rankings and scores of regional economies in the GCI infrastructure pillar this year, together with those of selected relevant comparators, including the regional and BRIC averages, Korea, China, and India. The rather large gap between the regional average (3.75) and top-ranked Hong Kong (6.77) or Korea (5.59, ranked 18th) confirms the magnitude of the challenge facing Latin America and the Caribbean in upgrading regional infrastructure to international best standards.

This challenge is particularly relevant for large emerging markets such as Brazil, which are increasingly playing a key

Table 1: Infrastructure: Latin America and the Caribbean and selected comparators

Country/Economy	Infrastructure 2010–2011		A. Transport infrastructure 2010–2011		B. Electricity and telephony infrastructure 2010–2011	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Hong Kong SAR	1	6.77	1	6.69	1	6.85
Korea, Rep.	18	5.59	12	5.73	30	5.44
Barbados	23	5.37	29	4.82	15	5.93
Chile	40	4.69	37	4.56	48	4.83
Panama	44	4.53	46	4.15	44	4.92
Trinidad and Tobago	45	4.53	58	3.94	38	5.12
Puerto Rico	49	4.44	30	4.76	70	4.12
China	50	4.44	31	4.73	69	4.14
Uruguay	53	4.29	75	3.54	42	5.03
El Salvador	59	4.13	66	3.78	56	4.49
BRIC average	n/a	4.10	n/a	4.27	n/a	3.93
Brazil	62	4.02	67	3.76	65	4.28
Jamaica	65	3.91	51	4.05	86	3.76
Guatemala	66	3.9	76	3.48	64	4.31
Latin America & Caribbean average	n/a	3.75	n/a	3.48	n/a	4.01
Mexico	75	3.74	57	3.96	92	3.51
Argentina	77	3.63	89	3.17	73	4.08
Costa Rica	78	3.62	111	2.78	59	4.45
Colombia	79	3.59	101	2.94	68	4.24
Honduras	85	3.51	82	3.30	88	3.73
India	86	3.49	39	4.50	115	2.49
Peru	88	3.47	94	3.08	84	3.86
Ecuador	96	3.18	99	2.96	95	3.39
Bolivia	100	3.04	122	2.59	94	3.49
Guyana	103	2.92	100	2.95	102	2.90
Dominican Republic	107	2.83	79	3.38	121	2.28
Venezuela	108	2.82	123	2.58	98	3.06
Nicaragua	111	2.73	102	2.90	112	2.55
Paraguay	125	2.46	138	2.10	104	2.82

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The infrastructure challenge in Latin America: The case of Brazil (cont'd.)

role in the global economy and for which poor infrastructure quality results in higher logistics costs and inefficient patterns of interregional and international trade.⁵ Table 2 provides an overview of Brazil's infrastructure as assessed within the GCI infrastructure pillar. Although the country has improved eight places since 2008 for the overall quality of its infrastructure, it still ranks a middling 62nd in this pillar, with a similar showing for its transport (67th) and electricity and telephony infrastructure (65th). The most problematic areas, as highlighted by the GCI, are the quality of port infrastructure (123rd), roads (105th), air transport infrastructure (93rd), and, to a lesser extent, railroad infrastructure (87th) and mobile telephony (76th). This assessment reflects the appalling state of transport infrastructure in the country, its underdeveloped railroads, the unexploited potential of its 48,000 kilometers of navigable waterways, its congested ports and airports, and its costly and underdeveloped telephone infrastructure.⁶

Table 2: An assessment of infrastructure quality in Brazil

	Rank	Score
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	62	4.02
A. Transport infrastructure	67	3.76
Quality of overall infrastructure	84	3.79
Quality of roads	105	2.93
Quality of railroad infrastructure	87	1.94
Quality of port infrastructure	123	2.94
Quality of air transport infrastructure	93	3.98
Available airline seat kilometers	9	3,001.79
B. Electricity and telephony infrastructure	65	4.28
Quality of electricity supply	63	5.06
Fixed telephone lines	62	21.42
Mobile telephone subscriptions	76	89.79

Experiences over the past decade or so, such as the energy blackout of 2001, have raised awareness among both the public and the government of the importance of quality infrastructure for competitiveness, trade, and balanced development across Brazilian states. It was estimated that investment in infrastructure needed to reach 5 percent of GDP to keep it from becoming a bottleneck for the country's capacity to achieve sustained growth rates going into the future.

Upgrading infrastructure has been a key element of the Lula administration's ambitious Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), launched in 2007, earmarking a total of R\$504 billion in investment for the 2007–10 period, distributed as follows: R\$171 billion for social infrastructure, R\$275 billion for energy-related projects, and R\$58 billion for logistics.⁷ PAC was conceived as an integrated approach to infrastructure improvement, aimed at increasing the coverage and quality of infrastructure networks together with better access to water, sanitation, housing, electricity, transport, and energy. Yet, three years after the launch of PAC, fewer than half of its targets have been met, with much of the financing going to housing (notably to first-time home owners) rather than to the improvement of physical infrastructure.⁸

What is more, private investment in physical infrastructure has been limited and has failed to make up for scarce public resources and attention. Although PAC has been a significant step in the right direction, it has been said that better coordination of responsibilities among federal and state authorities is necessary to achieve higher investment in infrastructure.

Greater private investment in infrastructure should also be promoted in Brazil, notably through friendlier and more predictable regulations, risk-mitigation mechanisms, and protected returns on investment. The Infrastructure Private Investment Attractiveness Index (IPIAI), developed by the World Economic Forum in 2007 and benchmarking 12 Latin American economies for their friendliness to private investment in infrastructure, ranked Brazil 2nd in the sample. Among Brazil's notable competitive advantages underscored by the IPIAI in this regard were: a very low political risk, with little unrest or expropriation risk; a fairly well developed local capital market; a fairly good track record in private investment in infrastructure, with few projects cancelled or in distress; and a relatively high level of private investment in infrastructure projects over the 1994–2005 period (2.2 percent of GDP).⁹ Figure 1 shows Brazil's performance in the IPIAI, with respect to the best performer in that index, Chile, and the sample average excluding Chile.

This bodes well for the country's capacity to increasingly involve the private sector in financing and managing infrastructure networks, thus complementing public funding and ensuring that infrastructure can truly support Brazil's competitiveness in the years to come. Brazil's experience in infrastructure development is an example of the challenges countries can face in enhancing this critical competitiveness driver.

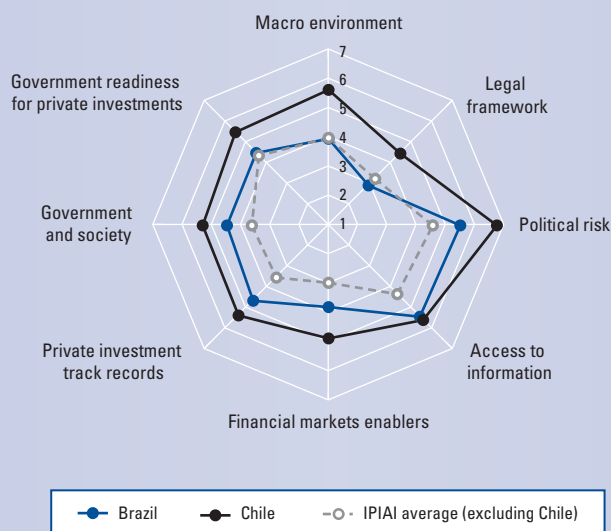
Notes

- 1 The drop contrasts sharply with the amount of public resources invested in health and education (8 percent of GDP) that resulted from an increased focus on poverty reduction.
- 2 See Fay and Morrison 2005.
- 3 According to Fay and Morrison (2005), the region should increase investment in infrastructure to 4–6 percent of GDP over 20 years in order to attain Korea's infrastructure coverage and not to lose further ground with respect to China.
- 4 Calderón and Servén 2004.
- 5 Resende 2009.
- 6 See Resende 2009 for a detailed analysis of Brazil's state of infrastructure and main flaws.
- 7 PAC also comprised a number of measures/policies to limit regulatory risks and develop risk mitigation mechanisms as well as to improve the framework for PPP. On March 29, 2010, the Brazilian government announced a PAC 2, with a total budget of R\$1.59 trillion to be invested in the 2011–14 period with emphasis on high social sensitivity areas, including housing and health, public transit, energy, transportation, logistics, and roads (see Olson 2010).
- 8 See HSBC 2010.
- 9 See Mia et al. 2007 for more information on the IPIAI's methodology and Brazil's performance.

(Cont'd.)

Box 4: The infrastructure challenge in Latin America: The case of Brazil (cont'd.)

Figure 1: Brazil in the IPIAI



Source: Mia et al., 2007.

public deficit (2.3 percent of GDP in 2009 as opposed to 0.1 percent in 2008), while worrisome rigidities persist in factor markets, especially labor market inefficiencies (119th).

With an unchanged score of 4.19, **Mexico** drops six places from 2008 to 66th, clearly demonstrating the need for continuous improvement in order not to lose ground in competitiveness vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Mexico has been among the countries in the region worst hit by the global economic downturn, in large part attributable to its close association with the US business cycle (including links through financing, trade, and remittances). Thanks in particular to the remarkably sound fiscal policies implemented in the past two decades (28th for macroeconomic stability), the country has shown a certain degree of resilience to the pernicious consequences of the crisis and has been able to stimulate its economy with a number of anti-cyclical policies.³⁰ Although Mexico's GDP shrank significantly in 2009 (–6.5 percent), it is estimated to grow by 4.2 percent in 2010. Mexico also has a number of important competitive strengths that are similar to those of Brazil,

such as the large size of the market available for local companies (12th) and a sophisticated and innovative private sector (ranked 67th for business sophistication and 78th for innovation) with well-developed clusters (50th) and companies operating throughout the value chain (49th for the variable on value chain breadth).

Notwithstanding these strong attributes and the liberalization and steps undertaken in recent years to improve the business climate and make the economy more efficient, Mexico's factor markets remain rigid and represent a structural impediment for the country's growth prospects over the long term. In particular, the labor market is ranked at a dismal 120th place, with burdensome regulations, high payroll taxes and social contributions (ranked 103rd for flexibility), and a less-than-efficient use of talent (122nd). The reliability and quality of institutions continue to receive a poor assessment at 106th, with increasing security concerns (134th, down nine places from last year) among the business community, likely related to recent spiraling drug-related violence and civil unrest. Finally, reform of the educational system to boost its quality is necessary to meet the needs

of an economy moving toward the most advanced stage of development. In particular, the poorly rated higher education and training system (79th) does not seem to be producing a highly skilled labor force, notably scientists and engineers (89th), and is not sufficiently conducive to technology adoption and innovation. Although the current administration has adopted, or plans to adopt, a number of competitiveness-enhancing reforms addressing many of these shortcomings, further action is sorely required to reinforce Mexico's competitiveness fundamentals.

Fairly stable at 68th, **Colombia** displays competitive strengths in the quality of its macroeconomic environment (50th), large market size (32nd), and fairly sophisticated businesses (61st), successfully adopting technology and enhancing innovation (ranked 63rd and 65th for technological readiness and innovation, respectively). On the other hand, notwithstanding the important strides realized by the last administration in social pacification, the institutional environment is still characterized by weaknesses at 103rd, with continuing concerns over security (138th). Further investment is required to upgrade infrastructure networks to first-class standards (ranked now at 79th), while factor markets continue to suffer from extensive inefficiencies and rigidities, particularly the goods market (103rd).

Peru continues its upward march in the rankings with another five-place progression to 73rd place (up by six places in a constant sample), with improvements notably in labor market efficiency (up twenty-one places, to 56th) and, to a lesser extent, in infrastructure quality (up nine places to 88th) and higher education and training (up five places to 76th). The country has improved a total of thirteen places since 2007, mirroring its impressive growth performance in recent years (an average of 6.7 percent GDP growth between 2002 and 2009). Peru was one of the few countries whose economy did not contract in 2009 but continued to grow moderately at 0.9 percent. The economy is expected to grow strongly again in 2010 and beyond, with an estimated 6.3 percent rate for this year.

Among the elements underpinning Peru's strong competitiveness showing is the competent macroeconomic policy pursued over the last decade, with moderate public indebtedness levels (26.6 percent of GDP in 2009, placing it 41st in the sample), coupled with liberalization of its goods and labor markets, efforts to encourage trade and FDI, and efficient use of the revenues from the country's rich natural and mineral resources. The country can notably count on flexible goods and labor markets (ranked 69th and 56th, respectively), well-developed financial market (42nd), and access to foreign markets (59th), complementing its relatively large domestic market (44th). On the other hand, Peru faces a number of competitiveness challenges that must be addressed going forward, including improving the poor institutional environment (96th), upgrading the

quality of and access to the educational system at all levels (111th for primary education and 76th for higher education and training), and reinforcing the capacity to absorb technology and generate innovation (ranked 74th and 110th for technological readiness and innovation, respectively).

Argentina is fairly stable at 87th, continuing to feature in the bottom part of the rankings despite its many and diverse competitive advantages and the strong growth rates experienced by the country after its 2001 economic crisis (an average of 8.5 percent between 2002 and 2008). The competitiveness picture provided by the GCI is rather mixed: important strengths, such as its extensive market size (24th) and fairly good educational system at the primary and higher levels (ranked 60th and 55th for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively), do not seem to compensate for the serious and enduring shortcomings undermining Argentina's long-term growth potential. In particular, its institutional environment is among the worst in the world at 132nd, with little public trust of politicians and deep concerns about the rule of law. This may reflect a number of discretionary policies adopted by the last two administrations—including the nationalization of the private pension system and the recent ousting of the central bank governor following his refusal to let the government tap the central bank's reserves to finance growing public spending and pay its debts—and an erosion in investors' confidence in government transparency and even-handedness in its dealings with the private sector. On a related note, factor markets continue to suffer from worrisome rigidities, red tape, and lack of competition, which all hinder their efficient functioning (ranked 135th, 128th, and 126th, respectively, for goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, and financial market development). Improving the flexibility of factor markets as well as ensuring a more predictable business environment and a greater respect of the rule of law by the government remain the priorities going forward to restore investors' confidence and lay the foundations for sustained long-term competitiveness.

Venezuela (122nd) continues its fall in the rankings, and is now behind all other Latin American and Caribbean countries and featuring among the least competitive countries of the world. Venezuela's competitiveness landscape appears to be worsening every year, with a notably dismal assessment of the institutional environment (139th, the worst in the entire sample) and factor markets efficiency (139th, 138th, and 132nd for goods market, labor market efficiency, and financial market development, respectively). Despite important investment in education and basic services, infrastructure remains underdeveloped (108th) and educational standards at all levels are low (86th and 68th for health and primary education and higher education and training, respectively), while the macroeconomic environment

continues to deteriorate (now ranked 113th) despite windfall oil revenues in recent years. Finally, the country lacks companies that demonstrate sufficient sophistication and innovation potential (129th and 123rd for business sophistication and innovation, respectively).

Despite posting important improvements since last year, **Bolivia** (108th, up sixteen places in a constant sample), **Nicaragua** (112th, seven places up in a constant sample), and **Paraguay** (120th, nine places up in a constant sample) continue to feature in the very bottom of the rankings, trailing behind most of the world in competitiveness. Major common flaws in the quality of their institutional environment, including rampant crime and violence, widespread red tape, poor educational standards and infrastructure, and inefficient factor markets weaken these countries' competitiveness fundamentals and should be addressed as a priority going forward.

Middle East and North Africa

Following a relatively prosperous period, the Middle East and North African (MENA) region experienced a downturn during the global economic crisis, with average growth rates falling from 6.1 in 2008 to 2.2 percent in 2009. However, MENA was less affected by the downturn than some other regions because it maintained weak interlinkages with global markets. Further, many countries put massive stimulus packages into place, which helped to dampen the recession and in many cases also led to improvements in infrastructure. Overall, the global economic crisis has highlighted some of the vulnerabilities to which the economies of the region were exposed and led to a widening gap between Gulf economies and the rest of the region, a trend that has been observed over recent years. While all the Gulf countries except for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) move up in the rankings, all remaining countries in the region with the exception of Tunisia (and new entrants Iran and Lebanon) decline.

Qatar, ranked 17th, enters the top 20 this year and reaffirms its position as the most competitive country in the MENA region. With a projected growth rate of 18.5 percent for 2010, the country is the fastest-growing economy in the world, as well as one of the wealthiest. Its strong competitiveness rests on solid foundations made up of a high-quality institutional framework, ranked 10th overall, a stable macroeconomic environment (8th), and an efficient goods market (12th). Low levels of corruption and undue influence on government decisions, high government efficiency, and excellent security are the cornerstones of the country's solid institutional framework. Compared with many other economies, the country was relatively unharmed by the global economic crisis, with its growth rate slowing to 9 percent in 2009, down from 16.4 in 2008. This high growth, combined with prudent government support for the financial sector, contributed to maintaining

macroeconomic and financial stability. In international comparison, the country's macroeconomic environment emerged stronger from the crisis, moving from 13th to 8th place. Going forward, reducing the country's vulnerability to commodity price fluctuations will require diversification into other sectors of the economy and improving some of the areas of competitiveness. Despite efforts to strengthen its financial sector, its trustworthiness and confidence is assessed as low by the business community (62nd), with soundness of banks ranked 46th and legal rights of borrowers and lenders under-protected (103rd). Given its high wage level, the country will also have to foster the use of latest technologies (36th) as well as business sophistication and innovation.

Saudi Arabia moves up by seven places to take the second-highest place in the region at 21st. The country has witnessed a number of improvements to its competitiveness in recent years, which resulted in a strong and solid institutional framework, efficient markets, and sophisticated businesses. Improvements to the institutional framework (up by 11 places to 21st), in particular a better assessment of the security situation by business (19th) and a stronger corporate governance framework (26th), have contributed to this year's better positioning. Additionally, the government enacted a massive stimulus package, improving infrastructure in the country, although it led to a deterioration of macroeconomic stability as the budget balance moved into deficit. As much as the recent improvements are commendable, the country faces important challenges going forward. Health and education do not meet the standards of countries at similar income levels. While some progress is visible in health outcomes as well as in the assessment of the quality of education, improvements are taking place from a low level. As a result, the country continues to occupy low ranks in the health and primary education (74th) and higher education and training (51st) pillars. Both these areas, in addition to a more efficient labor market (66th), are of high importance to Saudi Arabia given the growing numbers of its young people who will enter the labor market over the next years. Last but not least, some room for improvement remains with respect to the use of latest technologies (42nd).

Israel ranks 24th in this year's GCI, up three positions after having suffered losses in competitiveness over the past years. The country's main strength remains the excellent—and improving—capacity for innovation (6th), which rests not only on highly innovative businesses but also on the availability of high-quality research institutions and is reflected in a high number of patents. The favorable financial environment (14th) and, in particular, the availability of venture capital (10th) have further contributed to making Israel an innovation powerhouse. Future challenges to maintaining and improving national competitiveness relate to continued upgrading of institutions (33rd) and a renewed focus on raising the bar in terms of the quality of education. Low educational out-

comes, in particular in the area of math and science, could, over the longer term, undermine the country's innovation-driven competitiveness strategy if not addressed. As in previous years, the security situation remains fragile and imposes a high cost on business (73rd); room for improvement also remains with respect to macroeconomic stability (60th).

Following a difficult year, the **United Arab Emirates** loses two places in this year's GCI to take the 25th position. The country's overall competitiveness reflects recent investments in infrastructure, where it ranks an excellent 3rd; high penetration rates of new technologies (14th); and highly efficient goods markets (6th). Macroeconomic stability and some positive aspects of the country's institutions, such as high public trust of politicians and efficient government, round up the list of competitive advantages. Over the past year, there has been a deterioration in the assessment of institutions overall, and in particular of private institutions, where accountability standards and the efficacy of corporate boards are evaluated less positively than before. This lower assessment is likely related to the difficulties that Dubai World, a state-owned company, faced in paying back debt toward the end of 2009. The difficulties of Dubai World raised doubts about the sustainability of the development model of Dubai, which has since been re-oriented toward the more traditional role of commercial and logistics hub and away from property development. Going forward, a continuation of competitiveness-enhancing structural reforms will be necessary to keep the economy growing, most notably in the areas of health and education.

Tunisia retains the lead within North Africa, moving up by eight places to 32nd. The country's efficient government institutions remain its main strength, along with a high level of security (14th) and an educational system that ensures a good quality of education (22nd), although enrollment rates in secondary and tertiary institutions are fairly low—53rd and 69th, respectively. At the same time, Tunisia boasts relatively efficient domestic markets for goods and services. Despite the crisis, the country improved its macroeconomic stability since the last assessment. Inflation has been lowered and the savings rate increased while the budget deficit remained stable at around 3 percent. And, although public debt increased, it remains manageable. This result is commendable in light of the recent global deterioration of macroeconomic stability during the recession.

Two areas with room for improvement emerge from the GCI results. First, Tunisia will have to address inefficiencies related to its labor market. The low ranking of 79th, although improving with respect to the last edition, reflects in particular rigid employment regulations and wage-setting processes, high taxes, and the low participation of women in the labor force. And second, within the country's financial markets, the low confidence in the stability of the banking system (90th)

will need to be addressed and the legal protection of investors' rights improved. Some progress has been made with respect to the efficiency of financial markets (35th). Different forms of finance are more easily available to the private sector, but restrictions on capital flows are still considered burdensome by the business community.

The **Islamic Republic of Iran** enters the Global Competitiveness Index for the first time at 69th position, which reflects a number of pronounced strengths as well as important challenges. Transitioning from the first to the second stage of development, the country should focus on developing its basic requirements as well as its efficiency enhancers to prepare for the future. Currently, Iran boasts a relatively stable macroeconomic environment (45th), reflecting a high national savings rate (26th) and low public debt (17th). It equally benefits from its large market size (20th), which enables businesses to reap economies of scale in the domestic market. This advantage could be further strengthened by removing barriers to trade, which shield the country from foreign competition. Lower tariffs (135th) and more foreign ownership (139th) would also raise the efficiency of markets for goods and services (98th). Other priorities for reform include labor markets, which are among the most restrictively regulated worldwide (135th), reflecting high brain drain (109th) and incentive structures that are not based only on meritocracy (121 for reliance on professional management and 111th in terms of the link between pay and productivity). It will also be important to foster a more trustworthy and efficient financial sector (120th). The limited access to finance (129th) across different financial products as well as low confidence in the banking sector (114th) significantly limit private-sector growth in the country. Improvements in productivity could also be achieved by leveraging the latest technologies available from abroad. Presently, the capacity of Iranian firms to absorb new technologies is very low (116th) and access to these technologies is limited (123rd). In this respect, progress could be achieved by fostering the use of mobile telephony (95th) and access to broadband (101st).

Egypt moves down to 81st in this year's GCI rankings. The country's main competitive strengths are the sheer size of its market (26th) that allows businesses to exploit economies of scale, the fairly well developed private institutions (60th) that ensure good governance, and its satisfactory transport infrastructure (56th overall). The challenges, on the other hand, are numerous. The labor market continues to be overregulated, which reduces its ability to properly allocate and employ human resources. Although some progress has been achieved, the continuing labor market rigidities are worrisome because of the widespread unemployment among young people. The country is among the poorest performers in the GCI sample with respect to the efficiency of using talent (133rd). Additionally, the participation of women in the labor force continues to be low (130th), although

the government is aiming at increasing women's participation in the economy and has achieved some preliminary positive results in this respect. As in previous years, Egypt continues to struggle with serious challenges related to macroeconomic stability, but, unlike in other countries, these were not exacerbated in a major way during the crisis. Government debt has been reduced to about 80 percent of GDP, following the downward trend of previous years, and the budget deficit remained stable, at 6.6 percent of GDP in 2009 (6.8 percent in 2008), although inflation has been rising from an already high level (16.2 percent, which corresponds to the 135th rank, compared with 11.7 percent in the GCI 2009–2010). Furthermore, the solvency of Egypt's banking system, despite some improvements, continues to raise concerns, as reflected in its 99th position overall.

Included for the first time in the GCR, **Lebanon** occupies the 92nd position in the rankings. Following its low growth performance toward the middle of the decade, growth rates rebounded to 9 percent in 2008 and remained unaffected by the economic crisis in 2009. Competitiveness-enhancing reforms could help sustain its growth momentum. The GCI results point to a number of strengths upon which Lebanon could build. The country can depend on a healthy and well-educated population with advantages in the quality of education, which stands out positively in regional comparison. Lebanon ranks an excellent 16th for the quality of education, with a particular strength in math and science education, where it achieves 7th place, and in the quality of primary education (12th). At the same time, this excellent educational system should be put at the disposal of an even larger share of the population, as enrollment rates in primary and secondary education remain low (105th and 86th, respectively). Furthermore, the lack of meritocracy in the labor market limits employment opportunities for young talent and is one of the factors that fuel a brain drain from the country. Other strengths include efficient goods markets, reflecting a high intensity of local competition, and a well-developed financial sector, which provides easy access to loans (36th) and other financial services (39th) and is buttressed by a solvent banking sector (4th). Challenges to be addressed include dismal infrastructure for transport, electricity, and telephony (128th), as well as a fragile macroeconomic environment characterized by poorly managed public finances. Yet the biggest challenges are associated with reforming the institutional environment related to both public institutions and corporate governance. Presently, the country is affected by lack of transparency (129th), high undue influence (130th), and low efficiency of government operations (122nd). Lebanon's inclusion into the GCR will provide a first step toward creating reform momentum in the country for the benefit of the population.

The regional ranking closes with **Syria** (97th) and **Libya** (100th). Although both countries have stable

macroeconomic environments (especially Libya), they face numerous challenges related to the inefficiency of their goods, labor, and financial markets, as well as underdeveloped infrastructures and low levels of technological adoption, among others.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa has experienced impressive growth over the past decade, and has weathered the recent global economic turmoil relatively well. Indeed, coming out of the crisis, the IMF predicts GDP growth of 4.7 percent in 2010 and well above 5 percent for the next few years for sub-Saharan Africa.³¹ Yet an assessment of the competitiveness of African economies raises questions about how sustainable this growth will be over the longer term and highlights areas in need of urgent attention to allow Africa to achieve its full economic potential. However, despite such concerns, some African countries continue to fare quite well. South Africa and Mauritius remain in the top half of the rankings, and there have been measurable improvements across specific areas in a number of other African countries. On the other hand, there have been some significant declines registered in countries that were previously making strides ahead. More generally, sub-Saharan Africa as a whole lags behind the rest of the world in competitiveness, requiring efforts across many areas to place the region on a firmly sustainable growth and development path going forward.

South Africa, at 54th overall, remains the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa. While it has dropped somewhat in rank since last year, its performance has in fact remained stable and the decline reflects improvements in other countries. South Africa still benefits from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards (it is ranked 25th in the market size pillar). It also does well on measures of the quality of institutions and factor allocation, such as intellectual property protection (27th), property rights (29th), the accountability of private institutions (3rd), and goods market efficiency (40th). Particularly impressive is the country's financial market development (ranked 9th), indicating high confidence in South Africa's financial markets at a time when trust has been eroded in many other parts of the world. South Africa also does reasonably well in more complex areas such as business sophistication (38th) and innovation (44th), benefiting from good scientific research institutions (ranked 29th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (ranked 24th).

While a number of attributes therefore make South Africa the most competitive economy in the region, in order to further enhance its competitiveness it will need to address some weaknesses. The country ranks 97th in labor market efficiency, with inflexible hiring and firing practices (135th), a lack of flexibility in wage determination by companies (131st), and poor labor-employer

relations (132nd). Efforts must also be made to increase the university enrollment rate of only 15 percent, which places the country 99th overall, in order to better develop the country's innovation potential. In addition, South Africa's infrastructure, although good by regional standards, requires upgrading (ranked 63rd) beyond what has been achieved in the preparations for the 2010 World Cup. The poor security situation remains another important obstacle to doing business in South Africa. The business costs of crime and violence (137th) and the sense that the police are unable to provide protection from crime (104th) do not contribute to an environment that fosters competitiveness. Another major concern remains the health of the workforce, ranked 127th out of 139 countries, the result of high rates of communicable diseases and poor health indicators more generally. Improvements in these areas will enhance South Africa's productivity and competitiveness.

Mauritius is ranked 55th this year, up two places since last year, and directly following South Africa. The country benefits from strong and transparent public institutions, with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and an efficient government (ranked 29th). Private institutions are rated as highly accountable and improving (ranked 14th), with effective auditing and accounting standards and strong investor protection. The country's infrastructure is developed by regional standards, particularly roads, air transport, and fixed telephony. Health standards are also impressive compared with other sub-Saharan African countries. Further, both goods and financial markets are effective in allocating resources (ranked 31st and 29th, respectively).

However, efforts continue to be required in the area of education. Educational enrollment rates remain low at all levels, and the educational system gets mediocre marks for quality. Beyond the educational weaknesses, labor markets could be made more efficient, with stringent hiring and firing laws (74th) and wages that are not flexibly determined (99th), although there have been measurable improvements in the assessment of this area since last year.

Namibia remains in 74th place, the same rank as last year, although up by one place in a constant sample. The country benefits from a strong institutional environment (ranked 38th). Property rights are well protected (ranked 24th), the judiciary is perceived as independent from undue influence (23rd), and there is strong public trust of politicians (30th). The country's transport infrastructure is also excellent by regional standards (ranked 35th). Goods (56th) and labor markets (55th) function fairly well, and both have seen improvements since last year. Financial markets are well developed by international standards (24th), with strong confidence in financial institutions. The country also continues to be characterized by good macroeconomic management, particularly by today's standards (ranked 40th).

With regard to weaknesses, as in much of the region, Namibia's health and education indicators are worrisome. The country is ranked a low 113th on the health subpillar, with high infant mortality and low life expectancy—the result in large part of the high rates of communicable diseases. On the educational side, enrollment rates remain low, and the quality of the educational system remains poor, ranked 124th. In addition, Namibia could do more to harness new technologies to improve its productivity levels, with low penetration rates of new technologies such as mobile phones and the Internet.

Although **Botswana** falls to 76th place, it remains one of the four most competitive economies in the region. Among the country's strengths are its reliable and legitimate institutions (32nd), ranked 15th worldwide for the efficiency of government spending, 21st for public trust of politicians, and 30th for judicial independence. Botswana is characterized by extremely low levels of corruption (ranked 32nd overall, on a par with countries such as France and Japan). While still better rated than in a number of industrialized countries, there has been a deterioration in its macroeconomic environment, dropping from 41st to 74th over the past year.

Botswana's primary weaknesses continue to be related to the country's human resources base. Educational enrollment rates at all levels remain low by international standards (ranked 111th, 88th, and 114th for primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment, respectively), and the quality of the educational system receives mediocre marks. Yet it is clear that by far the biggest obstacle facing Botswana in its efforts to improve its competitiveness remains the health situation in the country. The rates of diseases remain very high (the rates of HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis are ranked 110th, 100th, and 135th, respectively), although on a positive note these rates are for the most part coming down. Continuing to improve the health and education levels of the workforce remain the key priorities for improving Botswana's competitiveness.

Rwanda enters the GCI for the first time this year at 80th position, among the top five countries in the sub-Saharan African region. As do the other comparatively successful African countries, Rwanda benefits from strong and well-functioning institutions, with very low levels of corruption (certainly related to the government's non-tolerance policy) and an excellent security environment. Labor markets are highly efficient, financial markets are relatively well developed, and Rwanda is characterized by a high capacity for innovation for a country at its stage of development. The greatest challenges facing Rwanda in improving its competitiveness are the state of the country's infrastructure (especially electricity and telephony), low secondary and university enrollment rates, and the poor health of its workforce (life expectancy is only 50 years, placing the country 130th on this indicator).

Kenya (ranked 106th overall) has fallen four places this year, not counting the new countries that have entered the Index above it. Kenya's key strengths continue to be found in the more complex areas measured by the GCI. For example, Kenya's innovative capacity is ranked an impressive 56th, with high company spending on R&D and good scientific research institutions collaborating well with the business sector in research activities. Supporting this innovative potential is an educational system that—although educating a relatively small proportion of the population compared with most other countries—gets relatively good marks for quality (56th) as well as for on-the-job training (58th). The economy is also supported by financial markets that are well developed by international standards (27th) and a relatively efficient labor market (46th).

On the other hand, Kenya's overall competitiveness is held back by a number of factors. Health is an area of serious concern (ranked 122nd), with a high prevalence of communicable diseases contributing to the low life expectancy of just over 54 years and reducing the productivity of the workforce. Further, there has been a continued weakening in the assessment of its institutional environment, with large and increasing concerns about corruption and aspects of government efficiency. The security situation in Kenya is also worrisome, particularly crime and violence (124th), the potential of terrorism (133rd), and the prevalence of organized crime (123rd). It is hoped that the reforms in the context of the new constitution will bring about improvements in several of these areas.

Tanzania is ranked 113th, falling by nine positions in a constant sample of countries included last year. The country's performance remains quite stable and the change in rank is mainly related to other countries improving more quickly. Tanzania benefits from public institutions characterized by reasonable public trust of politicians (ranked 62nd) and relative evenhandedness in the government's dealings with the private sector (ranked 50th). In addition, some aspects of the labor markets lend themselves to efficiency, such as the high female participation in the labor force (ranked 6th) and reasonable taxation and redundancy costs.

However, there are many areas that must be addressed in order to make Tanzania competitive. Infrastructure in the country is underdeveloped (ranked 128th), with poor-quality roads, ports, and electricity supply and few telephone lines. And although primary education enrollment is commendably high, providing universal access (13th), enrollment rates at the secondary and university levels are among the lowest in the world (ranked 131st and 136th, respectively). In addition, the quality of the educational system requires upgrading. This relates to another area of concern, which is the low level of technological readiness in Tanzania (ranked 131st), with very low uptake of ICTs such as the Internet and mobile telephony. In addition, the basic health of the

workforce is a serious concern; the country is ranked 119th in this area, with poor health indicators and high levels of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV.

Ghana is ranked 114th this year, the same position as last year, although gaining four positions in a constant sample. Ghana continues to display strong public institutions and governance indicators with relatively high government efficiency, particularly by regional standards. Some aspects of the country's infrastructure are also good by regional standards, particularly ports (ranked 59th). Financial markets are also relatively well developed (ranked 60th). On the other hand, education levels continue to lag behind international standards at all levels, labor markets continue to be characterized by inefficiencies, and the country is not harnessing new technologies for productivity enhancements (ICT adoption rates are very low). Finally, the country is characterized by macroeconomic instability, with the government running high fiscal deficits and building up significant debt, and with high interest rate spreads pointing to inefficiencies in the financial system.

Nigeria has plunged in the rankings this year to 127th position, the result of a weakening across many aspects of the Index, most notably in the assessment of the institutional environment and the country's macroeconomic stability. Indeed, while the macroeconomic environment was previously the country's greatest strength, its ranking has gone from 20th last year all the way down to 97th this year. A large fiscal surplus has turned to deficit, the interest rate spread has increased measurably, and the country credit rating places Nigeria 91st out of all countries covered. There has also been a measurable weakening in measures of Nigeria's institutional environment, ranked 121st, down from 102nd last year. There are significant and increasing concerns about the protection of property rights, ethics and corruption, undue influence, and government inefficiencies. Private institutions also receive a worsening assessment, with poor corporate ethics (125th) and weak auditing and reporting standards (130th) of particular concern. The security situation in the country continues to be dire (ranked 123rd). Additionally, Nigeria receives poor assessments for its infrastructure (135th) as well as its health and primary education levels (137th). In addition, the country is not harnessing the latest technologies for productivity enhancements, as demonstrated by its low rates of ICT penetration.

While the situation is therefore difficult, it is important to note that Nigeria also has a number of strengths on which to build its competitiveness. The country benefits from a relatively large market (30th) providing its companies with opportunities for economies of scale, as well as businesses that are sophisticated by regional standards (76th), with some cluster development companies that tend to hire professional managers and delegate decision-making authority within the organization.

Zimbabwe continues to be among the lowest-ranked countries included in the GCI, ranked fourth to last at 136th overall, although there have been some improvements in individual areas. The assessment of public institutions, while still weak, has improved measurably, increasing from 125th last year to 113th this year. Specific areas of improvement are ethics and corruption (up from 122nd to 103rd), government inefficiency (up from 124th to 105th), and the security situation (up from 85th to 66th). On the other hand, some major concerns linger with regard to the protection of property rights (ranked 136th) and undue influence (126th), where Zimbabwe continues to be among the lowest-ranked countries. And despite efforts to improve its macroeconomic environment—including the dollarization of its economy in early 2009, which brought down inflation and interest rates—the situation continues to be bad enough to place Zimbabwe last out of all countries in this pillar (139th). Weaknesses in other areas include health (ranked 135th in the health subpillar), low educational enrollment rates, and official markets that continue to function with difficulty (particularly with regard to goods and labor markets, ranked 130th and 129th, respectively).

Conclusions

This chapter has discussed the results of the Global Competitiveness Index, covering 139 economies from all of the world's regions. The GCI aims at capturing the complexity of the phenomenon of national competitiveness, which can be improved only through an array of reforms in different areas that affect the longer-term productivity of a country. These areas range from good governance and macroeconomic stability to the efficiency of factor markets, technological adoption, and innovation potential, among others. In the present context, it is important to bear in mind that economic crises are short term in nature and related to the business cycle, while competitiveness is very much about a country's development potential over the medium to long term. However, countries that have competitive strengths in a variety of areas can be expected to exit the crisis faster and to rebound much more strongly, as their development is based on strong productivity fundamentals.

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

reforms, with the aim of boosting living standards of the world's citizens.

Notes

- 1 The G-20 economies include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Korea, Rep., Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- 2 The first version of the Global Competitiveness Index was published in 2004. See Sala-i-Martin and Artadi 2004.
- 3 Schumpeter 1942; Solow 1956; and Swan 1956.
- 4 See, for example, Sala-i-Martin et al. 2004 for an extensive list of potential robust determinants of economic growth.
- 5 See Easterly and Levine 1997; Acemoglu et al. 2001, 2002; Rodrik et al. 2002; and Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003.
- 6 See de Soto 2000.
- 7 See de Soto and Abbot 1990.
- 8 See Shleifer and Vishny 1997; Zingales 1998.
- 9 See Kaufmann and Vishwanath 2001.
- 10 See Aschauer 1989; Canning et al. 1994; Gramlich 1994; and Easterly 2002.
- 11 See Fischer 1993.
- 12 See Sachs 2001.
- 13 See Schultz 1961; Lucas 1988; Becker 1993; and Kremer 1993.
- 14 See Almeida and Carneiro 2009; Amin 2009; and Kaplan 2009 for country studies demonstrating the importance of flexible labor markets for higher employment rates and, therefore, economic performance.
- 15 See Aghion and Howitt 1992 and Barro and Sala-i-Martin 2003 for a technical exposition of technology-based growth theories.
- 16 A general purpose technology (GPT), according to Trajtenberg (2005), is one which in any given period gives a particular contribution to overall economy's growth thanks to its ability to transform the methods of production in a wide array of industries. Examples of GPTs have been the invention of the steam engine and the electric dynamo.
- 17 See Sachs and Warner 1995; Frenkel and Romer 1999; Rodrik and Rodriguez 1999; Alesina et al. 2005; and Feyrer 2009.
- 18 This is particularly important in a world in which economic borders are not as clearly delineated as political ones. In other words, when Belgium sells goods to the Netherlands, the national accounts register the transaction as an export (so the Netherlands is a foreign market of Belgium), but when California sells the same kind of output to Nevada, the national accounts register the transaction as domestic (so Nevada is a domestic market of California).
- 19 See Romer 1990; Grossman and Helpman 1991; and Aghion and Howitt 1992.
- 20 Probably the most famous theory of stages of development was developed by the American historian W. W. Rostow in the 1960s (see Rostow 1960). Here we adapt Michael Porter's theory of stages (see Porter 1990). Please see Chapter 1.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008* for a complete description of how we have adapted Michael Porter's theory for the present application.
- 21 Some restrictions were imposed on the coefficients estimated. For example, the three coefficients for each stage had to add up to one, and all the weights had to be non-negative.

22 In order to capture the resource intensity of the economy, we use as a proxy the exports of mineral products as a share of overall exports according to the sector classification developed by the International Trade Centre in their Trade Performance Index. In addition to crude oil and gas, this category also contains all metal ores and other minerals as well as petroleum products, liquefied gas, coal, and precious stones. The data used cover the years 2004 through 2008. Further information on these data can be found at the following site: <http://www.intracen.org/menus/countries.htm>.

All countries that export more than 70 percent of mineral products are considered to be to some extent factor driven. The stage of development for these countries is adjusted downward smoothly depending on the exact primary export share. The higher the minerals export share, the stronger the adjustment and the closer the country will move to stage 1. For example, a country that exports 95 percent of mineral exports and that, based on the income criteria, would be in stage 3 will be in transition between stages 1 and 2. The income and primary exports criteria are weighted identically. Stages of development are dictated uniquely by income for countries that export less than 70 percent minerals. Countries that export only primary products would automatically fall into the factor-driven stage (stage 1).

23 The reader should note that, as in any benchmarking exercise of this nature, the data are necessarily subject to a time lag and do not fully capture economic circumstances at the time of publication. However, this does not significantly hinder our ability to assess competitiveness, given its medium- to long-term nature.

24 The BRIC countries are Brazil, Russia, India, and China.

25 IMF 2010b.

26 *OECD Observer* 2010.

27 Brandt 2010.

28 Padgett 2010.

29 For a more detailed analysis on Brazil's competitiveness enhanced reforms and policies, see Mia et al. 2009.

30 See Sala-i-Martin et al. 2009 for further details.

31 See the IMF *World Economic Outlook Database*, April 2010 edition. Available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/01/weodata/index.aspx>.

References

- Acemoglu, D., S. Johnson, and J. Robinson. 2001. "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation." *American Economic Review* 91: 1369–401.
- . 2002. "Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern World Distribution of Income." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 117 (4): 1231–94.
- Aghion P. and P. Howitt. 1992. "A Model of Growth through Creative Destruction." *Econometrica* LX: 323–51.
- Alesina, A., D. Carloni, and G. Lecce. 2010. "The Electoral Consequences of Large Fiscal Adjustments." VoxEU.org, May 29. Available at <http://www.voxeu.org/index.php?q=node/5114>.
- Alesina, A., E. Spolaore, and R. Enrico. 1998. *Endogenous Growth*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- . 2005. "Trade, Growth and the Size of Countries." In P. Aghion and S. Durlauf, eds., *Handbook of Economic Growth*, 1st edition, volume 1. Amsterdam: Elsevier. 1499–542.
- Almeida, R., and P. Carneiro. 2009. "Enforcement of Labor Regulation and Firm Size." *Journal of Comparative Economics* 37 (1): 28–46.
- Amin, M. 2009. "Labor Regulation and Employment in India's Retail Stores." *Journal of Comparative Economics* 37 (1): 47–61.
- Aschauer, D. A. 1989. "Is Public Expenditure Productive?" *Journal of Monetary Economics* 23 (2): 117–200.
- Barro, R. J. and X. Sala-i-Martin. 1992. "Convergence." *Journal of Political Economy* 100 (April): 223–51.
- . 2003. *Economic Growth*, 2nd edition. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Becker, G. S. 1993. *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*, 3rd edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Blanchard, O. and C. Cotarelli. 2010. "Ten Commandments for Fiscal Adjustment in Advanced Economies." VoxEU.org, June 28. Available at <http://www.voxeu.org/index.php?q=node/5247>.
- Brandt, N. 2010. Chile: Climbing on Giants' Shoulders: Better Schools for all Chilean Children. *Economics Department Working Papers* No. 784. Paris: OECD.
- Calderón C. and L. Servén. 2004. "The Effects of Infrastructure Development on Growth and Income Distribution." *World Bank Policy Research Paper* WPS 3400. Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- Canning, D., M. Fay, and R. Perotti. 1994. "Infrastructure and Economic Growth." In M. Baldrassi, L. Paganetto, and E. Phelps, eds., *International Differences in Growth Rates*. New York: MacMillan.
- De Soto, H. 2000. *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else*. New York: Basic Books.
- De Soto, H. and J. Abbot. 1990. *The Other Path: The Economic Answer to Terrorism*. New York: Harper Perennial.
- Easterly, W. 2002. *The Elusive Quest for Growth*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Easterly W. and R. Levine. 1997. "Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* CXII: 1203–50.
- Fay M. and M. Morrison. 2005. "Infrastructure in Latin America & the Caribbean: Recent Developments and Key Challenges." Washington, DC: The World Bank, Finance, Private Sector and Infrastructure Unit – Latin America & the Caribbean Region.
- Feyrer, J. 2009. "Trade and Income: Exploiting Time Series in Geography." *NBER Working Paper* No. 14910. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Fischer, S. 1993. "The Role of Macroeconomic Factors in Growth." *Journal of Monetary Economics* 32 (3): 485–512.
- Frenkel, J. and D. Romer. 1999. "Does Trade Cause Growth?" *American Economic Review* 89 (3): 379–99.
- Gramlich, E. M. 1994. "Infrastructure Investment: A Review Essay." *Journal of Economic Literature* 32 (3): 1176–96.
- Grossman, G. and E. Helpman. 1991. *Innovation and Growth in the World Economy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Chapters 3 and 4.
- Hausmann R., E. Lozoya Austin, and I. Mia. 2009. *The Mexico Competitiveness Report 2009*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- HSBC. 2010. *Brazil Unbound: How Investors See Brazil and Brazil Sees the World*. Available at http://www.hsbculturalexchange.com/uploaded_files/HSBC_EIU_%20report_Brazil_Unbound.pdf.
- ILO (International Labour Organization). 2008. *LABORSTA* International Labour Office database on labour statistics. Geneva: ILO Department of Statistics. Available at <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>.
- IMF (International Monetary Fund). 2010a. *World Economic Outlook Database*. April. Washington, DC: IMF.
- . 2010b. *World Economic Outlook: Rebalancing Growth*. April. Washington, DC: IMF.
- . 2010c. *Regional Economic Outlook: Western Hemisphere, Taking Advantage of Tailwinds*. May. Washington, DC: IMF.
- . 2010d. *Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. May. Washington DC: IMF.
- Kaplan, D. 2009. "Job Creation and Labor Reform in Latin America." *Journal of Comparative Economics* 37 (1): 91–105.
- Kaufmann D. and T. Vishwanath. 2001. "Toward Transparency: New Approaches and their Application to Financial Markets." *World Bank Observer* 16 (1): 41–57.
- Kremer, M. 1993. "The O-Ring Theory of Economic Development." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 108 (3): 551–75.

- Lucas, R. E. 1988. "On the Mechanics of Economic Development." *Journal of Monetary Economics* 22 (1): 3–42.
- Mia, I., J. Estrada, and T. Geiger. 2007. "Benchmarking National Attractiveness for Private Investment in Latin American Infrastructure." Geneva: World Economic Forum. Available at http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Global_Competitiveness_Reports/Benchmarking.pdf.
- Mia, I., E. Lozoya Austin, C. Arruda, and M. Silva Araújo. 2009. *The Brazil Competitiveness Report 2009*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), Development Centre. 2009. *Latin American Economic Outlook 2010*. Paris: OECD.
- OECD Observer. 2010. "Interview Chile's Economy." Available at http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/3246/Interview_Chile_92s_economy.html.
- Olson, M. 2010. "Brazil Announces PAC 2." April. *The Rio Times*. Available at <http://riotimesonline.com/news/rio-politics/brazil-announces-pac-2/>.
- Padgett, T. 2010. "Costa Rica's Generational and Gender Changes." *Time*, February 10. Available at <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1963355,00.html>.
- Porter, M. 1990. *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*. New York: The Free Press.
- Reinhardt, C. and K. Rogoff. 2009. "Growth in a Time of Debt." Paper prepared for *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*.
- Resende, P. 2009. "Infrastructure: Will PAC Really Accelerate Growth?" *The Brazil Competitiveness Report 2009*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. 31–39.
- Rodrik, D. and F. Rodriguez. 1999. "Trade Policy and Growth: A Skeptics' Guide to Cross National Evidence." *NBER Working Paper* No. 7081, April. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Rodrik, D., A. Subramanian, and F. Trebbi. 2002. "Institutions Rule: The Primacy of Institutions over Geography and Integration in Economic Development." Mimeo, Harvard University, October.
- Romer, P. 1990. "Endogenous Technological Change." *Journal of Political Economy* 98 (October): X71–S102.
- Rostow, W. W. 1960. *The Stages of Economic Growth, a Non-Communist Manifesto*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Sachs, J. 2001. *Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development: Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Sachs, J. and A. Warner. 1995. "Economic Reform and the Process of Economic Integration." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1995 (1): 1–118.
- Sala-i-Martin, X. and E. V. Artadi, 2004. "The Global Competitiveness Index." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2004–2005*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. 51–80.
- Sala-i-Martin X., J. Blanke, M. Drneziak Hanouz, T. Geiger, and I. Mia. 2009. "The Global Competitiveness Index: Contributing to Long-Term Prosperity amid the Global Economic Crisis." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. 3–57.
- Sala-i-Martin X., J. Blanke, M. Drneziak Hanouz, T. Geiger, I. Mia, and F. Paua. 2007. "The Global Competitiveness Index: Measuring the Productive Potential of Nations." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. 3–50.
- Sala-i-Martin, X., G. Doppelhoffer, and R. Miller. 2004. "Cross-Sectional Growth Regressions: Robustness and Bayesian Model Averaging." *American Economic Review* 94 (4) September.
- Sala-i-Martin, X. and A. Subramanian. 2003. "Addressing the Natural Resources Curse: An Illustration From Nigeria." *NBER Working Paper* No. 9804, June. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Santiso, J. 2008. "La emergencia de las multilatinas." *Revista de la CEPAL* 95 (August): 8–30.
- Schultz, T. W. 1961. "Investment in Human Capital." *American Economic Review* 1 (2): 1–17.
- Schumpeter, J. 1942. *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*. New York: Harper & Row; 3rd Edition, 1950.
- Shishiptorova, K. 2009. "PAC: Growth Program Boosts in 2010." *The Rio Times*. August. Available at <http://riotimesonline.com/news/rio-politics/pac-brazils-growth-program-to-boost-in-2010/>.
- Shleifer, A. and R. Vishny. 1997. "A Survey of Corporate Governance." Nobel Symposium on Law and Finance, August, 1995. *Journal of Finance* 52 (June): 737–83.
- Solow, R. 1956. "A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 70 (February): 65–94.
- Swan, T. W. 1956. "Economic Growth and Capital Accumulation." *Economic Record* 32 (2): 334–61.
- Trajtenberg, M. 2005. "Innovation Policy for Development: An Overview." Paper prepared for LAEBA, Second Annual Meeting. November 28–29. Tel Aviv University.
- World Economic Forum. 2009. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- Zingales, L. 1998. "Corporate Governance." In P. Newman, ed., *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and the Law*. New York: Macmillan.

This appendix presents the structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (GCI). The numbering of the variables matches the numbering of the data tables. The number preceding the period indicates to which pillar the variable belongs (e.g., variable 1.01 belongs to the 1st pillar, and variable 12.04 belongs to the 12th pillar).

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

Unlike the case for the lower levels of aggregation, the weight placed on each of the three subindexes (*basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors*) is not fixed. Instead, it depends on each country's stage of development, as discussed in the chapter.^b For instance, in the case of Benin—a country in the first stage of development—the score in the *basic requirements* subindex accounts for 60 percent of its overall GCI score, while it represents just 20 percent of the overall GCI score of Australia, a country in the third stage of development.

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

Variables that are followed by the designation “1/2” enter the GCI in two different pillars. In order to avoid double counting, we assign a half-weight to each instance.^d Finally, note that the numbering of variables in the 1st, 8th, and 9th pillars has changed this year following the adjustments made to the structure of the GCI, as discussed in the text.

Weight (%) within immediate parent category

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

1st pillar: Institutions.....25%

A. Public institutions.....75%

1. Property rights20%

1.01 Property rights

1.02 Intellectual property protection ^{1/2}

2. Ethics and corruption.....20%

1.03 Diversion of public funds

1.04 Public trust of politicians

1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

3. Undue influence.....20%

1.06 Judicial independence

1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

4. Government inefficiency20%

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending

1.09 Burden of government regulation

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

5. Security20%

1.13 Business costs of terrorism

1.14 Business costs of crime and violence

1.15 Organized crime

1.16 Reliability of police services

B. Private institutions25%

1. Corporate ethics50%

1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

2. Accountability50%

1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards

1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

1.21 Strength of investor protection*

2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....25%

A. Transport infrastructure.....50%

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

2.02 Quality of roads

2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

2.06 Available seat kilometers*

B. Energy and telephony infrastructure.....50%

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

2.08 Fixed telephone lines* ^{1/2}

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions* ^{1/2}

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....25%

3.01 Government budget balance*

3.02 National savings rate*

3.03 Inflation* ^o

3.04 Interest rate spread*

3.05 Government debt*

3.06 Country credit rating*

Appendix A: Computation and structure of the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011 (cont'd.)

4th pillar: Health and primary education25%

A. Health.....50%

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

B. Primary education50%

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

EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS

5th pillar: Higher education and training17%

A. Quantity of education33%

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

B. Quality of education33%

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

C. On-the-job training33%

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

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency17%

A. Competition67%

1. Domestic competitionvariable^h

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

2. Foreign competitionvariable^h

- 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers
- 6.10 Trade tariffs*
- 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership
- 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI
- 6.13 Burden of customs procedures
- 10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP*^g

B. Quality of demand conditions33%

- 6.14 Degree of customer orientation
- 6.15 Buyer sophistication

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency17%

A. Flexibility50%

- 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations
- 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

- 7.03 Rigidity of employment*
- 7.04 Hiring and firing practices
- 7.05 Redundancy costs*
- 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation^{1/2}

B. Efficient use of talent50%

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

8th pillar: Financial market development17%

A. Efficiency50%

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

B. Trustworthiness and confidence50%

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

9th pillar: Technological readiness17%

A. Technological adoption50%

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

B. ICT use50%

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

10th pillar: Market size17%

A. Domestic market size75%

- 10.01 Domestic market size index*^j

B. Foreign market size25%

- 10.02 Foreign market size index*^k

INNOVATION AND SOPHISTICATION FACTORS

11th pillar: Business sophistication50%

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

(Cont'd.)

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

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

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

g For this variable we first apply a log-transformation and then a min-max transformation.

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

Notes

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

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

b As described in the chapter, the weights are the following:

Weights	Factor-driven stage (%)	Efficiency-driven stage (%)	Innovation-driven stage (%)
Basic requirements	60	40	20
Efficiency enhancers	35	50	50
Innovation and sophistication factors	5	10	30

c Formally, we have:

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

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

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

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

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

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

i Variables 6.06 and 6.07 combine to form one single variable.

j The size of the domestic market is constructed by taking the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity (PPP) plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1-to-7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP. The underlying data are reported in the data tables section (see Tables 10.03, 10.04, and 10.05).

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

MICHELA NARDO, European Commission Joint Research Centre

PAOLA ANNONI, European Commission Joint Research Centre

Attempting to summarize complex concepts such as competitiveness in a single metric or index raises a number of empirical challenges. These include data quality, indicator selection, indicator importance, weighting, aggregation, and so on. If done well, the exercise could yield a powerful tool capable of capturing the societal conditions that drive national competitiveness. It could allow for comparisons across space and time by providing the technical ability to monitor change and identify problems, and could contribute to priority setting and policy formulation. The robustness analysis of an index is therefore an essential ingredient for validating the significance of its messages.¹

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) assessment analysis of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) addresses two key questions:

1. Is the Index internally sound and consistent from a statistical point of view?
2. What is the role of the weighting scheme based on the development stage of each economy? Is there a way to assess the importance of each pillar in shaping the GCI results?

With regard to the first objective, the analysis of statistical quality of the Index has been carried out through univariate and multivariate statistical analyses. The univariate analysis is a detailed statistical analysis carried out indicator by indicator and focuses on the presence of missing data, outliers, and the impact of asymmetric distributions (skewness) on the Index. For the multivariate analysis, principal component analysis (PCA) has been used to assess the consistency of the GCI framework in terms of the number of pillars/sub-pillars and the adequacy of indicators in describing each pillar.² PCA has been applied at the pillar level to compare the number of relevant latent factors with the number of subpillars (a top-down analysis), and at the subpillar level to identify a unique relevant latent dimension (a bottom-up analysis).

Overall, the analysis, which was carried out on the 2009–2010 GCI data, confirms the GCI structure with few exceptions. For some pillars, the analysis suggests a redundancy in the subpillar division. In other cases, some indicators are found to be statistically unrelated to the rest of the indicators populating the pillar. This means that they may be describing aspects other than the one represented by most other indicators included in the pillar. These elements have been taken into

We are grateful to our colleagues C. Garrouste and M. Loi for their collaboration in the analysis.

Appendix B: The Joint Research Centre assessment of the Global Competitiveness Index (cont'd.)

account by the World Economic Forum in the formulation of the 2010–2011 GCI release, and the relevant adjustments to the model are described in the main text of this chapter.

The second objective is addressed by a detailed robustness analysis. In every composite indicator analysis, the final index is the outcome of a number of choices: the framework (usually driven by theoretical models and experts' opinions), the indicators to be included, their normalization, the weights assigned to each indicator, and the aggregation method, among other elements. Some of these choices are subjective; others are driven by statistical analysis, mathematical simplicity, experts' opinions, or common practice. The aim of the robustness analysis is to assess to what extent all these choices, some of them considered crucial, might affect the final score and ranking of the index.³

In the case of the GCI, we decided not to explore all uncertainties in order to check their simultaneous and joint influence on the final score. The complexity of the GCI would indeed have made it difficult to disentangle influential factors and fully understand the implication of their variability. Instead, the GCI robustness analysis focused on some critical key points and checked the overall influence of each of them on the Index.

The robustness assessment of the GCI consisted of different steps. First, a Monte Carlo experiment was used to assess the impact of assigning different weights to the GCI subindexes according to the development stage of each country. This exercise was used to test the weighting scheme at subindex level (*basic requirements*, *efficiency enhancers*, and *innovation and sophistication factors*), which is considered critical for the results of the GCI.⁴

For technical reasons, all economies are classified into three main development stages in the uncertainty analysis. Countries in transition from one stage to the next were assigned the closest higher or lower development stage.

Figures B1, B2, and B3 show the main outcomes of the 1,200 Monte Carlo simulations, which assessed the GCI robustness with respect to its weighting scheme. For each development stage, the distributions of the rank differences between the GCI and that based on our simulated weights (henceforth termed the *simulated GCI*) are plotted country by country. The median rank difference is in black while the boxes represent the interquartile range of the distribution (25th and 75th percentiles). No particular volatility affects the GCI on average: the median absolute shift of a country ranking is smaller than eight positions for all countries. In absolute terms we find only 7 volatile countries out of an overall sample of 133 countries considered in the GCI 2009–2010. The dispersion around the median is lower for economies in development stage 3 than for the others.

Figure B4 shows the median rank (blue dot) and the 90 percent confidence interval across all the Monte Carlo simulations for all the countries reordered from best to worst according to their GCI rank (black line). At the extreme ends of the ranking there are two groups of very stable countries: regardless of the weights they are assigned, the top performers—Switzerland, the United States, Singapore, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland—and the bottom performers—Timor-Leste, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Mali, Chad, Zimbabwe, and Burundi—remain the same. As expected, the most unstable countries are located in the middle-to-low area of the competitiveness ladders: these countries are characterized by very similar scores, so that even a small variation in their score causes a comparatively large variation in their rank.

Together with the classical uncertainty analysis, other tests have been carried out to examine the GCI under different conditions. Alternative scenarios have been simulated: (1) to evaluate the compensability effect intrinsically embedded in the linear structure of the GCI, (2) to test the assumption of smooth transitions in the definition of development stages, and (3) to assess whether the pillars play a balanced role in the GCI framework.

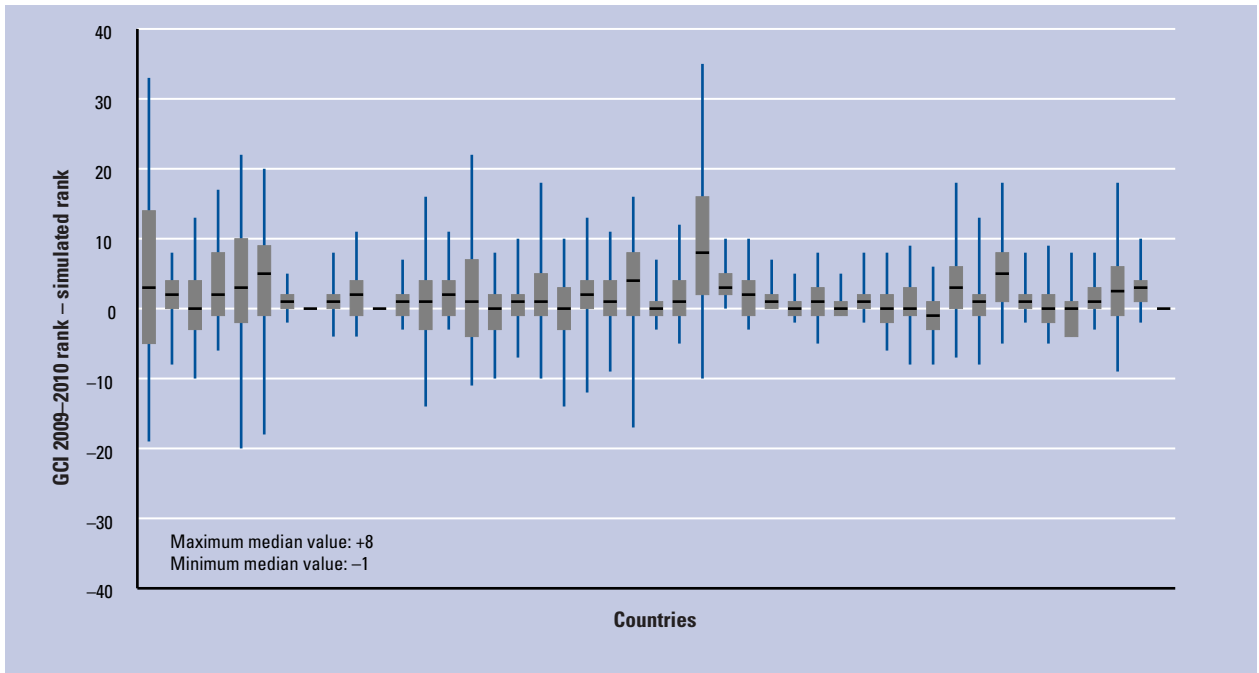
Compensability is present within the GCI given its linear structure, which intrinsically embeds the possibility of offsetting a disadvantage in some pillars by a sufficiently large advantage in others.⁵ This offsetting might not be always desirable when dealing with fundamental aspects of a concept such as competitiveness. Although it is generally difficult to quantify the level of compensability (comparisons with fully non-compensatory multi-criteria methods should be necessary), the ordered weighted averaging (OWA), originally proposed by Yager (1988 and 1996), is applied to the GCI. The OWA method consists of a family of operators that, for any given element (country, region, individual, . . .), map a set of (k) real values $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$ —that is, indicators observed for that element—into a single index depending on a set of weights $\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k\}$:

$$f_{\text{OWA}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i x_{(i)} \quad w_i \in [0, 1] \quad \sum_{i=1}^k w_i = 1$$

where $x_{(i)}$ is the i -th largest x_i —that is, $\{x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(k)}\}$ is the series of x_i values reordered in descending order. OWA operators are not weighted averages since the set of weights depends only on the i -th ordered position of the indicators. OWA operators embed many different types of aggregations depending on the set of weights w_i .

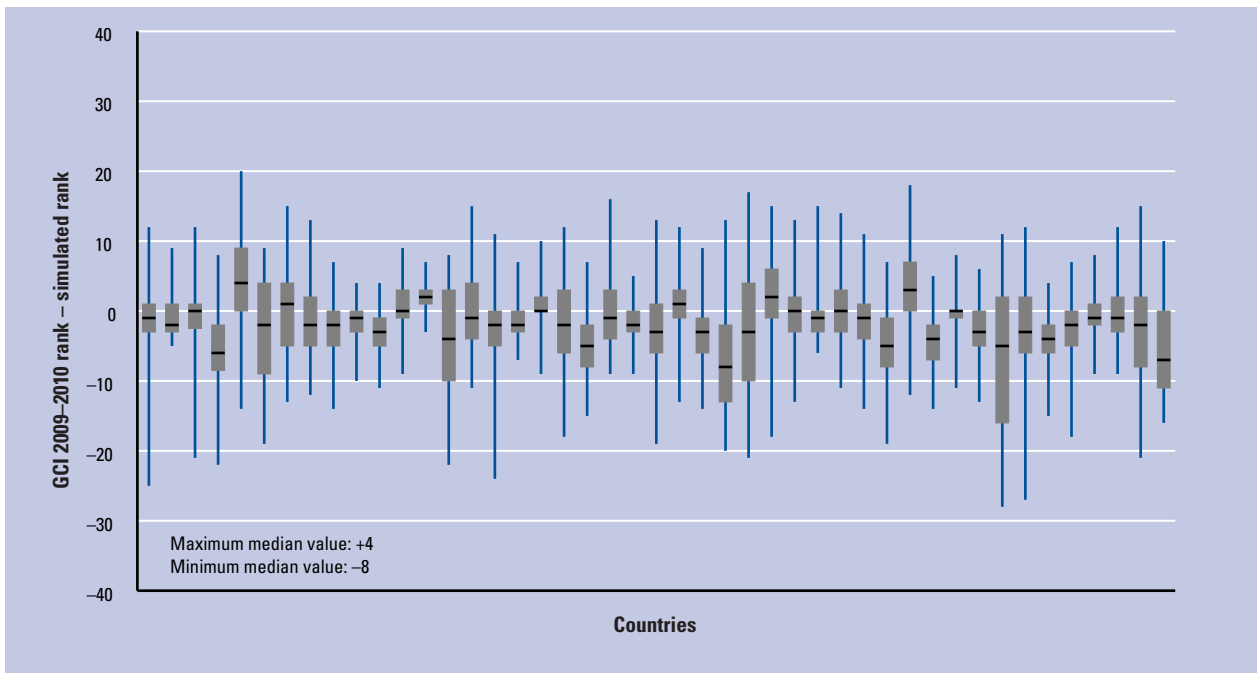
In particular, operator $f^{(or)}$ assigns to each country the highest indicator value, thus implying full compensability among indicators. Consider, for example, the *basic requirements* subindex, comprised of the first four pillars.

Figure B1: Uncertainty analysis and GCI rank robustness, countries in development stage 1



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

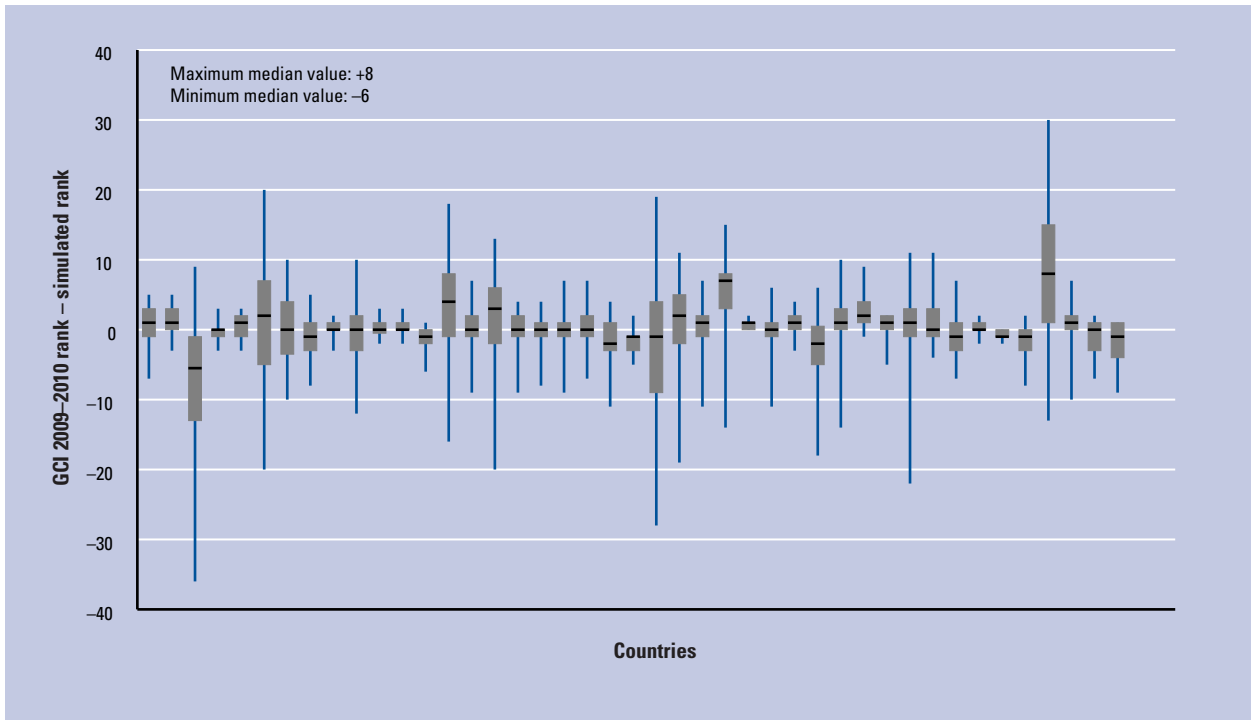
Figure B2: Uncertainty analysis and GCI rank robustness, countries in development stage 2



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

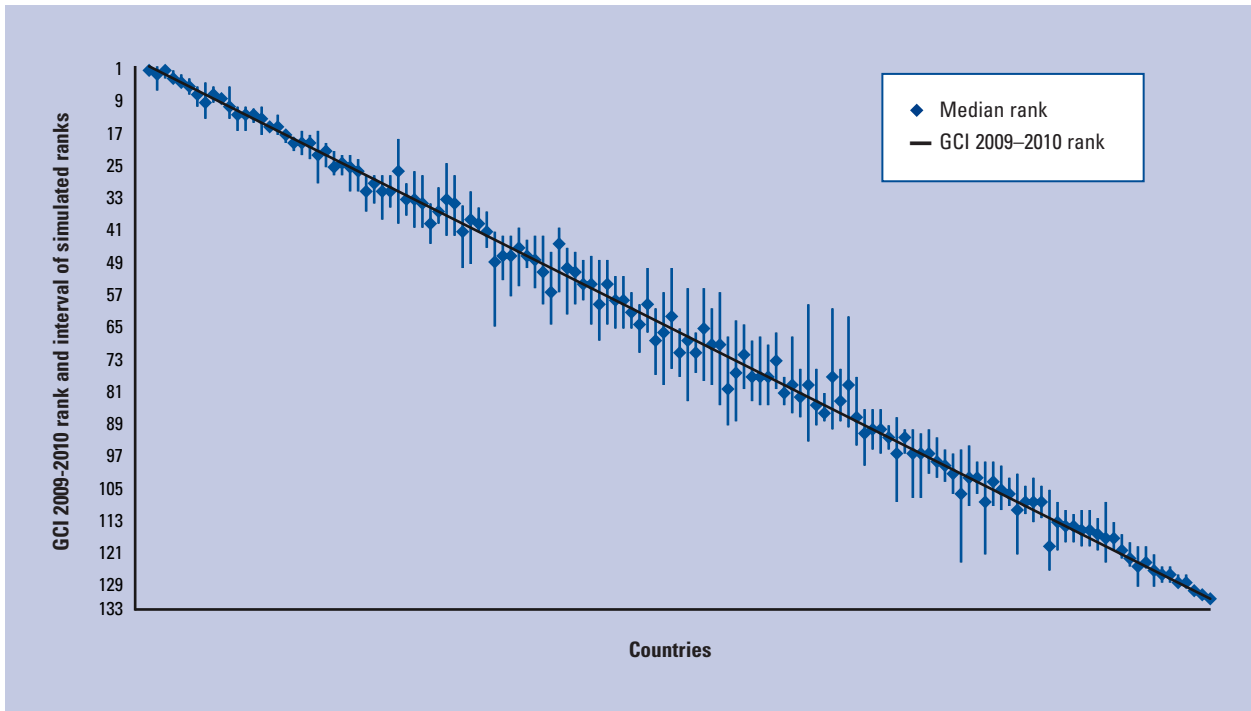
Appendix B: The Joint Research Centre assessment of the Global Competitiveness Index (cont'd.)

Figure B3: Uncertainty analysis and GCI rank robustness, countries in development stage 3



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

Figure B4: Robustness analysis: Median GCI ranks and confidence intervals



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

Table B1: Shift of scores and ranks for countries in transition

Country	DEVELOPMENT STAGE				
	Stage 1		Stage 2		
	Score (%)	Rank	Score (%)	Rank	
1.05	Algeria	-0.3	3	6.1	-14
1.16	Egypt	-0.3	1	1.7	-8
1.24	Libya	-1.5	7	4.1	-7
1.25	Indonesia	-0.1	0	0.4	-1
1.39	Kuwait	-2.1	6	2.6	-3
1.43	Botswana	-1.7	2	2.2	-13
1.47	Brunei Darussalam	-3.7	6	3.3	-9
1.54	Azerbaijan	-1.7	7	1.5	-4
1.54	Venezuela	-1.8	5	0.9	-1
1.60	Paraguay	-1.1	2	0.8	-1
1.75	Morocco	-3.2	11	1.1	-6
1.75	Saudi Arabia	-2.8	4	0.4	-1
1.76	Syria	-4.0	9	1.3	-2
1.85	Guatemala	-1.4	1	0.2	-3
1.90	Jamaica	0.4	0	0	1
1.93	Georgia	-2.8	5	0.2	-1
1.94	Kazakhstan	-1.7	2	0.1	-1
1.95	Qatar	-4.8	8	-0.6	1

Country	DEVELOPMENT STAGE				
	Stage 2		Stage 3		
	Score (%)	Rank	Score (%)	Rank	
2.04	Romania	-0.1	0	3.1	-15
2.14	Uruguay	-0.8	1	5.1	-23
2.14	Chile	-0.7	0	4.3	-10
2.15	Mexico	-0.7	3	3.6	-10
2.18	Turkey	-0.6	0	2.5	-7
2.24	Oman	-2.2	8	4.7	-12
2.35	Russian Federation	-1.6	6	3	-11
2.46	Bahrain	-4.1	8	3.5	-5
2.54	Barbados	-3.4	3	2.8	-11
2.60	Poland	-1.3	2	0.9	-7
2.64	Lithuania	-2.8	10	1.6	-2
2.75	Latvia	-4.0	11	1.3	-11
2.82	Hungary	-3.1	13	0.7	-2
2.83	Croatia	-4.6	15	1	-7

Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

The operator $f^{(or)}$ would be the best value each country scored within the four pillars. This is implicitly equivalent to the optimistic criterion, where the satisfaction of at least one aspect is enough. On the contrary, operator $f^{(and)}$ assigns to the country its lowest score, implying no compensability at all: all aspects must be satisfied in order to be “good” and, in this sense, this is equivalent to the most restrictive approach. In our example, $f^{(and)}$ would be the worst value each country scored within the four pillars. In between lies the reference GCI, computed with the reference set of weights. The higher the difference between the values of $f^{(or)}$ and $f^{(and)}$, the higher the compensability effect for that country. Results are shown in Figure B5 where separate pictures are displayed for the three development stages.

The three graphs show that the width of error bars tends to decrease as the development stage increases, indicating that countries in the first development stage are more affected by compensability within each pillar group. On the contrary, the highest-ranked countries, with only a few exceptions, are the least affected by compensability, meaning that best performers have high scores in almost every aspect of competitiveness.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the GCI is the introduction of transition development stages. Countries that are in between two of the three major stages are assigned a set of weights that gradually change as a country moves to the more advanced stage. This reproduces the smooth transition from a lower stage of development to the upper level, implying that countries possessing the economic capacity to perform better—

reflected by their weight values—are expected to score higher in the different dimensions of the GCI. A simple scenario has been set up for an ex post test of this assumption. The shift in country score and rank (difference between GCI and the modified GCI) is computed for each country in transition by assigning them the weights of the adjacent lower and higher stage.

Table B1 shows results for countries in the first transition stage, between stage 1 and 2 (left-hand side), and in the second transition stage, between stage 2 and 3 (right-hand side). For almost all countries, the shift in score (with respect to the reference score) is negative when assigning weights of the lower stage and positive when assigning weights of the higher stage. In terms of ranking, most of the countries would gain positions if assigned the weights of the adjacent lower-development stage and would lose positions if assigned the weights of the adjacent higher-development stage. For instance, if we assign to Algeria the weights of stage 1, its score would increase by 0.3 percent with respect to the baseline scenario (higher weight is assigned to the pillars where this country is stronger) and the country would gain three positions in the global ranking. This indicates that the results are clearly in line with the GCI intention, namely to gradually penalize countries that, having the capacity, “are not preparing for the next stage.”⁶

Finally, the distinct contribution of the pillars to the final scores and ranks is assessed. All weights are set back to their reference values and country scores and ranks are computed by discarding one pillar at a time, for a total of 12 simulations. Figure B6 shows results in terms

Figure B5: Ordered weighted averaging analysis

Figure a: Countries in development stage 1

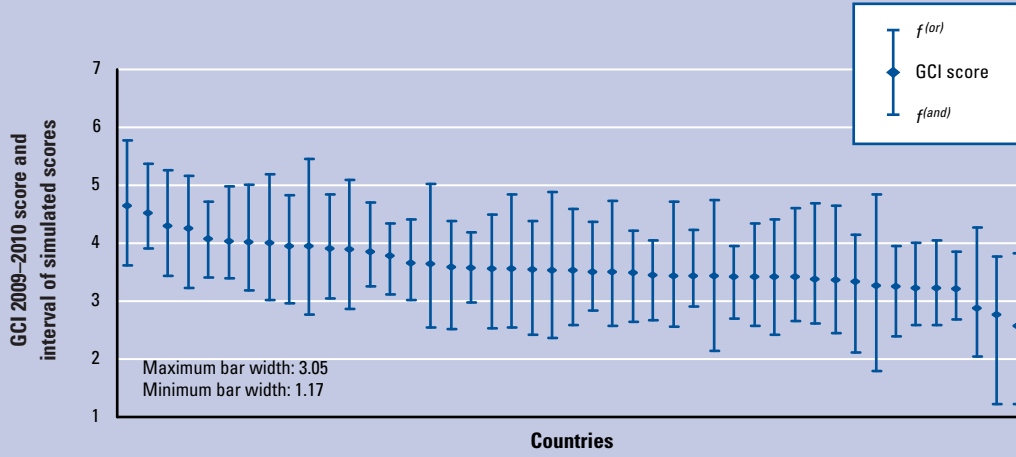


Figure b: Countries in development stage 2

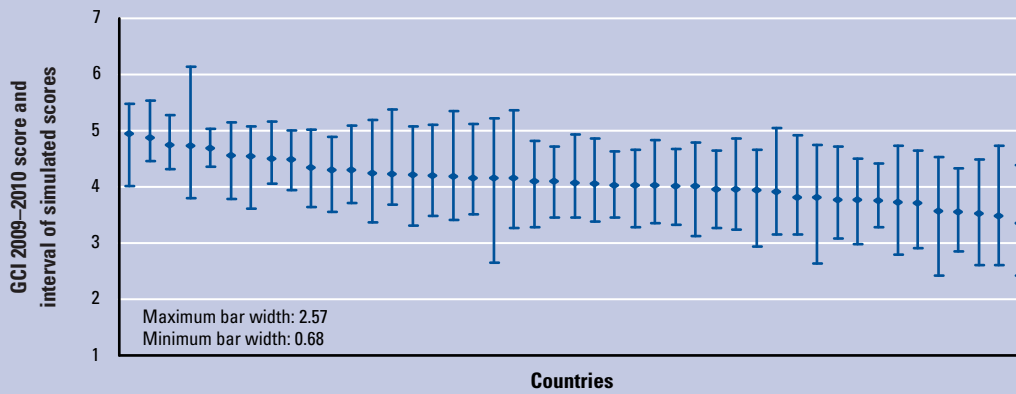
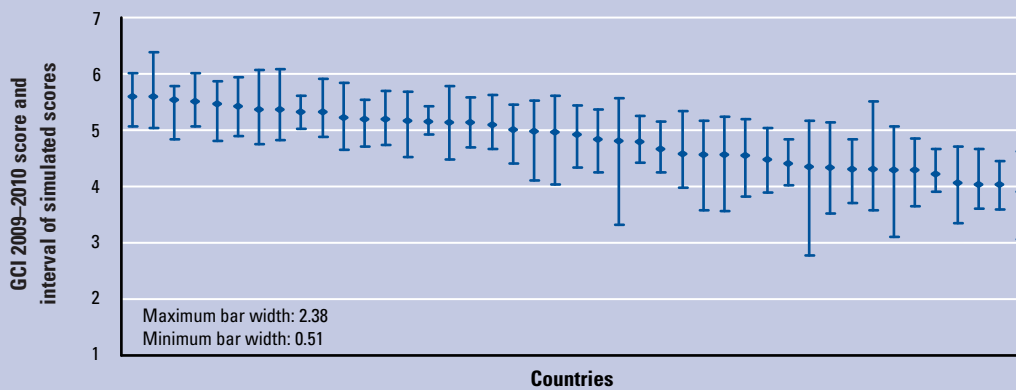
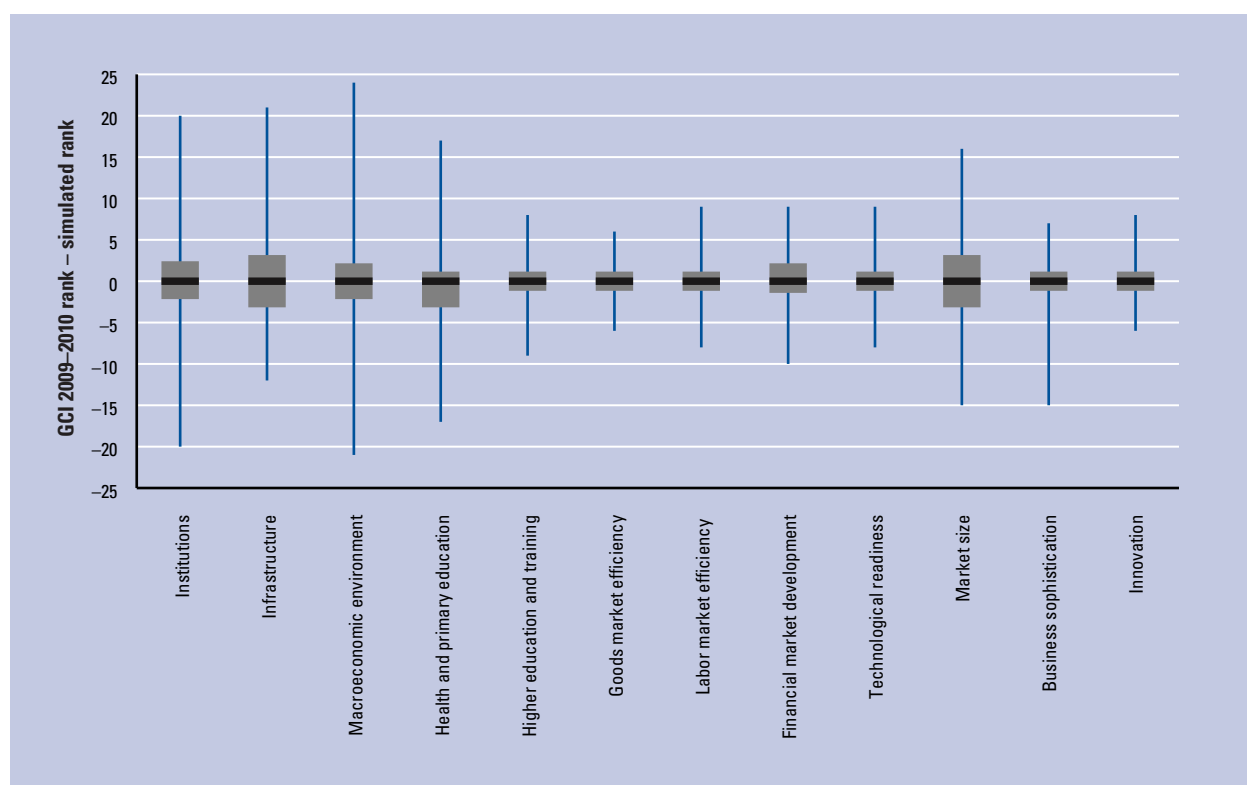


Figure c: Countries in development stage 3



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

Figure B6: GCI framework balance of pillars: Rank differences



Sources: European Commission Joint Research Centre; World Economic Forum, 2009.

of rank differences (score differences are reported in Box 2, Figure 2). The black line is the median rank difference across all countries and the boxes include 75 percent of the cases. The entire distribution of the score differences is displayed by the vertical lines. All the boxes are well between the band -5 and $+5$, meaning that the maximum shift of country rank is up to 5 positions in 75 percent of the times. This confirms that, on average, all the pillars contribute in a balanced way to the overall GCI score. Almost all of the most influential pillars—*institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, and market size*—belong to the *basic requirements* subindex.

Overall, the GCI proved to be robust and consistent. Despite its multifaceted structure, wide coverage of different countries, and complex weighting scheme, the Index draws a reliable picture of national competitiveness and represents a well-balanced plurality of different fundamental aspects.

Notes

- 1 More information on robustness analysis applied to composite indicators can be found in <http://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>.
- 2 Mardia et al. 1979.

3 OECD 2008; Saltelli et al. 2008.

4 The weighting scheme at the pillar level has been tested by comparing the GCI weighting structure with weights derived using principal component analysis, and with equal weighting.

5 Munda 2008.

6 Sala-i-Martin et al. 2009, p. 1.

References

- Mardia K. V., Kent J. T., and Bibby J. M. 1979. *Multivariate Analysis*. London and San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Munda, G. 2008. *Social Multi-Criteria Evaluation for a Sustainable Economy*. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). 2008. *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide*. Paris: OECD.
- Sala-i-Martin, X., J. Blanke, M. Drzeniek Hanouz, T. Geiger, and I. Mia. 2009. "The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010: Contributing to Long-Term Prosperity amid the Global Economic Crisis." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. 3–47.
- Saltelli A., M. Ratto, T. Andres, F. Campolongo, J. Cariboni, D. Gatelli, M. Saisana, and S. Tarantola. 2008. *Global Sensitivity Analysis: The Primer*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.
- Yager, R. R. 1988. "On Ordered Weighted Averaging Aggregation Operators in Multicriteria Decisionmaking." *IEEE Trans Syst, Man, Cybern* 18 (1): 183–90.
- . 1996. "Quantifier Guided Aggregating Using OWA Operators." *International Journal of Intelligent Systems* 11 (1): 49–73.

The Executive Opinion Survey: The Business Executives' Insight into their Operating Environment

CIARA BROWNE, World Economic Forum

THIERRY GEIGER, World Economic Forum

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

The World Economic Forum has conducted its annual Survey for over 30 years, and it has evolved over time to capture new data points essential to the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and other Forum indexes. It has also expanded the scope of its sample, achieving this year a record of over 15,000 surveys from 139 economies between January and May 2010. Following the editing process (see below), a total of 13,607 surveys were retained. This represents an average of 98 respondents per country, while the median country sample size is 87 responses. Table 1 shows key attributes of the Survey respondents for the 2010 dataset. Given the extent of the Survey's coverage and in order to maximize its outreach, it is translated into over 20 languages.

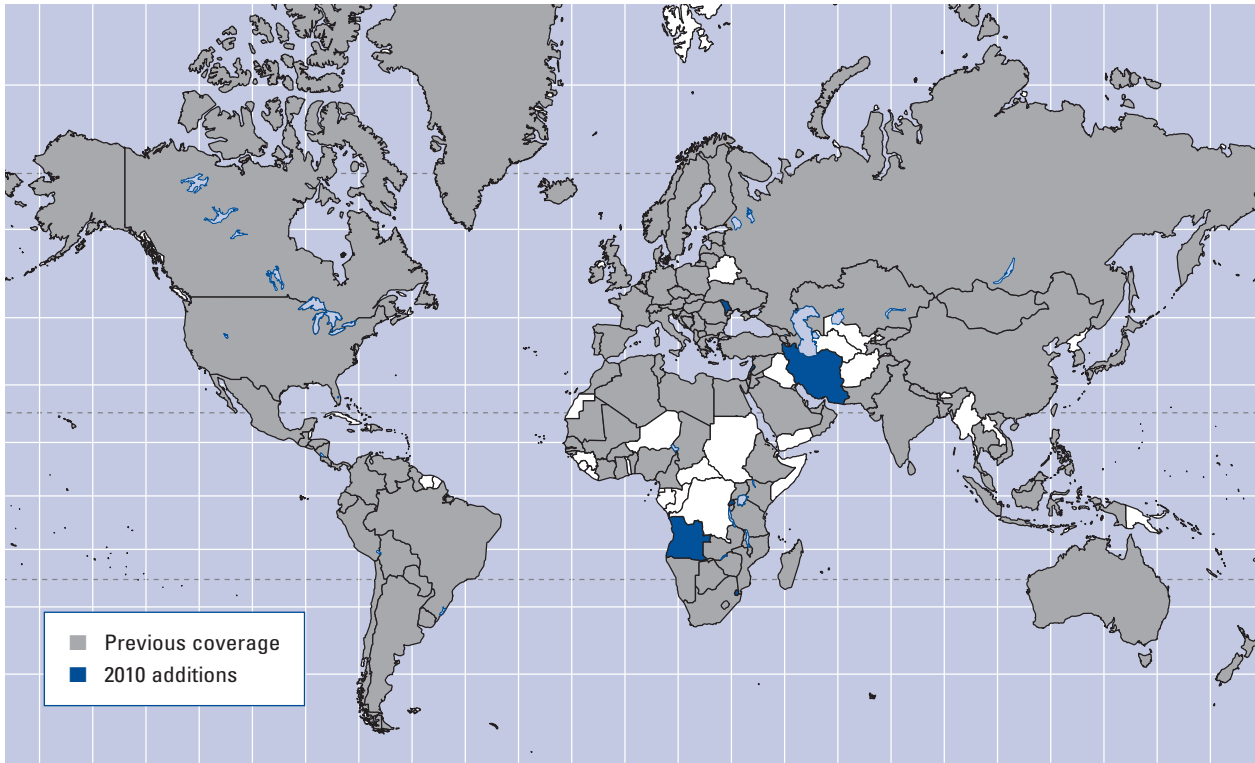
Geographic expansion

In 1979, the first competitiveness report using survey data covering just 16 European countries was launched. This year, the *Report* covers 139 economies where the Survey was administered and where a large enough sample was collected for inclusion. The *Report* covers economies from all the world's regions (see Figure 1 for details), which represent over 98 percent of the world's gross domestic product. Seven new economies are included in this edition, with four new African countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Rwanda, and Swaziland), the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Lebanon, as well as the re-instatement of Moldova.¹ However, this year, Suriname is not included because of the lack of Survey data.

Survey structure and methodology

The Survey is divided into 13 sections:

- I. About Your Company
- II. Overall Perceptions of Your Economy
- III. Government and Public Institutions
- IV. Infrastructure
- V. Innovation and Technology
- VI. Financial Environment
- VII. Domestic Competition

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

- VIII. Company Operations and Strategy
- IX. Education and Human Capital
- X. Corruption, Ethics, and Social Responsibility
- XI. Travel & Tourism
- XII. Environment
- XIII. Health

Every year, the set of questions is updated to reflect changes to the structure of the Forum indexes and meet the need for new data. In order to keep the Survey as short as possible, some less relevant questions are regularly dropped. This year, the Survey did not undergo any major change. However, a few new questions were added to draw a more accurate picture of the quality and degree of development of a country's financial environment in light of the recent crisis as well as to capture the rapid evolution taking place in the areas of technology and innovation.

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

In order to achieve a sample of sufficient size to be included in the dataset, the Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance works closely with a network of over 150 Partner Institutes that

Box 1: Example of a typical Survey question

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

administer the Executive Opinion Survey in their respective countries. They are chosen because of their capacity to reach out to leading business executives as well as their understanding of the national business operating environment. The Partner Institutes are, for the most part, recognized economics departments of

national universities, independent research institutes, or business organizations.² This valuable collaboration helps to ensure that the Survey is conducted in a consistent manner across the globe.

To this end, and in order to obtain a representative and comparable sample of Survey respondents from each economy, the Partner Institutes are each year required to follow a detailed set of sampling guidelines. This process underwent a stringent review in 2008, with the consultation of an internationally renowned survey consultancy and in collaboration with the World Economic Forum and the Institute of Strategy and Competitiveness at the Harvard Business School. The improved sampling guidelines have now been adopted in all countries for the last three rounds of the Survey process, implementing a best practice procedure and thus ensuring greater data accuracy and allowing for more robust comparison across economies.

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

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

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

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

For energy, time, and cost considerations, the Forum encourages the use of the online Survey administration. This year, the online version of the instrument was available in 13 languages. The share of online participation has significantly increased over the years and now represents 30 percent of all responses, up from 27 percent last year and 19 percent in 2008. Online responses

account for more than 50 percent of the sample in 38 countries and for 90 percent or more in 20 countries. Respondents in Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, and Venezuela used the online system exclusively.

The Partner Institutes also take an active and essential part in disseminating the findings of the various reports published by the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance by holding events and press conferences to explain the results at the national level. The further dissemination outreach allows the *Report’s* findings to be used as a tool for improving the competitiveness outlook in each country, whether by the policymaker or the business executive.

Who else uses the Executive Opinion Survey?

The Survey data used for the calculation of the GCI as the backbone of *The Global Competitiveness Report* is also used as a prime data source for the Forum’s other industry-specific projects, including *The Global Information Technology Report*, *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*, *The Global Enabling Trade Report*, *The Gender Gap Report*, and *The Financial Development Report*. Every year, the data are also used for regional studies.

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

Finally, an increasing number of national competitiveness reports that make use of or refer to the Survey data are being published worldwide.

Data treatment and score computation

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

Data editing

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

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2010 by country and firm size

Country/Economy	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						
	Count*	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Albania	85	0	69	26	5	0	0	0	0
Algeria	30	10	7	62	0	31	0	0	0
Angola	33	6	96	2	1	1	0	0	0
Argentina	104	99	24	30	16	18	10	3	0
Armenia	78	0	61	22	9	6	0	0	2
Australia	45	69	44	40	0	8	7	1	0
Austria	80	33	30	21	23	25	2	0	0
Azerbaijan	70	1	65	8	0	26	0	0	0
Bahrain	91	95	35	39	9	14	0	1	1
Bangladesh	89	0	27	27	11	19	7	6	3
Barbados	39	18	16	42	42	0	0	0	0
Belgium	76	96	40	21	5	27	7	0	0
Benin	91	0	87	13	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	55	98	91	4	5	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	0	58	30	3	7	2	0	0
Botswana	104	11	75	24	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	168	77	23	18	13	21	13	12	1
Brunei Darussalam	111	52	69	26	5	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	115	1	38	37	20	3	1	0	1
Burkina Faso	39	0	53	37	0	5	0	0	5
Burundi	84	0	81	17	2	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	79	0	50	20	14	12	0	0	4
Cameroon	71	1	26	20	3	49	0	1	1
Canada	90	77	31	21	6	31	5	7	0
Cape Verde	106	0	90	9	1	1	0	0	0
Chad	130	0	90	7	1	0	0	0	2
Chile	84	74	29	30	10	18	10	4	0
China	362	1	27	21	15	23	5	9	0
Colombia	195	23	43	38	11	2	3	0	2
Costa Rica	42	74	51	29	10	3	7	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	97	0	78	17	4	1	0	0	0
Croatia	97	15	40	22	19	7	6	0	6
Cyprus	95	1	40	35	22	4	0	0	0
Czech Republic	78	45	39	33	20	6	0	3	0
Denmark	35	89	60	22	11	4	3	0	0
Dominican Republic	43	7	1	82	0	0	16	0	0
Ecuador	62	18	19	63	0	18	0	0	0
Egypt	83	0	11	32	29	27	1	0	0
El Salvador	50	70	26	54	14	6	0	0	0
Estonia	87	100	64	31	4	1	0	0	0
Ethiopia	92	0	50	27	4	15	3	0	2
Finland	35	97	33	32	5	30	0	0	0
France	128	2	13	17	7	17	8	37	0
Gambia, The	90	0	79	17	2	0	0	0	2
Georgia	93	100	76	16	6	2	0	0	0
Germany	68	46	42	16	0	22	4	17	0
Ghana	85	1	39	55	3	3	0	0	0
Greece	91	41	27	21	9	34	9	0	0
Guatemala	82	0	37	27	11	23	1	0	0
Guyana	86	0	80	17	1	0	2	0	0
Honduras	96	23	33	41	18	8	0	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	42	24	56	17	12	7	7	0	0
Hungary	81	0	24	36	14	23	0	4	0
Iceland	56	100	58	36	4	2	0	0	0
India	103	16	12	30	0	25	25	8	0
Indonesia	86	0	52	26	5	8	4	4	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	530	48	53	34	7	5	0	0	1
Ireland	48	60	62	11	14	13	0	0	0
Israel	91	100	32	53	10	4	0	0	0
Italy	90	3	19	12	15	16	3	34	1
Jamaica	65	0	44	34	6	15	0	0	2
Japan	134	10	7	4	1	28	21	38	1
Jordan	93	32	31	34	23	10	0	0	3
Kazakhstan	122	0	38	50	7	5	0	0	0
Kenya	101	0	52	25	10	6	4	0	2
Korea, Rep.	176	0	51	19	6	13	7	5	0
Kuwait	57	28	40	28	19	3	5	3	0
Kyrgyz Republic	79	0	58	31	6	5	0	0	0
Latvia	138	92	76	17	3	2	2	0	0
Lebanon	59	98	56	22	14	7	2	0	0
Lesotho	44	0	89	0	4	0	0	0	6

(Cont'd.)

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2010 by country and firm size (cont'd.)

Country/Economy	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						
	Count*	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	No response
Libya	32	97	36	22	7	20	9	7	0
Lithuania	137	68	44	42	4	10	1	0	0
Luxembourg	48	96	45	20	16	15	0	4	0
Macedonia, FYR	79	0	65	28	5	2	0	0	0
Madagascar	83	0	39	40	5	8	0	0	7
Malawi	86	9	54	13	22	1	0	0	11
Malaysia	110	26	39	22	11	17	7	4	0
Mali	115	0	70	24	4	1	0	0	1
Malta	65	3	55	42	2	2	0	0	0
Mauritania	60	0	86	5	0	0	0	0	9
Mauritius	73	48	41	39	3	14	0	0	3
Mexico	94	79	33	32	18	11	4	0	3
Moldova	105	0	41	32	12	10	3	2	0
Mongolia	81	0	51	44	3	1	0	0	0
Montenegro	79	0	71	22	1	5	0	0	1
Morocco	94	0	75	13	4	2	6	0	0
Mozambique	71	1	72	12	12	4	0	0	0
Namibia	42	10	49	4	23	24	0	0	0
Nepal	98	4	28	50	21	2	0	0	0
Netherlands	99	96	27	27	16	19	6	3	1
New Zealand	43	98	10	25	23	26	14	0	3
Nicaragua	83	36	73	24	0	3	0	0	0
Nigeria	97	0	47	16	8	14	4	5	6
Norway	72	72	19	37	15	25	2	0	2
Oman	183	99	63	23	7	4	2	0	1
Pakistan	218	2	27	25	9	24	8	3	3
Panama	115	50	62	16	6	11	3	0	2
Paraguay	125	8	54	22	24	1	0	0	0
Peru	86	2	12	30	12	10	18	18	1
Philippines	82	1	15	23	18	10	28	2	3
Poland	311	51	23	35	23	18	0	2	0
Portugal	103	26	22	30	4	26	7	10	0
Puerto Rico	85	95	47	33	9	7	1	1	2
Qatar	75	9	15	54	14	13	2	1	1
Romania	100	2	72	4	0	24	0	0	0
Russian Federation	346	0	32	18	31	14	3	2	1
Rwanda	33	12	51	48	1	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	152	1	58	11	6	22	2	0	0
Senegal	101	0	86	12	2	0	0	0	0
Serbia	80	0	51	49	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	122	48	10	41	17	28	4	0	0
Slovak Republic	62	69	44	30	11	11	2	0	2
Slovenia	101	0	34	34	21	9	1	0	2
South Africa	57	51	7	4	8	28	21	32	0
Spain	177	55	41	19	10	19	7	5	0
Sri Lanka	98	0	36	35	15	12	2	0	0
Swaziland	55	0	77	19	3	1	0	0	0
Sweden	37	81	32	29	3	22	14	0	0
Switzerland	119	77	57	23	3	8	3	6	0
Syria	111	13	43	49	0	8	0	0	0
Taiwan, China	65	48	0	14	17	39	15	16	0
Tajikistan	98	0	80	13	3	1	0	0	4
Tanzania	86	12	54	29	9	8	0	0	0
Thailand	59	2	10	13	13	55	5	3	0
Timor-Leste	30	0	79	11	10	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	94	35	54	21	12	9	0	3	0
Tunisia	100	0	39	38	17	6	0	0	0
Turkey	87	17	4	48	28	10	10	0	0
Uganda	88	0	65	22	7	6	0	0	0
Ukraine	104	2	41	29	18	10	1	0	0
United Arab Emirates	106	35	53	27	10	10	0	0	0
United Kingdom	102	96	44	13	6	15	9	10	3
United States	437	97	27	18	10	16	12	17	1
Uruguay	79	0	69	18	8	3	0	0	2
Venezuela	38	100	39	20	8	21	12	0	0
Vietnam	104	0	71	16	4	8	0	1	0
Zambia	87	0	73	17	5	2	3	0	1
Zimbabwe	49	18	11	33	13	43	0	0	0
TOTAL/AVERAGE (%)	13,607	30	42	26	10	12	5	4	1

*Final count, after editing of the data. See text for details.

Box 2: A multivariate outlier detection technique: The Mahalanobis distance

The Mahalanobis distance measure is used to estimate the likelihood that one particular point of N dimensions belongs to a set of such points. It extends a standard Euclidean measure of distance by taking into account the variance and covariance of points in the set across the N dimensions. It is therefore perfectly suited for the treatment of survey data. In effect, one single survey made up of N answers can be viewed as the point of N dimensions, while a particular country sample c is the set of points. The Mahalanobis distance is used to compute the probability that any survey i does not belong to the sample c . If the probability is high enough—we use 99.9 percent as the threshold—we conclude that a survey is a clear outlier and does not “belong” to the sample.

There is a limitation in applying this technique to the Survey data. In order to compute the Mahalanobis distance, the number of surveys in a country (i.e., the set of points) must be greater than the number of questions considered (i.e., the dimension or degree of freedom). Given the limited number of respondents in many countries, we cannot include all the Survey questions—over 150—and therefore limit the test to a group of 67 questions, selected for their relevance and placement in the Survey instrument. This allows us to calculate the measure in 104 country samples.¹

Note

¹ A total of 241 surveys were excluded based upon the Mahalanobis outlier test.

country, and allows for the deletion of clear outliers (see Box 2 for more detail).

Following the multivariate outlier test, a univariate outlier test is applied at the county level for each question of each Survey. We use the standardized score—or “z-score”—method, which indicates by how many standard deviations any one individual answer deviates from the mean of the country sample. Formally, this is calculated as follows:

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

where

$x_{i,q,c}$ is respondent i 's answer to question q in country c ; and

$\bar{x}_{q,c}$ and $\sigma_{q,c}$ are the average and standard deviation, respectively, of individual answers to question q within country c 's sample.

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

Data weighting: Sector-weighted country averages

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

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

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

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

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

where

$w_{s,c}$ is sector s 's contribution to the economy of country c (e.g., 0.36 for the services sector in Bahrain);

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

Data weighting: Moving average

As a final step, the sector-weighted country averages for 2010 are combined with the 2009 averages to produce the country scores that are used for the computation of the GCI 2010–2011 and for other projects.⁹

This moving average technique, introduced in 2007, consists of taking a weighted average of the most

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

Country/Economy	Agriculture	Manu- facturing industry	Non- manufacturing industry	Services	Country/Economy	Agriculture	Manu- facturing industry	Non- manufacturing industry	Services
Albania	21	12	8	59	Libya	2	4	74	20
Algeria	7	5	57	31	Lithuania	4	19	14	63
Angola	7	5	63	26	Luxembourg	0	9	7	84
Argentina	10	21	11	58	Macedonia, FYR	11	22	12	55
Armenia	18	15	30	37	Madagascar	25	15	2	57
Australia	3	10	19	68	Malawi	34	14	6	45
Austria	2	20	10	67	Malaysia	10	28	20	42
Azerbaijan	6	4	65	24	Mali	37	3	21	39
Bahrain	0	12	51	36	Malta	3	0	22	75
Bangladesh	19	18	11	52	Mauritania	24	5	24	47
Barbados	4	7	11	78	Mauritius	4	20	9	67
Belgium	1	16	8	76	Mexico	4	19	18	59
Benin	32	8	6	54	Moldova	11	14	1	74
Bolivia	13	14	24	48	Mongolia	21	4	35	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	14	14	62	Montenegro	9	7	11	73
Botswana	2	4	49	45	Morocco	15	14	16	55
Brazil	7	16	12	65	Mozambique	29	14	10	47
Brunei Darussalam	1	10	61	28	Namibia	9	14	24	53
Bulgaria	7	15	15	62	Nepal	34	7	9	50
Burkina Faso	33	14	9	44	Netherlands	2	14	11	73
Burundi	35	9	11	45	New Zealand	7	16	9	68
Cambodia	35	16	8	41	Nicaragua	19	19	11	51
Cameroon	19	17	14	50	Nigeria	33	3	39	27
Canada	2	16	16	66	Norway	1	9	37	53
Cape Verde	9	7	11	73	Oman	2	8	47	43
Chad	14	7	42	38	Pakistan	20	20	7	53
Chile	4	13	30	52	Panama	6	7	10	76
China	11	34	14	40	Paraguay	20	13	6	61
Colombia	9	16	20	55	Peru	7	16	20	57
Costa Rica	7	21	8	64	Philippines	15	22	9	53
Côte d'Ivoire	25	18	8	49	Poland	5	17	14	65
Croatia	6	17	12	65	Portugal	2	14	10	74
Cyprus	2	8	12	78	Puerto Rico	1	40	3	56
Czech Republic	3	25	13	60	Qatar	0	8	64	29
Denmark	1	15	12	73	Romania	7	21	4	68
Dominican Republic	7	24	9	60	Russian Federation	5	18	19	58
Ecuador	7	10	31	53	Rwanda	37	4	10	48
Egypt	13	16	22	49	Saudi Arabia	2	8	62	27
El Salvador	13	22	7	58	Senegal	16	13	9	63
Estonia	3	17	12	68	Serbia	13	25	4	59
Ethiopia	44	5	8	42	Singapore	0	21	7	72
Finland	3	24	9	65	Slovak Republic	3	24	14	59
France	2	12	9	78	Slovenia	2	23	11	63
Gambia, The	29	5	10	56	South Africa	3	19	15	63
Georgia	10	12	9	69	Spain	3	15	15	68
Germany	1	24	6	69	Sri Lanka	13	18	11	57
Ghana	33	6	19	41	Swaziland	7	44	5	43
Greece	3	10	10	77	Sweden	2	20	8	70
Guatemala	12	20	10	58	Switzerland	1	20	8	71
Guyana	28	3	18	50	Syria	20	13	22	45
Honduras	14	22	9	55	Taiwan, China	2	25	4	70
Hong Kong SAR	0	3	5	92	Tajikistan	18	16	6	59
Hungary	4	22	8	66	Tanzania	45	7	10	37
Iceland	6	10	14	71	Thailand	12	35	9	44
India	17	16	13	54	Timor-Leste	9	3	21	68
Indonesia	14	28	20	37	Trinidad and Tobago	0	5	57	37
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	11	34	45	Tunisia	10	18	15	58
Ireland	2	22	12	64	Turkey	9	18	9	64
Israel	3	22	10	63	Uganda	23	8	18	52
Italy	2	18	9	71	Ukraine	8	23	14	55
Jamaica	5	9	17	69	United Arab Emirates	2	12	48	38
Japan	1	21	8	69	United Kingdom	1	13	10	76
Jordan	3	20	14	63	United States	1	14	8	77
Kazakhstan	6	13	31	51	Uruguay	11	18	9	63
Kenya	27	12	7	54	Venezuela	4	16	41	38
Korea, Rep.	3	28	9	60	Vietnam	22	21	19	38
Kuwait	0	2	49	49	Zambia	21	12	35	33
Kyrgyz Republic	30	13	7	51	Zimbabwe	19	14	10	57
Latvia	3	11	12	74					
Lebanon	5	10	11	73					
Lesotho	7	16	19	58					

Sources: The World Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit.
Note: Data are for 2008 or the most recent year available.

(Cont'd.)

Box 3: Country score calculation

This box presents the method applied to compute the 2009–2010 moving average scores.

For any given Survey question q_i , country c 's score, $q_{i,c}^{09-10}$, is given by:

$$q_{i,c}^{09-10} = w_c^{2009} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009} + w_c^{2010} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2010} \quad (1)$$

where

$\bar{q}_{i,c}^t$ is country c 's score on question q_i in year t , with $t = 2009, 2010$, as computed following the approach described in the text; and

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

The weights for each year are determined as follows:

$$w_c^{2009} = \frac{(1-\alpha) + \frac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2009} + N_c^{2010}}}{2} \quad (2a)$$

and

$$w_c^{2010} = \frac{\alpha + \frac{N_c^{2010}}{N_c^{2009} + N_c^{2010}}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

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

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

$$q_{i,c}^{09-10} = \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[(1-\alpha) \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009} + \alpha \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2010} \right]}_{\text{discounted-past weighted average}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{N_c^{2009}}{N_c^{2009} + N_c^{2010}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2009} + \frac{N_c^{2010}}{N_c^{2009} + N_c^{2010}} \times \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2010} \right]}_{\text{sample-size weighted average}}. \quad (3)$$

In equation (3), the first component of the weighting scheme is the discounted-past weighted average. The second component is the sample-size weighted average. The two components are given half-weight each. The value for α is 0.6, which corresponds to a discount factor of 2/3. That is, the 2009 score of country c is given 2/3 of the weight given to its 2010 score. One additional property of this approach is that it prevents a country sample that is much larger in one year from overwhelming the smaller sample from the other year. Note that in the particular case of a new question—where no past data exist—we have $w_c^{2009} = 0$ and $w_c^{2010} = 1$. Equation (1) then simply becomes $q_{i,c}^{09-10} = \bar{q}_{i,c}^{2010}$. The formula is easily generalized. For any two consecutive editions t_1 and t_2 of the Survey, country c 's score on question i is computed as follows:

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

Example

Let us compute the score of Slovenia on indicator 9.01 on the availability of new technologies. Slovenia's score was 5.71 in 2009 and 5.49 in 2010. The weighting scheme described above indicates how the two scores are combined. In Slovenia, the size of the sample was 110 in 2009 and 101 in 2010. Using $\alpha = 0.6$ and applying formulas (2a) and (2b) yield weights of 46.1 percent for 2009 and 53.9 percent for 2010. The final country score for this question is given by formula (1):

$$\underbrace{0.461 \times 5.71}_{2009} + \underbrace{0.539 \times 5.49}_{2010} = 5.59.$$

This is the final score used in the computation of the GCI and reported in Table 9.01. Although numbers are rounded to two decimal places in this example and to one decimal place in the data tables, exact figures are used in all calculations.

recent year's Survey results together with a discounted average of the previous year. There are several reasons for doing this. First, it makes results less sensitive to the specific point in time when the Survey is administered. Second, it increases the amount of available information by providing a larger sample size. Additionally, because the Survey is carried out during the first quarter of the year, the average of the responses in the first quarter of 2009 and first quarter of 2010 better aligns the Survey data with many of the data indicators from sources other than the Forum, which are often year-average data. For newly introduced questions, for which no time series exists, the final country score simply corresponds to the country score in 2010.

Practically, to calculate the moving average, a weighting scheme is used composed of two overlapping elements. On one hand, we want to give each response an equal weight and, therefore, place more weight on the year with the larger sample size. At the same time, we would like to give more weight to the most recent responses because they contain more updated information. That is, we also "discount the past." Box 3 details the methodology and provides a clarifying example.

Conclusion

The Executive Opinion Survey remains the largest poll of its kind, collecting the insight of over 13,500 executives into their business operating environment; this scale could not be achieved without the tremendous efforts of the Forum's network of over 150 Partner Institutes in carrying out the Survey at a national level. The Survey, as the backbone of *The Global Competitiveness Report*, is a key ingredient that turns the *Report* into a representative annual measure of a nation's economic environment and its ability to achieve sustained growth. It gathers valuable information on a broad range of variables for which data sources are scarce or nonexistent. For this reason, and for the integrity of our publication and related research, sampling and comparability across the globe remains an essential and ongoing endeavor of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance.

Notes

- 1 For these countries, only 2010 Survey data are used.
- 2 The World Economic Forum's Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance would like to acknowledge e-Rewards Market Research for carrying out the Executive Opinion Survey 2010 in the United States, collecting over 400 surveys following the detailed sampling guidelines.
- 3 The Survey sampling guidelines each year emphasize the need to have a sample with a sufficient presence of large companies because these companies tend to have better knowledge about the overall economy and the relative quality of the business environment. The size stratification of the sample helps to better achieve this goal.

- 4 *Company size* is defined as the number of employees of the firm in the country of the Survey respondent. The company size value used for delineating the large and small company sample frames varies across countries. The size value tracks closely with the overall size of the economy. Adjustments were made to the value based on searches in company directories and data gathered through the administration of the Survey in past years.
- 5 In order to reach the required number of surveys in each country (80 for most economies and 300 for the BRIC countries and the United States), a Partner Institute uses the response rate from previous years.
- 6 The *results* are the scores obtained by each country in the various questions of the Survey. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout the text.
- 7 The *completion rate* is the proportion of unanswered questions among the 120 core questions in the survey instrument.
- 8 In a few cases, the respondent has not answered the question relative to their company's activity. In order to include the surveys with missing sector information in the country averages, the average response values for the surveys without sector information are apportioned to the other sectors according to the sample sizes in those other sectors. This has the effect of including these surveys on a one-for-one basis as they occur in the sample—that is, with no adjustment for sector.
- 9 For details about the 2009 Survey dataset, please refer to Browne and Geiger 2009.

Reference

- Browne, C. and T. Geiger. 2009. "Executive Opinion Survey: Capturing the Views of the Business Community." *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. 49–57.

Part 2

Data Presentation

2.1

Country/Economy Profiles

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 139 economies covered in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*.

Page 1

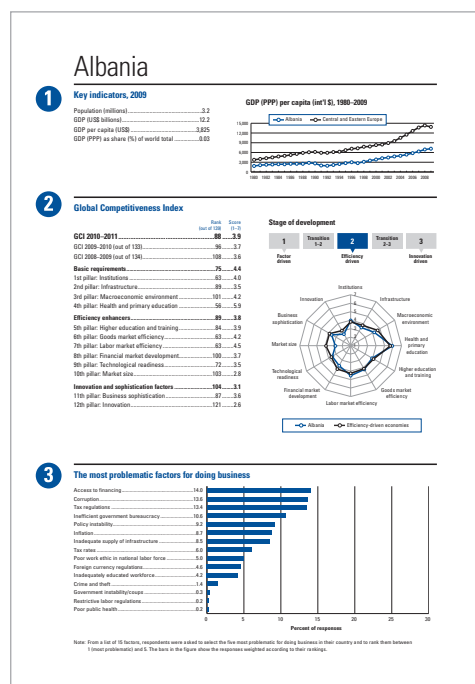
1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures come from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2009*. Figures for Puerto Rico and Taiwan, China are from national sources.
- Gross domestic product (GDP) data come from the April 2010 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook Database*. Reported GDP and GDP per capita are valued at current prices.
- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), from 1980 through 2009 (or the period for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line). The black line plots the GDP-weighted average of GDP per capita of the group of economies to which the economy under review belongs. We draw on the IMF classification, which divides the world into six regions: *Central and Eastern Europe*; *Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*, which includes Georgia and Mongolia although they are not members; *Developing Asia*; *Middle East and North Africa*; *Sub-Saharan Africa*; and *Western Hemisphere*. The last group is made up of *Advanced economies*. GDP figures come from the IMF's *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010). For more information regarding the classification and the data, please consult www.imf.org/weo. Note that no data are available for Puerto Rico.

2 Global Competitiveness Index

This section details the economy's performance on the various components of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The first column shows the country's rank among the 139 economies, while the second column presents the score. For more information on



the methodology and results of the GCI, please refer to Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*. On the right-hand side, a chart shows the country's performance in the 12 pillars of the GCI (blue line) measured against the average scores across all the economies in the same stage of development (black line).

3 The most problematic factors for doing business

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for doing business in their economy. The information is drawn from the 2010 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic and to rank those from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents.

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

This page presents the rank achieved by a country on each of the indicators entering the composition of the GCI. Indicators are organized by pillar. Please refer to Appendix A of Chapter 1.1 for the detailed structure of the GCI. For indicators entering the GCI at half weight in two different pillars, only the first instance is shown on this page. For further analysis, the data tables in the following section of the *Report* provide detailed rankings and scores for all the indicators of the GCI. Those indicators not derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are identified by an asterisk (*).

The ranks of those indicators that constitute a notable competitive advantage are highlighted in blue bold typeface. Competitive advantages are defined as follows:

- For those economies ranked in the top 10 in the overall GCI, individual indicators ranked from 1 through 10 are considered to be advantages. For instance, in the case of Sweden—which is ranked 2nd overall—its 3rd rank on indicator 1.04 *public trust of politicians* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- For those economies ranked from 11 through 50 in the overall GCI, variables ranked higher than the economy's own rank are considered to be advantages. In the case of Poland, ranked 39th overall, its rank of 33rd on indicator 1.21 *strength of investor protection* makes this indicator a competitive advantage.
- For those economies ranked lower than 50 in the overall GCI, any individual indicators ranked higher than 51 are considered to be advantages. For Mexico, ranked 66th overall, indicator 3.01 *government budget balance*, where Mexico ranks 19th, constitutes a competitive advantage.

4 The Global Competitiveness Index in detail		Albania	
INDICATOR	RANKED	INDICATOR	RANKED
1st pillar: Institutions			
1.01 Property rights	116	6.01 Timeliness of local competition	113
1.02 Institutional integrity perception	101	6.02 Extent of market globalization	43
1.03 Level of public justice	58	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100
1.04 Public trust of politicians	83	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	39
1.05 Rule of law	86	6.05 Trade rules	86
1.06 Judicial independence	88	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	23
1.07 Perception of disclosure of government officials	82	6.07 Transparency of trade barriers	49
1.08 Misallocation of government spending	53	6.08 Agricultural policy index	30
1.09 Burden of government regulation	59	6.09 Effectiveness of trade barriers	49
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	59	6.10 Trade tariffs	44
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	56	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	105
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	49	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	33
1.13 Business costs of bankruptcy	51	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	82
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	56	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	62
1.15 Regulatory quality	87	6.15 Trade sophistication	38
1.16 Reliability of public services	33	2nd pillar: Labour market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	58	7.01 Labour force to employer relations	42
1.18 Strength of lobbying and reporting incidents	83	7.02 Feasibility of wage determination	54
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	47	7.03 Rigidity of employment	64
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	82	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	21
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	19	7.05 Resolving cases	16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure			
2.01 Quality of road infrastructure	78	7.06 Pay and productivity	10
2.02 Quality of rails	81	7.07 Foreign professional management	107
2.03 Quality of port infrastructure	100	7.08 Foreign participation in labor force*	87
2.04 Quality of air infrastructure	100	3rd pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of gas infrastructure	100	8.01 Attractiveness of financial services	108
2.06 Quality of electricity supply	90	8.02 Attractability of financial services	113
2.07 Fixed telephone lines	86	8.03 Financing through local equity market	137
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	29	8.04 Ease of access to loans	107
2.09 Internet usage	88	8.05 Internet speed/availability	107
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment			
3.01 Government budget balance*	109	8.06 Restriction on capital flows	30
3.02 External savings ratio*	100	8.07 Soundness of banks	107
3.03 Inflation*	27	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	131
3.04 Interest rate spread*	76	8.09 Legal rights index*	4
3.05 Government debt*	82	4th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.06 Quality of infrastructure	88	9.01 Availability of state technologies	30
4th pillar: Health and primary education			
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	82
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.03 FDI in research and development	74
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3	9.04 Internet users*	59
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	36	9.05 Broadband internet subscriptions*	79
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	59
4.06 HIV prevalence*	1	5th pillar: Market size	
4.07 Infant mortality*	61	10.01 Domestic market size index*	39
4.08 Life expectancy*	45	10.02 Foreign market size index*	116
4.09 Quality of primary education	58	6th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	85	11.01 Local supplier quality	112
5th pillar: Higher education and training			
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	81	11.02 State of cluster development	123
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	91	11.03 Measure of competitive advantage	92
5.03 Quality of the educational system	54	11.04 Value chain breadth	139
5.04 Quality of math and science education	43	11.05 Control of intellectual distribution	43
5.05 Quality of management schools	82	11.06 Production process sophistication	64
5.06 Internet access in schools	49	11.08 Extent of networking	42
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	54	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	76
5.08 Extent of staff training	55	7th pillar: Innovation	
6.01 Timeliness of local competition	113	12.01 Quality of scientific research institutions	128
6.02 Extent of market globalization	43	12.02 Company spending on R&D	31
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	100	12.03 University-industry collaboration in R&D	38
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	39	12.04 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	83
6.05 Trade rules	86	12.05 Availability of scientists and engineers	104
6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	23	12.07 Utility patents per million population*	30

Notes: Rank of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

List of Countries/Economies

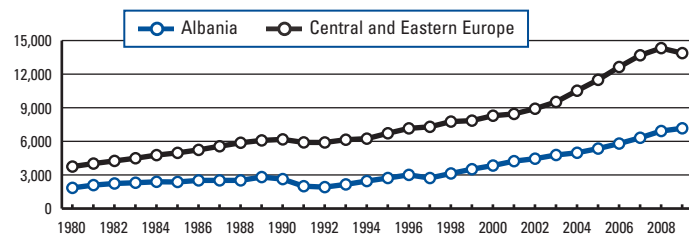
Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page	Country/Economy	Page
Albania	74	Greece	168	Norway	262
Algeria	76	Guatemala	170	Oman	264
Angola	78	Guyana	172	Pakistan	266
Argentina	80	Honduras	174	Panama	268
Armenia	82	Hong Kong SAR	176	Paraguay	270
Australia	84	Hungary	178	Peru	272
Austria	86	Iceland	180	Philippines	274
Azerbaijan	88	India	182	Poland	276
Bahrain	90	Indonesia	184	Portugal	278
Bangladesh	92	Iran, Islamic Rep.	186	Puerto Rico	280
Barbados	94	Ireland	188	Qatar	282
Belgium	96	Israel	190	Romania	284
Benin	98	Italy	192	Russian Federation	286
Bolivia	100	Jamaica	194	Rwanda	288
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	Japan	196	Saudi Arabia	290
Botswana	104	Jordan	198	Senegal	292
Brazil	106	Kazakhstan	200	Serbia	294
Brunei Darussalam	108	Kenya	202	Singapore	296
Bulgaria	110	Korea, Rep.	204	Slovak Republic	298
Burkina Faso	112	Kuwait	206	Slovenia	300
Burundi	114	Kyrgyz Republic	208	South Africa	302
Cambodia	116	Latvia	210	Spain	304
Cameroon	118	Lebanon	212	Sri Lanka	306
Canada	120	Lesotho	214	Swaziland	308
Cape Verde	122	Libya	216	Sweden	310
Chad	124	Lithuania	218	Switzerland	312
Chile	126	Luxembourg	220	Syria	314
China	128	Macedonia, FYR	222	Taiwan, China	316
Colombia	130	Madagascar	224	Tajikistan	318
Costa Rica	132	Malawi	226	Tanzania	320
Côte d'Ivoire	134	Malaysia	228	Thailand	322
Croatia	136	Mali	230	Timor-Leste	324
Cyprus	138	Malta	232	Trinidad and Tobago	326
Czech Republic	140	Mauritania	234	Tunisia	328
Denmark	142	Mauritius	236	Turkey	330
Dominican Republic	144	Mexico	238	Uganda	332
Ecuador	146	Moldova	240	Ukraine	334
Egypt	148	Mongolia	242	United Arab Emirates	336
El Salvador	150	Montenegro	244	United Kingdom	338
Estonia	152	Morocco	246	United States	340
Ethiopia	154	Mozambique	248	Uruguay	342
Finland	156	Namibia	250	Venezuela	344
France	158	Nepal	252	Vietnam	346
Gambia, The	160	Netherlands	254	Zambia	348
Georgia	162	New Zealand	256	Zimbabwe	350
Germany	164	Nicaragua	258		
Ghana	166	Nigeria	260		

Albania

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,825
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

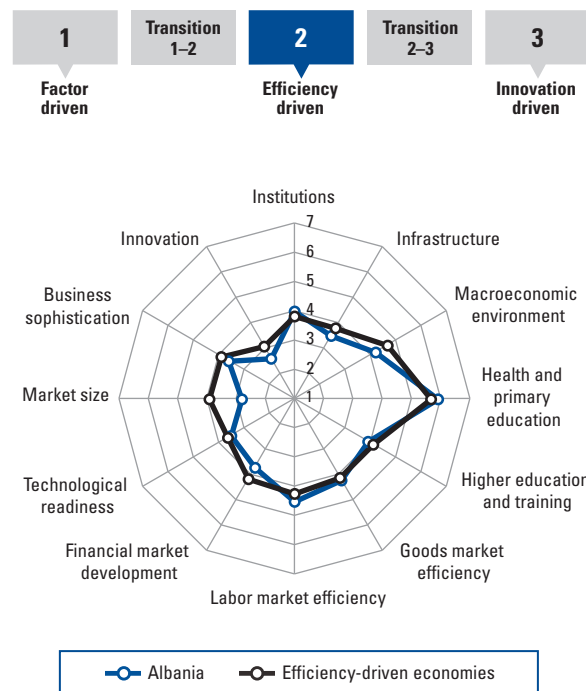
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



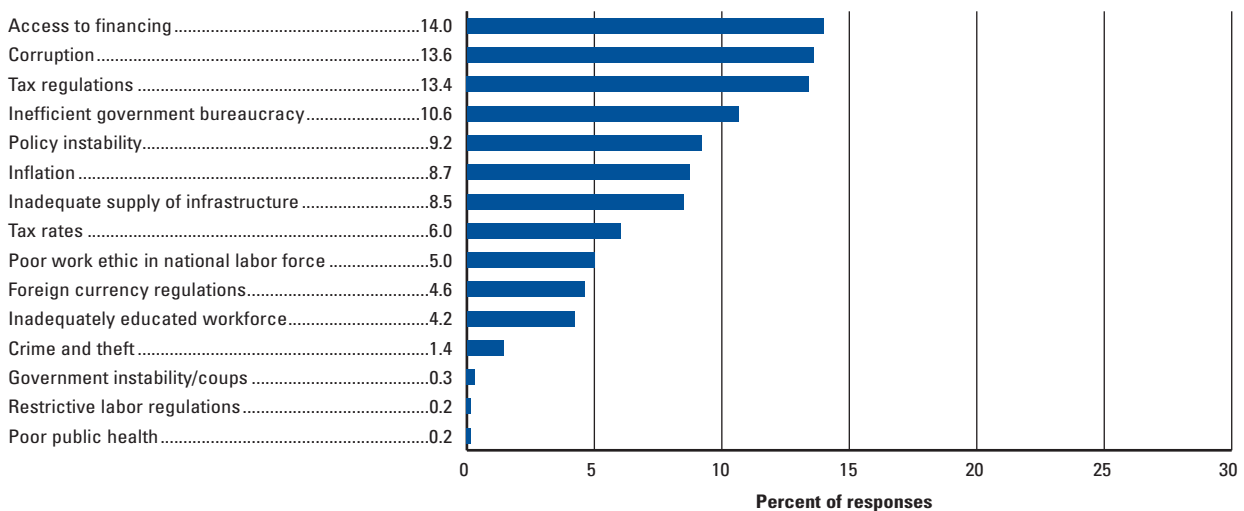
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	88	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	96	3.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	108	3.6
Basic requirements	75	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	63	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	89	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	101	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	56	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	89	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	84	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	63	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	63	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	100	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	72	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	103	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	104	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	87	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	121	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....116	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....113
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....101	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....63
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....58	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....109
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....63	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 39
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....68	6.05	Total tax rate*.....84
1.06	Judicial independence.....88	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....65	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 9
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....53	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....90
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 20	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 49
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....59	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 44
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....56	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....66
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 49	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....53
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....51	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....82
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....56	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....62
1.15	Organized crime.....82	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....98
1.16	Reliability of police services.....57	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....58	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 42
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....83	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....64
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 47	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....64
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....82	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 21
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 15	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....89
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 16
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....78	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....82
2.02	Quality of roads.....81	7.08	Brain drain.....107
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....109	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....87
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....100	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....58	8.01	Availability of financial services.....128
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....113	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....113
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....90	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....137
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....88	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....90
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 22	8.05	Venture capital availability.....107
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 50
3.01	Government budget balance*.....110	8.07	Soundness of banks.....107
3.02	National savings rate*.....106	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....131
3.03	Inflation*.....57	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....76	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....92	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....90
3.06	Country credit rating*.....88	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....92
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....74
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....55
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....79
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 7	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....59
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 36	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 2	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....99
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....116
4.07	Infant mortality*.....61	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 40	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....112
4.09	Quality of primary education.....58	11.02	Local supplier quality.....109
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....85	11.03	State of cluster development.....123
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....95
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....91	11.05	Value chain breadth.....129
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....91	11.06	Control of international distribution.....52
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....54	11.07	Production process sophistication.....64
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....62	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 42
5.05	Quality of management schools.....85	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....76
5.06	Internet access in schools.....69	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....94	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....100
5.08	Extent of staff training.....55	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....128
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....91
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....138
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....63
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....124
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

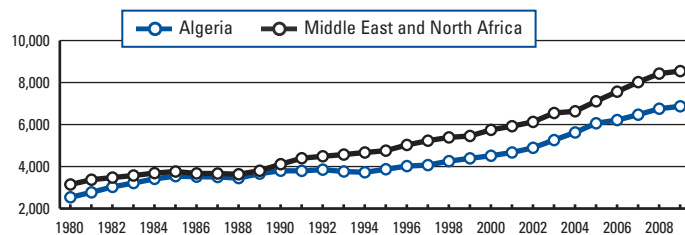
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Algeria

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	34.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	140.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,027
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

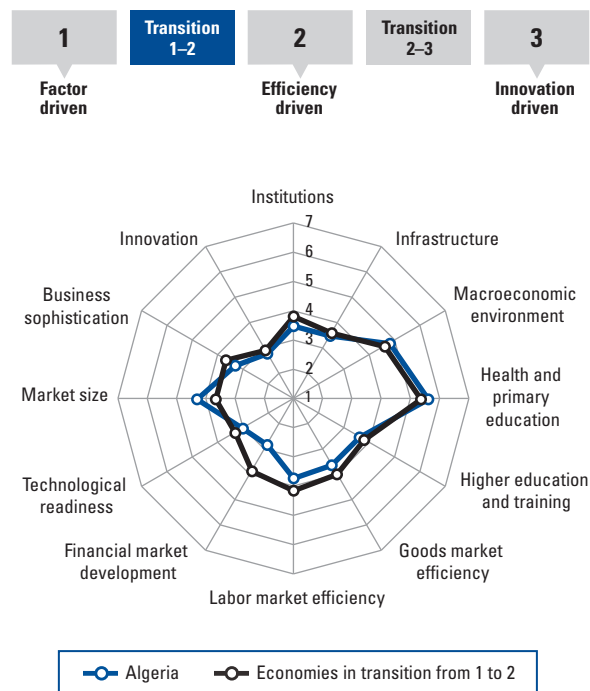
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



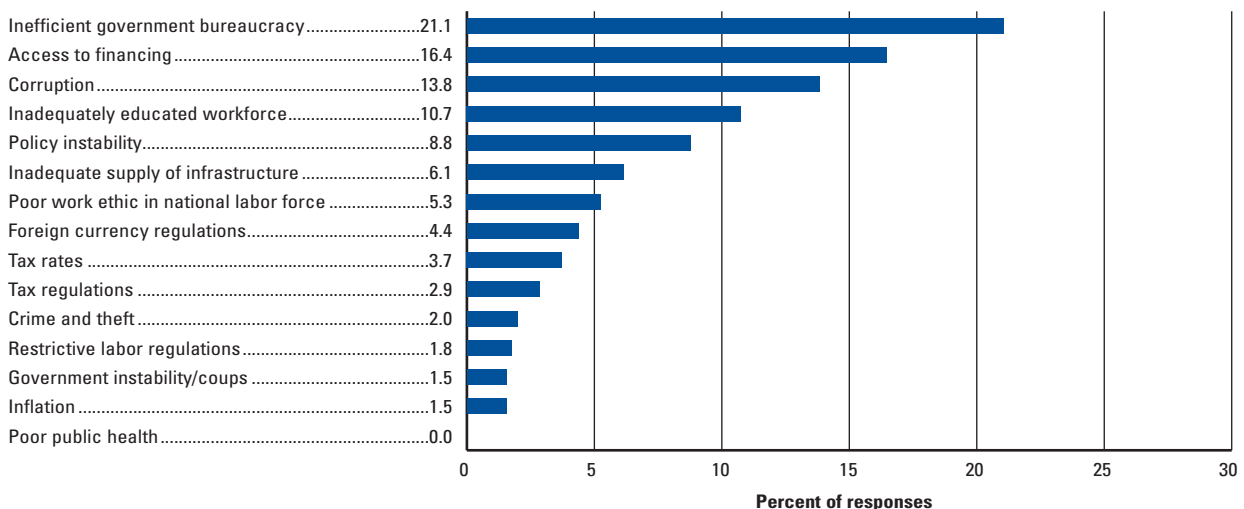
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	86	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	83	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	99	3.7
Basic requirements	80	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	98	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	87	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	57	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	77	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	107	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	98	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	126	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	123	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	135	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	106	3.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	50	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	108	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	108	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	107	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....106	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....93
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....105	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....55
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....67	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....91
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....85	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....56
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....97	6.05	Total tax rate*.....128
1.06	Judicial independence.....112	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....126
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....82	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....79
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....64	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....119
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....132	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....56
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....93	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....121
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....100	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....123
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....121	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....125
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....128	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....124
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....74	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....108
1.15	Organized crime.....87	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....108
1.16	Reliability of police services.....79	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....98	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....93
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....104	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....105
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....110	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....104
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....95	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....78
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....105
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....86	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....129
2.02	Quality of roads.....66	7.08	Brain drain.....125
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....65	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....120
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....115	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....98	8.01	Availability of financial services.....131
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....70	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....136
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....69	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....127
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....102	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....67
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....72	8.05	Venture capital availability.....81
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....136
3.01	Government budget balance*.....120	8.07	Soundness of banks.....121
3.02	National savings rate*.....26	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....137
3.03	Inflation*.....99	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....81	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....10	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....109
3.06	Country credit rating*.....59	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....128
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....129
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....96
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....82
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....91	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....n/a
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....73	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....63	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....51
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....41
4.07	Infant mortality*.....104	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....77	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....59
4.09	Quality of primary education.....96	11.02	Local supplier quality.....105
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....58	11.03	State of cluster development.....126
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....129
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....80	11.05	Value chain breadth.....123
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....87	11.06	Control of international distribution.....109
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....117	11.07	Production process sophistication.....83
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....84	11.08	Extent of marketing.....105
5.05	Quality of management schools.....91	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....111
5.06	Internet access in schools.....125	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....105	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....125
5.08	Extent of staff training.....103	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....96
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....106
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....119
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....123
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....43
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

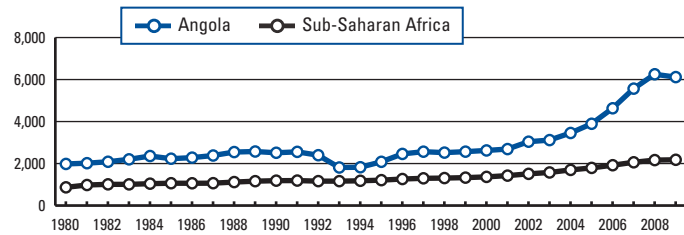
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Angola

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	18.5
GDP (US\$ billions)	68.8
GDP per capita (US\$)	3,972
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.15

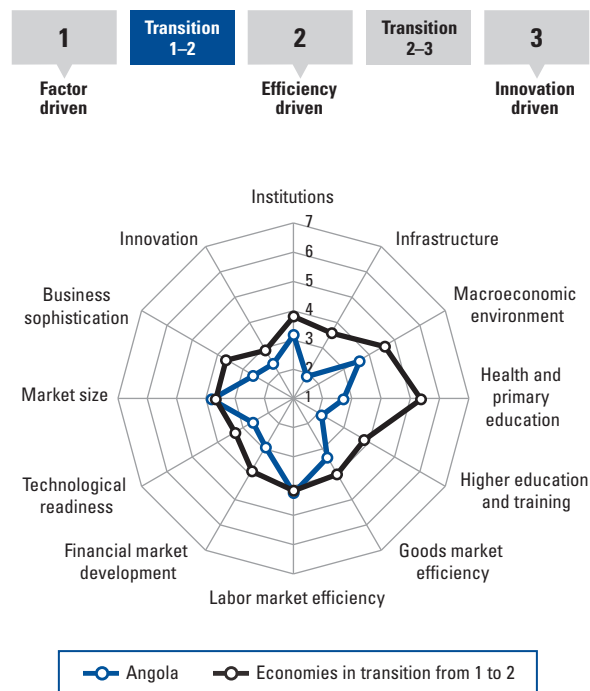
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



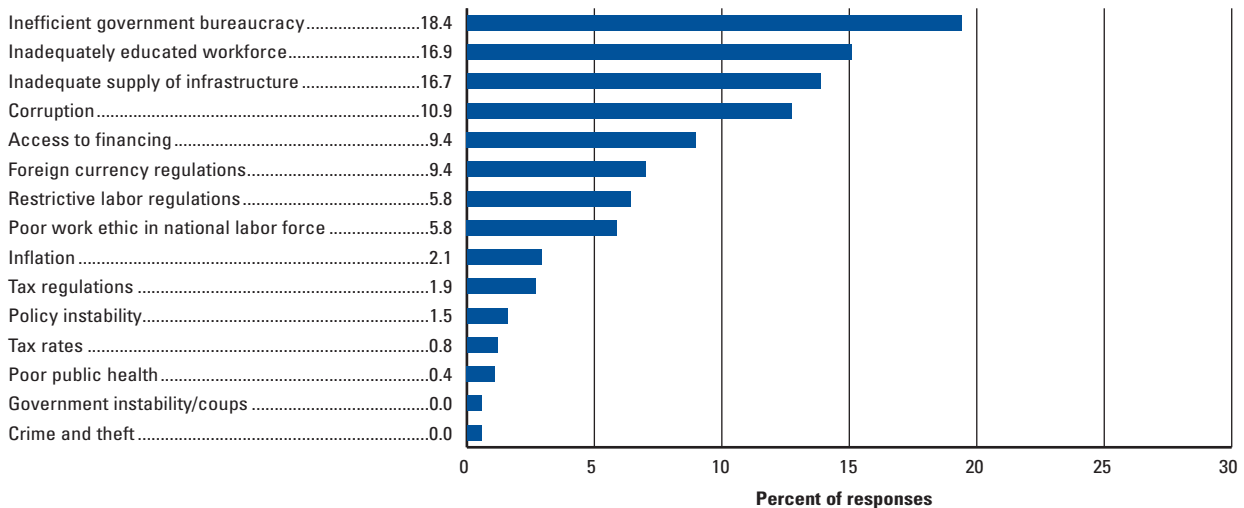
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	138	2.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	138	2.8
1st pillar: Institutions	119	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	136	1.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	122	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	139	2.7
Efficiency enhancers	130	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	138	2.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	133	3.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	87	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	134	2.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	130	2.6
10th pillar: Market size	64	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	139	2.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	139	2.6
12th pillar: Innovation	133	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....130	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....127
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....120	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....130
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....122	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....128
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....66	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 30
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....110	6.05	Total tax rate*.....107
1.06	Judicial independence.....102	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....132	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....129
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....116	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....61
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....137	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....123
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....120	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....93
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....90	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....83
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....127	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....120
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 17	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....133
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....98	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....139
1.15	Organized crime..... 36	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....119
1.16	Reliability of police services.....83	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....138	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....78
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....132	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....89
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....137	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....133
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....115	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....81
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....93
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....68
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....138	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....132
2.02	Quality of roads.....115	7.08	Brain drain..... 47
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....107	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 43
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....136	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....128	8.01	Availability of financial services.....129
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....80	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....132
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....135	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....139
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....120	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....111
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....117	8.05	Venture capital availability.....129
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....138
3.01	Government budget balance*.....115	8.07	Soundness of banks.....102
3.02	National savings rate*.....105	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....133
3.03	Inflation*.....132	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....99	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 35	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....138
3.06	Country credit rating*.....90	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....130
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....72
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....139	9.04	Internet users*.....125
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....121	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....114
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....123	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....125
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....119	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....126	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....72
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....120	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....51
4.07	Infant mortality*.....139	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....135	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....139
4.09	Quality of primary education.....139	11.02	Local supplier quality.....139
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....n/a	11.03	State of cluster development.....137
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....115
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....139	11.05	Value chain breadth.....139
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....132	11.06	Control of international distribution.....137
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....139	11.07	Production process sophistication.....102
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....139	11.08	Extent of marketing.....121
5.05	Quality of management schools.....139	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....129
5.06	Internet access in schools.....137	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....133	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....139
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 39	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....139
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....89
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....136
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 35
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....134
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

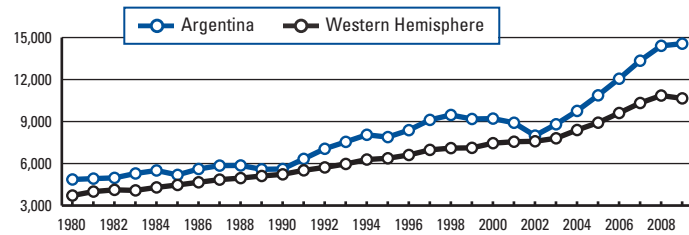
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Argentina

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	40.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	310.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,726
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.81

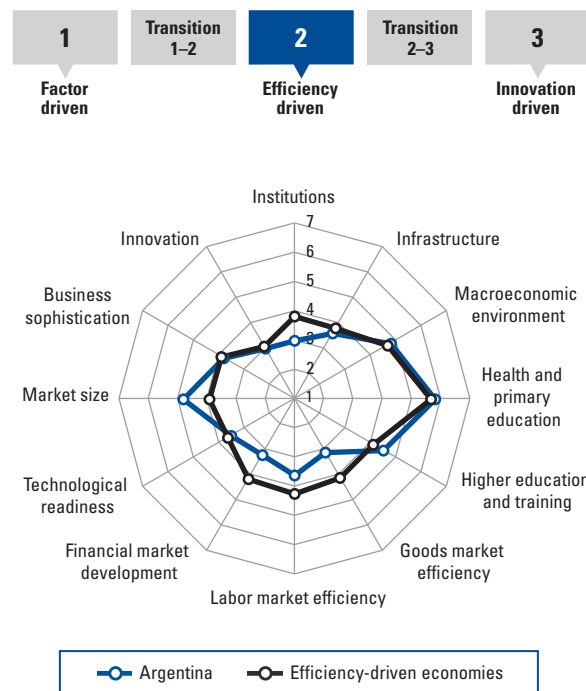
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



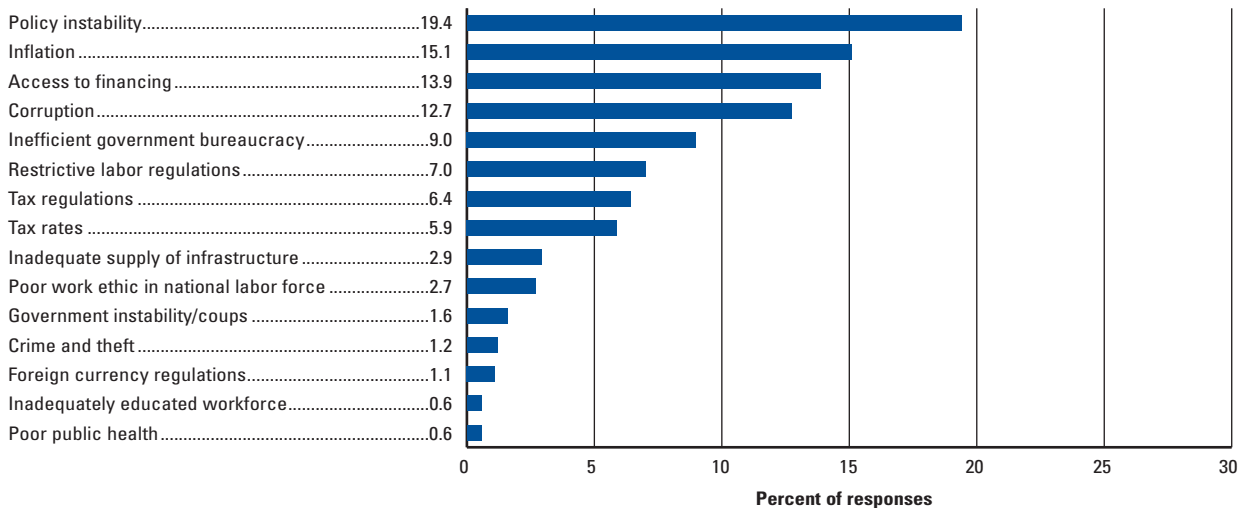
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	87	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	85	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	88	3.9
Basic requirements	82	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	132	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	77	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	54	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	60	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	86	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	55	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	135	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	128	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	126	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	73	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	24	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	71	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	75	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	73	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....134	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....107
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....126	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....104
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....131	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....118
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....138	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....137
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....115	6.05	Total tax rate*.....134
1.06	Judicial independence.....123	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....128
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....137	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....134	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....136
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....123	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....138
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....130	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....107
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....137	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 33
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....129	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....134
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 34	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....135
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....116	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....118
1.15	Organized crime.....115	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....66
1.16	Reliability of police services.....121	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....115	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....134
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....122	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....135
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....104	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....121	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....134
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....93	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....120
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....133
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....102	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....62
2.02	Quality of roads.....89	7.08	Brain drain.....67
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....82	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....94
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....88	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....115	8.01	Availability of financial services.....125
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 29	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....121
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....93	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....118
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....53	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....134
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 25	8.05	Venture capital availability.....124
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....132
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 21	8.07	Soundness of banks.....123
3.02	National savings rate*..... 44	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....106
3.03	Inflation*.....103	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 46	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....85	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....83
3.06	Country credit rating*.....103	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....94
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....115
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....77	9.04	Internet users*.....74
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....74	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....52
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....57	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....55
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....55	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....72	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 22
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....82	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 39
4.07	Infant mortality*.....66	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 48	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....85
4.09	Quality of primary education.....101	11.02	Local supplier quality.....74
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 22	11.03	State of cluster development.....62
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....134
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....76	11.05	Value chain breadth.....92
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 19	11.06	Control of international distribution.....78
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....90	11.07	Production process sophistication.....58
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....106	11.08	Extent of marketing.....60
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 16	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....62
5.06	Internet access in schools.....111	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 42	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....62
5.08	Extent of staff training.....79	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 46
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....72
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....53
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....130
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....76
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....52

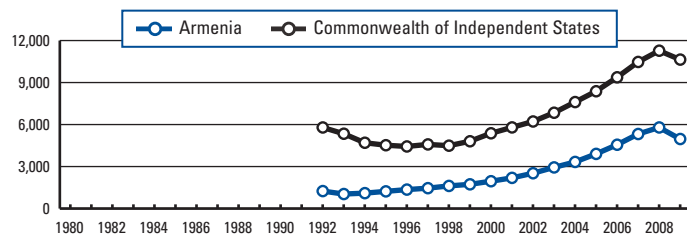
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Armenia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,668
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

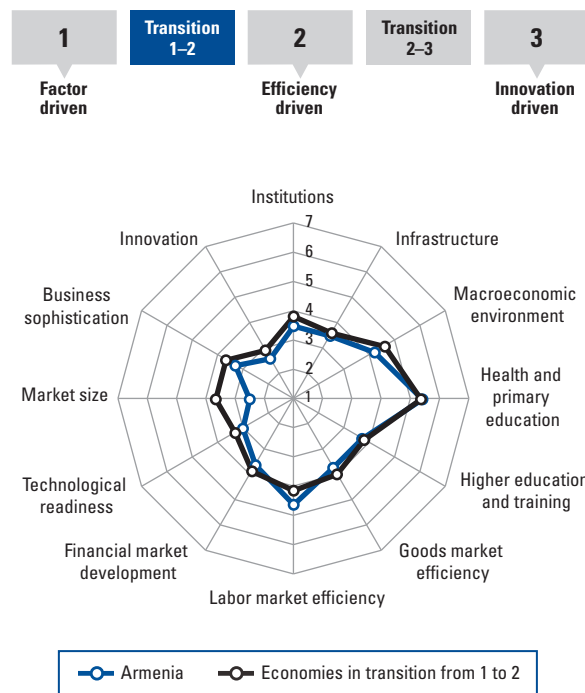
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



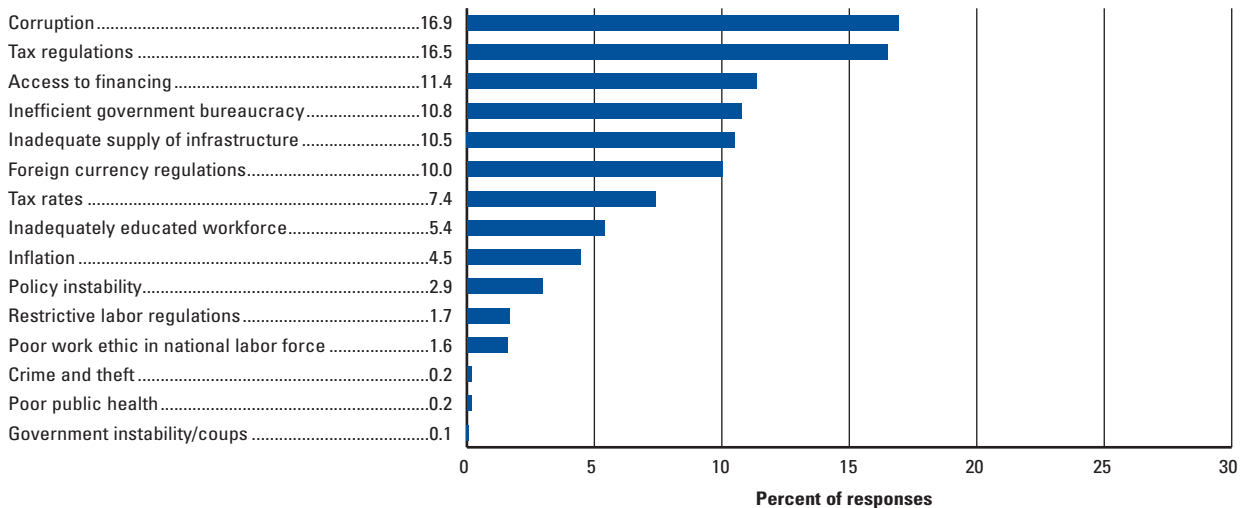
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	98	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	97	3.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	97	3.7
Basic requirements	94	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	97	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	90	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	99	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	93	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	106	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	91	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	113	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	47	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	110	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	108	3.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	116	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	114	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	109	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	116	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....98	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....136
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....107	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....133
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....103	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....138
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....89	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....84
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....104	6.05	Total tax rate*.....56
1.06	Judicial independence.....118	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....78	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....56
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....54	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 41
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....91	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....100
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....104	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 35
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....103	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....111
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....53	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....102
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 32	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....138
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 31	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....134
1.15	Organized crime.....66	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....75
1.16	Reliability of police services.....112	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....118	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....53
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....101	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....63
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....130	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....131	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 33
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....63
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....76	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....117
2.02	Quality of roads.....87	7.08	Brain drain.....97
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....79	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 41
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....128	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....77	8.01	Availability of financial services.....121
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....100	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....104
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....78	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....131
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....64	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....124
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....81	8.05	Venture capital availability.....131
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....57
3.01	Government budget balance*.....114	8.07	Soundness of banks.....81
3.02	National savings rate*..... 49	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....121
3.03	Inflation*.....78	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....112	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....70	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....127
3.06	Country credit rating*.....86	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....121
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....79
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....111
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....108
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....84	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....73
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....80	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....55	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....111
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....129
4.07	Infant mortality*.....82	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....65	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....110
4.09	Quality of primary education.....88	11.02	Local supplier quality.....116
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....115	11.03	State of cluster development.....124
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 39
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....69	11.05	Value chain breadth.....121
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....68	11.06	Control of international distribution.....110
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....115	11.07	Production process sophistication.....100
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....74	11.08	Extent of marketing.....119
5.05	Quality of management schools.....130	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....128
5.06	Internet access in schools.....107	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....124	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....65
5.08	Extent of staff training.....116	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....103
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....127
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....124
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....134
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....93
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

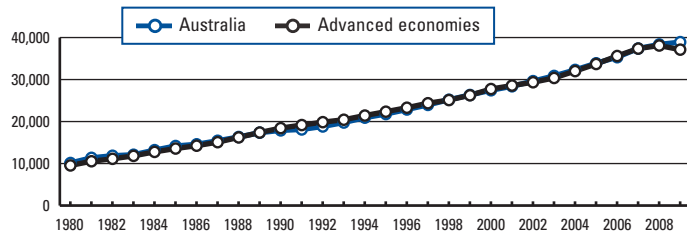
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Australia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	21.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	997.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,587
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.17

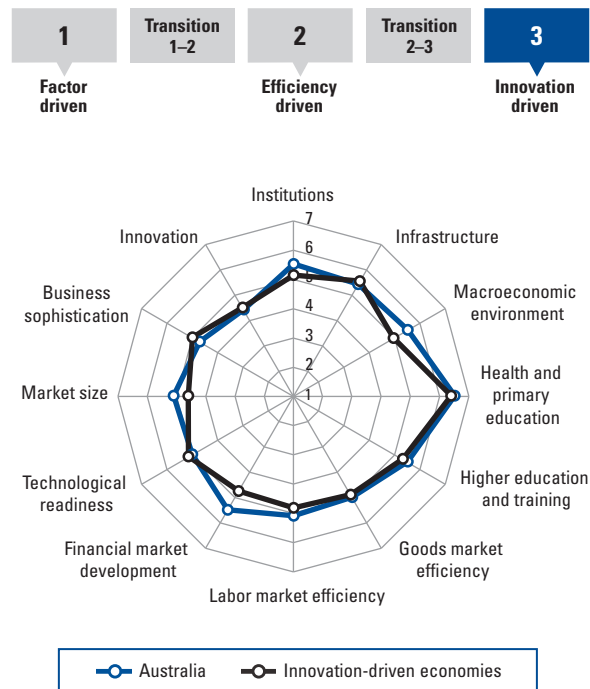
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



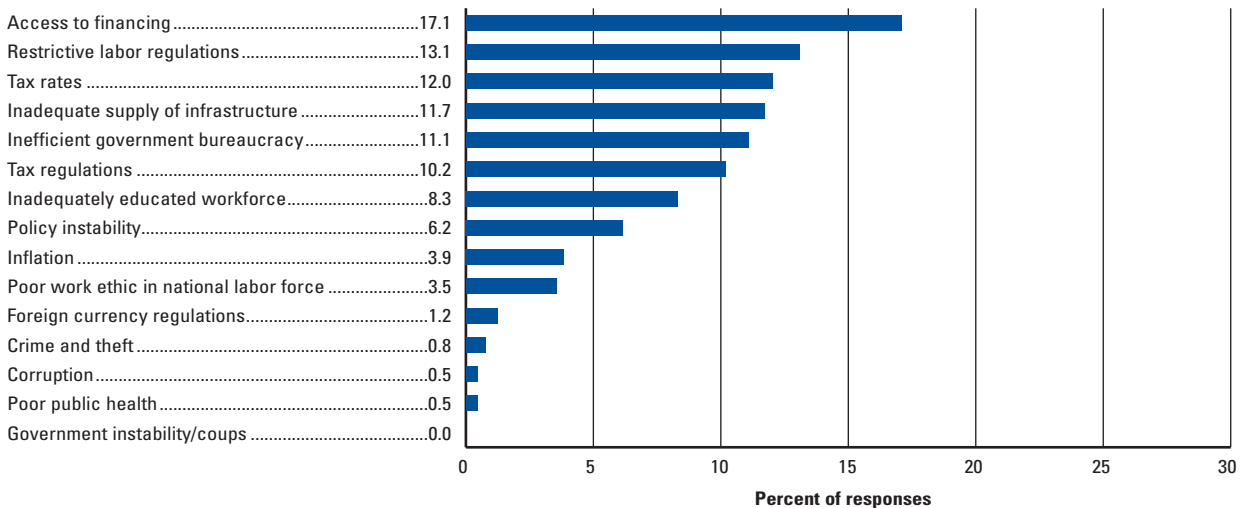
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	16	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	15	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	18	5.2
Basic requirements	12	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	14	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	22	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	17	5.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	13	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	10	5.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	14	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	18	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	11	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	3	5.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	23	5.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	18	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	22	4.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	29	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	21	4.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....14	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....11
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....14	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....11
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....13	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....15
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....17	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....66
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....16	6.05	Total tax rate*.....94
1.06	Judicial independence.....9	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....3
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....19	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....2
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....21	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....9
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....60	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....24
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....12	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....55
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....13	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....19
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....19	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....57
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....80	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....24
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....45	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....20
1.15	Organized crime.....32	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....16
1.16	Reliability of police services.....19	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....10	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....43
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....14	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....110
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....7	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....1
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....15	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....79
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....53
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....34	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....8
2.02	Quality of roads.....30	7.08	Brain drain.....22
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....26	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....51
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....46	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....30	8.01	Availability of financial services.....14
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....6	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....25
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....33	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....15
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....23	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....16
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....42	8.05	Venture capital availability.....12
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....32
3.01	Government budget balance*.....67	8.07	Soundness of banks.....3
3.02	National savings rate*.....46	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....10
3.03	Inflation*.....49	8.09	Legal rights index*.....6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....35	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....23	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....22
3.06	Country credit rating*.....14	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....19
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....22
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....20
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....18
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....35	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....40
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....20	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....53	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....17
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....30
4.07	Infant mortality*.....28	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....7	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....37
4.09	Quality of primary education.....14	11.02	Local supplier quality.....16
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....42	11.03	State of cluster development.....35
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....59
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....1	11.05	Value chain breadth.....78
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....13	11.06	Control of international distribution.....31
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....12	11.07	Production process sophistication.....24
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....24	11.08	Extent of marketing.....16
5.05	Quality of management schools.....17	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....12
5.06	Internet access in schools.....28	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....20	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....23
5.08	Extent of staff training.....20	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....10
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....23
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....13
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....37
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....45
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....17

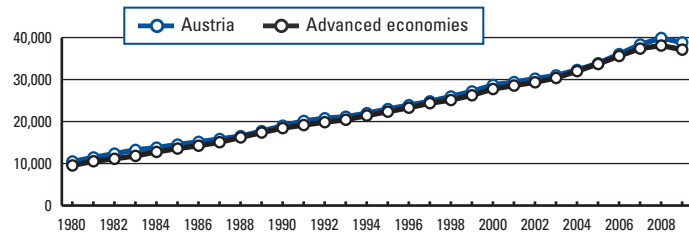
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Austria

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	8.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	381.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	45,989
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.46

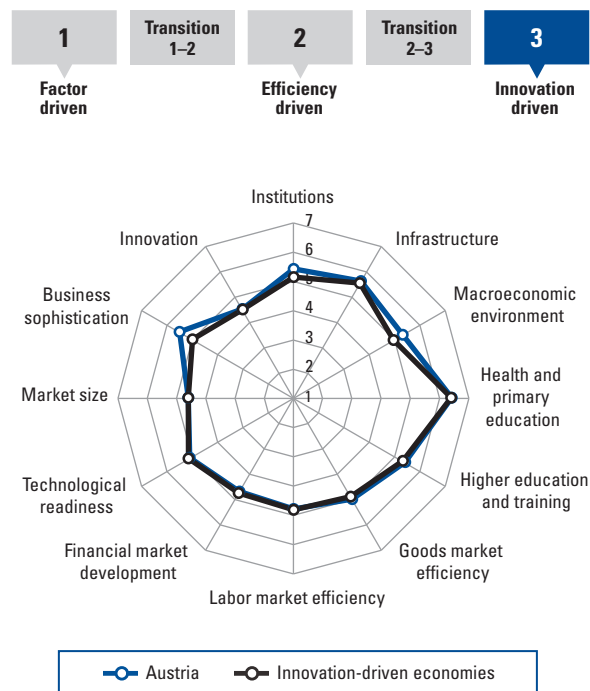
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



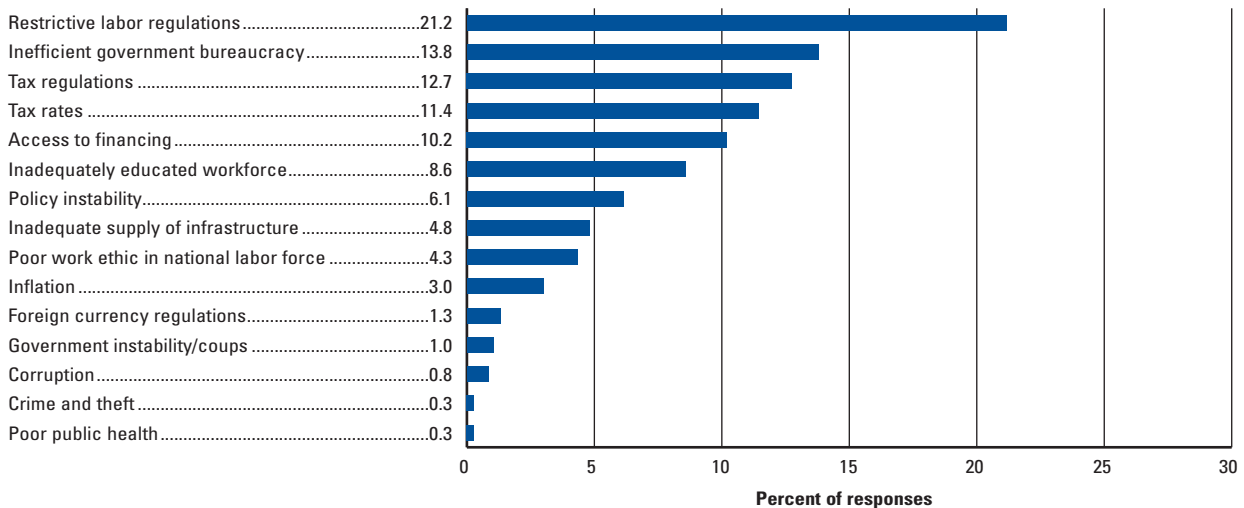
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	18	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	17	5.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	14	5.2
Basic requirements	15	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	15	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	20	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	24	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	17	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	19	4.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	16	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	19	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	32	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	23	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	18	5.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	33	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	13	5.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	6	5.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	20	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	7	6.01 Intensity of local competition	6
1.02 Intellectual property protection	11	6.02 Extent of market dominance	8
1.03 Diversion of public funds	17	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	16
1.04 Public trust of politicians	28	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	63
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	18	6.05 Total tax rate*	110
1.06 Judicial independence	18	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	73
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	26	6.07 Time required to start a business*	90
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	28	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	35
1.09 Burden of government regulation	39	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	17
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	18	6.10 Trade tariffs*	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	10	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	34
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	17	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	47
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	7	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	13
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	22	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	2
1.15 Organized crime	10	6.15 Buyer sophistication	25
1.16 Reliability of police services	23		
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	11	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	17	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	10
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	30	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	139
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	38	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	60
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	109	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	105
		7.05 Redundancy costs*	5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	75
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6	7.07 Reliance on professional management	22
2.02 Quality of roads	7	7.08 Brain drain	30
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	15	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	46
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	48		
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	25	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	43	8.01 Availability of financial services	17
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	8	8.02 Affordability of financial services	26
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	29	8.03 Financing through local equity market	58
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	15	8.04 Ease of access to loans	42
		8.05 Venture capital availability	43
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	17
3.01 Government budget balance*	48	8.07 Soundness of banks	48
3.02 National savings rate*	45	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	45
3.03 Inflation*	25	8.09 Legal rights index*	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*	8		
3.05 Government debt*	112	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.06 Country credit rating*	14	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	8
		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	16
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	63
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	23
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	25
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	15
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	1		
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	8	10th pillar: Market size	
4.06 HIV prevalence*	55	10.01 Domestic market size index*	34
4.07 Infant mortality*	16	10.02 Foreign market size index*	32
4.08 Life expectancy*	15		
4.09 Quality of primary education	21	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	30	11.01 Local supplier quantity	8
		11.02 Local supplier quality	1
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.03 State of cluster development	22
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	23	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	13
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	38	11.05 Value chain breadth	6
5.03 Quality of the educational system	24	11.06 Control of international distribution	4
5.04 Quality of math and science education	37	11.07 Production process sophistication	7
5.05 Quality of management schools	33	11.08 Extent of marketing	12
5.06 Internet access in schools	16	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	18
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	6		
5.08 Extent of staff training	14	12th pillar: Innovation	
		12.01 Capacity for innovation	11
		12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	20
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	18
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	18
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	38
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	30
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	16

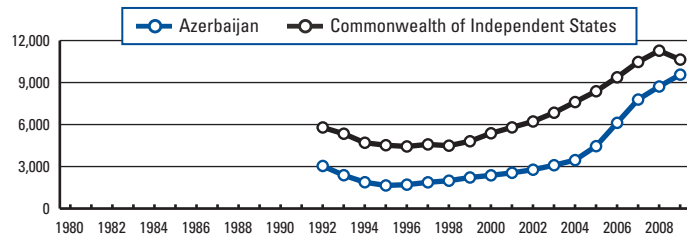
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Azerbaijan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	8.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	43.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,807
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

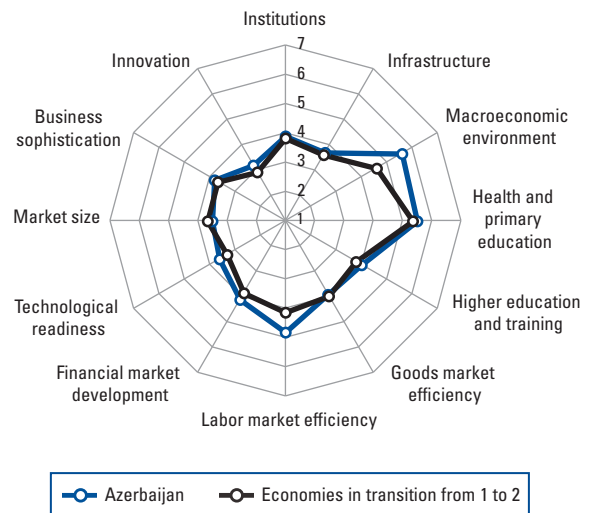
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



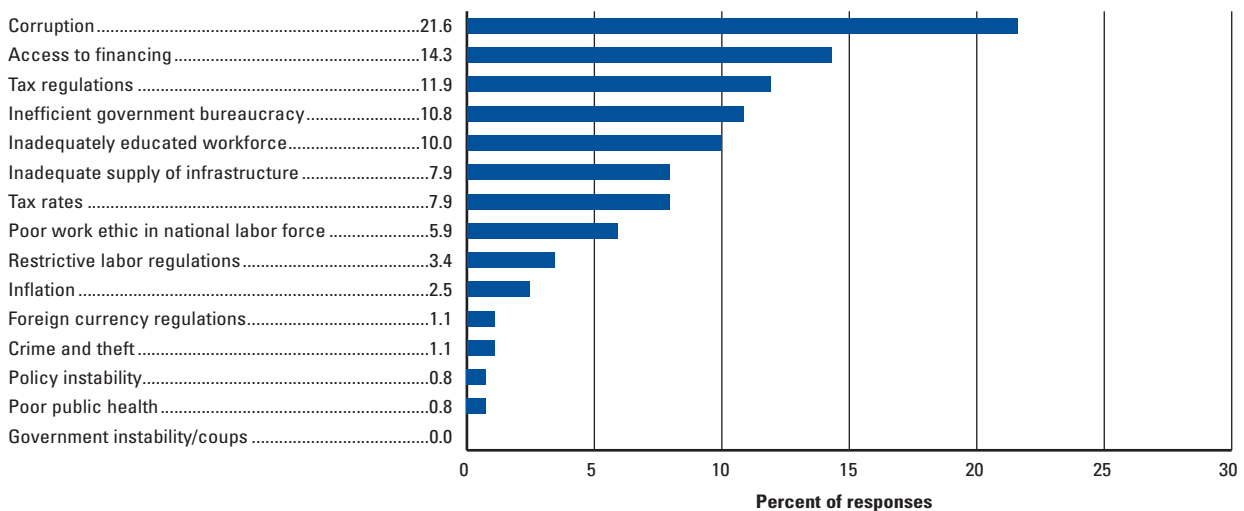
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	57	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	51	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	69	4.1
Basic requirements	58	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	71	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	76	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	13	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	83	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	75	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	77	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	93	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	25	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	71	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	70	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	76	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	66	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	72	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	61	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	90	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	134
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	63	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	106
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	88	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	129
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	45	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	76
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	101	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	70
1.06 Judicial independence.....	87	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	64	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	34
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	59	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	57
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	32	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	132
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	94	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	82
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	62	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	93
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	58	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	82
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	62	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	108
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	46	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	102
1.15 Organized crime.....	88	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	41
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	95	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	67	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	55
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	112	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	10
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	102	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	18
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	107	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	11
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	20	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	40
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	39
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	63	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	103
2.02 Quality of roads.....	70	7.08 Brain drain.....	94
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	34	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	37
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	70	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	59	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	102
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	91	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	68
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	86	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	79
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	79	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	66
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	78	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	48
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	68
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	4	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	114
3.02 National savings rate*.....	11	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	103
3.03 Inflation*.....	43	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	20
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	95	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	9	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	81
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	76	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	62
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	65
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	99	9.04 Internet users*.....	53
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	77	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	92
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	93	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	66
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	91	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	100	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	84
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	55	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	60
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	100	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	93	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	95
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	109	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	102
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	49	11.03 State of cluster development.....	88
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	36
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	12	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	53
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	98	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	47
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	104	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	53
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	101	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	81
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	124	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	87
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	77	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	66	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	40
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	68	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	77
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	88
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	92
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	36
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	78
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	90

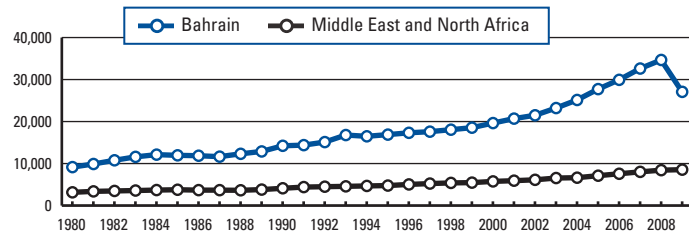
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bahrain

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	20.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	19,455
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

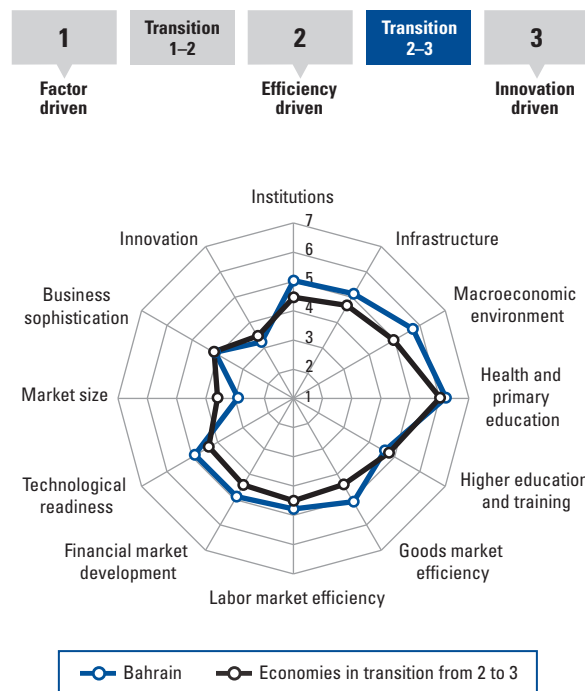
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



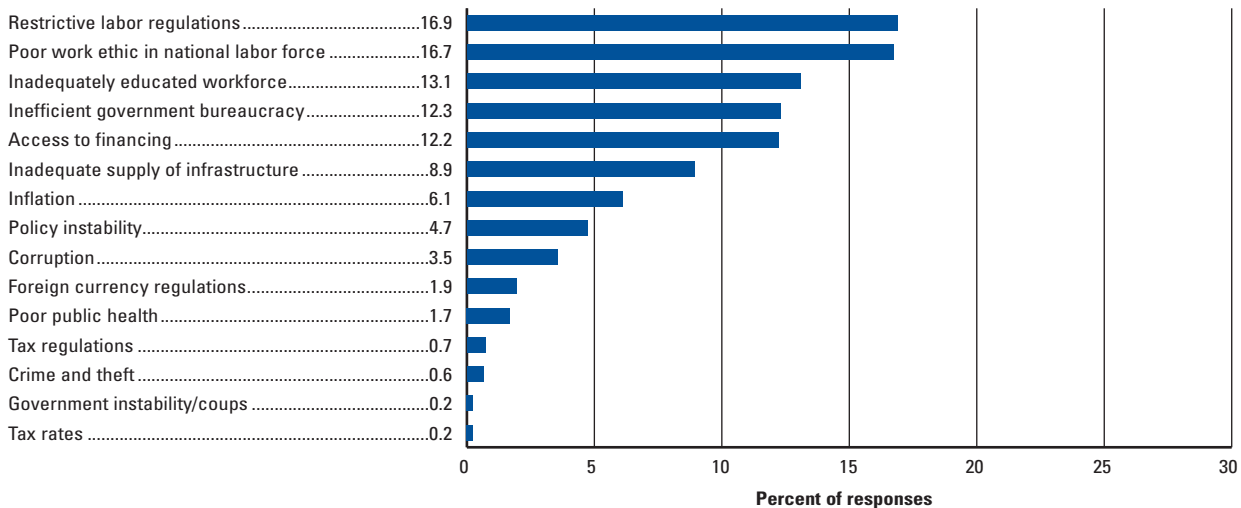
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	37	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	38	4.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	37	4.6
Basic requirements	21	5.5
1st pillar: Institutions	27	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	27	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	11	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	36	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	33	4.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training	44	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	9	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	28	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	20	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	27	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	98	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	55	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	55	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	59	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....21	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....40
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....22	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....37
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....22	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....27
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....27	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....1
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....23	6.05	Total tax rate*.....6
1.06	Judicial independence.....34	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....42	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....30
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....8	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....20
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....19	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....11
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....58	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....58
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....45	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....14
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....43	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....5
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....87	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....11
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....38	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....27
1.15	Organized crime.....30	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....33
1.16	Reliability of police services.....32	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....26	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....57
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....20	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....8
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....24	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....20	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....95
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....23
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....26	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....73
2.02	Quality of roads.....25	7.08	Brain drain.....15
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....127
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....13	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....20	8.01	Availability of financial services.....18
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....56	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....11
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....62	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....51
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....43	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....2
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....3	8.05	Venture capital availability.....18
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....12
3.01	Government budget balance*.....23	8.07	Soundness of banks.....19
3.02	National savings rate*.....5	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....13
3.03	Inflation*.....69	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....84	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....64	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....29
3.06	Country credit rating*.....43	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....48
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....11
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....11
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....30
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....45	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....54
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....65	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....48	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....106
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....77
4.07	Infant mortality*.....51	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....45	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....115
4.09	Quality of primary education.....41	11.02	Local supplier quality.....71
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....31	11.03	State of cluster development.....14
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....80
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....36	11.05	Value chain breadth.....77
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....74	11.06	Control of international distribution.....38
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....38	11.07	Production process sophistication.....47
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....44	11.08	Extent of marketing.....40
5.05	Quality of management schools.....45	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....29
5.06	Internet access in schools.....32	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....81	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....67
5.08	Extent of staff training.....16	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....117
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....101
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....88
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....22
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....41
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

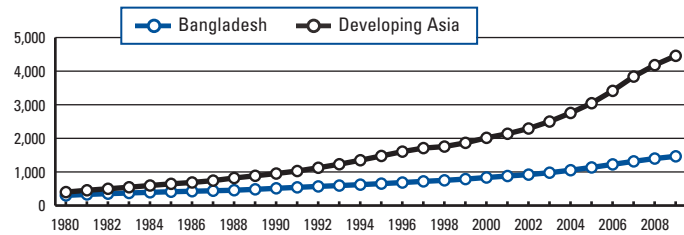
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bangladesh

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	162.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	94.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.574
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

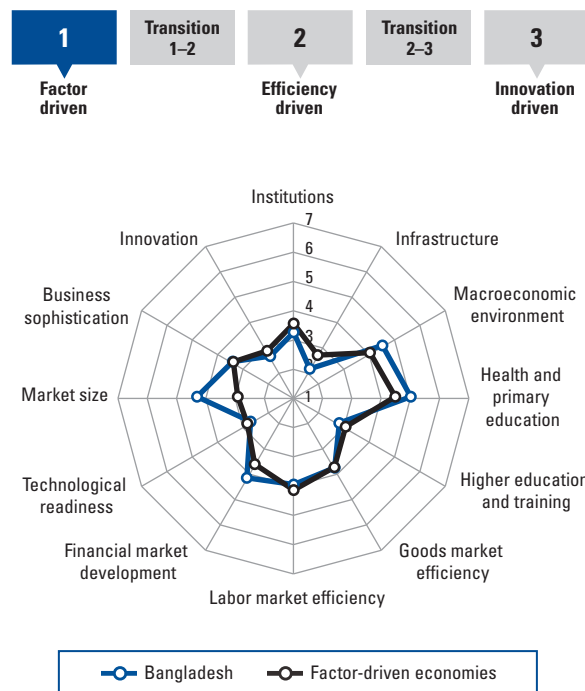
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



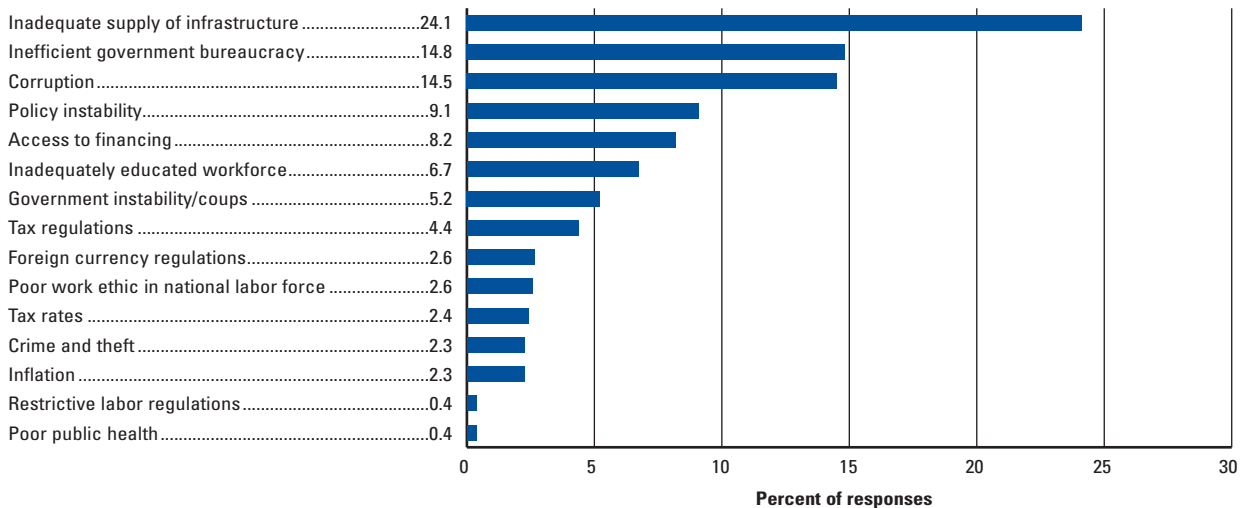
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	107	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	106	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	111	3.5
Basic requirements	114	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	115	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	133	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	80	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	106	5.0
Efficiency enhancers	97	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	126	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	102	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	108	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	66	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	126	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	47	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	109	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	105	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	119	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

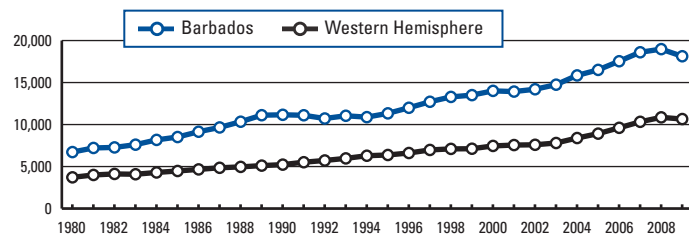
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....113	6.01	Intensity of local competition81
1.02	Intellectual property protection122	6.02	Extent of market dominance115
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....107	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy102
1.04	Public trust of politicians115	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation54
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....137	6.05	Total tax rate* 50
1.06	Judicial independence85	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....117	6.07	Time required to start a business*116
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending79	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 19
1.09	Burden of government regulation102	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers105
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes113	6.10	Trade tariffs*120
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations102	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership118
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....106	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 34
1.13	Business costs of terrorism124	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....119
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....118	6.14	Degree of customer orientation82
1.15	Organized crime107	6.15	Buyer sophistication106
1.16	Reliability of police services123	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....116	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....86
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....120	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination67
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards123	7.03	Rigidity of employment*71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....125	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 19
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 20	7.05	Redundancy costs*126
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity94
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure130	7.07	Reliance on professional management91
2.02	Quality of roads100	7.08	Brain drain91
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure71	7.09	Female participation in labor force*99
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure107	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure117	8.01	Availability of financial services97
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*59	8.02	Affordability of financial services88
2.07	Quality of electricity supply134	8.03	Financing through local equity market 12
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*127	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....79
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*126	8.05	Venture capital availability.....97
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows112
3.01	Government budget balance*72	8.07	Soundness of banks82
3.02	National savings rate* 37	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges58
3.03	Inflation*100	8.09	Legal rights index* 39
3.04	Interest rate spread*86	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*68	9.01	Availability of latest technologies111
3.06	Country credit rating*120	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption109
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....106
4.01	Business impact of malaria103	9.04	Internet users*138
4.02	Malaria incidence*114	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*124
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis94	9.06	Internet bandwidth*134
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*112	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....76	10.01	Domestic market size index* 42
4.06	HIV prevalence* 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*62
4.07	Infant mortality*106	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*107	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....90
4.09	Quality of primary education119	11.02	Local supplier quality87
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*112	11.03	State of cluster development.....53
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage137
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*116	11.05	Value chain breadth79
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*116	11.06	Control of international distribution111
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....94	11.07	Production process sophistication.....115
5.04	Quality of math and science education105	11.08	Extent of marketing.....108
5.05	Quality of management schools86	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority126
5.06	Internet access in schools.....133	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....127	12.01	Capacity for innovation115
5.08	Extent of staff training.....129	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions116
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....129
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D128
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products115
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers75
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*90

Barbados

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	13,003
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

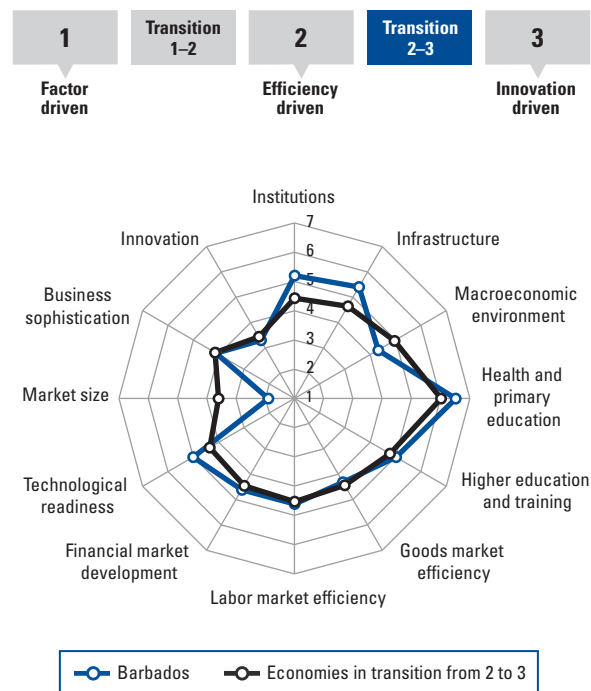
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



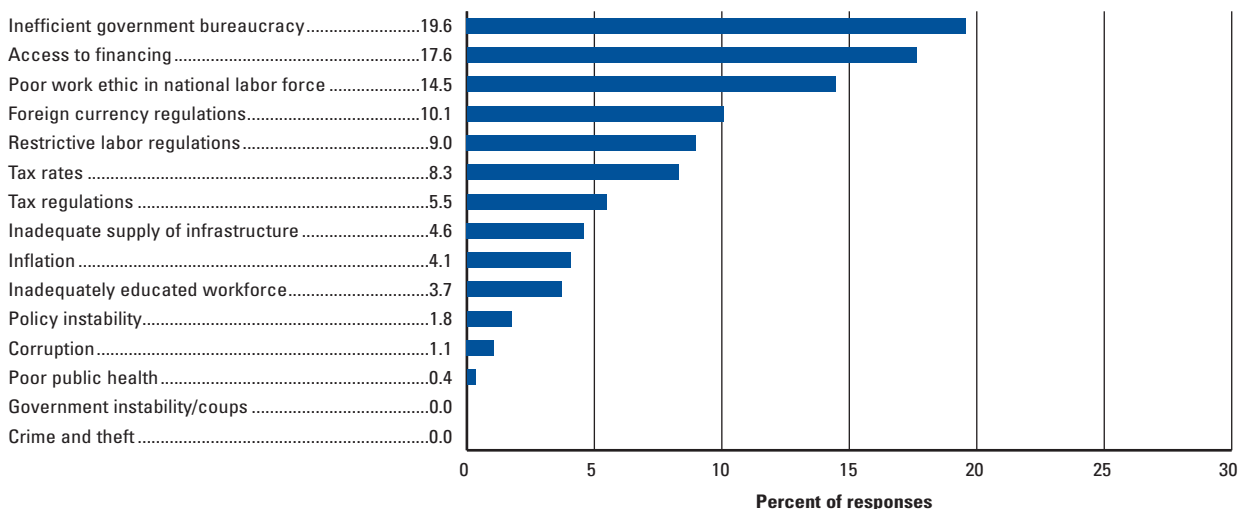
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	43	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	44	4.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	47	4.4
Basic requirements	27	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions	22	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	23	5.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	91	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	14	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	52	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	27	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	55	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	49	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	38	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	22	5.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	133	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	52	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	59	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	53	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 22	6.01	Intensity of local competition 80
1.02	Intellectual property protection 29	6.02	Extent of market dominance 94
1.03	Diversion of public funds 23	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 69
1.04	Public trust of politicians 19	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 20
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 28	6.05	Total tax rate* n/a
1.06	Judicial independence 19	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* n/a
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 31	6.07	Time required to start a business* n/a
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 18	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 23
1.09	Burden of government regulation 13	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 93
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 21	6.10	Trade tariffs* 132
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 22	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 52
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 21	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 40
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 68	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 63
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 89	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 101
1.15	Organized crime 23	6.15	Buyer sophistication 37
1.16	Reliability of police services 18	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 20	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 25
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 10	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 103
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 49	7.03	Rigidity of employment* n/a
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 31	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 82
1.21	Strength of investor protection* n/a	7.05	Redundancy costs* n/a
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 92
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 18	7.07	Reliance on professional management 41
2.02	Quality of roads 34	7.08	Brain drain 29
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 27
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 21	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 13	8.01	Availability of financial services 58
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 84	8.02	Affordability of financial services 53
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 27	8.03	Financing through local equity market 74
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 14	8.04	Ease of access to loans 75
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 23	8.05	Venture capital availability 86
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 118
3.01	Government budget balance* 120	8.07	Soundness of banks 12
3.02	National savings rate* n/a	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 24
3.03	Inflation* 81	8.09	Legal rights index* n/a
3.04	Interest rate spread* 85	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 126	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 28
3.06	Country credit rating* 48	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 34
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 30
4.01	Business impact of malaria 1	9.04	Internet users* 22
4.02	Malaria incidence* 1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 26
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 51	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 24
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 3	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 112	10.01	Domestic market size index* 132
4.06	HIV prevalence* 108	10.02	Foreign market size index* 128
4.07	Infant mortality* 52	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 39	11.01	Local supplier quantity 97
4.09	Quality of primary education 8	11.02	Local supplier quality 56
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 41	11.03	State of cluster development 96
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 21
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 14	11.05	Value chain breadth 52
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 41	11.06	Control of international distribution 74
5.03	Quality of the educational system 15	11.07	Production process sophistication 63
5.04	Quality of math and science education 13	11.08	Extent of marketing 67
5.05	Quality of management schools 29	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 79
5.06	Internet access in schools 34	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 70	12.01	Capacity for innovation 93
5.08	Extent of staff training 43	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 50
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 99
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 40
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 49
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 69
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 90

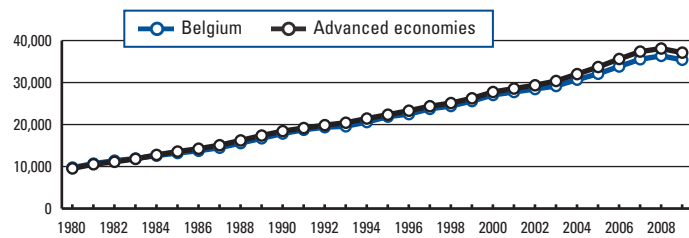
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Belgium

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	10.6
GDP (US\$ billions)	470.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	43,533
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.55

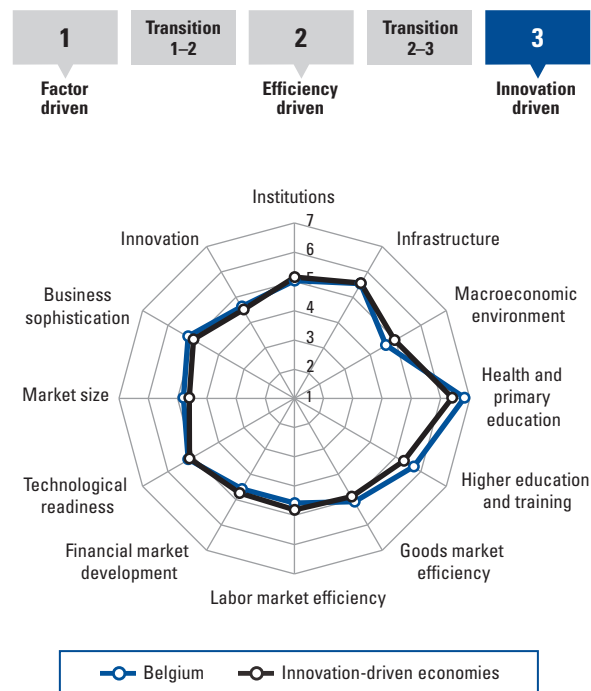
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



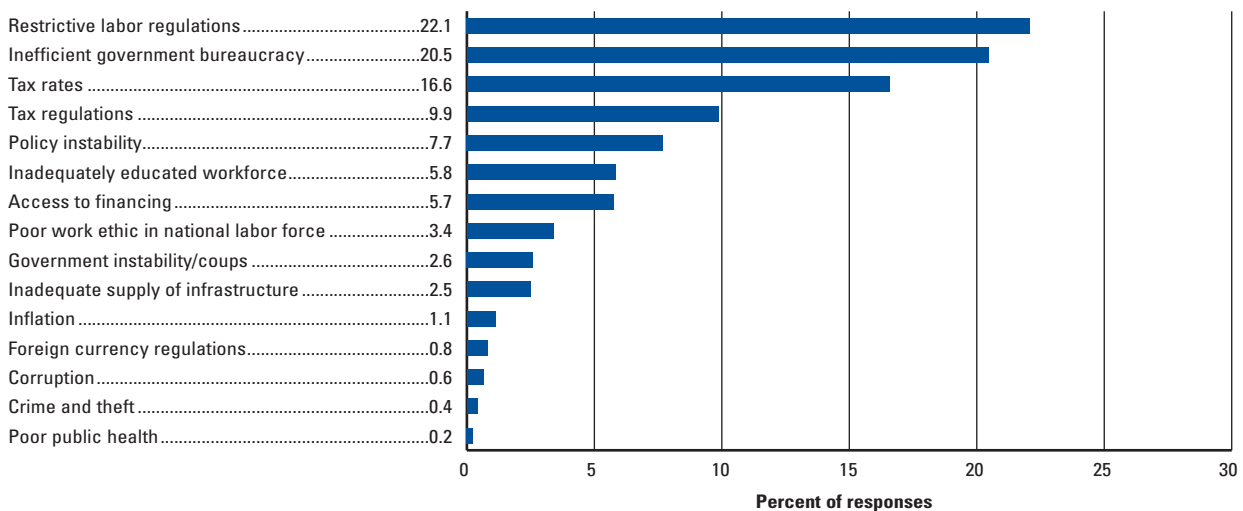
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	19	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	18	5.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	19	5.1
Basic requirements	22	5.5
1st pillar: Institutions	29	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	21	5.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	72	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	1	6.8
Efficiency enhancers	17	5.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	7	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	16	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	43	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	34	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	13	5.2
10th pillar: Market size	27	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	15	4.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication	11	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	15	4.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....26	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 4
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....23	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 5
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....31	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 13
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....48	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....135
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....25	6.05	Total tax rate*.....114
1.06	Judicial independence.....28	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 6
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....27	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 6
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....47	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....34
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....121	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 9
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....52	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....44	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 13
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....62	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....32
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....47	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....45
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....26	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 10
1.15	Organized crime.....25	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 15
1.16	Reliability of police services.....28	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....21	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....65
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....23	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....126
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....27	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....29	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....127
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 16	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....28
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....88
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....20	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 17
2.02	Quality of roads.....24	7.08	Brain drain..... 18
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 11	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....55
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 4	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 14	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 10
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....35	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....20
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 13	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....67
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....25	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 17
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....41	8.05	Venture capital availability.....25
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....33
3.01	Government budget balance*.....85	8.07	Soundness of banks.....120
3.02	National savings rate*.....64	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....41
3.03	Inflation*..... 17	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....82	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....127	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 12
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 17	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....28
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....19
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 18
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 13
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 10	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 13
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....26	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 18	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....30
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....21
4.07	Infant mortality*.....22	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 18	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 10
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 2	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 6
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....25	11.03	State of cluster development.....26
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 10
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 11	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 18
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....26	11.06	Control of international distribution.....39
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 7	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 9
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 2	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 14
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 4	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 14
5.06	Internet access in schools.....20	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 9	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 12
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 15	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 7
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....19
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 10
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....47
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 13
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 18

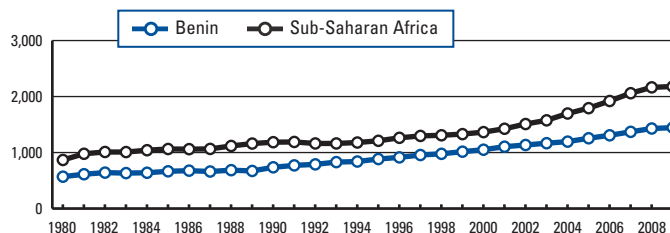
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Benin

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	8.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.711
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

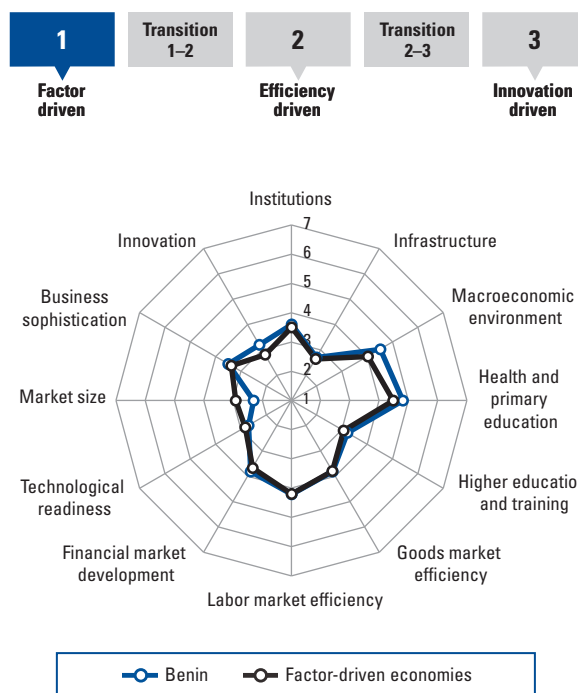
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



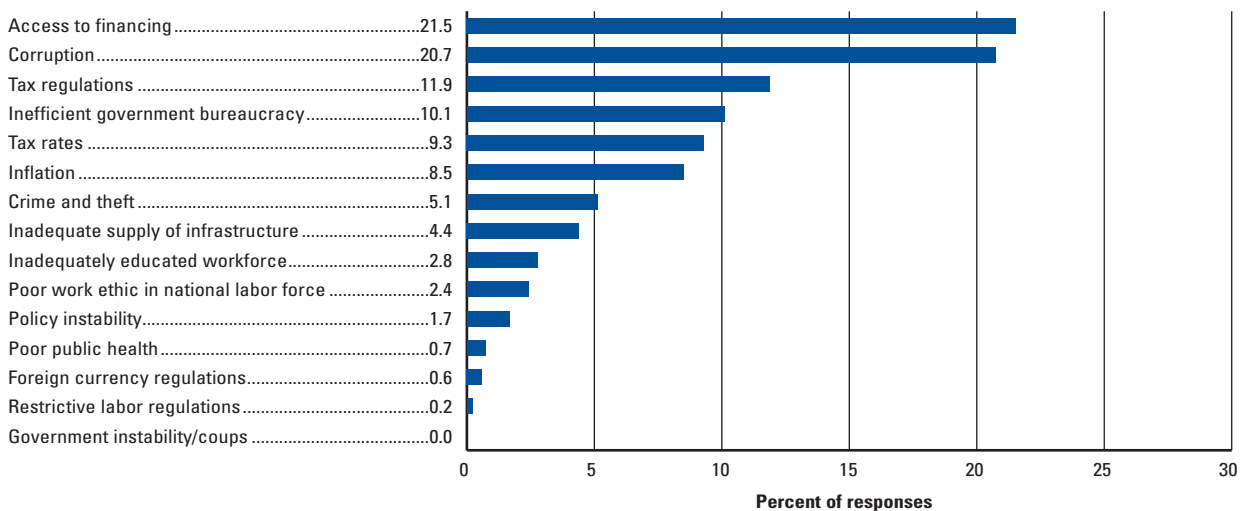
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	103	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	103	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	106	3.6
Basic requirements	104	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	87	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	113	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	82	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	108	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	120	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	112	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	100	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	85	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	95	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	122	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	124	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	81	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	99	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	60	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

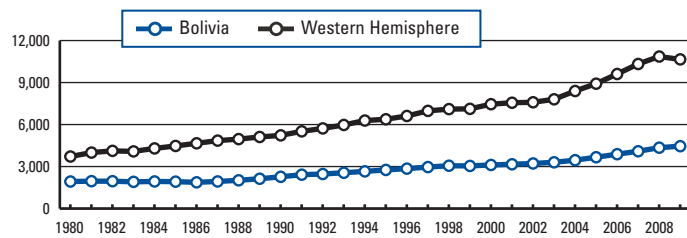
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....55	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....74
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....91	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 24
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....117	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....55
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....80	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....91
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....125	6.05	Total tax rate*.....129
1.06	Judicial independence.....90	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....75	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....95
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 40	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....93
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 34	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....102
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....66	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....87
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....75	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....90
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 44	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....93
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....78	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....72
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....99	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....106
1.15	Organized crime.....128	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....90
1.16	Reliability of police services.....55	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....96	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 44
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....127	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....58
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 37	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....100
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....67	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 35
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....123	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....70
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....114
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....125	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....89
2.02	Quality of roads.....107	7.08	Brain drain.....69
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....88	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....98
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....76	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....96	8.01	Availability of financial services.....84
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....118	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....77
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....108	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....62
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....121	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....57
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....108	8.05	Venture capital availability.....62
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....92
3.01	Government budget balance*.....59	8.07	Soundness of banks.....76
3.02	National savings rate*.....121	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....62
3.03	Inflation*.....53	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....n/a	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 12	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....110
3.06	Country credit rating*.....112	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....115
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....103
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....120	9.04	Internet users*.....128
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....134	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....128
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....112	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....118
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....85	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....111	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....121
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....108	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....130
4.07	Infant mortality*.....126	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....110	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....106
4.09	Quality of primary education.....80	11.02	Local supplier quality.....81
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....77	11.03	State of cluster development.....130
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....91
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....122	11.05	Value chain breadth.....57
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....118	11.06	Control of international distribution.....73
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 45	11.07	Production process sophistication.....110
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....60	11.08	Extent of marketing.....118
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 50	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....82
5.06	Internet access in schools.....101	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....82	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....60
5.08	Extent of staff training.....104	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....85
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 42
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....106
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 21
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....59
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Bolivia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	9.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,724
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

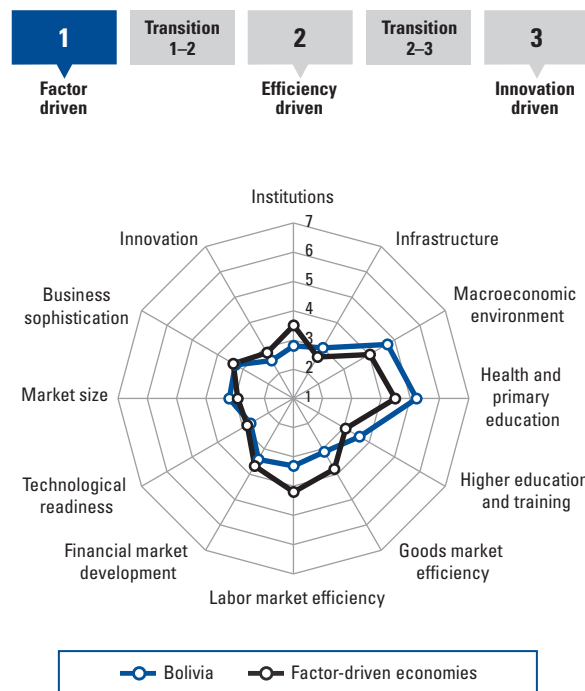
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



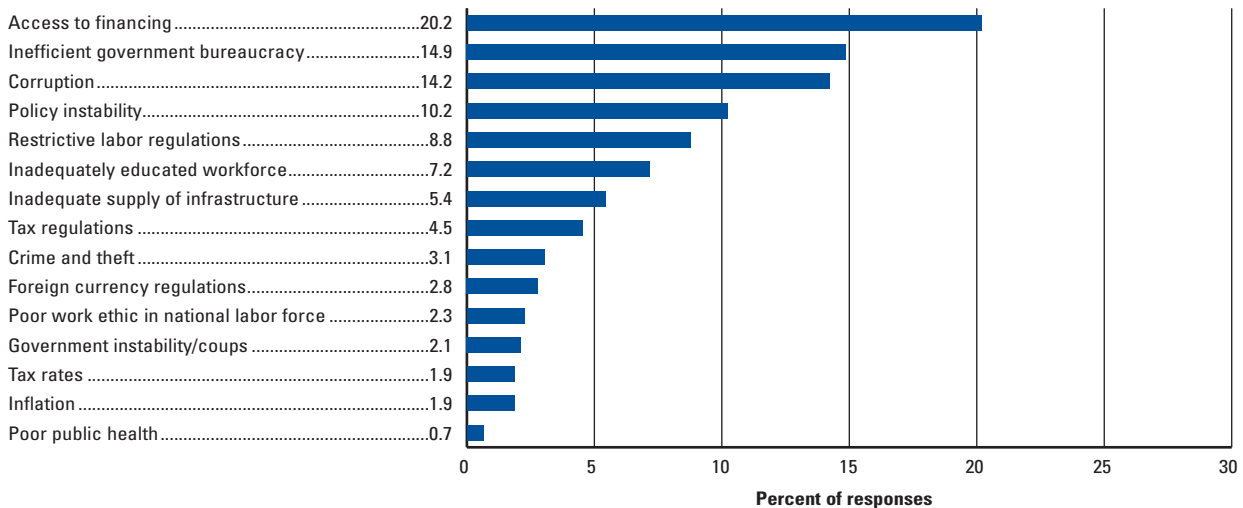
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	108	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	120	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	118	3.4
Basic requirements	101	4.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	136	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	100	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	59	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	100	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	125	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	100	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	136	3.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	136	3.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	118	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	127	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	86	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	125	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	117	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	127	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....137	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....126
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....139	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....105
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....119	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....124
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....109	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....111
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....120	6.05	Total tax rate*.....131
1.06	Judicial independence.....129	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....128
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....128	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....118
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....107	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....98
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....74	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....131
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....136	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....91
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....135	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....131
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....132	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....137
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....104	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....136
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....110	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....130
1.15	Organized crime.....117	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....128
1.16	Reliability of police services.....138	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....124	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....123
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....125	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....95
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....129	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....136
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....135	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....114
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....135
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....122
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....109	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....135
2.02	Quality of roads.....121	7.08	Brain drain.....124
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....94	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....62
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....127	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....103	8.01	Availability of financial services.....96
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....94	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....83
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....79	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....95
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....99	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....109
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....94	8.05	Venture capital availability.....79
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....116
3.01	Government budget balance*.....14	8.07	Soundness of banks.....80
3.02	National savings rate*.....52	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....87
3.03	Inflation*.....80	8.09	Legal rights index*.....134
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....109	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....74	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....131
3.06	Country credit rating*.....114	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....135
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....135
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....104	9.04	Internet users*.....101
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....105	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....78
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....98	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....93
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....97	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....87	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....89
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....81
4.07	Infant mortality*.....107	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....108	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....116
4.09	Quality of primary education.....118	11.02	Local supplier quality.....118
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....72	11.03	State of cluster development.....111
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....118
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....85	11.05	Value chain breadth.....102
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....61	11.06	Control of international distribution.....115
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....110	11.07	Production process sophistication.....105
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....121	11.08	Extent of marketing.....99
5.05	Quality of management schools.....119	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....105
5.06	Internet access in schools.....121	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....112	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....85
5.08	Extent of staff training.....121	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....123
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....100
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....126
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....122
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....120
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....78

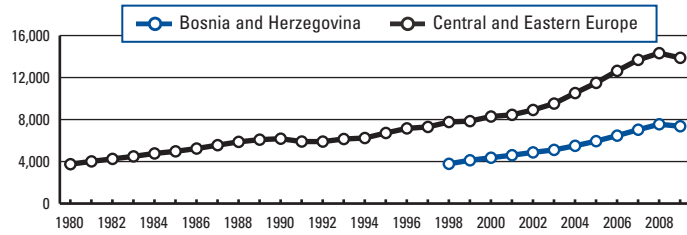
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	17.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,279
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

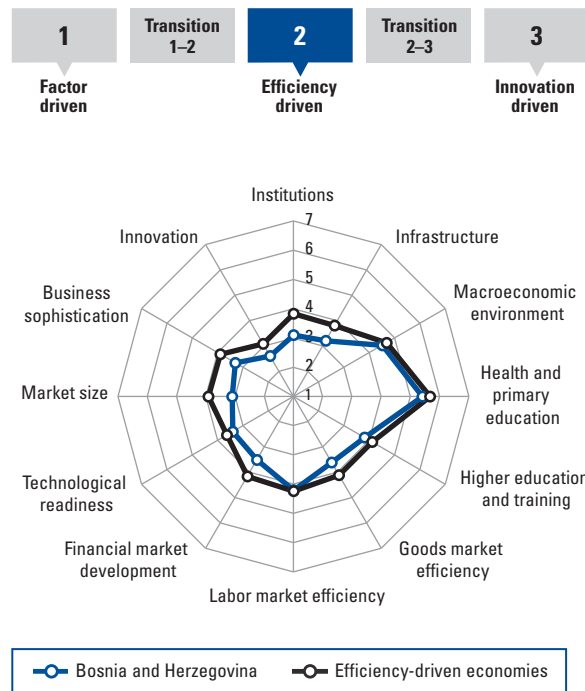
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



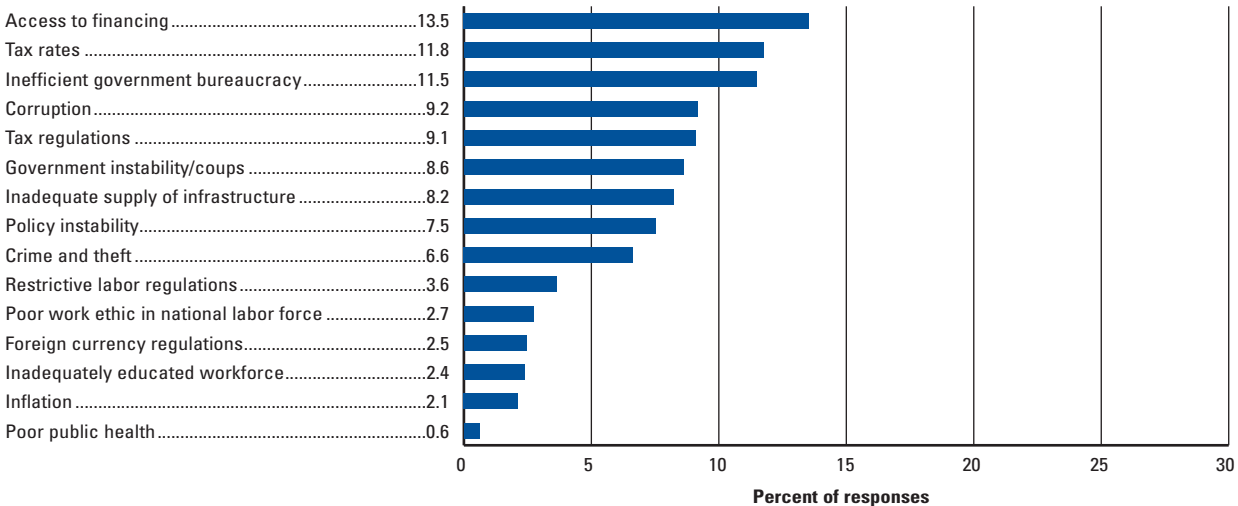
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	102	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	109	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	107	3.6
Basic requirements	98	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	126	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	98	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	81	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	89	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	100	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	88	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	127	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	94	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	113	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	85	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	93	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	120	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	115	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	120	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....133	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....133
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....133	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....137
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....64	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....125
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....100	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....132
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....100	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 23
1.06	Judicial independence.....122	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....96	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....121
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....122	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....123
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....107	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....91
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....137	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....65
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....136	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....96
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....139	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....113
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 18	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....105
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....64	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....107
1.15	Organized crime.....94	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....117
1.16	Reliability of police services.....73	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....139	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....109
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....131	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 40
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....122	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....139	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 10
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....61
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....129
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....139	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....126
2.02	Quality of roads.....137	7.08	Brain drain.....138
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....95	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 50
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....138	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....138	8.01	Availability of financial services.....119
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....133	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....120
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 48	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....102
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 50	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....102
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....79	8.05	Venture capital availability.....126
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....120
3.01	Government budget balance*.....74	8.07	Soundness of banks.....100
3.02	National savings rate*.....124	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....108
3.03	Inflation*..... 14	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 48	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 44	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....116
3.06	Country credit rating*.....101	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....119
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....102
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....59
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....56
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 37	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....71
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....71	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 4	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....91
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....97
4.07	Infant mortality*.....62	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 50	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....107
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 50	11.02	Local supplier quality.....112
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....n/a	11.03	State of cluster development.....82
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....122
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....58	11.05	Value chain breadth.....106
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....70	11.06	Control of international distribution.....130
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....102	11.07	Production process sophistication.....114
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 36	11.08	Extent of marketing.....114
5.05	Quality of management schools.....82	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....94
5.06	Internet access in schools.....71	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....128	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....116
5.08	Extent of staff training.....136	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....104
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....104
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....117
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....116
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....115
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....69

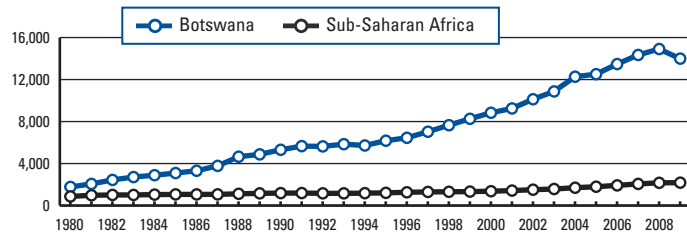
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Botswana

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.6
GDP per capita (US\$)	6,407
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

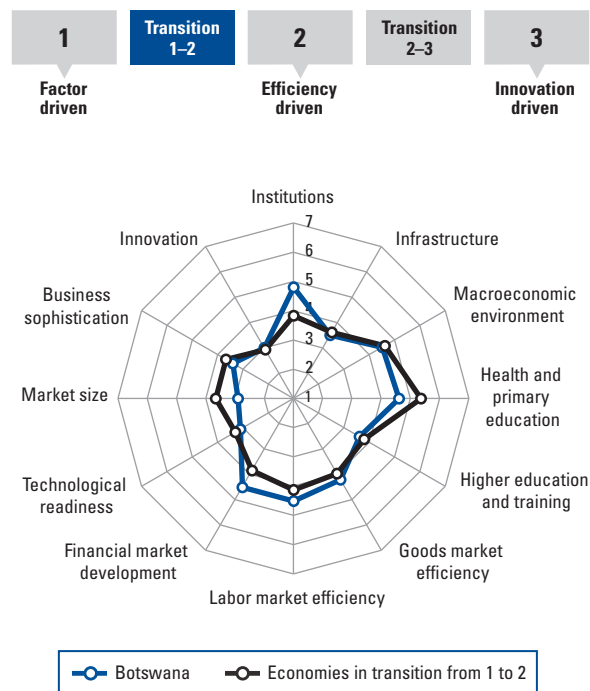
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



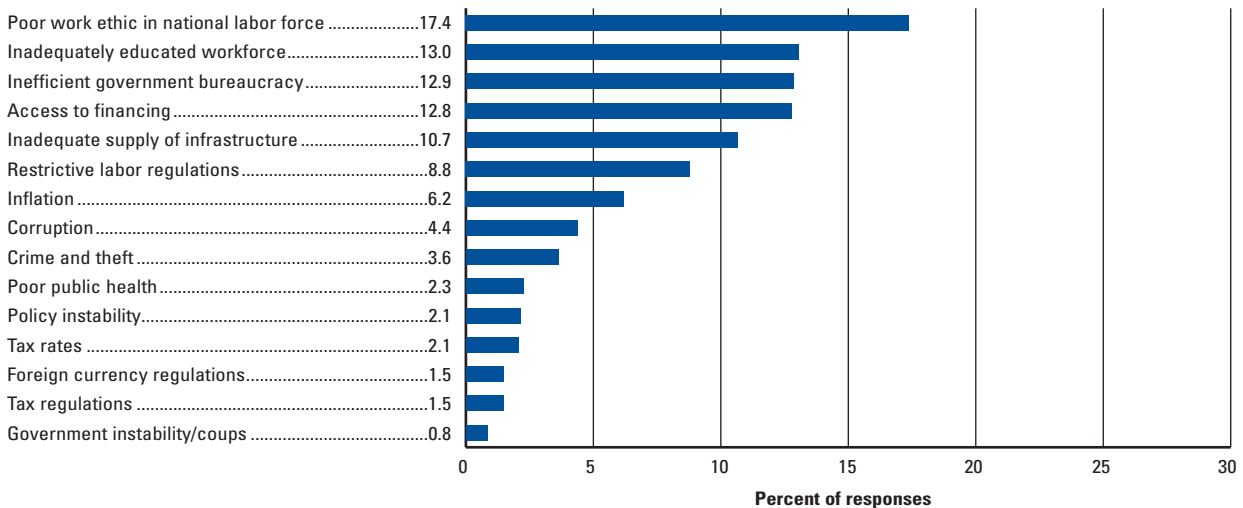
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	76	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	66	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	56	4.2
Basic requirements	76	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions	32	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	84	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	74	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	114	4.6
Efficiency enhancers	85	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	94	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	58	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	61	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	47	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	99	3.1
10th pillar: Market size	102	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	93	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication	104	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation	74	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 35	6.01	Intensity of local competition 89
1.02	Intellectual property protection 45	6.02	Extent of market dominance 83
1.03	Diversion of public funds 33	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 83
1.04	Public trust of politicians 21	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 13
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 38	6.05	Total tax rate* 11
1.06	Judicial independence 30	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 22	6.07	Time required to start a business* 124
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 15	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 36
1.09	Burden of government regulation 44	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 53
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 32	6.10	Trade tariffs* 75
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 26	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 29
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 26	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 25
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 46	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 37
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 83	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 112
1.15	Organized crime 52	6.15	Buyer sophistication 70
1.16	Reliability of police services 43	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 36	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 48
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 51	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 94
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 65	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 27
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 37	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 67
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 33	7.05	Redundancy costs* 111
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 73
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 54	7.07	Reliance on professional management 46
2.02	Quality of roads 47	7.08	Brain drain 46
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure 44	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 73
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 86	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 94	8.01	Availability of financial services 73
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 136	8.02	Affordability of financial services 86
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 88	8.03	Financing through local equity market 69
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 101	8.04	Ease of access to loans 29
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 65	8.05	Venture capital availability 47
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 27
3.01	Government budget balance* 133	8.07	Soundness of banks 39
3.02	National savings rate* 33	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 60
3.03	Inflation* 114	8.09	Legal rights index* 39
3.04	Interest rate spread* 83	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 4	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 78
3.06	Country credit rating* 47	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 81
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 81
4.01	Business impact of malaria 107	9.04	Internet users* 114
4.02	Malaria incidence* 100	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 98
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 131	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 95
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 135	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 132	10.01	Domestic market size index* 101
4.06	HIV prevalence* 138	10.02	Foreign market size index* 102
4.07	Infant mortality* 90	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 122	11.01	Local supplier quantity 119
4.09	Quality of primary education 57	11.02	Local supplier quality 108
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 111	11.03	State of cluster development 109
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 63
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 88	11.05	Value chain breadth 125
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 114	11.06	Control of international distribution 107
5.03	Quality of the educational system 48	11.07	Production process sophistication 99
5.04	Quality of math and science education 79	11.08	Extent of marketing 117
5.05	Quality of management schools 113	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 84
5.06	Internet access in schools 94	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 108	12.01	Capacity for innovation 103
5.08	Extent of staff training 54	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 82
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 70
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 69
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 52
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 105
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 90

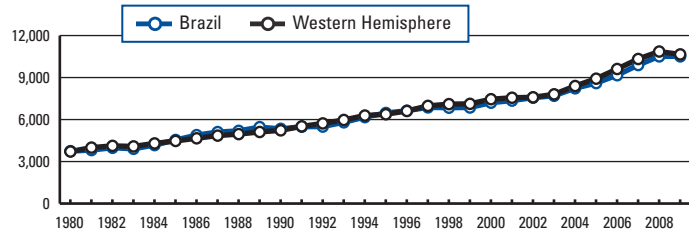
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Brazil

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	193.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,574.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,220
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.87

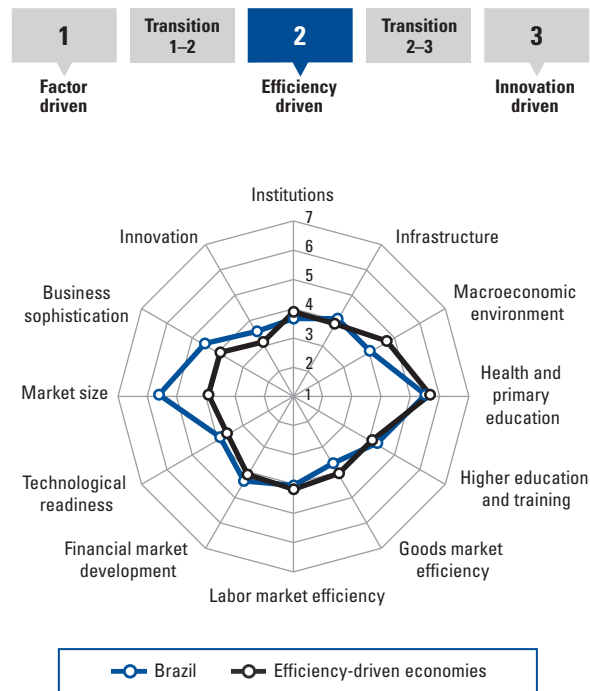
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



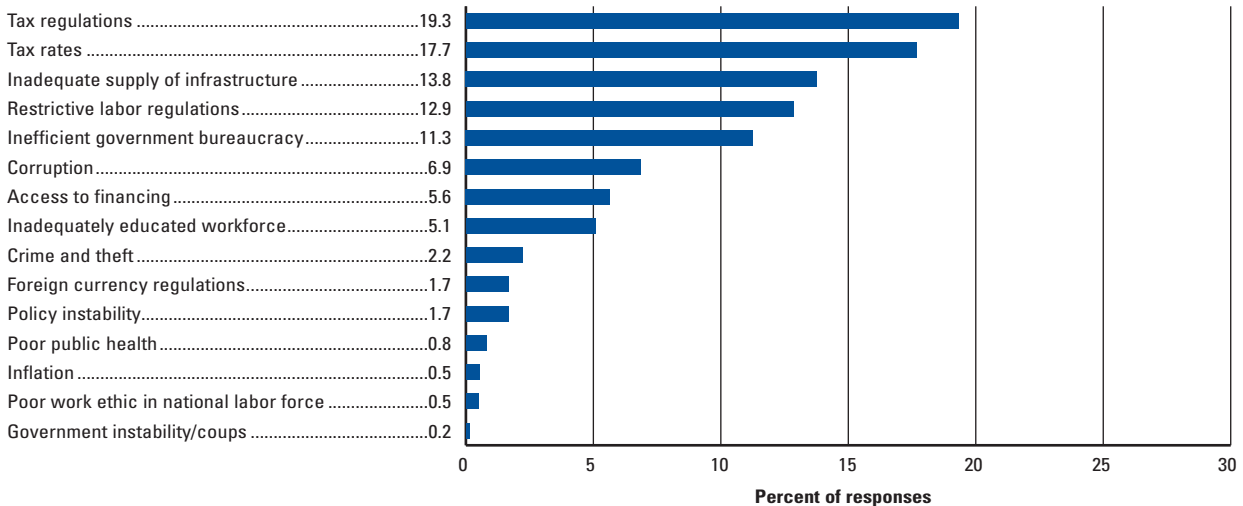
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	58	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	56	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	64	4.1
Basic requirements	86	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	93	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	62	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	111	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	87	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	44	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	58	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	114	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	96	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	50	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	54	3.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	10	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	38	4.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	31	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	42	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....72	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 50
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....89	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 46
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....121	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 39
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....127	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....139
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....71	6.05	Total tax rate*.....127
1.06	Judicial independence.....76	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....132
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....74	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....135
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....136	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 25
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....139	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....119
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....83	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....114
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....71	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....76
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....87	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....81
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 15	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....122
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....123	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 50
1.15	Organized crime.....125	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....52
1.16	Reliability of police services.....74	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....94	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....90
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....64	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....116
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....67	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....64	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....131
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....80
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....85
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....84	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....52
2.02	Quality of roads.....105	7.08	Brain drain..... 39
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....87	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....80
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....123	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....93	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 27
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 9	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....52
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....63	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 45
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....62	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....65
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....76	8.05	Venture capital availability.....60
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....73
3.01	Government budget balance*.....51	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 14
3.02	National savings rate*.....101	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 5
3.03	Inflation*.....93	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....136	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....84	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 50
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 46	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 46
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 23
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....81	9.04	Internet users*.....57
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....104	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....58
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....55	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....56
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....66	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....68	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 8
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....89	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 24
4.07	Infant mortality*.....76	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....76	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 9
4.09	Quality of primary education.....127	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 29
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....68	11.03	State of cluster development..... 23
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....89
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 22	11.05	Value chain breadth.....60
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....65	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 27
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....103	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 29
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....126	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 22
5.05	Quality of management schools.....73	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 43
5.06	Internet access in schools.....72	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 36	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 29
5.08	Extent of staff training.....53	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 42
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 29
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 34
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 50
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....68
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....61

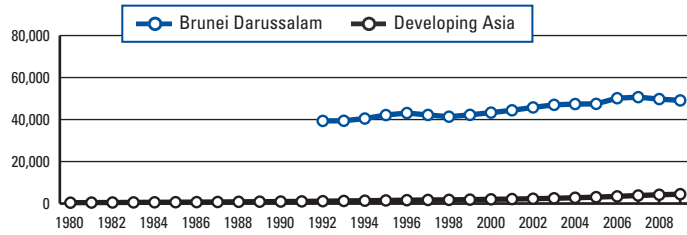
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Brunei Darussalam

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	26,325
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

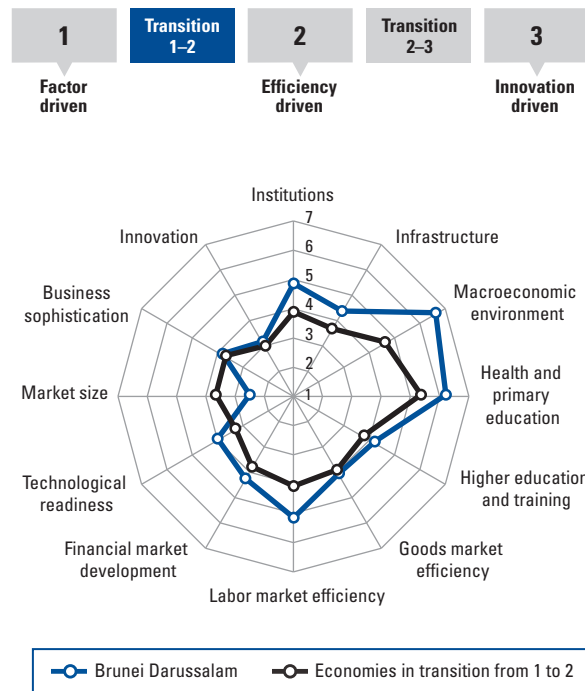
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



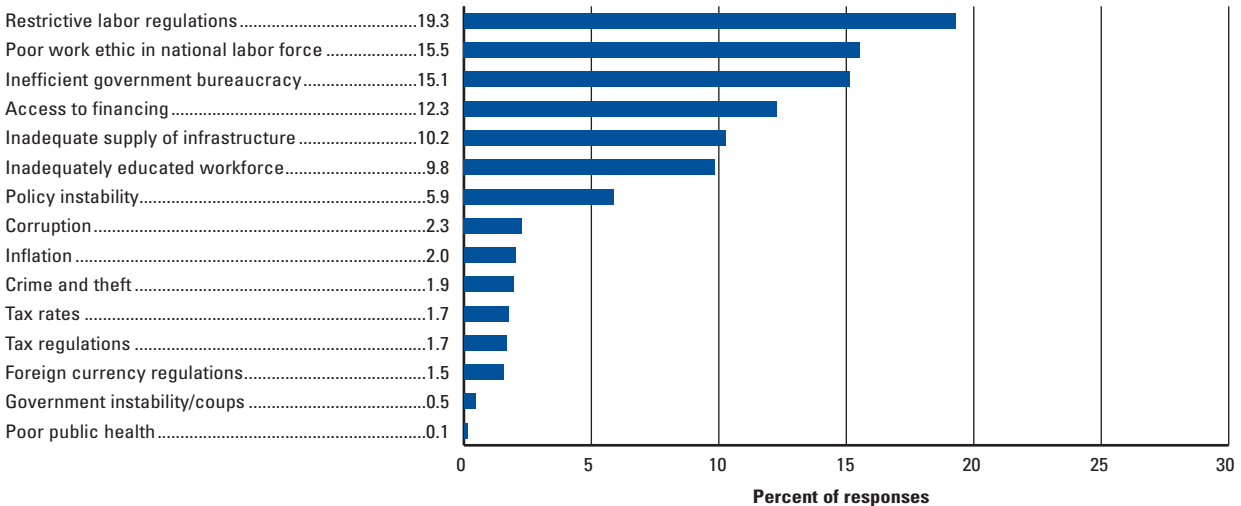
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	28	4.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	32	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	39	4.5
Basic requirements	20	5.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	36	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	52	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	1	6.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	32	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	67	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	64	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	78	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	10	5.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	55	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	49	4.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	118	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	72	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	77	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	69	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....52	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....61
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....55	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....74
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....29	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....75
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....18	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....15
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....34	6.05	Total tax rate*.....31
1.06	Judicial independence.....43	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....134
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....30	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....134
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....19	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....32
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....33	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....46
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....36	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....67
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....59	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....85
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....88	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....70
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....23	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....51
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....18	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....58
1.15	Organized crime.....22	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....97
1.16	Reliability of police services.....36	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....32	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....14
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....53	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....23
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....46	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....1
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....39	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....37
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....13
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....36	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....42
2.02	Quality of roads.....33	7.08	Brain drain.....40
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....72
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....58	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....60	8.01	Availability of financial services.....70
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....89	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....48
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....55	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....112
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....67	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....33
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....52	8.05	Venture capital availability.....46
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....72
3.01	Government budget balance*.....6	8.07	Soundness of banks.....45
3.02	National savings rate*.....2	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....96
3.03	Inflation*.....48	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....55	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....n/a	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....58
3.06	Country credit rating*.....n/a	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....71
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....87
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....13
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....69
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....89	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....65
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....76	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....77	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....126
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....90
4.07	Infant mortality*.....33	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....37	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....98
4.09	Quality of primary education.....23	11.02	Local supplier quality.....75
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....75	11.03	State of cluster development.....73
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....72
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....37	11.05	Value chain breadth.....111
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....97	11.06	Control of international distribution.....68
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....31	11.07	Production process sophistication.....79
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....27	11.08	Extent of marketing.....93
5.05	Quality of management schools.....69	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....51
5.06	Internet access in schools.....38	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....115	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....83
5.08	Extent of staff training.....60	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....91
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....80
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....60
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....33
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....110
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....39

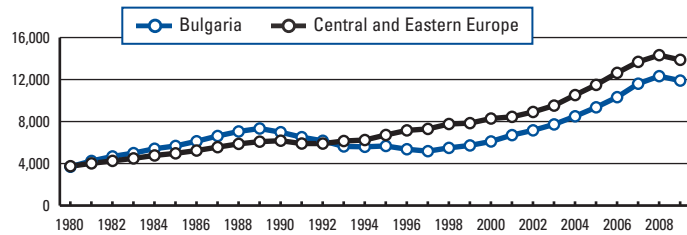
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Bulgaria

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	47.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,223
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.13

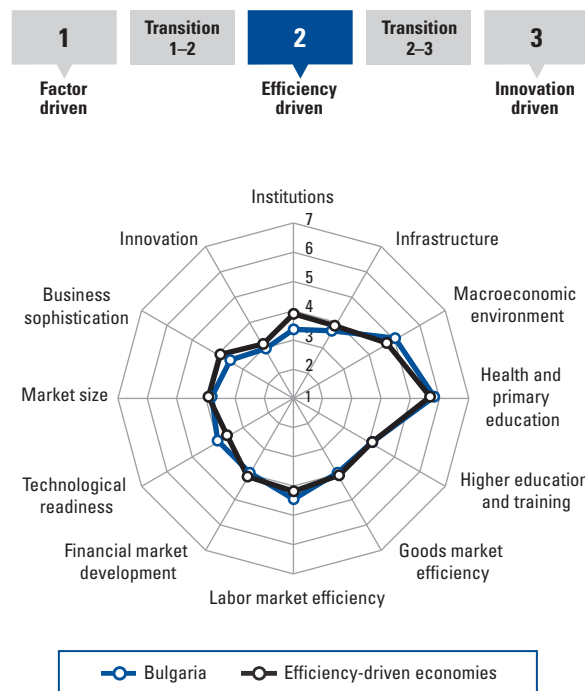
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



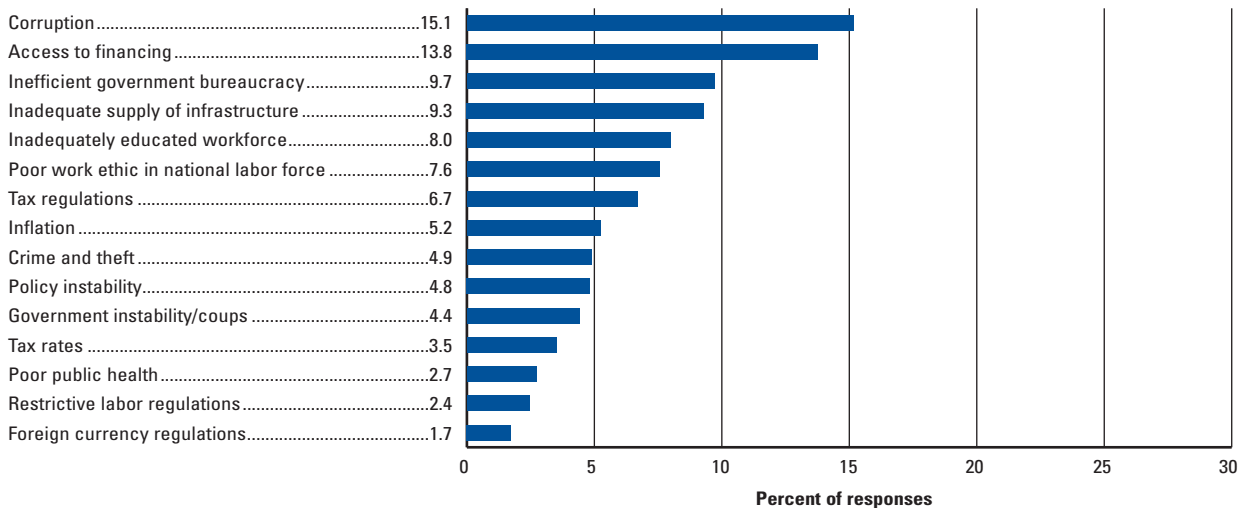
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	71	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	76	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	76	4.0
Basic requirements	72	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	114	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	80	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	42	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	58	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	65	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	67	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	82	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	58	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	91	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	48	4.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	63	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	95	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	95	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	92	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....121	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....94
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....112	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....87
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....101	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....114
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....104	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....83
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....94	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 36
1.06	Judicial independence.....101	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....111	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....65
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....90	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....137
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....76	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....107
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....125	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....119	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....102
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....130	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....126
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....92	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....112
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....103	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....89
1.15	Organized crime.....124	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....84
1.16	Reliability of police services.....111	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....110	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....113
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....91	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....59
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....111	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 46
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....124	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 42
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....58
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....120	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....116
2.02	Quality of roads.....135	7.08	Brain drain.....127
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....54	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 35
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....87	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....90	8.01	Availability of financial services.....95
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....82	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....111
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....96	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....90
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 45	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....62
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 16	8.05	Venture capital availability.....71
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....111
3.01	Government budget balance*.....64	8.07	Soundness of banks.....105
3.02	National savings rate*.....84	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....109
3.03	Inflation*.....62	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....64	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 13	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....100
3.06	Country credit rating*.....67	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....127
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....98
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 48
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 44
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....86	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 7
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....64	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....71	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....64
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....65
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 47	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....67	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....72
4.09	Quality of primary education.....76	11.02	Local supplier quality.....82
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....51	11.03	State of cluster development.....112
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....81
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....66	11.05	Value chain breadth.....90
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 46	11.06	Control of international distribution.....100
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....85	11.07	Production process sophistication.....89
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....69	11.08	Extent of marketing.....100
5.05	Quality of management schools.....94	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....100
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 45	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....80	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....79
5.08	Extent of staff training.....135	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....73
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....96
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....110
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....87
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....77
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 31

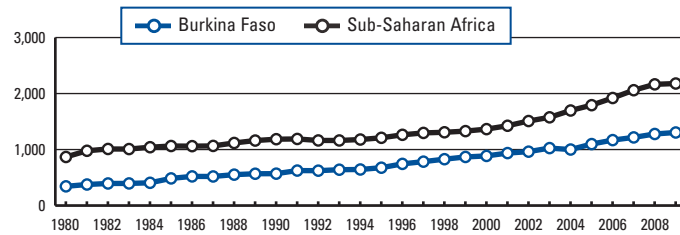
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Burkina Faso

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	15.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.564
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

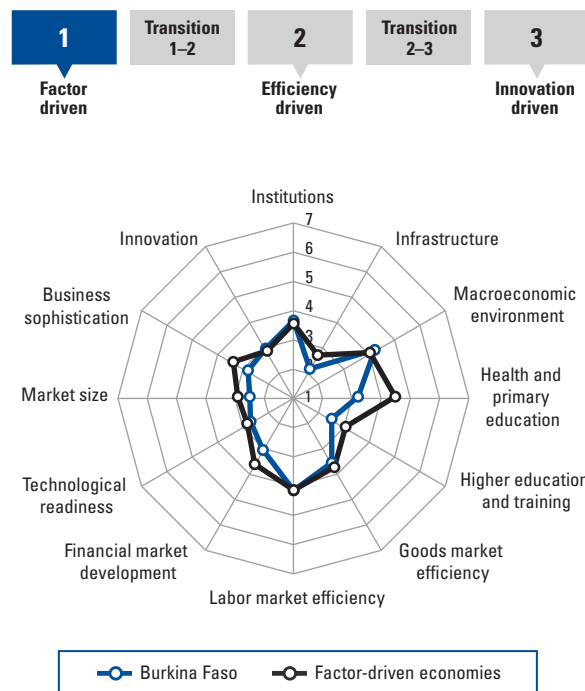
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



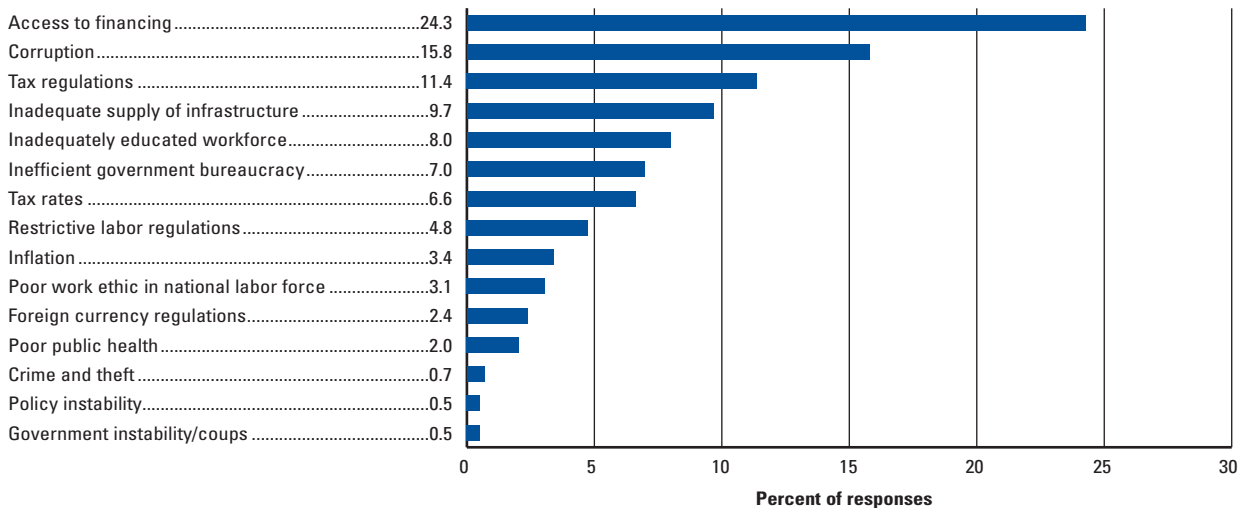
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	134	3.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	128	3.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	127	3.4
Basic requirements	134	3.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	90	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	134	2.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	98	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	135	3.2
Efficiency enhancers	133	3.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	135	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	120	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	91	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	128	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	124	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	119	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	127	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	137	2.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	90	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....78	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....128
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....77	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....118
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....115	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....88
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....87	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....86
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....114	6.05	Total tax rate*.....84
1.06	Judicial independence.....127	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....67	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....52
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....77	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....72
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....65	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 44
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....69	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....97
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....92	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....101
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....86	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....68
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....52	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....56
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....63	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....113
1.15	Organized crime.....81	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....139
1.16	Reliability of police services.....85	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....97	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....124
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....110	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....93
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....71	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....77	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....55
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....119	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....67
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....138
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....128	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....114
2.02	Quality of roads.....122	7.08	Brain drain.....106
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....92	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 30
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....80	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....131	8.01	Availability of financial services.....132
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....126	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....135
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....127	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....87
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....126	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....137
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....135	8.05	Venture capital availability.....138
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....126
3.01	Government budget balance*.....98	8.07	Soundness of banks.....86
3.02	National savings rate*.....114	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....117
3.03	Inflation*.....66	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....n/a	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 26	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....113
3.06	Country credit rating*.....118	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....101
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....104
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....127	9.04	Internet users*.....134
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....138	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....123
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....115	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....126
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....111	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....113	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....112
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....114	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....131
4.07	Infant mortality*.....134	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....125	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....96
4.09	Quality of primary education.....108	11.02	Local supplier quality.....110
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....135	11.03	State of cluster development.....139
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....125
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....137	11.05	Value chain breadth.....136
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....131	11.06	Control of international distribution.....139
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....129	11.07	Production process sophistication.....137
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....87	11.08	Extent of marketing.....135
5.05	Quality of management schools.....89	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....138
5.06	Internet access in schools.....136	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....91	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....128
5.08	Extent of staff training.....134	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....58
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....109
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....83
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....70
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....94
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....82

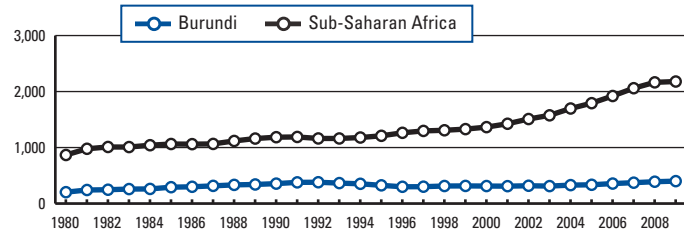
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Burundi

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	8.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	163
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

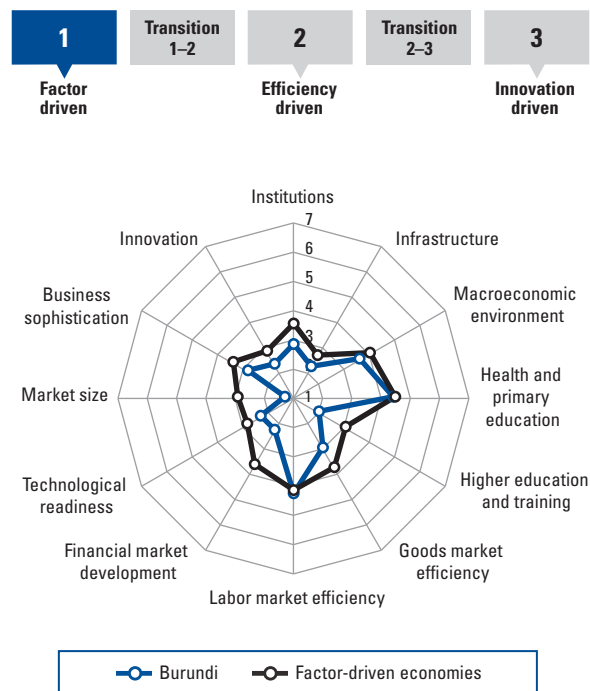
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



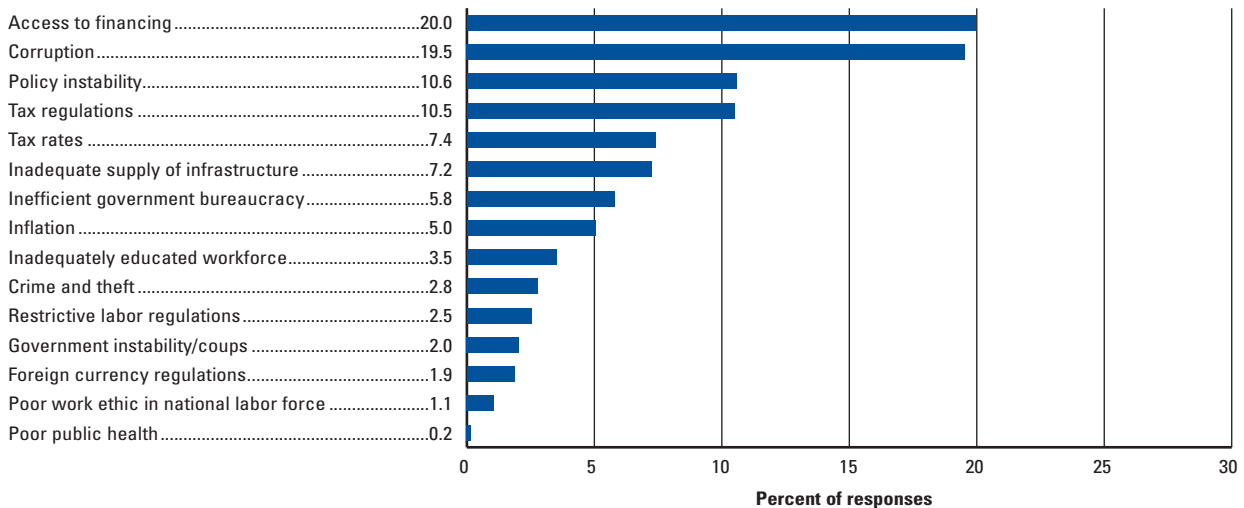
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	137	3.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	133	2.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	132	3.0
Basic requirements	135	3.2
1st pillar: Institutions	138	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	132	2.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	121	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	139	2.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training	139	2.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	137	3.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	81	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	139	2.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	137	2.3
10th pillar: Market size.....	137	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	138	2.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	138	2.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	134	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....127	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....135
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....138	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 50
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....139	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....134
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....123	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....127
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....135	6.05	Total tax rate*.....135
1.06	Judicial independence.....136	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....113	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....98
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....125	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....111
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....75	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....129
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....116	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....112
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....128	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....138
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....134	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....117
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....130	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....130
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....129	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....135
1.15	Organized crime.....126	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....138
1.16	Reliability of police services.....135	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....132	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....125
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....139	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 16
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....69	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....129	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....86
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....123	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....128
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....126	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....136
2.02	Quality of roads.....120	7.08	Brain drain.....132
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 5
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....120	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....121	8.01	Availability of financial services.....135
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....137	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....134
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....123	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....138
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....134	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....135
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....138	8.05	Venture capital availability.....139
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....135
3.01	Government budget balance*.....69	8.07	Soundness of banks.....134
3.02	National savings rate*.....129	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....139
3.03	Inflation*.....124	8.09	Legal rights index*.....129
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....108	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 43	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....137
3.06	Country credit rating*.....136	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....136
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....126
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....125	9.04	Internet users*.....135
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....122	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....137
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....120	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....137
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....126	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....129	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....137
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....119	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....138
4.07	Infant mortality*.....136	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....129	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....102
4.09	Quality of primary education.....132	11.02	Local supplier quality.....128
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 12	11.03	State of cluster development.....138
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....127
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....138	11.05	Value chain breadth.....133
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....133	11.06	Control of international distribution.....136
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....134	11.07	Production process sophistication.....139
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....110	11.08	Extent of marketing.....138
5.05	Quality of management schools.....131	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....136
5.06	Internet access in schools.....139	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....138	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....137
5.08	Extent of staff training.....133	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....129
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....134
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....127
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....128
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....106
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

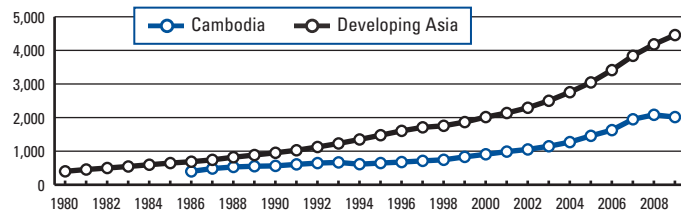
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cambodia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	14.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.775
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

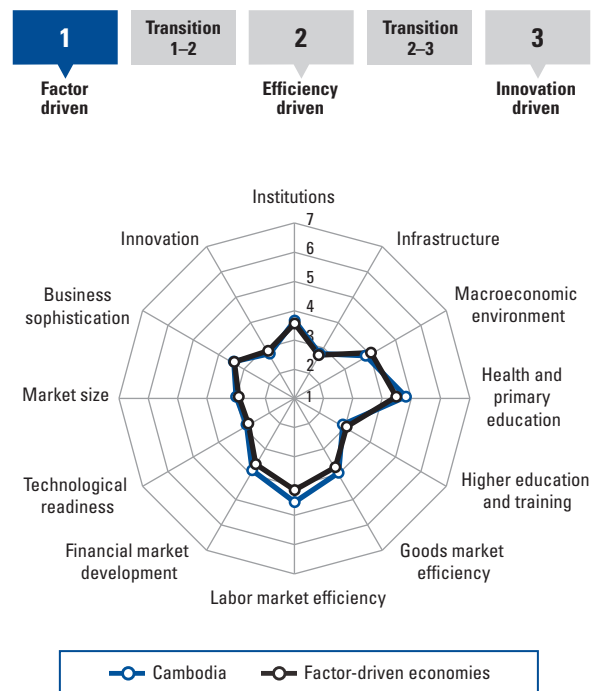
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



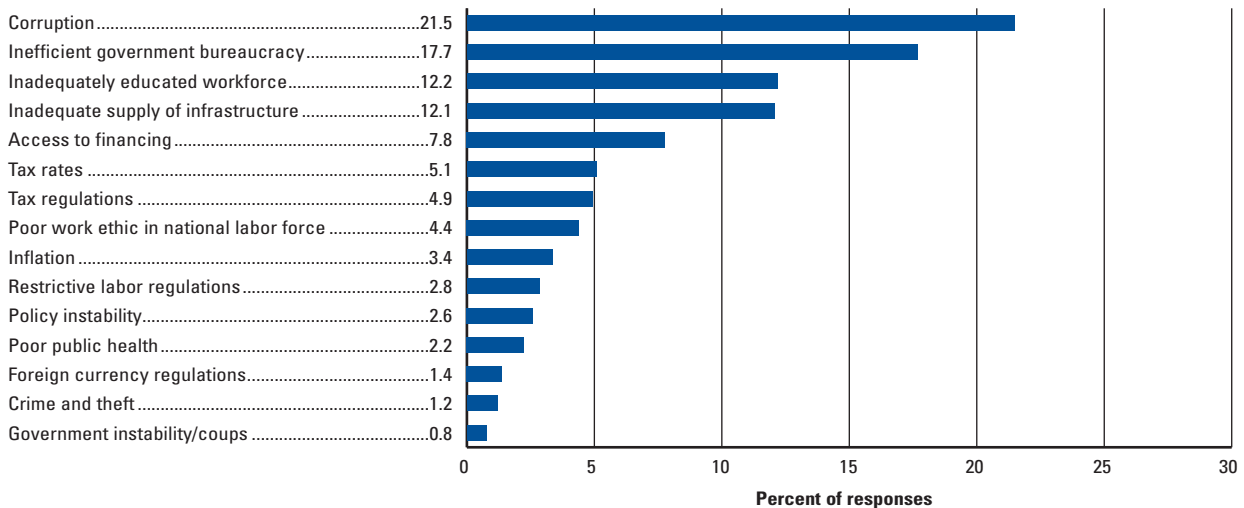
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	109	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	110	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	109	3.5
Basic requirements	113	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	94	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	114	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	116	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	110	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	103	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	122	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	81	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	51	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	92	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	115	2.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	96	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	106	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	106	3.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	108	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....110	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....106
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....99	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....80
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....87	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....79
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 49	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....61
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....124	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 15
1.06	Judicial independence.....108	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....58	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....132
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 50	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 47
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....64	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....77
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....72	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....116
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....61	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....91
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....125	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 37
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....107	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....115
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....95	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....69
1.15	Organized crime.....90	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....53
1.16	Reliability of police services.....115	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....85	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....80
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....121	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....87
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....95	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....89
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....103	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 45
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....75
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 35
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....83	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....97
2.02	Quality of roads.....73	7.08	Brain drain.....53
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....99	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 33
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....82	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....83	8.01	Availability of financial services.....88
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....95	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....71
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....112	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....123
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....135	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....92
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....122	8.05	Venture capital availability.....76
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....54
3.01	Government budget balance*.....108	8.07	Soundness of banks.....101
3.02	National savings rate*.....110	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....122
3.03	Inflation*..... 12	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....125	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 45	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....103
3.06	Country credit rating*.....109	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....93
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 38
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....113	9.04	Internet users*.....137
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....113	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....107
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....118	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....122
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....132	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....114	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....96
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....97	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....95
4.07	Infant mortality*.....120	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....113	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....129
4.09	Quality of primary education.....111	11.02	Local supplier quality.....121
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....104	11.03	State of cluster development.....51
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....77
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....119	11.05	Value chain breadth.....103
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....115	11.06	Control of international distribution.....124
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....82	11.07	Production process sophistication.....118
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....111	11.08	Extent of marketing.....109
5.05	Quality of management schools.....118	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....104
5.06	Internet access in schools.....110	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....111	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....101
5.08	Extent of staff training.....92	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....106
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....82
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....115
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....65
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....121
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

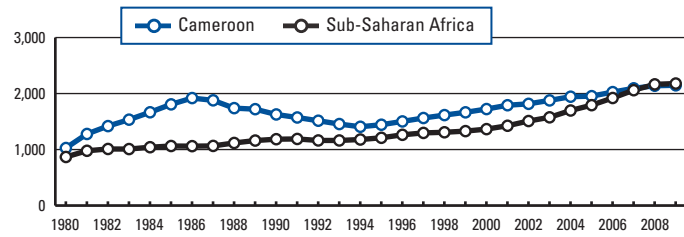
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cameroon

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	19.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,115
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

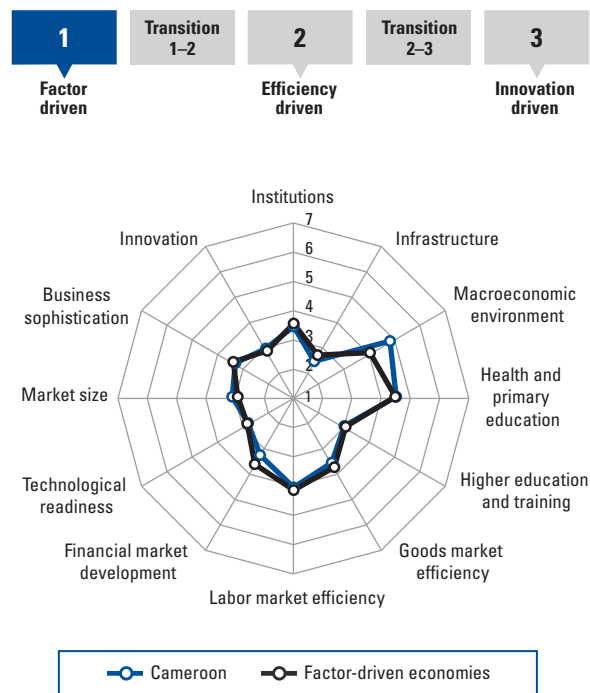
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



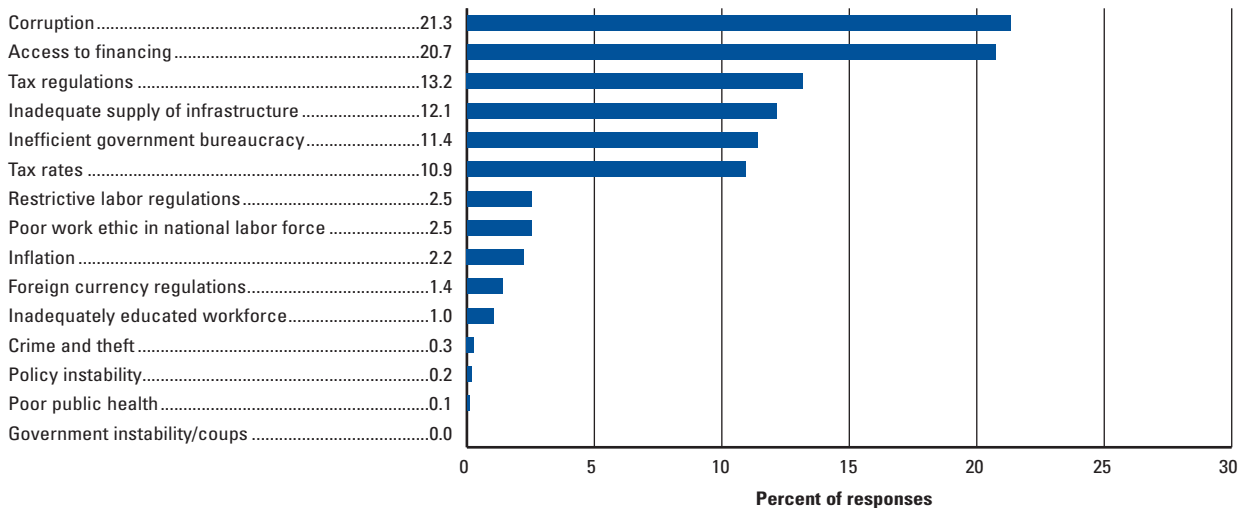
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	111	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	111	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	114	3.5
Basic requirements	111	3.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	107	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	126	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	53	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	116	4.5
Efficiency enhancers	121	3.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	117	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	119	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	99	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	123	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	118	2.8
10th pillar: Market size.....	91	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	105	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	116	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	95	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....96	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....57
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....106	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....75
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....124	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....77
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....101	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....119
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....123	6.05	Total tax rate*.....103
1.06	Judicial independence.....117	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....80	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....102
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....100	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....55
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....101	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 32
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....90	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....125
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....97	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 41
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....117	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....108
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....70	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....90
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....81	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....88
1.15	Organized crime.....80	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....133
1.16	Reliability of police services.....103	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....121	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....98
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....123	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....74
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 48	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....96
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....65	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 16
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....66
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....108
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....121	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....85
2.02	Quality of roads.....116	7.08	Brain drain.....117
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....75	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....95
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....110	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....122	8.01	Availability of financial services.....127
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....102	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....127
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....118	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....88
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....119	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....132
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....121	8.05	Venture capital availability.....128
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....100
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 11	8.07	Soundness of banks.....84
3.02	National savings rate*.....81	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....120
3.03	Inflation*.....72	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....115	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 14	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....114
3.06	Country credit rating*.....115	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....95
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....99
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....129	9.04	Internet users*.....122
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....123	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....135
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....119	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....121
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....104	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....117	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....88
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....127	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....101
4.07	Infant mortality*.....130	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....128	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....88
4.09	Quality of primary education.....77	11.02	Local supplier quality.....99
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....106	11.03	State of cluster development.....131
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....131
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....121	11.05	Value chain breadth.....99
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....113	11.06	Control of international distribution.....127
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....79	11.07	Production process sophistication.....107
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....81	11.08	Extent of marketing.....101
5.05	Quality of management schools.....74	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....113
5.06	Internet access in schools.....122	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....96	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....102
5.08	Extent of staff training.....93	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....97
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....63
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....113
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....109
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 39
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....83

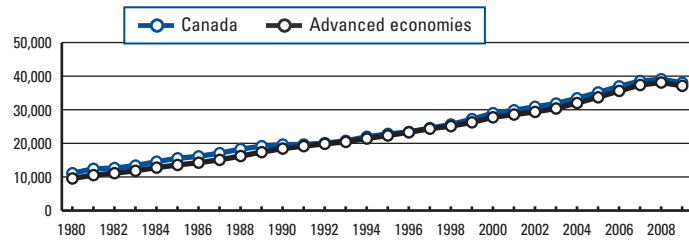
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Canada

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	33.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,336.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	39,669
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.85

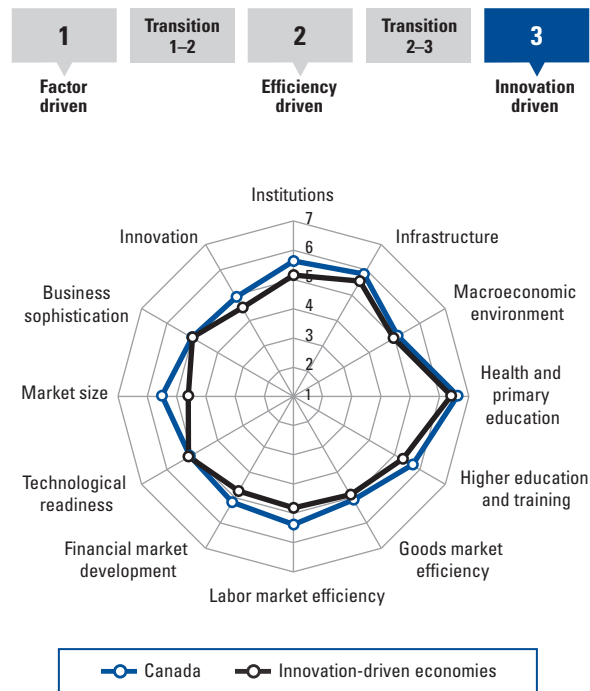
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



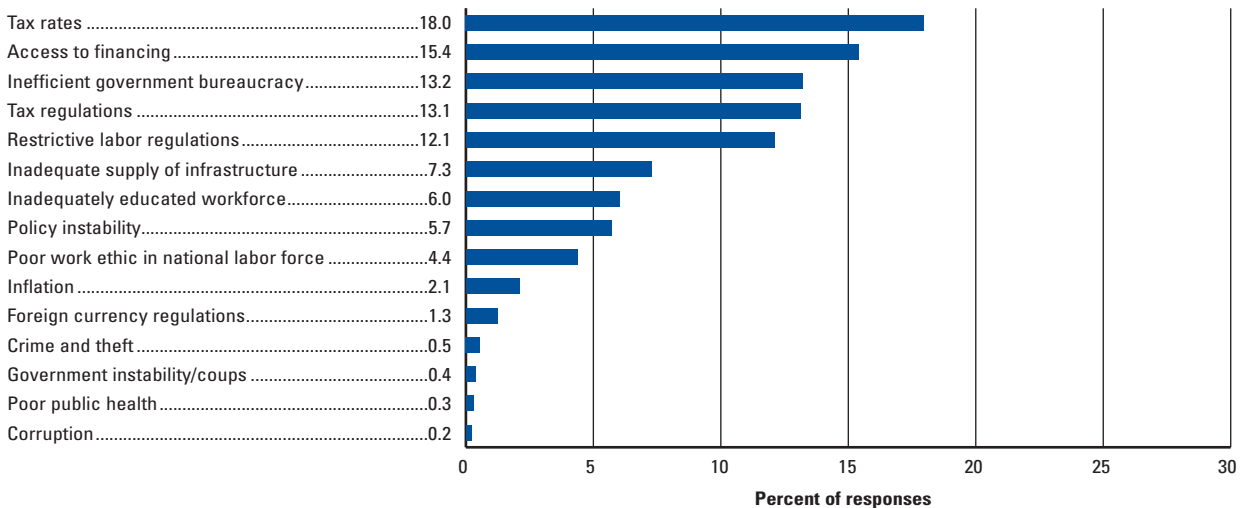
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	10	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	9	5.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	10	5.4
Basic requirements	11	5.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	11	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	9	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	36	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	6	6.6
Efficiency enhancers	6	5.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	8	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	11	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	6	5.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	12	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	16	5.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	14	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	14	5.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	16	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	11	4.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	10	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	20
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	13	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	13
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	16	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	14
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	23	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	48
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	12	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	79
1.06 Judicial independence.....	11	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	20	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	9
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	32	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	28
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	41	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	45
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	14	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	38
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	18	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	11
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	11	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	48
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	96	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	27
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	49	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	13
1.15 Organized crime.....	50	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	6
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	7	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	8	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	28
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	6	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	33
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	4	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	8
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	8	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	15
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	5	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	55
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	30
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	13	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	5
2.02 Quality of roads.....	17	7.08 Brain drain.....	9
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	16	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	24
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	14	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	23	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	2
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	10	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	14
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	14	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	8
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	12	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	24
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	100	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	19
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	39
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	34	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	1
3.02 National savings rate*.....	80	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	22
3.03 Inflation*.....	24	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	60
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	20	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	120	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	14
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	4	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	22
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	29
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	15
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	12
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	9	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	18
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	8	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	25	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	14
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	77	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	18
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	35	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	11	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	20
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	9	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	7
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	8	11.03 State of cluster development.....	11
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	56
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	19	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	33
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	27	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	36
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	5	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	15
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	10	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	10
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	3	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	7
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	13	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	11	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	19
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	12	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	8
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	20
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	7
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	26
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	6
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	10

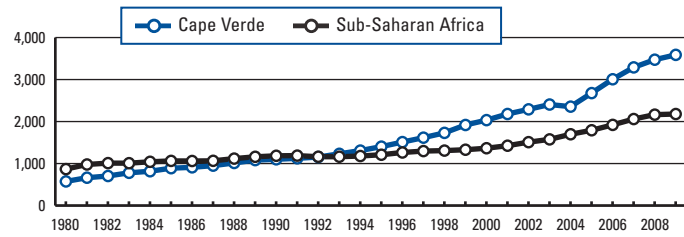
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cape Verde

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,445
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

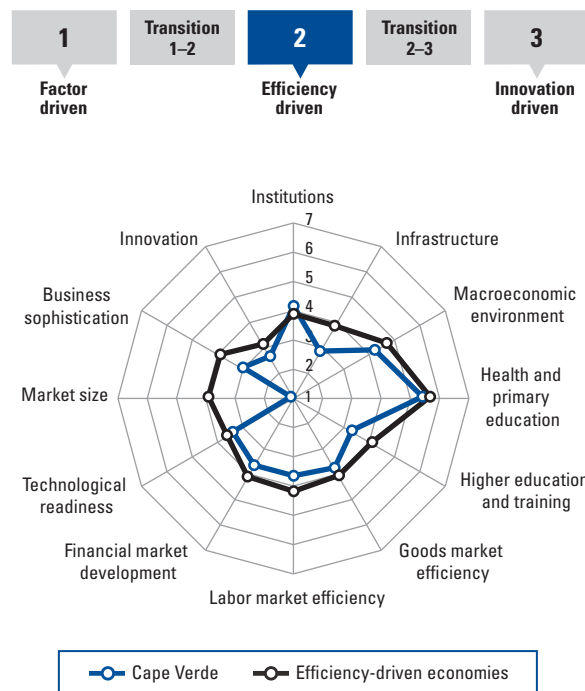
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



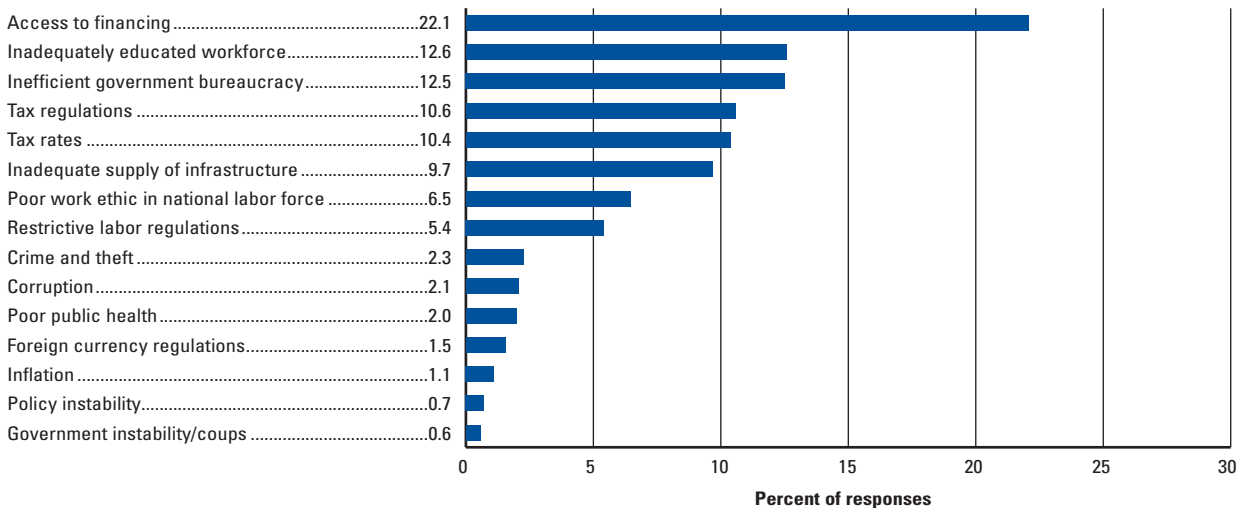
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	117	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	96	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	56	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	109	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	102	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	88	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	129	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	109	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	111	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	122	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	104	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	79	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	139	1.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	128	2.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	131	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	117	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

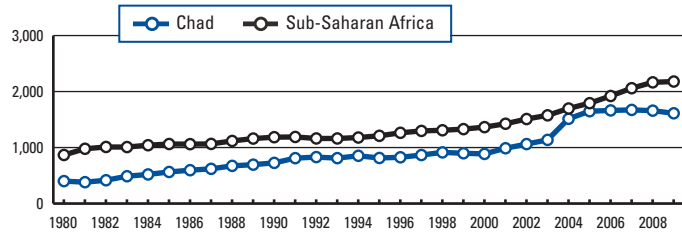
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....100	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....121
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....127	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....84
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 39	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....74
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 24	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....94
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 45	6.05	Total tax rate*.....100
1.06	Judicial independence.....58	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 43	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....79
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 43	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....66
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....67	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....125
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....82	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....103
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....88	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....67
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 50	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....72
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....72	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....127
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....96	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....136
1.15	Organized crime.....93	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....100
1.16	Reliability of police services.....63	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 44	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....92
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....99	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 46
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....116	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....75	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....109
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....119
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....117
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....99	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....109
2.02	Quality of roads.....68	7.08	Brain drain.....75
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....102
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....102	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....82	8.01	Availability of financial services.....113
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....107	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....98
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....131	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....55
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....85	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....103
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....91	8.05	Venture capital availability.....115
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....78
3.01	Government budget balance*.....103	8.07	Soundness of banks.....54
3.02	National savings rate*.....82	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....51
3.03	Inflation*..... 39	8.09	Legal rights index*.....129
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....89	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....104	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....72
3.06	Country credit rating*.....94	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....63
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....69
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....100	9.04	Internet users*.....75
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....82	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....90
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....92	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....88
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....98	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....85	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....139
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....97	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....137
4.07	Infant mortality*.....87	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....90	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....128
4.09	Quality of primary education.....69	11.02	Local supplier quality.....130
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....114	11.03	State of cluster development.....134
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....62
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....101	11.05	Value chain breadth.....137
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....103	11.06	Control of international distribution.....134
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....65	11.07	Production process sophistication.....113
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....97	11.08	Extent of marketing.....113
5.05	Quality of management schools.....121	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....132
5.06	Internet access in schools.....90	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....129	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....135
5.08	Extent of staff training.....120	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....121
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....136
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....89
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 46
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....107
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Chad

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	6.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	.687
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

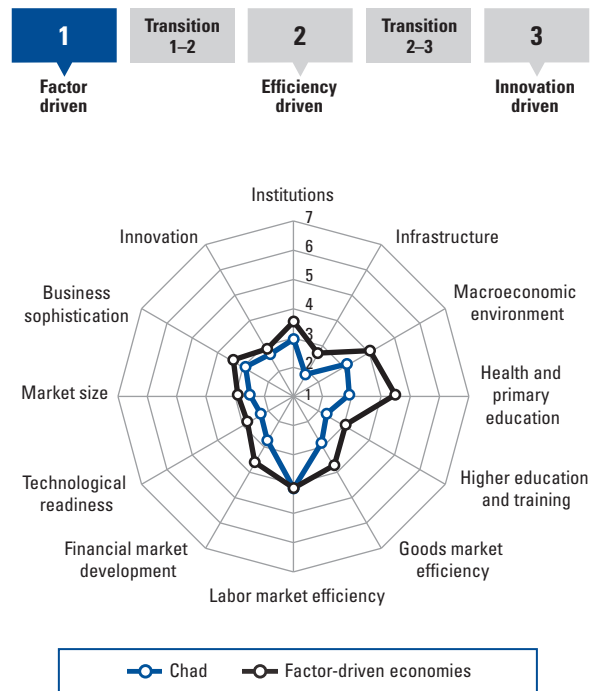
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



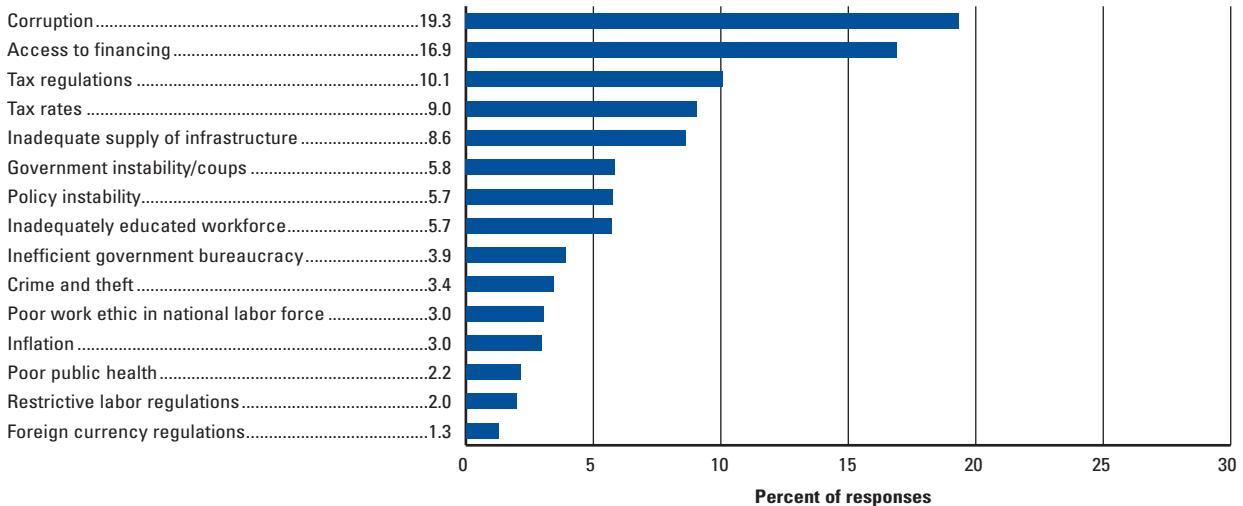
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	139	2.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	131	2.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	134	2.8
Basic requirements	139	2.7
1st pillar: Institutions	135	2.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	137	1.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	134	3.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	138	2.9
Efficiency enhancers	137	2.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	136	2.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	138	2.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	95	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	137	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	138	2.3
10th pillar: Market size	120	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	130	2.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication	133	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation	115	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....136	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....139
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....131	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....81
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....133	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....121
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....117	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....129
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....138	6.05	Total tax rate*.....117
1.06	Judicial independence.....116	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....136
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....97	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....130
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....111	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....96
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....100	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....136
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....119	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....126
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....105	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....134
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....138	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....132
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....114	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....137
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....114	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....137
1.15	Organized crime.....129	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....137
1.16	Reliability of police services.....131	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....128	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....133
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....134	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....75
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....132	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....110	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....72
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....70
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....113
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....131	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....138
2.02	Quality of roads.....126	7.08	Brain drain.....105
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....12
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....133	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....136	8.01	Availability of financial services.....138
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....129	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....133
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....137	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....119
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....139	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....115
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....133	8.05	Venture capital availability.....92
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....130
3.01	Government budget balance*.....131	8.07	Soundness of banks.....132
3.02	National savings rate*.....125	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....134
3.03	Inflation*.....120	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....119	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....31	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....139
3.06	Country credit rating*.....137	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....138
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....132
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....137	9.04	Internet users*.....131
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....137	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....138
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....134	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....138
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....118	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....133	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....123
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....125	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....108
4.07	Infant mortality*.....138	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....131	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....100
4.09	Quality of primary education.....112	11.02	Local supplier quality.....135
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....134	11.03	State of cluster development.....119
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....103
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....136	11.05	Value chain breadth.....122
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....135	11.06	Control of international distribution.....138
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....97	11.07	Production process sophistication.....128
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....103	11.08	Extent of marketing.....136
5.05	Quality of management schools.....120	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....124
5.06	Internet access in schools.....138	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....131	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....118
5.08	Extent of staff training.....125	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....124
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....66
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....116
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....114
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....97
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

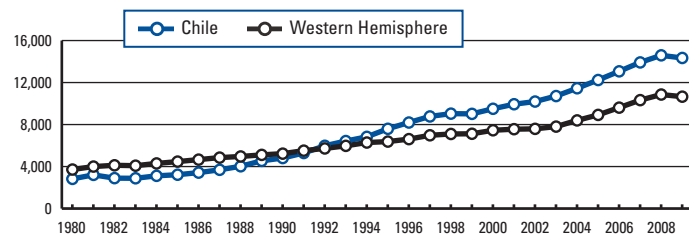
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Chile

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	17.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	161.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,525
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.35

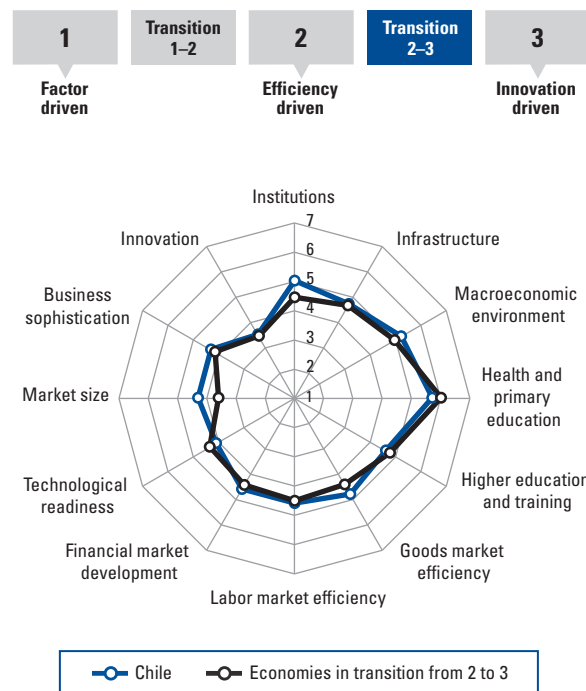
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



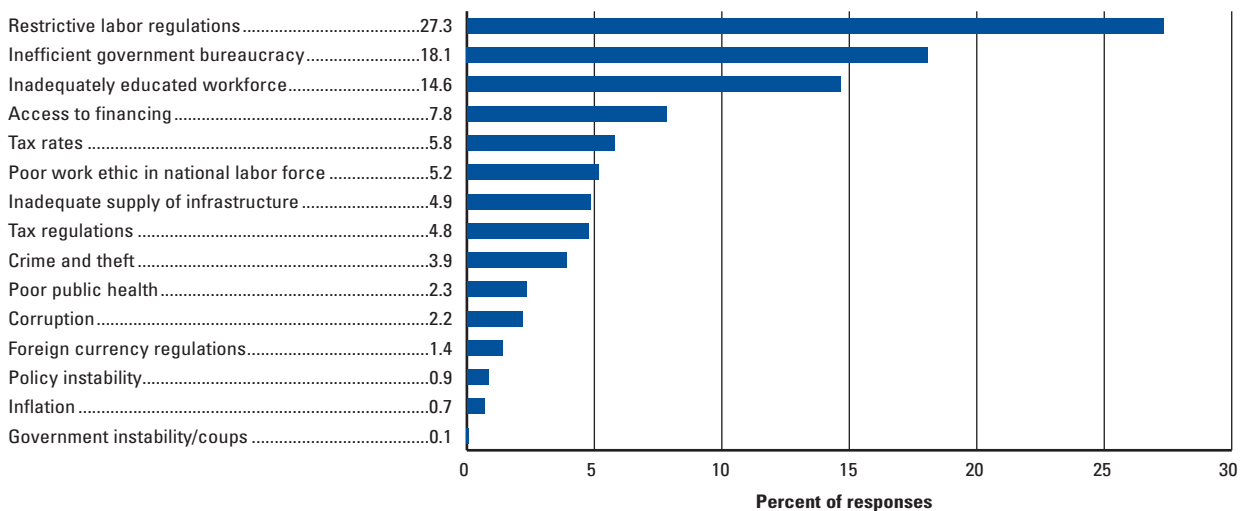
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	30	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	30	4.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	28	4.7
Basic requirements	37	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	28	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	40	4.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	27	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	71	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	35	4.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	45	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	28	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	44	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	41	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	45	4.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	46	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	44	3.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	43	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	43	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....37	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....25
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....59	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....78
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....35	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....22
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....34	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....19
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....24	6.05	Total tax rate*.....20
1.06	Judicial independence.....25	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....21	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....26	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....4
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....45	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....4
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....26	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....62
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....24	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....9
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....10	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....12
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....21	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....7
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....78	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....51
1.15	Organized crime.....45	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....27
1.16	Reliability of police services.....5	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....19	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....39
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....24	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....25
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....18	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....42
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....36	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....111
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....33	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....85
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....37
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....24	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....28
2.02	Quality of roads.....12	7.08	Brain drain.....13
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....77	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....110
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....24	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....26	8.01	Availability of financial services.....19
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....39	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....13
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....30	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....19
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....63	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....23
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....64	8.05	Venture capital availability.....34
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....20
3.01	Government budget balance*.....76	8.07	Soundness of banks.....5
3.02	National savings rate*.....61	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....104
3.03	Inflation*.....46	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....67	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....29	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....26
3.06	Country credit rating*.....26	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....37
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....20
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....68
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....48
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....31	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....47
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....29	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....32	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....46
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....71	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....45
4.07	Infant mortality*.....44	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....31	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....58
4.09	Quality of primary education.....121	11.02	Local supplier quality.....27
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....65	11.03	State of cluster development.....38
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....92
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....56	11.05	Value chain breadth.....48
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....43	11.06	Control of international distribution.....40
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....100	11.07	Production process sophistication.....31
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....123	11.08	Extent of marketing.....27
5.05	Quality of management schools.....15	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....67
5.06	Internet access in schools.....42	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....31	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....59
5.08	Extent of staff training.....33	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....55
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....52
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....39
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....44
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....24
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....50

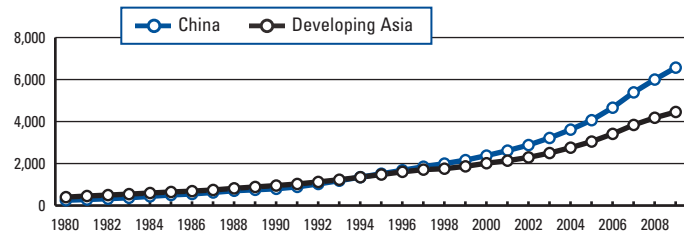
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

China

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	1,345.8
GDP (US\$ billions)	4,909.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	3,678
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	12.52

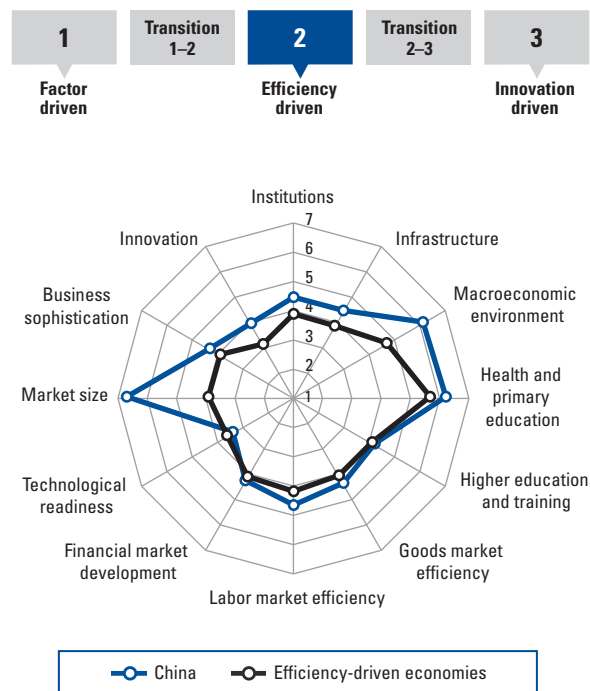
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



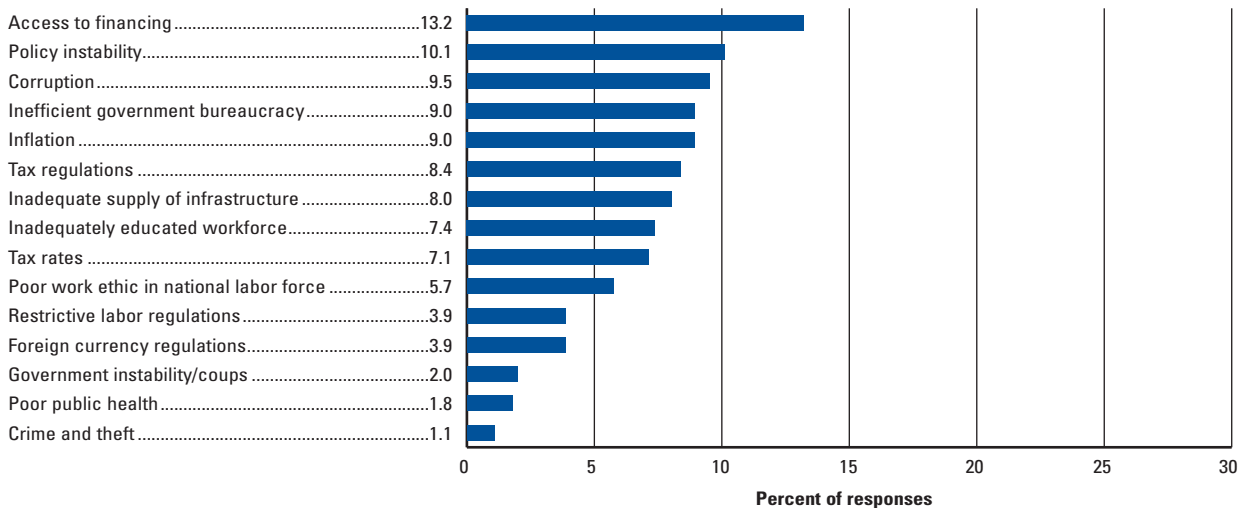
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	27	4.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	29	4.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	30	4.7
Basic requirements	30	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions	49	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	50	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	4	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	37	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	29	4.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training	60	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	43	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	38	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	57	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	78	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	2	6.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	31	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication	41	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation	26	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	38	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	19
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	49	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	23
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	55	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	50
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	22	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	29
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	63	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	122
1.06 Judicial independence.....	62	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	126
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	37	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	108
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	35	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	5
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	21	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	69
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	44	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	122
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	51	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	103
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	38	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	18
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	79	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	46
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	47	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	70
1.15 Organized crime.....	76	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	7
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	51	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	55	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	58
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	61	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	56
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	85	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	78
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	66	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	62
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	77	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	15
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	72	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	50
2.02 Quality of roads.....	53	7.08 Brain drain.....	37
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	27	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	23
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	67	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	79	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	71
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	2	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	44
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	52	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	52
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	57	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	51
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	111	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	27
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	123
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	35	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	60
3.02 National savings rate*.....	3	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	61
3.03 Inflation*.....	10	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	60
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	33	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	18	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	94
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	32	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	61
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	80
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	90	9.04 Internet users*.....	77
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	80	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	57
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	74	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	80
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	86	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	56	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	2
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	1
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	75	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	70	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	19
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	35	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	54
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	7	11.03 State of cluster development.....	17
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	48
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	92	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	41
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	88	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	42
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	53	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	55
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	33	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	49
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	63	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	68
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	22	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	50	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	21
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	57	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	39
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	22
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	25
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	12
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	35
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	51

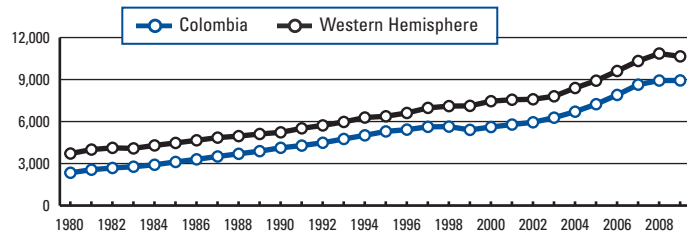
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Colombia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	45.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	228.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,087
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.58

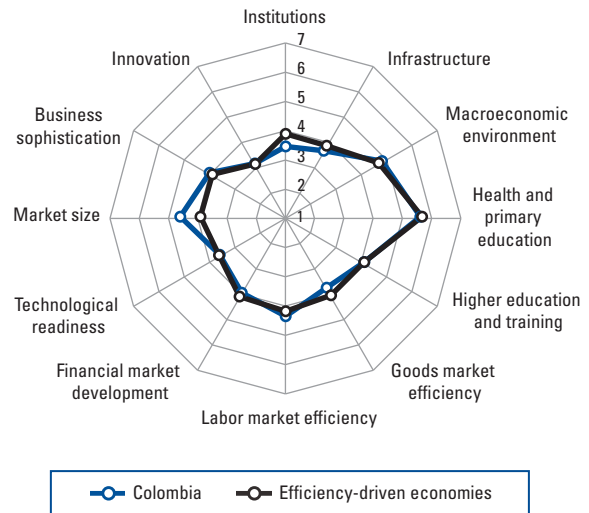
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



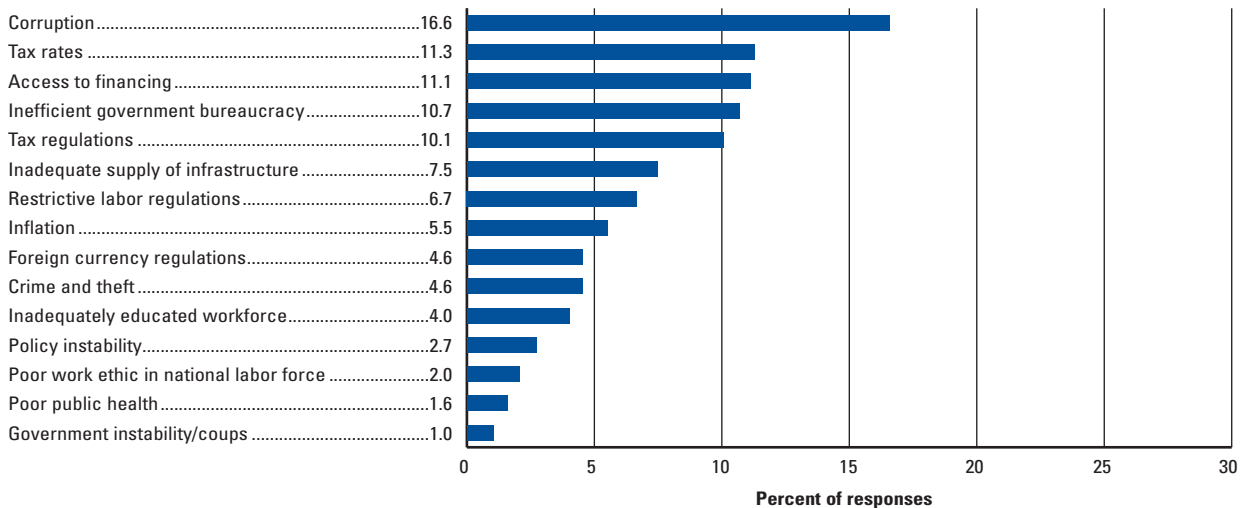
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	68	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	69	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	74	4.0
Basic requirements	78	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	103	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	79	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	50	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	79	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	60	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	69	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	103	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	69	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	79	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	63	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	32	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	61	3.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	61	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	65	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....91	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....82
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....93	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....124
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....106	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....90
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....97	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....128
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....90	6.05	Total tax rate*.....130
1.06	Judicial independence.....78	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....118	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....87	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....89
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....124	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....134
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....87	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....101
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....73	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....92
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....60	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....88
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....139	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....76
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....134	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....15
1.15	Organized crime.....137	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....71
1.16	Reliability of police services.....64	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....63	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....46
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....89	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....50
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....60	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....90	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....70
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....5	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....94
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....104
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....97	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....74
2.02	Quality of roads.....108	7.08	Brain drain.....84
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....102	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....54
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....105	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....89	8.01	Availability of financial services.....54
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....41	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....66
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....57	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....72
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....77	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....61
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....74	8.05	Venture capital availability.....66
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....104
3.01	Government budget balance*.....43	8.07	Soundness of banks.....34
3.02	National savings rate*.....54	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....113
3.03	Inflation*.....87	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....88	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....78	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....87
3.06	Country credit rating*.....58	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....85
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....58
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....96	9.04	Internet users*.....47
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....107	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....70
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....83	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....49
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....62	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....101	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....28
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....89	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....52
4.07	Infant mortality*.....73	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....72	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....50
4.09	Quality of primary education.....90	11.02	Local supplier quality.....42
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....92	11.03	State of cluster development.....40
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....83
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....57	11.05	Value chain breadth.....72
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....63	11.06	Control of international distribution.....62
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....80	11.07	Production process sophistication.....68
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....93	11.08	Extent of marketing.....86
5.05	Quality of management schools.....59	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....53
5.06	Internet access in schools.....88	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....65	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....70
5.08	Extent of staff training.....99	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....81
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....79
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....47
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....51
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....86
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....77

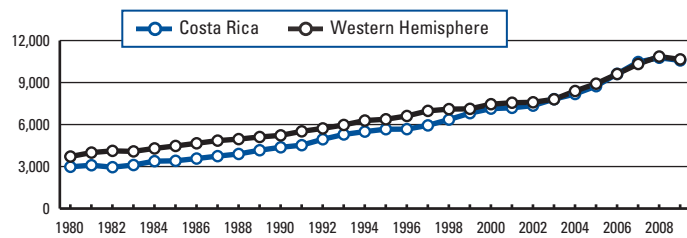
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Costa Rica

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	29.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,345
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.07

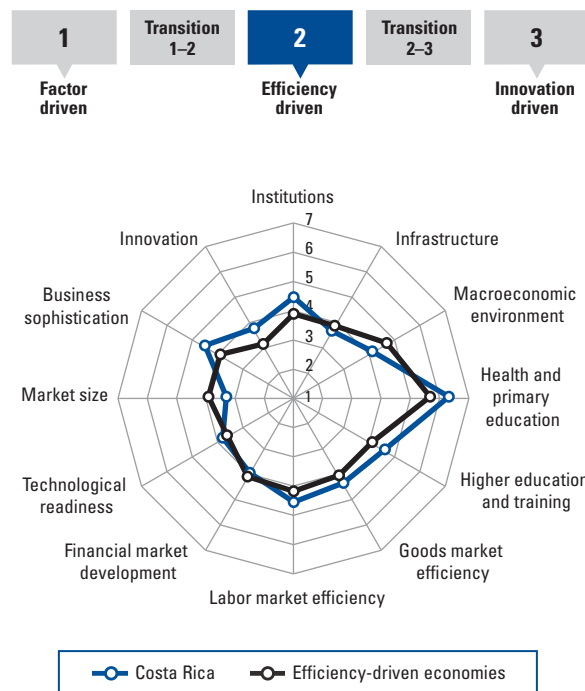
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



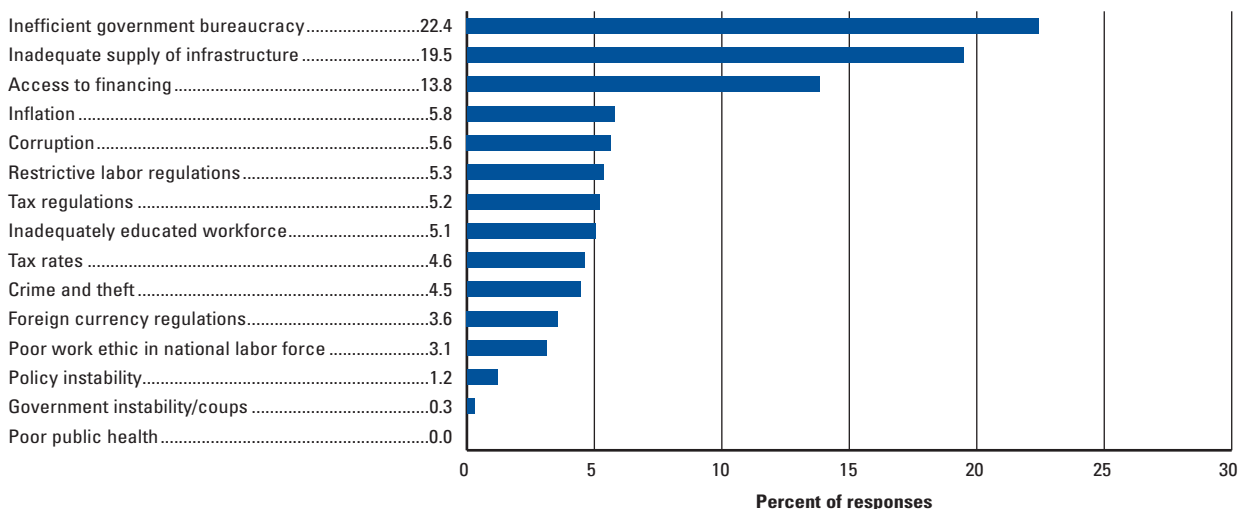
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	56	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	55	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	59	4.2
Basic requirements	62	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	51	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	78	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	108	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	22	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	58	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	43	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	48	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	45	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	85	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	57	3.8
10th pillar: Market size.....	82	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	33	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	32	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	35	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....67	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....59
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....68	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 29
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 49	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 41
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 41	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 41
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....52	6.05	Total tax rate*.....109
1.06	Judicial independence..... 26	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 39	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....121
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 46	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 21
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....69	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....101
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....53	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 42
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 38	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 20
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....56	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 36
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 40	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....84
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....115	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 39
1.15	Organized crime.....101	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 44
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 49	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 35	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 12
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....62	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....80
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 40	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....96
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....59	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 43
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....127	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....57
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 49
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....77	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....55
2.02	Quality of roads.....111	7.08	Brain drain..... 16
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....100	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....114
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....132	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....80	8.01	Availability of financial services.....65
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....75	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....55
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 43	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....114
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 38	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....95
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....119	8.05	Venture capital availability.....83
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....87
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 49	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 22
3.02	National savings rate*.....113	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....100
3.03	Inflation*.....113	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....124	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....77	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....70
3.06	Country credit rating*.....62	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 50
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 4
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....73	9.04	Internet users*.....66
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....98	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....63
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 19	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 45
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 28	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 45	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....82
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....77	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....76
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 50	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 29	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 44
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 33	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 28
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 1	11.03	State of cluster development.....52
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 27
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....63	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 28
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....83	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 48
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 22	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 32
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 50	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 36
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 13	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 27
5.06	Internet access in schools.....64	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 32	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 44
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 22	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 31
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 31
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 28
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....55
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 28
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 38

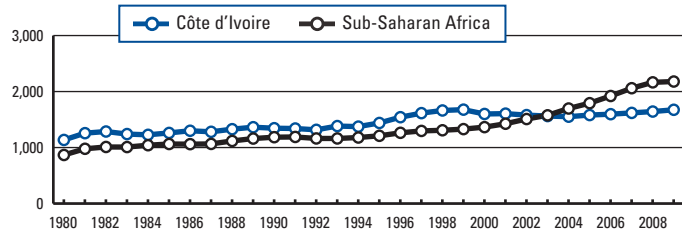
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Côte d'Ivoire

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	21.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,052
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

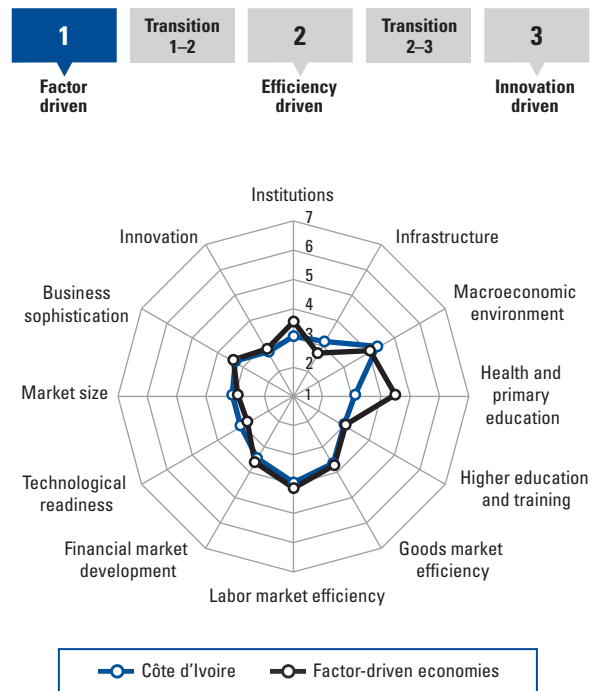
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



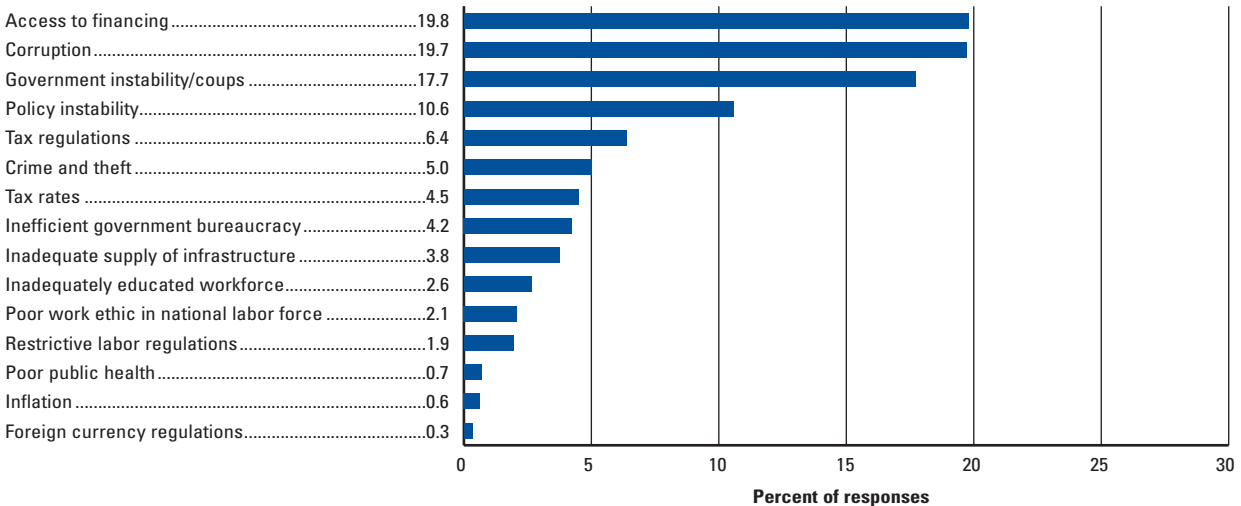
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	129	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	116	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	110	3.5
Basic requirements	133	3.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	133	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	99	3.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	94	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	136	3.1
Efficiency enhancers	116	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	116	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	118	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	105	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	112	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	102	3.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	94	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	110	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	112	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	109	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....114	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....76
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....136	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....108
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....132	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....89
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....137	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....103
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....136	6.05	Total tax rate*.....83
1.06	Judicial independence.....137	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....129	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....112
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....132	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....76
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....103	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....71
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....112	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....102
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....117	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 26
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....110	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....67
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....54	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....94
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....128	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....80
1.15	Organized crime.....132	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....136
1.16	Reliability of police services.....137	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....114	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....69
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....118	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 43
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 22	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....99	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 27
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....123	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....83
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....95
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....80	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....75
2.02	Quality of roads.....93	7.08	Brain drain.....78
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....80	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....122
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 42	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....75	8.01	Availability of financial services.....105
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....104	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....101
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....100	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 34
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....122	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....138
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....106	8.05	Venture capital availability.....137
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....107
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 7	8.07	Soundness of banks.....98
3.02	National savings rate*.....112	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....63
3.03	Inflation*..... 36	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....92	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....121	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....79
3.06	Country credit rating*.....128	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....64
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....78
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....130	9.04	Internet users*.....120
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....135	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....122
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....122	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....112
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....129	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....123	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....94
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....126	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....86
4.07	Infant mortality*.....129	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....115	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....81
4.09	Quality of primary education.....97	11.02	Local supplier quality.....79
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....136	11.03	State of cluster development.....133
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....123
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....130	11.05	Value chain breadth.....114
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....111	11.06	Control of international distribution.....128
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....106	11.07	Production process sophistication.....119
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....83	11.08	Extent of marketing.....89
5.05	Quality of management schools.....100	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....134
5.06	Internet access in schools.....124	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....63	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....132
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 44	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....92
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....93
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....130
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....100
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 42
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

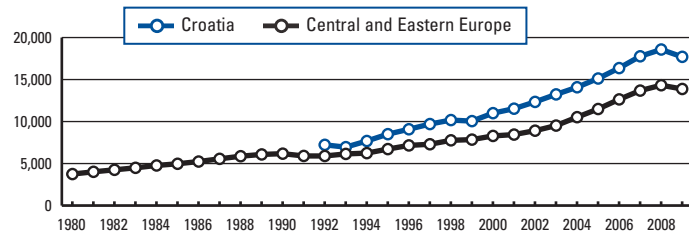
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Croatia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	4.4
GDP (US\$ billions)	63.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	14,243
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.11

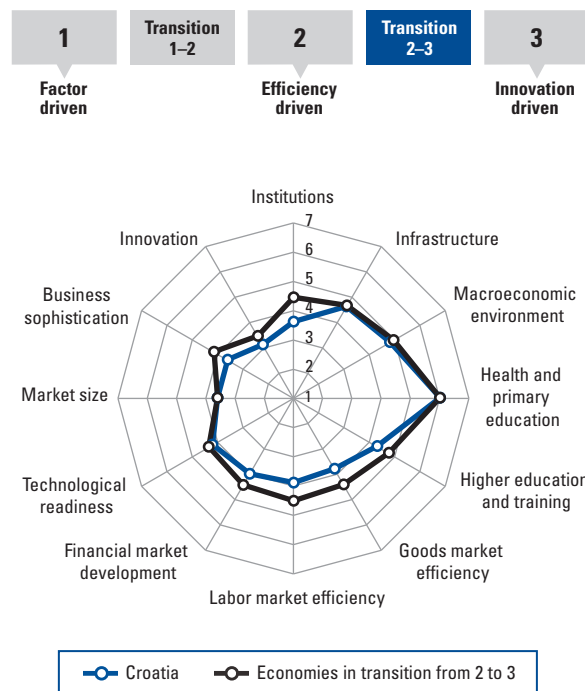
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



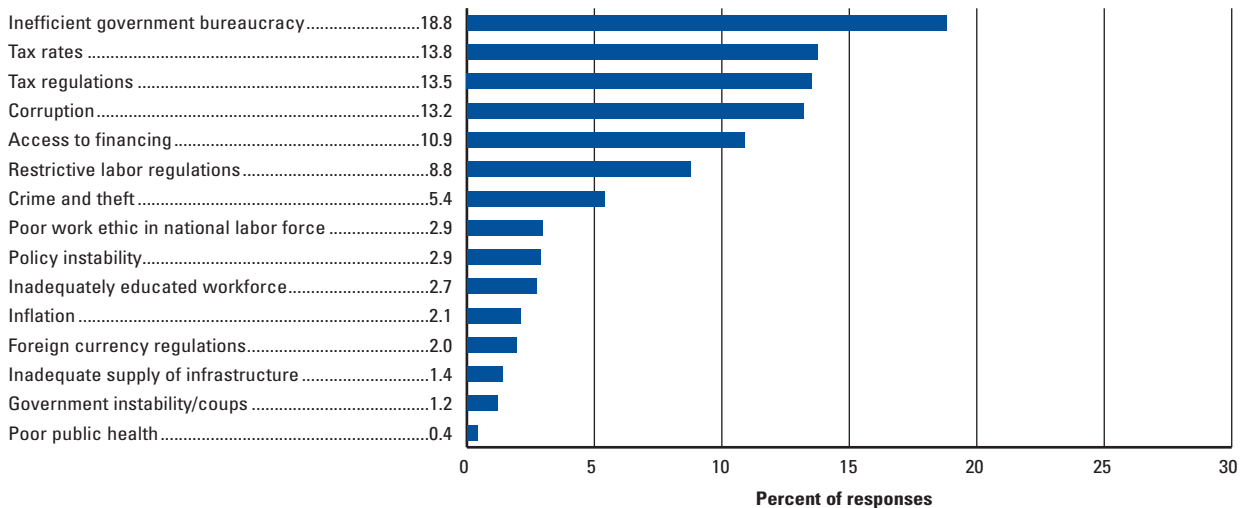
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	77	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	72	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	61	4.2
Basic requirements	50	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions	86	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	41	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	51	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	48	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	76	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	56	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	110	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	88	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	39	4.2
10th pillar: Market size	70	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	85	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	92	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	70	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....87	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....114
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....70	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....121
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....90	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....98
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....96	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....134
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....80	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 40
1.06	Judicial independence.....97	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....93	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....75
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....121	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....134
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....136	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....66
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....126	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 41
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....126	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....110
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....71	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....131
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 14	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....75
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 40	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....99
1.15	Organized crime.....74	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....113
1.16	Reliability of police services.....58	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....73	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....136
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....81	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....76
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....131	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....121
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....123	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....106
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....75
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....96
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 42	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....106
2.02	Quality of roads..... 31	7.08	Brain drain.....122
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 48	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....69
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....79	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....72	8.01	Availability of financial services.....83
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....88	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....94
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 49	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....96
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 24	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....81
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 20	8.05	Venture capital availability.....108
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....91
3.01	Government budget balance*.....57	8.07	Soundness of banks.....66
3.02	National savings rate*.....65	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....74
3.03	Inflation*.....60	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....103	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....61	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....55
3.06	Country credit rating*.....60	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....98
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....111
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 40
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 38
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 21	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 20
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....54	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 14	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....71
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....75
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 31	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 44	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....99
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 37	11.02	Local supplier quality.....76
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....89	11.03	State of cluster development.....104
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....60
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 47	11.05	Value chain breadth.....101
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 50	11.06	Control of international distribution.....92
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....89	11.07	Production process sophistication.....88
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 22	11.08	Extent of marketing.....83
5.05	Quality of management schools.....88	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....106
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 44	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....61	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....66
5.08	Extent of staff training.....128	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....51
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....60
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....75
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....121
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....85
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 35

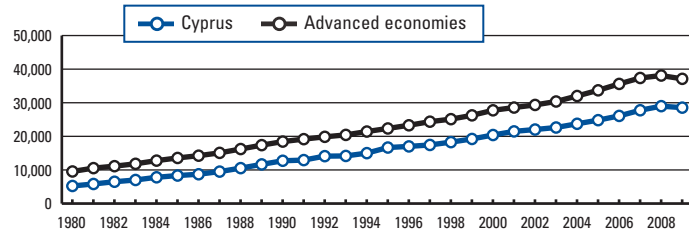
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Cyprus

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	23.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	29,620
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

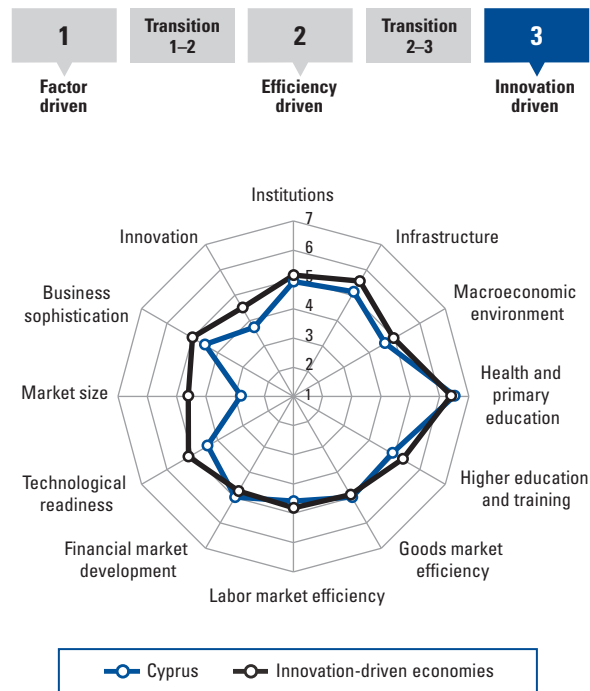
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



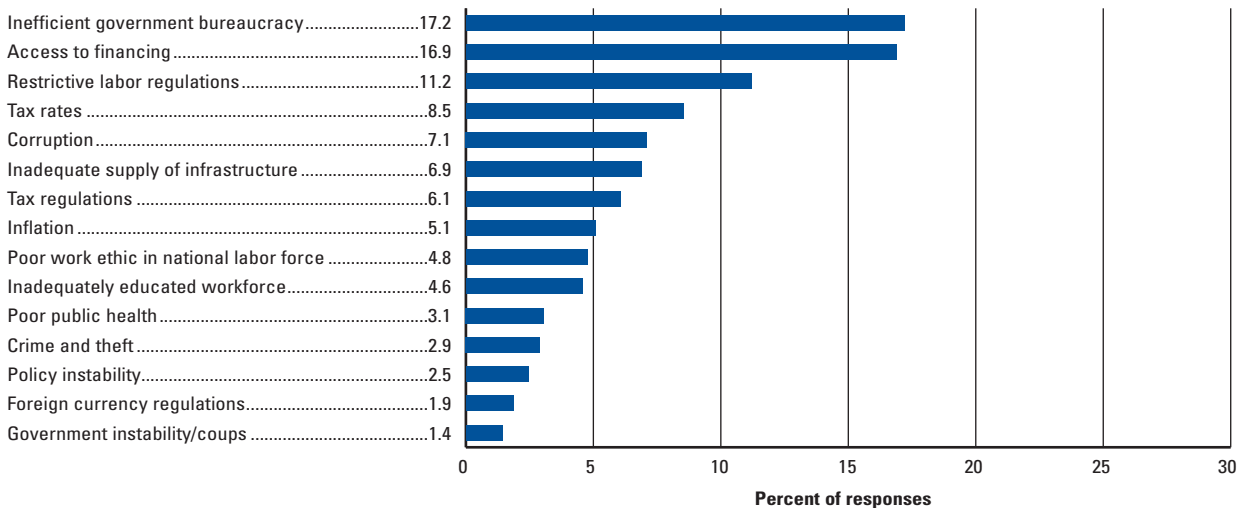
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	40	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	34	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	40	4.5
Basic requirements	29	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	30	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	26	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	67	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	12	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	36	4.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	29	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	20	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	42	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	15	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	38	4.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	104	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	36	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	33	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	38	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....27	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....18
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....32	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....31
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....32	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....26
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....26	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....12
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....31	6.05	Total tax rate*.....25
1.06	Judicial independence.....22	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....40	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....27
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....29	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....50
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....23	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....25
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....28	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....21	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....78
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....31	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....33
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....53	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....23
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....25	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....26
1.15	Organized crime.....40	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....19
1.16	Reliability of police services.....40	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....39	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....21
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....18	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....97
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....108	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....60
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....21	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....60
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....96
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....66
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....31	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....77
2.02	Quality of roads.....23	7.08	Brain drain.....36
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....58
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....39	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....43	8.01	Availability of financial services.....37
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....61	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....46
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....31	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....65
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....17	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....18
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....45	8.05	Venture capital availability.....23
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....23
3.01	Government budget balance*.....97	8.07	Soundness of banks.....31
3.02	National savings rate*.....127	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....34
3.03	Inflation*.....22	8.09	Legal rights index*.....6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....49	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....100	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....36
3.06	Country credit rating*.....35	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....43
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....75
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....44
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....31
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....23	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....63
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....11	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....21	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....104
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....100
4.07	Infant mortality*.....17	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....25	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....53
4.09	Quality of primary education.....15	11.02	Local supplier quality.....34
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....18	11.03	State of cluster development.....44
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....23
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....30	11.05	Value chain breadth.....44
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....55	11.06	Control of international distribution.....10
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....13	11.07	Production process sophistication.....44
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....16	11.08	Extent of marketing.....35
5.05	Quality of management schools.....30	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....44
5.06	Internet access in schools.....37	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....43	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....43
5.08	Extent of staff training.....35	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....41
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....43
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....45
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....29
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....32
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....33

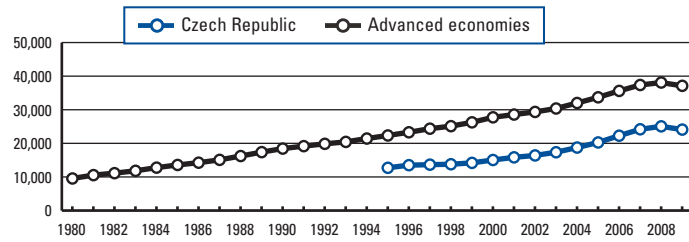
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Czech Republic

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	10.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	194.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,557
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.37

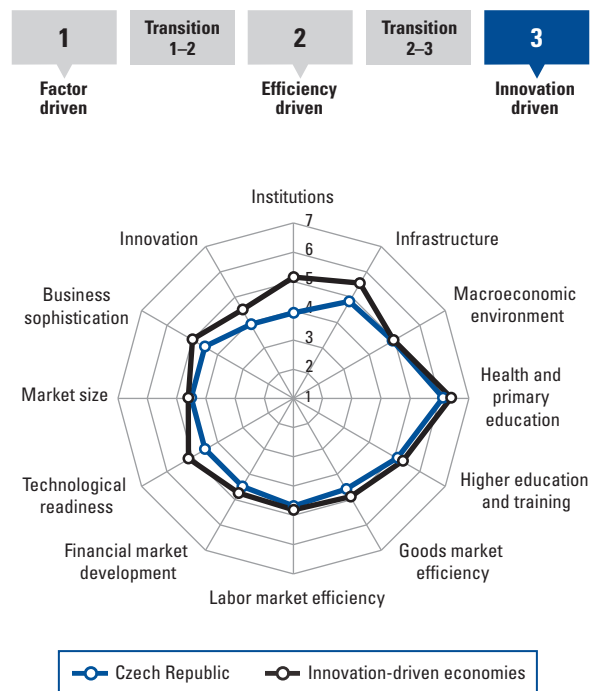
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



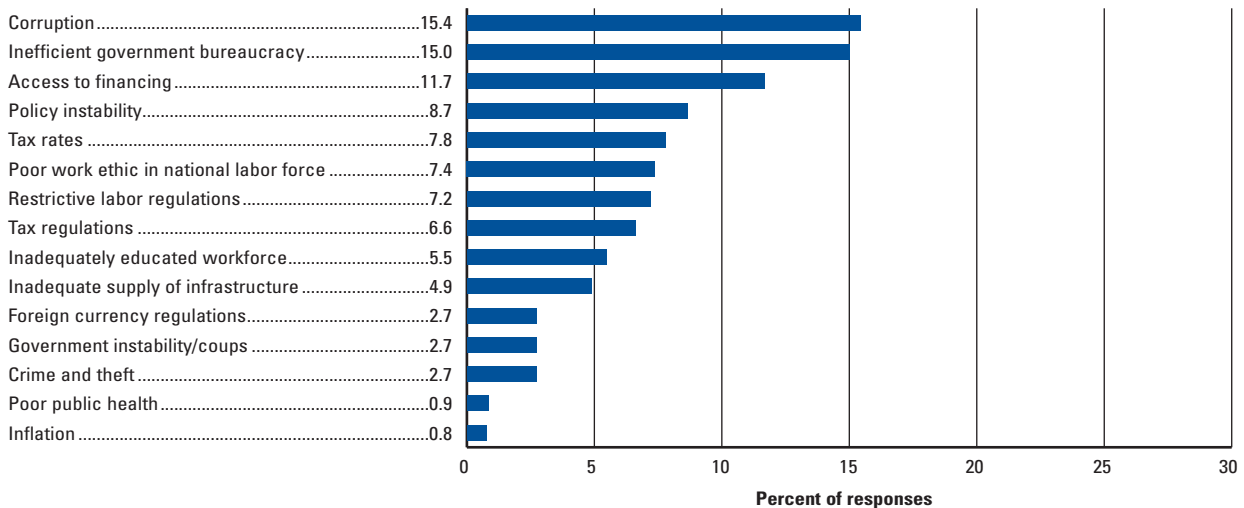
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	36	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	31	4.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	33	4.6
Basic requirements	44	4.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	72	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	39	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	48	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	43	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	28	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	24	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	35	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	33	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	48	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	32	4.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	42	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	30	4.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	34	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	27	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....65	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....12
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....52	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....15
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....102	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....31
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....121	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....49
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....67	6.05	Total tax rate*.....91
1.06	Judicial independence.....61	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....107	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....56
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....95	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....64
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....118	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....12
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....97	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....84	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....42
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....102	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....22
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....24	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....43
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....35	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....59
1.15	Organized crime.....49	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....36
1.16	Reliability of police services.....86	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....90	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....50
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....47	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....69
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....43	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....25
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....89	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....119
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....40
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....22
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....37	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....33
2.02	Quality of roads.....80	7.08	Brain drain.....61
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....22	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....61
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....54	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....17	8.01	Availability of financial services.....47
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....60	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....96
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....18	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....39
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....66	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....47
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....19	8.05	Venture capital availability.....63
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....25
3.01	Government budget balance*.....102	8.07	Soundness of banks.....24
3.02	National savings rate*.....78	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....47
3.03	Inflation*.....37	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....54	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....75	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....46
3.06	Country credit rating*.....31	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....36
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....15
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....30
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....33
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....41	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....34
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....27	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....52	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....45
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....28
4.07	Infant mortality*.....13	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....38	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....22
4.09	Quality of primary education.....26	11.02	Local supplier quality.....17
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....97	11.03	State of cluster development.....41
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....42
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....42	11.05	Value chain breadth.....29
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....32	11.06	Control of international distribution.....117
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....34	11.07	Production process sophistication.....34
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....25	11.08	Extent of marketing.....41
5.05	Quality of management schools.....56	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....24
5.06	Internet access in schools.....24	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....17	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....24
5.08	Extent of staff training.....40	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....21
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....25
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....29
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....31
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....50
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....34

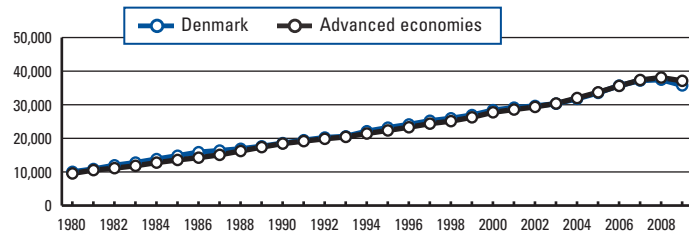
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Denmark

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	5.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	309.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	56,115
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.29

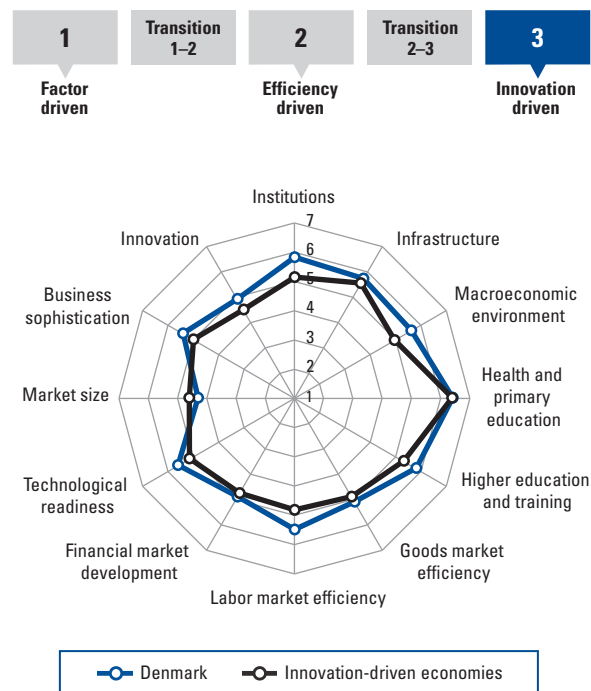
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



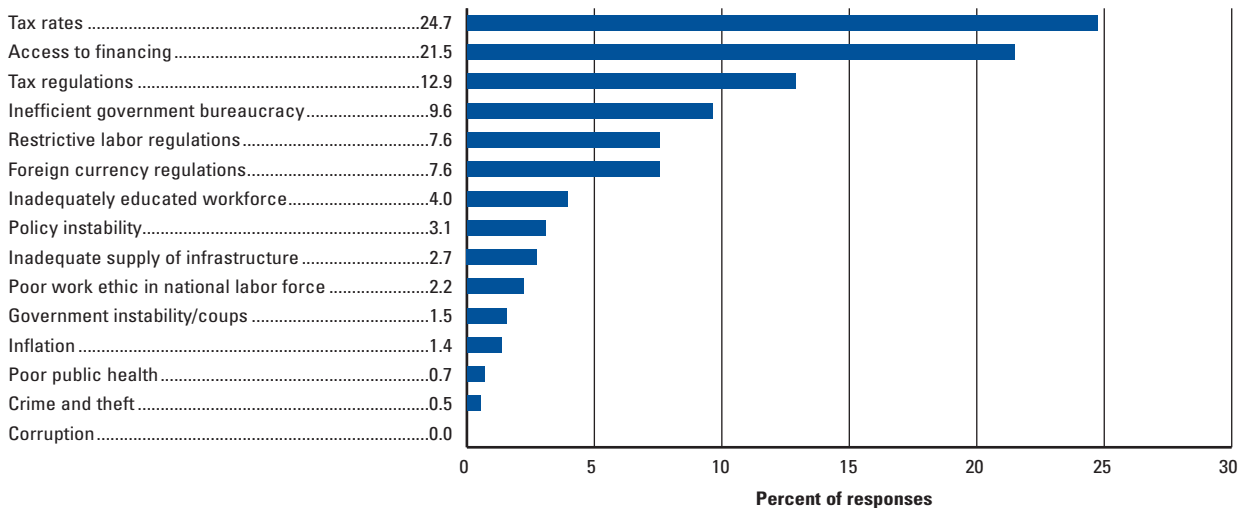
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	9	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	5	5.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	3	5.6
Basic requirements	7	5.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	5	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	13	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	16	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	20	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	9	5.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	3	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	13	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	5	5.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	18	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	6	5.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	52	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	9	5.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	7	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	10	4.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....11	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....23
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....12	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....12
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....4	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....6
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....10	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....130
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....5	6.05	Total tax rate*.....27
1.06	Judicial independence.....3	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....5	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....16	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....45
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....26	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....31
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....13	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....11	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....44
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....9	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....78
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....36	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....9
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....15	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....7
1.15	Organized crime.....12	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....21
1.16	Reliability of police services.....10	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....5	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....8
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....19	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....107
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....13	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....9	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....3
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....27	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....27
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....10	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....11
2.02	Quality of roads.....9	7.08	Brain drain.....23
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....12	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....19
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....10	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....6	8.01	Availability of financial services.....28
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....42	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....35
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....3	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....60
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....31	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....28
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....21	8.05	Venture capital availability.....29
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....36
3.01	Government budget balance*.....16	8.07	Soundness of banks.....85
3.02	National savings rate*.....60	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....14
3.03	Inflation*.....41	8.09	Legal rights index*.....6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....36	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....90	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....13
3.06	Country credit rating*.....8	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....13
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....43
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....6
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....2
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....4	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....8
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....22	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....26	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....50
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....44
4.07	Infant mortality*.....20	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....30	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....38
4.09	Quality of primary education.....18	11.02	Local supplier quality.....13
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....54	11.03	State of cluster development.....20
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....6
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....4	11.05	Value chain breadth.....8
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....7	11.06	Control of international distribution.....16
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....10	11.07	Production process sophistication.....12
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....19	11.08	Extent of marketing.....11
5.05	Quality of management schools.....14	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....3
5.06	Internet access in schools.....10	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....8	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....9
5.08	Extent of staff training.....7	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....12
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....7
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....8
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....9
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....19
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....15

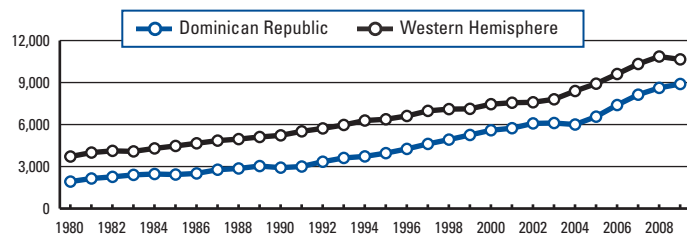
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Dominican Republic

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	10.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	46.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,176
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.11

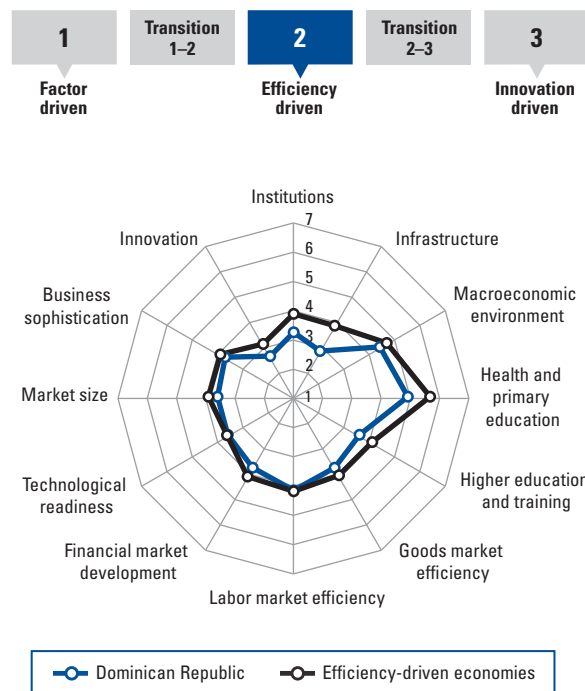
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



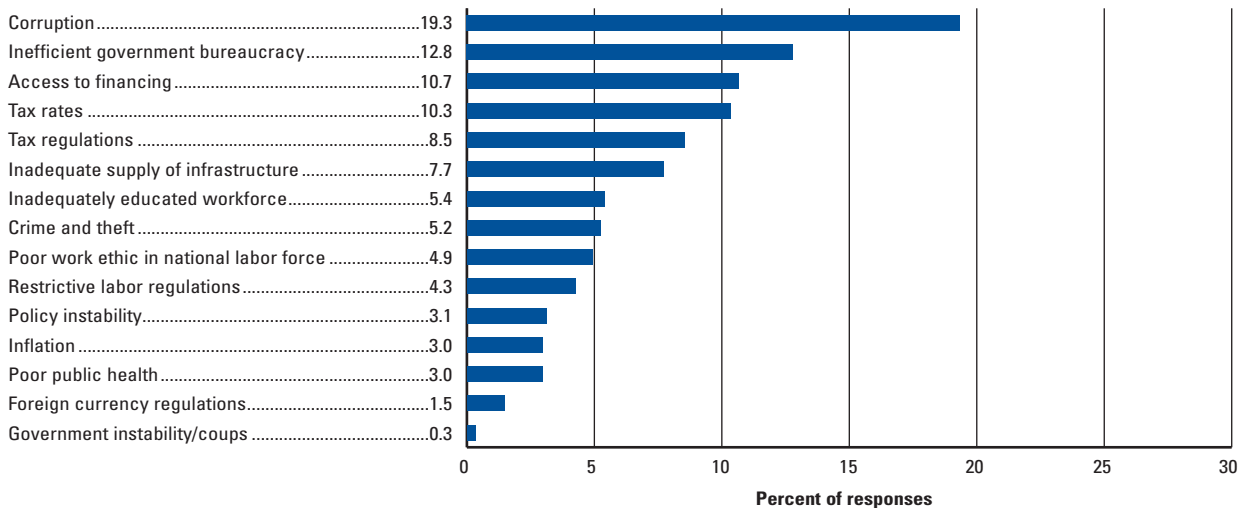
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	101	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	95	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	98	3.7
Basic requirements	107	3.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	117	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	107	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	88	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	107	4.9
Efficiency enhancers	92	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	99	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	109	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	89	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	99	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	66	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	71	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	99	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	82	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	118	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

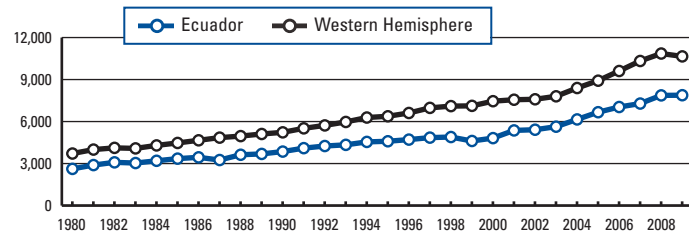
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....86	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....86
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....104	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....131
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....134	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....120
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....126	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....115
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....96	6.05	Total tax rate*.....63
1.06	Judicial independence.....99	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....139	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....68
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....138	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....102
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....78	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....121
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....78	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....80
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....120	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 39
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....61	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....59
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....88	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 40
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....125	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....87
1.15	Organized crime.....121	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....99
1.16	Reliability of police services.....134	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....109	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 41
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....93	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....51
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....77	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....109	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....87
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....110
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....99
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....111	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....112
2.02	Quality of roads.....78	7.08	Brain drain.....73
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....83	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....65
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....65	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....51	8.01	Availability of financial services.....68
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....51	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....73
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....132	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....117
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....96	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....80
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....80	8.05	Venture capital availability.....112
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 48
3.01	Government budget balance*.....54	8.07	Soundness of banks.....52
3.02	National savings rate*.....123	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....79
3.03	Inflation*..... 44	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....113	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 48	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....56
3.06	Country credit rating*.....87	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....57
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 50
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....91	9.04	Internet users*.....84
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....93	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....73
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....81	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....67
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....81	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....103	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....67
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....106	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....80
4.07	Infant mortality*.....95	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....74	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....64
4.09	Quality of primary education.....137	11.02	Local supplier quality.....85
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....120	11.03	State of cluster development.....63
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....113
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....94	11.05	Value chain breadth.....88
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....71	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 49
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....133	11.07	Production process sophistication.....87
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....136	11.08	Extent of marketing.....66
5.05	Quality of management schools.....93	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....90
5.06	Internet access in schools.....92	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....78	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....121
5.08	Extent of staff training.....94	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....122
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....124
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....93
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....77
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....117
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....67

Ecuador

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	13.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	57.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,059
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.16

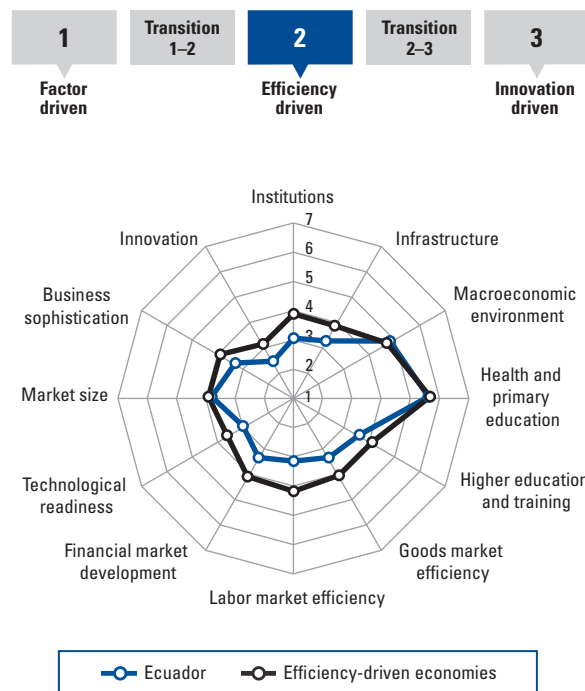
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



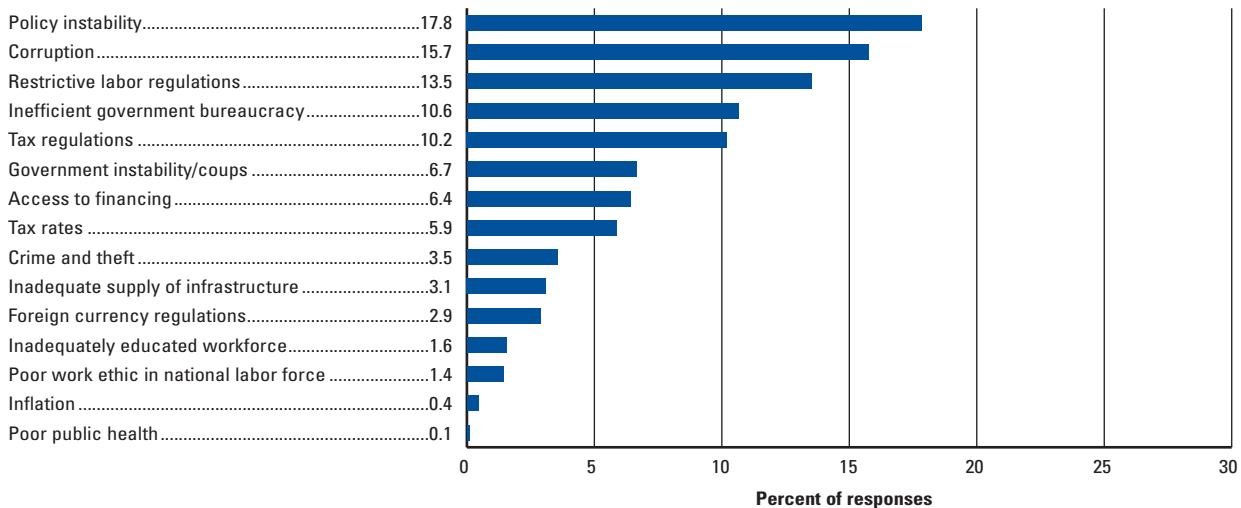
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	105	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	105	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	104	3.6
Basic requirements	92	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	128	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	96	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	55	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	75	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	115	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	92	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	132	3.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	137	3.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	115	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	107	3.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	61	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	124	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	107	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	130	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....123	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....116
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....128	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....132
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....130	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....133
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....124	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....124
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....103	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 49
1.06	Judicial independence.....135	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....112	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....126
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....133	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....115
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....97	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....139
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....135	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....86
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....132	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....119
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....112	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....138
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....98	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....111
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....117	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....129
1.15	Organized crime.....113	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....92
1.16	Reliability of police services.....120	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....113	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....122
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....108	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....114
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....103	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....113	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....136
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....130
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....135
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....98	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....127
2.02	Quality of roads.....83	7.08	Brain drain.....112
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....113	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....100
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....92	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....73	8.01	Availability of financial services.....110
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....72	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....114
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....102	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....97
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....83	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....108
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....59	8.05	Venture capital availability.....117
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....133
3.01	Government budget balance*.....64	8.07	Soundness of banks.....83
3.02	National savings rate*..... 43	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....71
3.03	Inflation*.....95	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 44	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 21	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....106
3.06	Country credit rating*.....129	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....106
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....131
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....95	9.04	Internet users*.....94
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....99	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....85
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....79	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....84
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....79	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....75	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....60
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....71	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....72
4.07	Infant mortality*.....83	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 49	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....117
4.09	Quality of primary education.....117	11.02	Local supplier quality.....104
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 43	11.03	State of cluster development.....110
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....126
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....93	11.05	Value chain breadth.....86
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....56	11.06	Control of international distribution.....97
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....122	11.07	Production process sophistication.....101
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....117	11.08	Extent of marketing.....97
5.05	Quality of management schools.....103	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....114
5.06	Internet access in schools.....109	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....103	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....114
5.08	Extent of staff training.....107	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....132
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....120
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....122
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....118
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....132
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....73

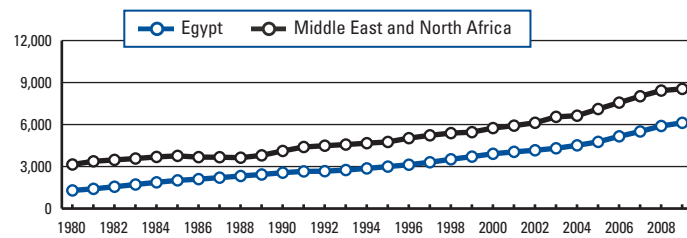
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Egypt

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	83.0
GDP (US\$ billions)	188.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,450
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.68

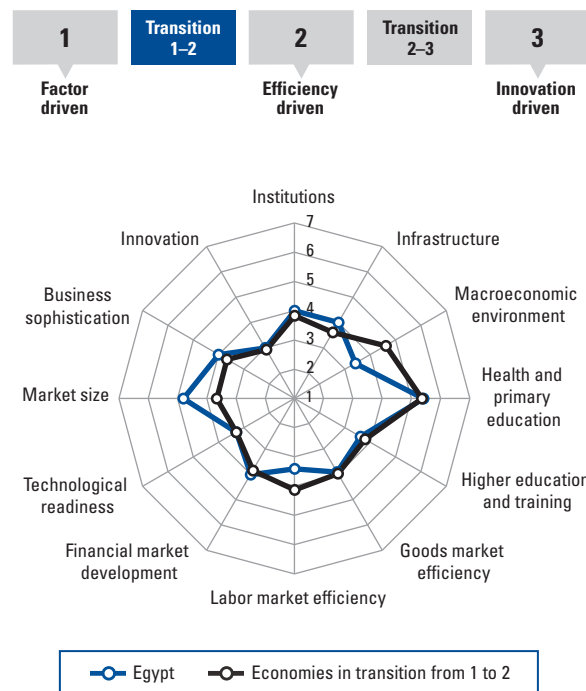
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



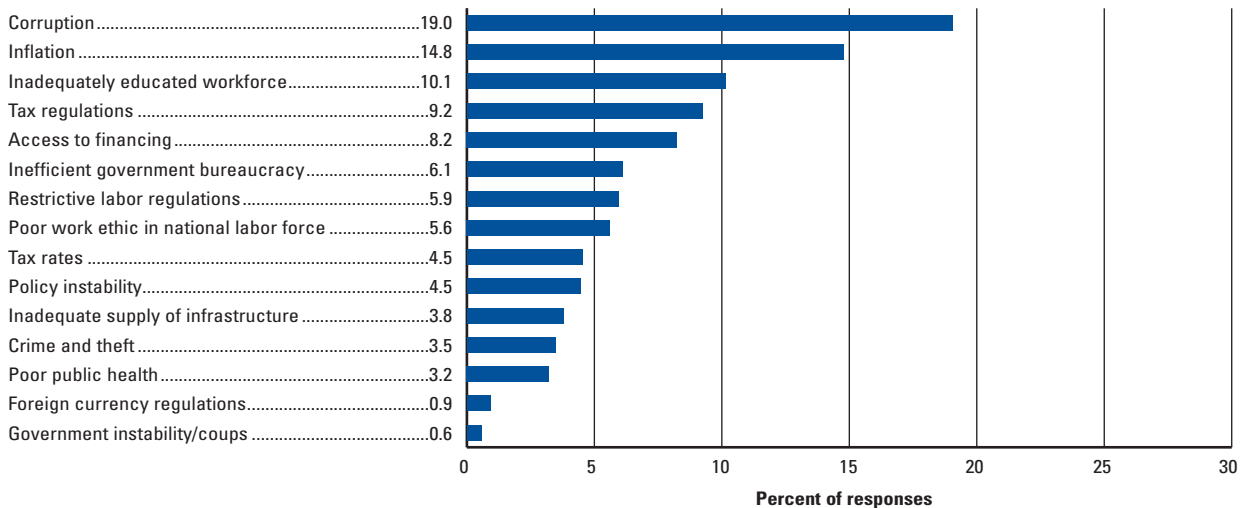
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	81	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	70	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	81	4.0
Basic requirements	89	4.2
1st pillar: Institutions	57	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	64	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	129	3.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	91	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	82	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	97	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	90	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	133	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	82	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	87	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	26	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	68	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	63	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	83	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....56	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....91
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....67	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....95
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....83	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....106
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 40	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....75
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....64	6.05	Total tax rate*.....78
1.06	Judicial independence.....63	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....95	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....51	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....84
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....79	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....114
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 40	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....123
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....69	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....100
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....68	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....75
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....132	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 50
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....97	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....63
1.15	Organized crime..... 14	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....126
1.16	Reliability of police services.....81	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....59	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....99
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....58	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....60
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....82	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....67
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 46	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....76
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....128
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....76
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....68	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....86
2.02	Quality of roads.....75	7.08	Brain drain.....114
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 46	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....130
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....69	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 39	8.01	Availability of financial services.....60
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 33	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....69
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....53	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 29
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....87	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 49
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....102	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 41
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....84
3.01	Government budget balance*.....107	8.07	Soundness of banks.....61
3.02	National savings rate*.....108	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....67
3.03	Inflation*.....135	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....69	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....119	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....91
3.06	Country credit rating*.....69	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....58
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....53
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....90
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....91
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 32	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....72
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 44	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 29	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 27
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 27
4.07	Infant mortality*.....80	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....94	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 36
4.09	Quality of primary education.....126	11.02	Local supplier quality.....89
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....73	11.03	State of cluster development.....66
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 35
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....90	11.05	Value chain breadth.....67
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....78	11.06	Control of international distribution.....94
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....131	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 46
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....125	11.08	Extent of marketing.....79
5.05	Quality of management schools.....122	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....57
5.06	Internet access in schools.....96	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....64	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....109
5.08	Extent of staff training.....112	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....110
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....74
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....120
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....86
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 25
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....84

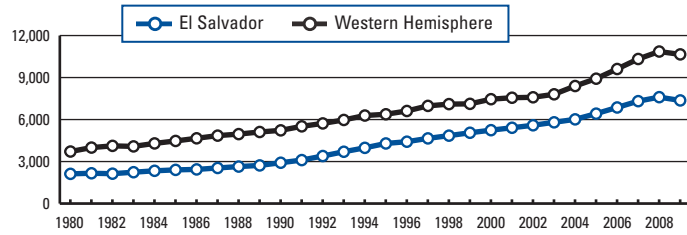
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

El Salvador

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	6.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	21.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,623
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

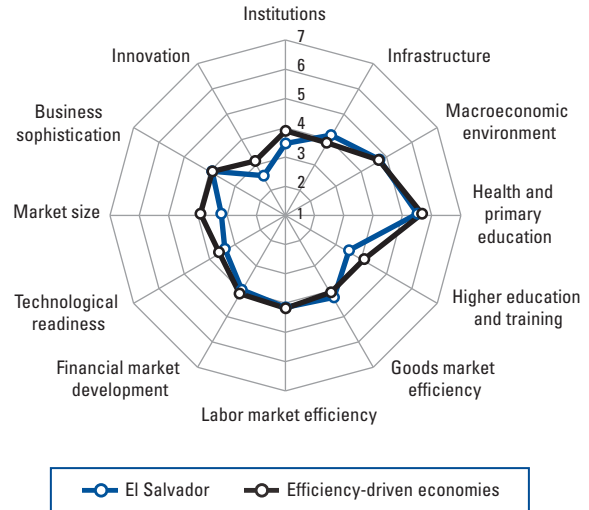
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



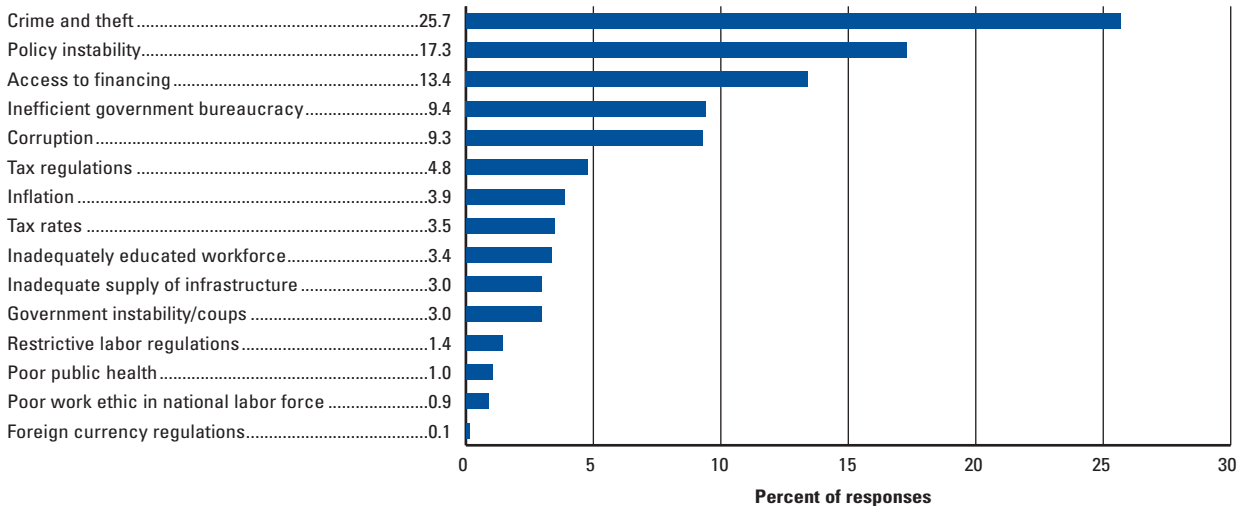
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	82	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	77	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	79	4.0
Basic requirements	71	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	101	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	59	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	64	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	81	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	87	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	101	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	53	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	88	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	78	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	81	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	87	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	96	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	68	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	126	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....82	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 41
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....96	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....99
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....74	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....96
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....98	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 35
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....74	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 50
1.06	Judicial independence.....100	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....108	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....63
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....69	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....56
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....55	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....51
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....101	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 46
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....101	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 38
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....74	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....66
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....113	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....68
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....138	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 32
1.15	Organized crime.....139	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....73
1.16	Reliability of police services.....99	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....62	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 29
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....63	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 27
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 25	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....60
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....106	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 13
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....107
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....81
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 44	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....94
2.02	Quality of roads..... 29	7.08	Brain drain.....87
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....110	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....106
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....71	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 33	8.01	Availability of financial services.....55
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....86	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....70
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....60	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....104
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....70	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....93
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 31	8.05	Venture capital availability.....91
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 38
3.01	Government budget balance*.....61	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 32
3.02	National savings rate*.....118	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....105
3.03	Inflation*..... 27	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 45	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....75	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....67
3.06	Country credit rating*.....77	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....82
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....73
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....80	9.04	Internet users*.....95
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....73	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....81
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....58	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....91
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....58	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....73	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....81
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....97	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....99
4.07	Infant mortality*.....71	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....89	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....70
4.09	Quality of primary education.....114	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 49
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....70	11.03	State of cluster development.....80
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....54
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....106	11.05	Value chain breadth.....61
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....85	11.06	Control of international distribution.....85
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....121	11.07	Production process sophistication.....91
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....124	11.08	Extent of marketing.....68
5.05	Quality of management schools.....79	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....54
5.06	Internet access in schools.....105	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....83	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....117
5.08	Extent of staff training.....63	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....133
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....122
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....114
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....113
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....125
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

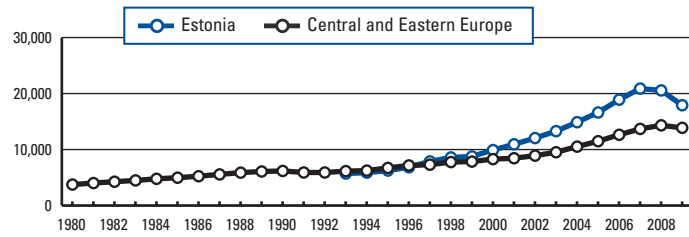
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Estonia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	19.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	14,267
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

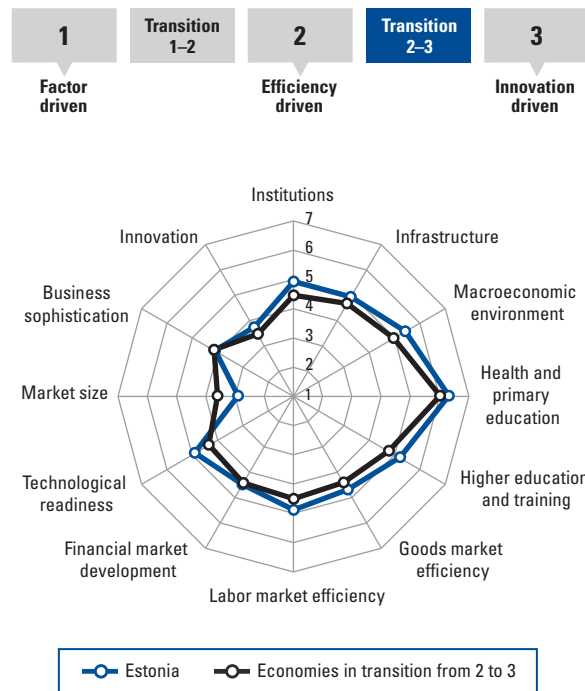
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



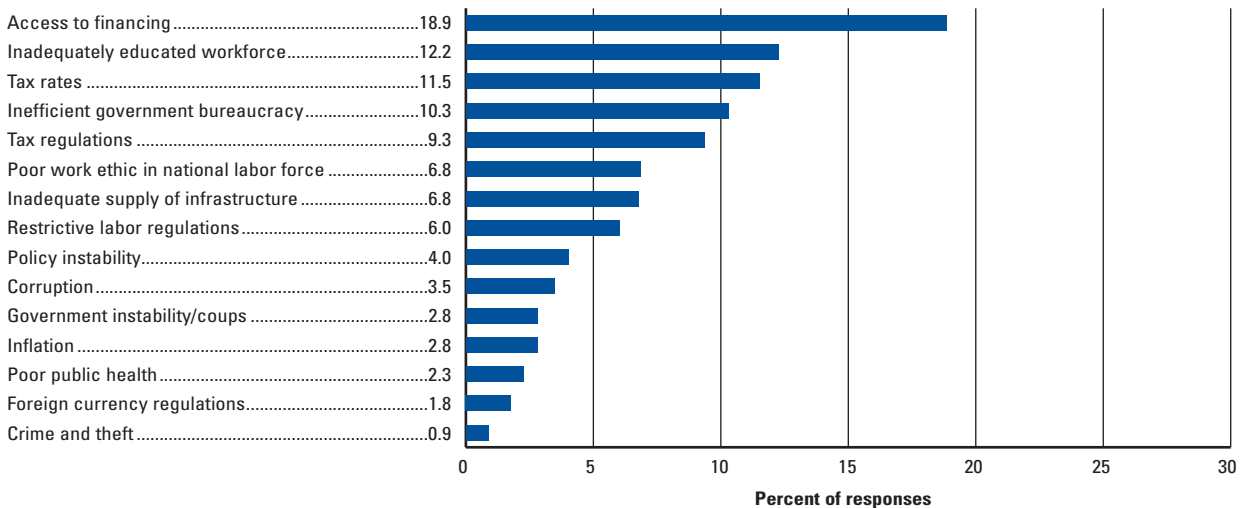
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	33	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	35	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	32	4.7
Basic requirements	25	5.4
1st pillar: Institutions	31	4.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	32	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	19	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	29	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	34	4.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training	22	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	29	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	17	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	45	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	24	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	101	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	45	3.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	56	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	37	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....33	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 31
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....34	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....38
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....37	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....46
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....53	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 18
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 30	6.05	Total tax rate*.....98
1.06	Judicial independence..... 24	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....36	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....49	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....42
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 7	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 14
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....41	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....40	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....48
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 14	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 23
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 12	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 12
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 30	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....40
1.15	Organized crime..... 19	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....78
1.16	Reliability of police services.....33	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....33	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....37
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 26	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 5
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....66	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....123
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....54	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....56
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 8
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 28	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 29
2.02	Quality of roads.....48	7.08	Brain drain.....57
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....36	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 17
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 17	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....74	8.01	Availability of financial services.....43
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....125	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....49
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....39	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....68
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 32	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....50
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 2	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 30
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 11
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 29	8.07	Soundness of banks.....72
3.02	National savings rate*.....47	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....44
3.03	Inflation*..... 18	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....51	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 5	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 31
3.06	Country credit rating*.....56	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....42
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....40
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 25
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 19
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....52	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 27
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....60	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....57	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....107
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....110	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....84
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 25	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....62	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....94
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 16	11.02	Local supplier quality.....36
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....66	11.03	State of cluster development.....92
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....53
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 26	11.05	Value chain breadth.....58
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 25	11.06	Control of international distribution.....79
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....42	11.07	Production process sophistication.....41
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 21	11.08	Extent of marketing.....61
5.05	Quality of management schools.....41	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 25
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 2	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....33	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....34
5.08	Extent of staff training.....48	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 26
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....46
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....36
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....43
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....58
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....40

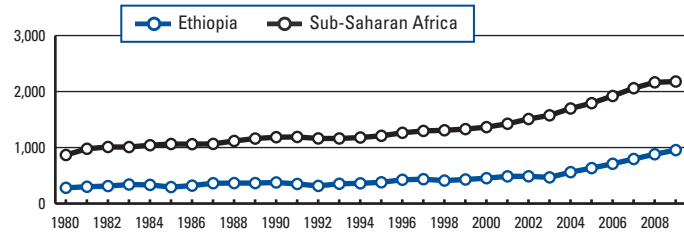
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ethiopia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	82.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	390
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.11

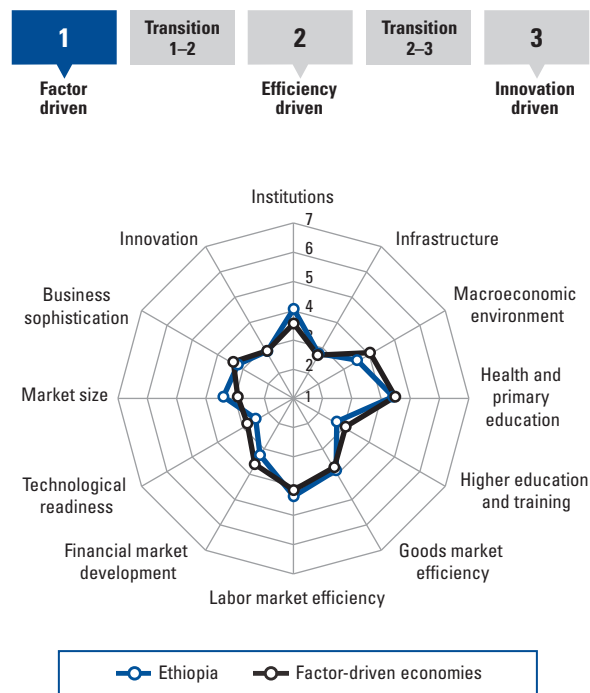
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



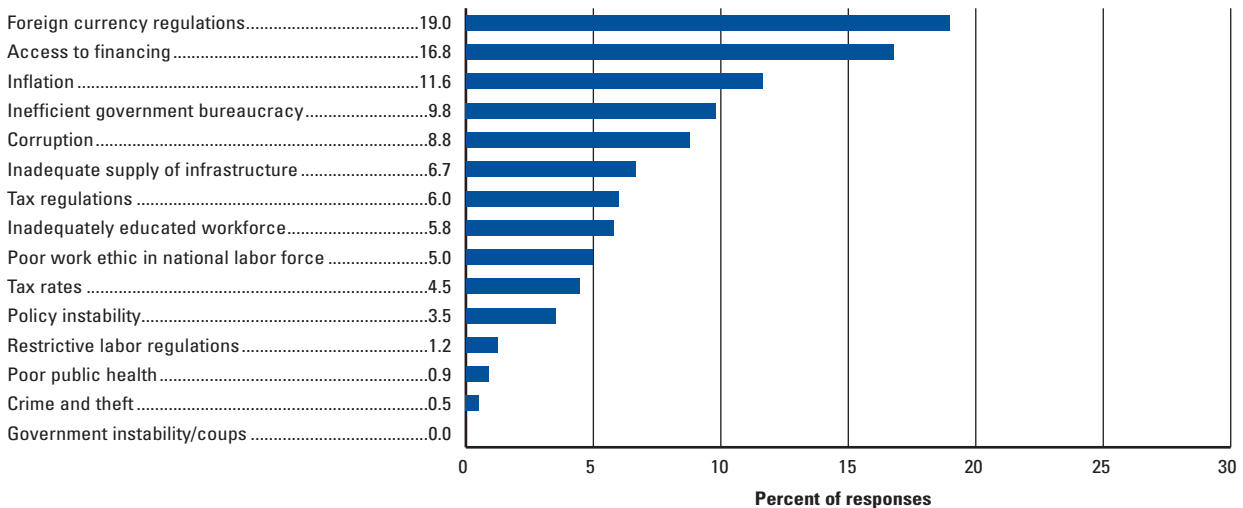
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	119	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	118	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	121	3.4
Basic requirements	119	3.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	59	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	115	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	127	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	119	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	118	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	129	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	92	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	72	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	121	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	133	2.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	79	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	117	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	123	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	105	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....60	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....111
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....71	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....82
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....54	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....103
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....56	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....62
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....88	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 32
1.06	Judicial independence.....89	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....51	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 30
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 31	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 39
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 27	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....108
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....67	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....118
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....70	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....125
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....100	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....79
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....100	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....100
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....54	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....100
1.15	Organized crime.....51	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....102
1.16	Reliability of police services.....59	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....65	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....105
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....90	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 48
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....80	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 28	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....84
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....77
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....90
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....87	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....110
2.02	Quality of roads.....60	7.08	Brain drain.....96
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....103	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 26
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....60	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 48	8.01	Availability of financial services.....124
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....68	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....119
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....119	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....100
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....125	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....120
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....139	8.05	Venture capital availability.....114
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....129
3.01	Government budget balance*.....60	8.07	Soundness of banks.....91
3.02	National savings rate*.....94	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....123
3.03	Inflation*.....139	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....59	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....65	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....129
3.06	Country credit rating*.....132	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....124
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....107
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....117	9.04	Internet users*.....136
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....118	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....136
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....125	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....135
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....127	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....124	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....68
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....120	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....107
4.07	Infant mortality*.....121	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....121	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....118
4.09	Quality of primary education.....91	11.02	Local supplier quality.....123
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....123	11.03	State of cluster development.....114
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....132
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....124	11.05	Value chain breadth.....115
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....129	11.06	Control of international distribution.....77
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....60	11.07	Production process sophistication.....129
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....94	11.08	Extent of marketing.....132
5.05	Quality of management schools.....106	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....98
5.06	Internet access in schools.....127	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....122	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....106
5.08	Extent of staff training.....122	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....102
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....123
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....101
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....54
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....129
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

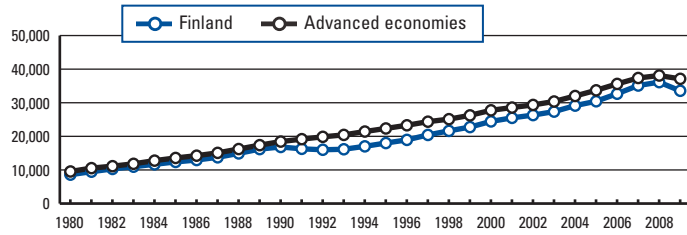
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Finland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	5.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	238.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	44,492
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.26

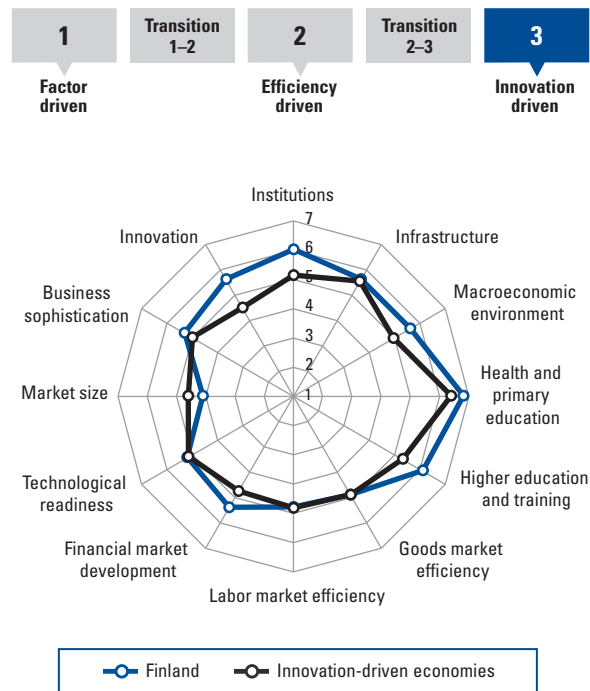
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



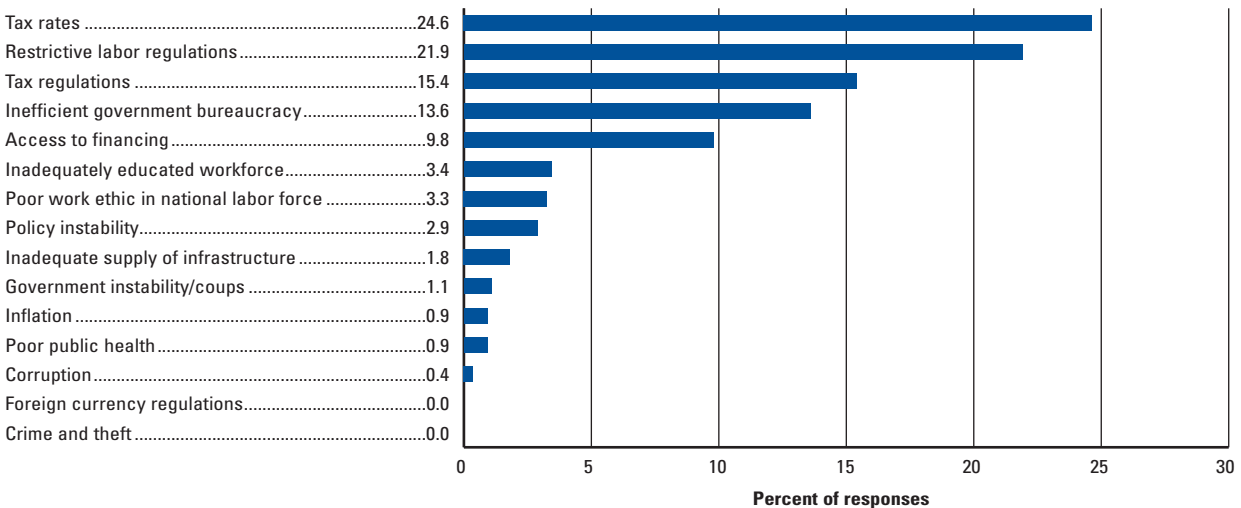
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	7	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	6	5.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	6	5.5
Basic requirements	5	6.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	4	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	17	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	15	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	2	6.8
Efficiency enhancers	14	5.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	1	6.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	24	4.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	22	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	4	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	15	5.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	56	4.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	6	5.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	10	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	3	5.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	2	6.01 Intensity of local competition	52
1.02 Intellectual property protection	2	6.02 Extent of market dominance	27
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4
1.04 Public trust of politicians	13	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	114
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4	6.05 Total tax rate*	93
1.06 Judicial independence	6	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	6
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	9	6.07 Time required to start a business*	52
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	14	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	99
1.09 Burden of government regulation	10	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	8
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	7	6.10 Trade tariffs*	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	4	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	23
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	8	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	41
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	8	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	6
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	10	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	25
1.15 Organized crime	5	6.15 Buyer sophistication	17
1.16 Reliability of police services	1	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	15
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	132
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	9	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	104
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	2	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	73
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	45	7.05 Redundancy costs*	48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	69
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	8	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4
2.02 Quality of roads	13	7.08 Brain drain	20
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	7	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	9
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	15	8.01 Availability of financial services	12
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	49	8.02 Affordability of financial services	6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	4	8.03 Financing through local equity market	48
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	49	8.04 Ease of access to loans	5
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	13	8.05 Venture capital availability	4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	2
3.01 Government budget balance*	18	8.07 Soundness of banks	11
3.02 National savings rate*	82	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	7
3.03 Inflation*	45	8.09 Legal rights index*	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*	6	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*	93	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4
3.06 Country credit rating*	7	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	12
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	93
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	8
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	14
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	1	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	17
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	23	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6	10.01 Domestic market size index*	53
4.06 HIV prevalence*	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*	54
4.07 Infant mortality*	7	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*	24	11.01 Local supplier quantity	80
4.09 Quality of primary education	1	11.02 Local supplier quality	19
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	48	11.03 State of cluster development	9
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	9	11.05 Value chain breadth	9
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	2	11.06 Control of international distribution	25
5.03 Quality of the educational system	6	11.07 Production process sophistication	5
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3	11.08 Extent of marketing	29
5.05 Quality of management schools	18	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	6
5.06 Internet access in schools	11	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	7	12.01 Capacity for innovation	5
5.08 Extent of staff training	9	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	13
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	5
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	6
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	1
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	6

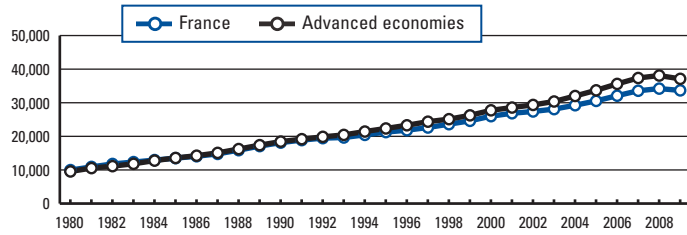
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

France

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	62.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,675.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	42,747
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	3.03

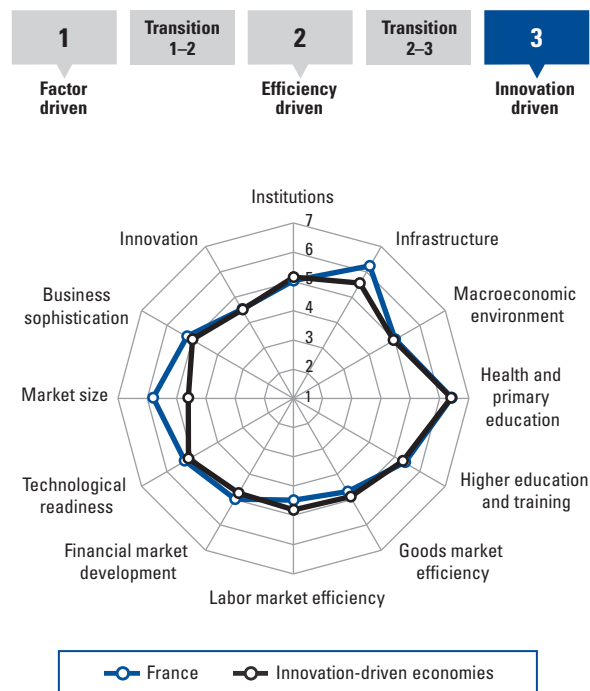
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



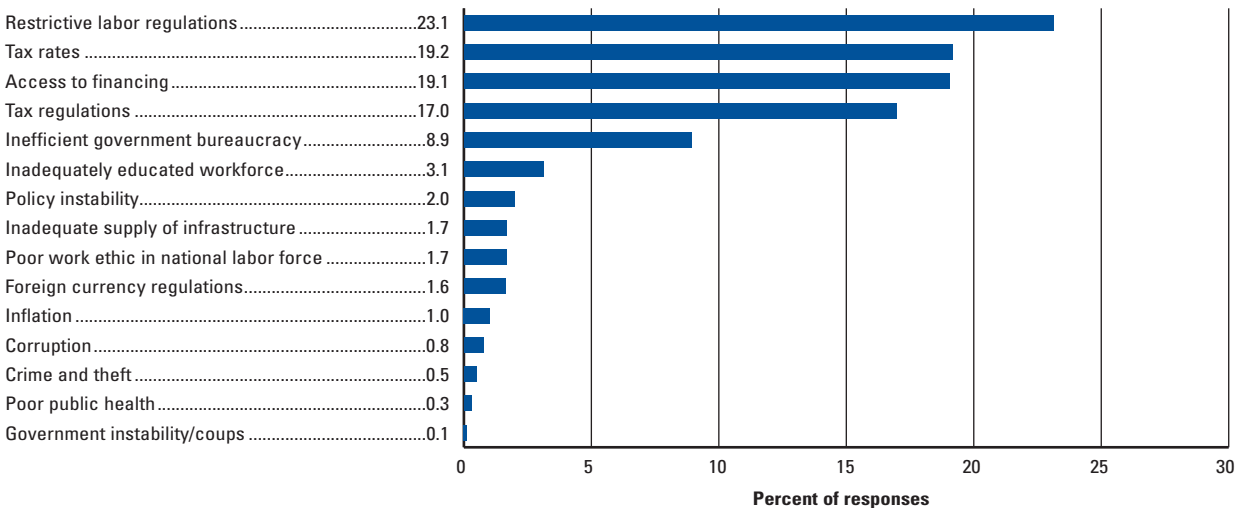
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	15	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	16	5.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	16	5.2
Basic requirements	16	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions	26	5.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	4	6.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	44	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	16	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	15	5.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	17	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	32	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	60	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	16	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	12	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	7	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	16	4.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication	12	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	19	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....16	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....17
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 6	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....22
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....25	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 10
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....31	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....108
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....29	6.05	Total tax rate*.....125
1.06	Judicial independence.....39	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....32	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....48	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....46
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....122	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....27
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....23	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....17	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....16
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....28	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....62
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....74	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....26
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....42	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....35
1.15	Organized crime.....46	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....26
1.16	Reliability of police services.....27	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....17	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....129
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....27	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....53
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....31	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....124
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....43	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....125
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....65
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....55
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 4	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....30
2.02	Quality of roads..... 2	7.08	Brain drain.....41
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 4	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....34
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 12	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 9	8.01	Availability of financial services.....16
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 7	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....16
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 10	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 6
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 8	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....35
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....67	8.05	Venture capital availability.....32
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....46
3.01	Government budget balance*.....87	8.07	Soundness of banks.....40
3.02	National savings rate*.....87	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....17
3.03	Inflation*.....21	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 4	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....116	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....16
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 9	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....23
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....51
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....26
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 9
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....29	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 10
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....17	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....51	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 7
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....77	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 10
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 14	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 6	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....17
4.09	Quality of primary education.....24	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 10
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....24	11.03	State of cluster development.....30
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....15
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 7	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 5
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....39	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 13
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....29	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 13
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 11	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 8
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 5	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....47
5.06	Internet access in schools.....41	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 5	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 8
5.08	Extent of staff training.....30	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....19
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 13
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....44
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....48
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 12
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....21

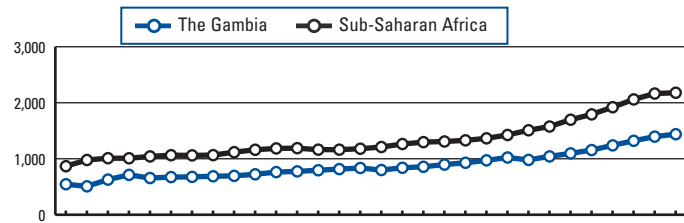
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Gambia, The

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	0.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	440
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

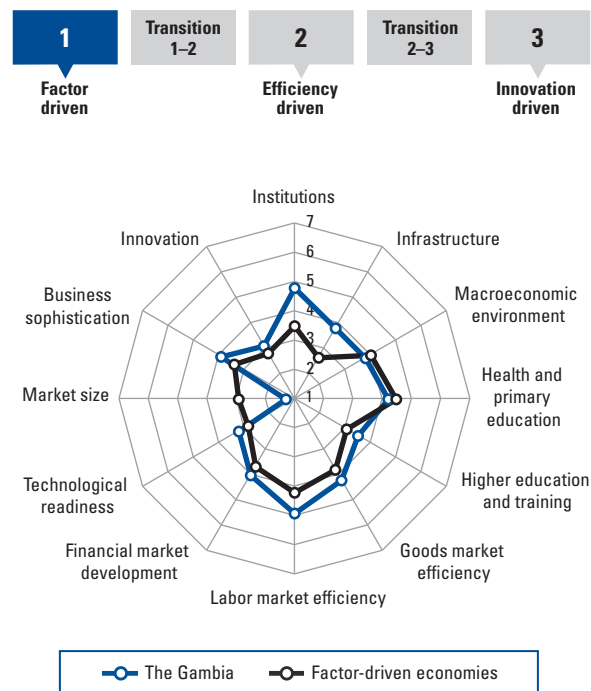
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



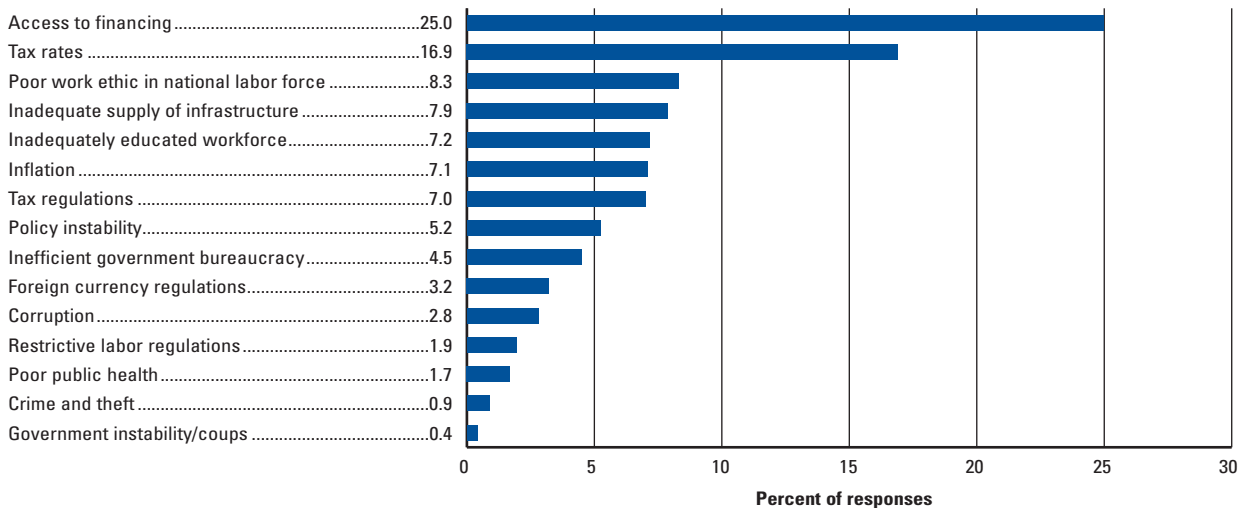
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	90	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	81	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	87	3.9
Basic requirements	90	4.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	37	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	69	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	117	3.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	124	4.2
Efficiency enhancers	105	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	103	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	66	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	16	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	76	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	97	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	138	1.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	64	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	65	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	62	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights..... 39	6.01	Intensity of local competition90
1.02	Intellectual property protection 35	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 35
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 40	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 42
1.04	Public trust of politicians 20	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....60
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....54	6.05	Total tax rate*136
1.06	Judicial independence 50	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 18	6.07	Time required to start a business*86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 10	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 3
1.09	Burden of government regulation 5	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 50
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 25	6.10	Trade tariffs*129
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 36	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 31
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 30	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 24
1.13	Business costs of terrorism71	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 10
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....51	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 45
1.15	Organized crime 47	6.15	Buyer sophistication89
1.16	Reliability of police services 38	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 43	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 27
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 41	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 42
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 38	7.03	Rigidity of employment*67
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 22	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 28
1.21	Strength of investor protection*133	7.05	Redundancy costs* 48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 36
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure52	7.07	Reliance on professional management 27
2.02	Quality of roads51	7.08	Brain drain 45
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructuren/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 45
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 40	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure61	8.01	Availability of financial services72
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*128	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....61
2.07	Quality of electricity supply67	8.03	Financing through local equity market91
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*112	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....60
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*85	8.05	Venture capital availability.....73
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows65
3.01	Government budget balance*76	8.07	Soundness of banks75
3.02	National savings rate*114	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges80
3.03	Inflation*90	8.09	Legal rights index*75
3.04	Interest rate spread*126	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*56	9.01	Availability of latest technologies76
3.06	Country credit rating*134	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption69
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....66
4.01	Business impact of malaria116	9.04	Internet users*108
4.02	Malaria incidence*124	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*132
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis101	9.06	Internet bandwidth*113
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*115	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....90	10.01	Domestic market size index*138
4.06	HIV prevalence*103	10.02	Foreign market size index*136
4.07	Infant mortality*127	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*118	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....65
4.09	Quality of primary education 46	11.02	Local supplier quality58
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*130	11.03	State of cluster development.....74
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage55
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*114	11.05	Value chain breadth66
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*138	11.06	Control of international distribution63
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 33	11.07	Production process sophistication.....108
5.04	Quality of math and science education86	11.08	Extent of marketing.....95
5.05	Quality of management schools53	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 35
5.06	Internet access in schools.....78	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....72	12.01	Capacity for innovation63
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 32	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions78
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....86
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D63
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 23
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers128
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*90

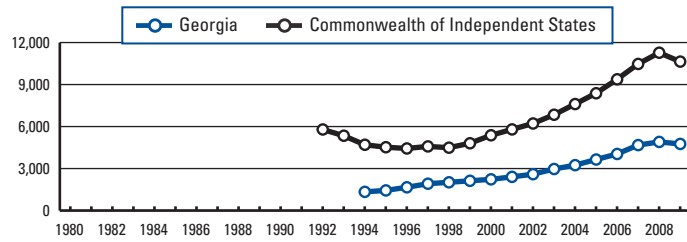
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Georgia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	10.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,448
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

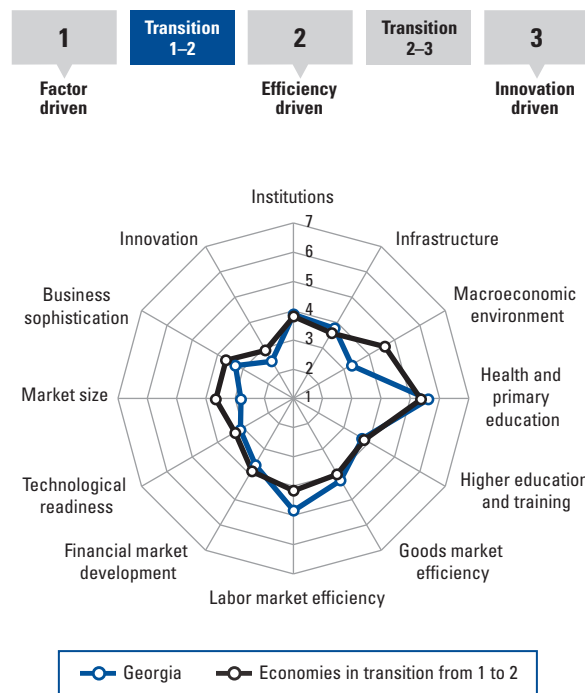
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



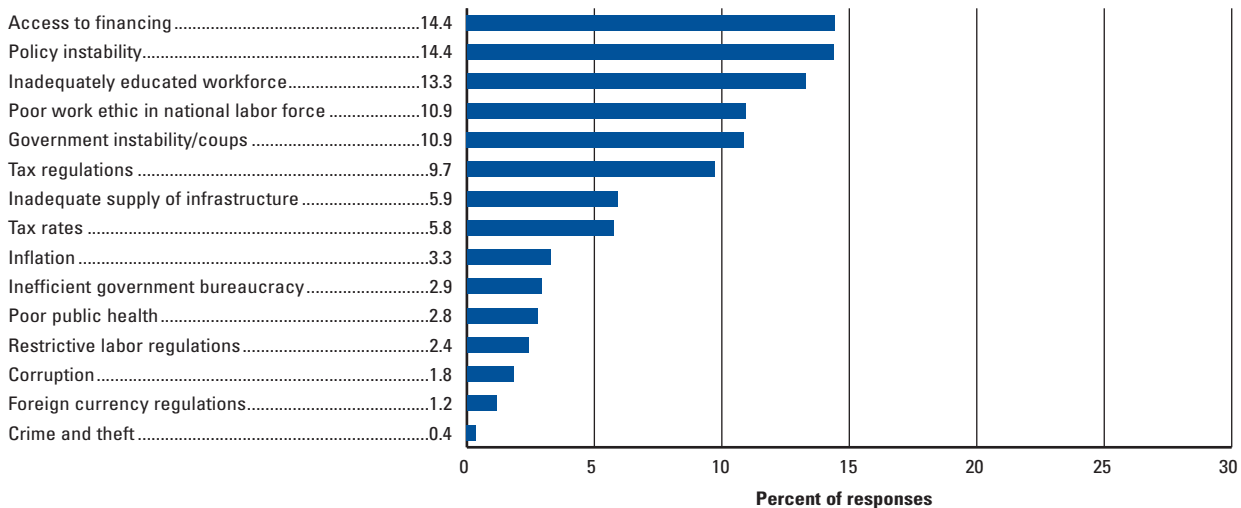
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	93	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	90	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	90	3.9
Basic requirements	95	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	69	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	73	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	130	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	73	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	94	3.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	90	3.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	64	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	31	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	108	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	98	3.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	107	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	121	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	111	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	125	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....120	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....124
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....97	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....113
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 46	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....135
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....78	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 24
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 42	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 7
1.06	Judicial independence.....104	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 6
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....68	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 3
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....52	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....114
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 4	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 33
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....89	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 3
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....98	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....89
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 33	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 44
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....61	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 39
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 41	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....127
1.15	Organized crime.....63	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....87
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 45	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....78	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....77
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....92	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 26
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....109	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....122	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 9
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....59
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....62	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....88
2.02	Quality of roads.....65	7.08	Brain drain.....104
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 41	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....81
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....75	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....86	8.01	Availability of financial services.....106
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....111	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....108
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....58	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....125
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....84	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....83
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....103	8.05	Venture capital availability.....109
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 40
3.01	Government budget balance*.....127	8.07	Soundness of banks.....109
3.02	National savings rate*.....110	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....124
3.03	Inflation*..... 47	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....128	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....n/a	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....98
3.06	Country credit rating*.....104	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....125
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....92
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....79	9.04	Internet users*.....73
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....76	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....75
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....78	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....77
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....89	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....70	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....102
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....115
4.07	Infant mortality*.....92	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....86	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....137
4.09	Quality of primary education.....105	11.02	Local supplier quality.....131
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 17	11.03	State of cluster development.....98
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....82
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....59	11.05	Value chain breadth.....93
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....66	11.06	Control of international distribution.....88
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....119	11.07	Production process sophistication.....116
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....104	11.08	Extent of marketing.....102
5.05	Quality of management schools.....116	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....115
5.06	Internet access in schools.....74	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....125	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....112
5.08	Extent of staff training.....108	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....119
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....132
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....134
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....102
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....122
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....72

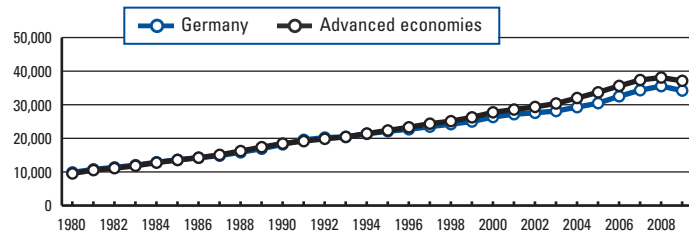
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Germany

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	82.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3,352.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	40,875
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	4.03

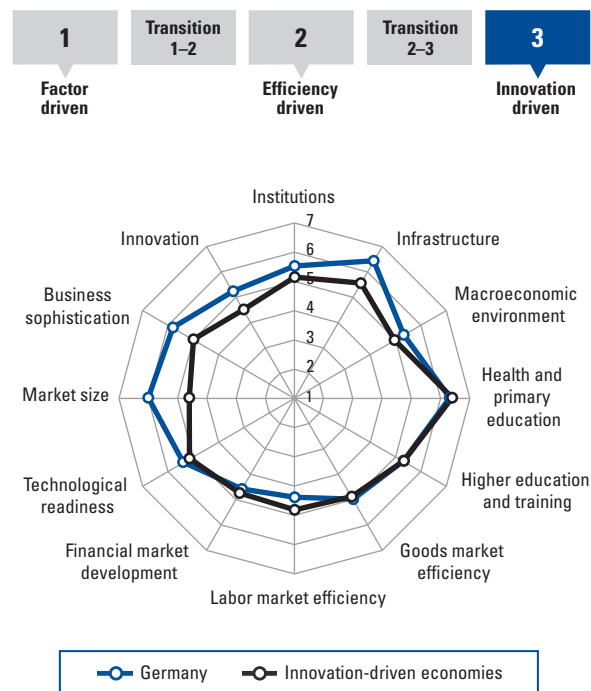
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



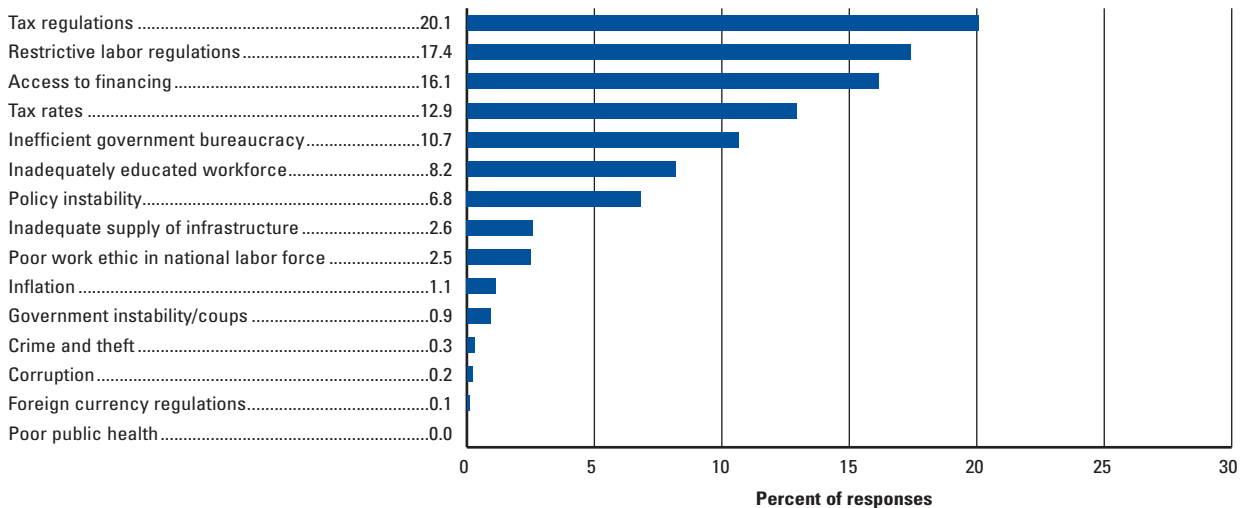
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	5	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	7	5.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	7	5.5
Basic requirements	6	5.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	13	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	2	6.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	23	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	25	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	13	5.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	19	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	21	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	70	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	36	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	10	5.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	5	6.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	5	5.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	3	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	8	5.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	8	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	2
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	9	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	1
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	14	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	3
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	29	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	90
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	20	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	84
1.06 Judicial independence.....	5	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	88
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	16	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	65
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	33	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	85
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	92	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	36
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	15	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	8	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	36
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	13	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	63
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	56	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	21
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	23	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	11
1.15 Organized crime.....	28	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	18
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	12	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	13	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	18
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	21	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	136
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	15	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	108
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	13	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	133
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	77	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	43
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	9	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	14
2.02 Quality of roads.....	5	7.08 Brain drain.....	31
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	5	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	44
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	5	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	3	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	8
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	5	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	18
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	6	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	49
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	5	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	69
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	26	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	52
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	15
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	26	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	112
3.02 National savings rate*.....	56	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	35
3.03 Inflation*.....	20	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	28	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	114	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	17
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	6	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	14
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	85
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	14
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	10
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	11	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	12
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	9	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	12	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	5
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	3
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	20	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	19	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	3
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	36	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	3
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	27	11.03 State of cluster development.....	12
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	3
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	18	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	1
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	52	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	2
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	18	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	2
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	39	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	7
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	31	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	9
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	39	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	2	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	1
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	8	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	6
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	4
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	9
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	32
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	27
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	9

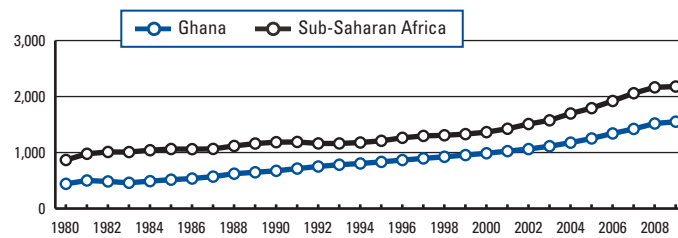
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ghana

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	23.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.671
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

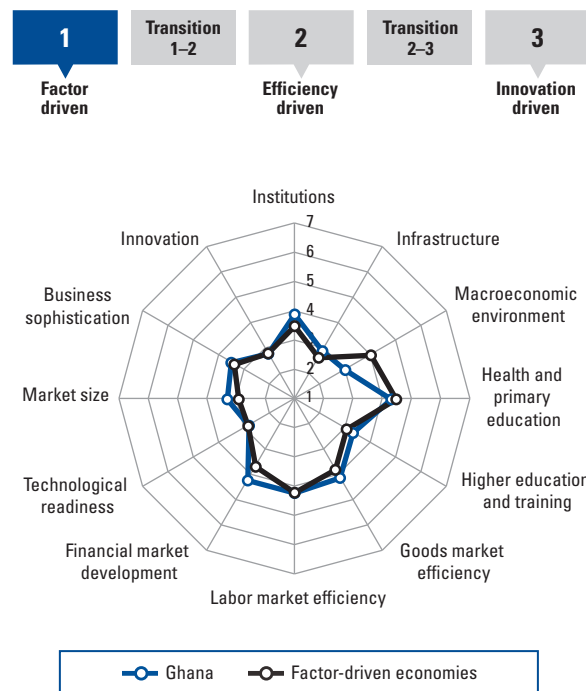
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



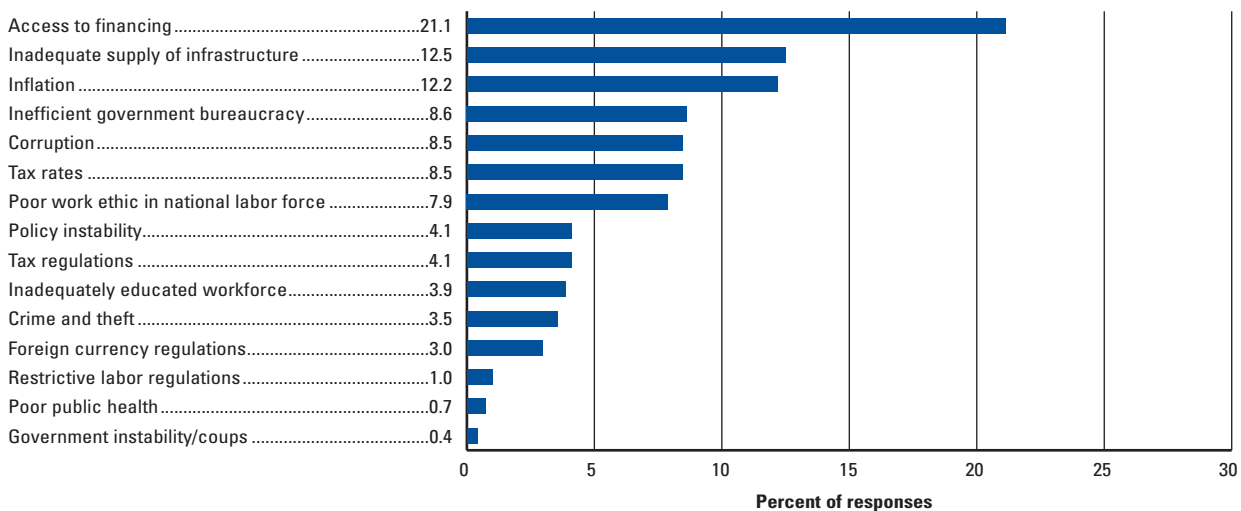
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	114	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	114	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	102	3.6
Basic requirements	122	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	67	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	106	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	136	3.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	122	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	96	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	108	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	75	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	93	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	60	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	117	2.8
10th pillar: Market size.....	83	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	100	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	97	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	99	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	76	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	71
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	76	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	44
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	68	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	65
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	67	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	40
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	92	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	42
1.06 Judicial independence.....	68	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	73
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	79	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	101
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	67	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	71
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	47	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	40
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	50	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	100
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	57	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	55
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	99	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	56
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	60	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	95
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	102	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	111
1.15 Organized crime.....	70	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	91
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	70	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	66	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	61
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	73	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	118
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	53	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	67
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	49	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	57
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	33	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	131
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	119
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	85	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	51
2.02 Quality of roads.....	86	7.08 Brain drain.....	64
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	106	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	3
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	59	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	85	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	78
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	79	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	89
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	109	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	38
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	124	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	105
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	105	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	111
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	70
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	129	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	65
3.02 National savings rate*.....	34	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	55
3.03 Inflation*.....	136	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	120	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	88	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	95
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	94	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	112
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	83
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	126	9.04 Internet users*.....	117
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	128	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	113
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	103	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	104
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	109	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	109	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	83
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	118	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	88
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	110	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	117	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	83
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	82	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	106
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	125	11.03 State of cluster development.....	90
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	105
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	111	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	108
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	117	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	99
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	71	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	104
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	98	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	96
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	64	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	91
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	104	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	98	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	110
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	77	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	64
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	133
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	98
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	101
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	90
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	90

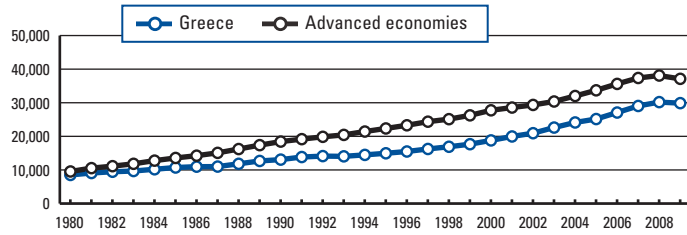
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Greece

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	330.8
GDP per capita (US\$)	29,635
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.49

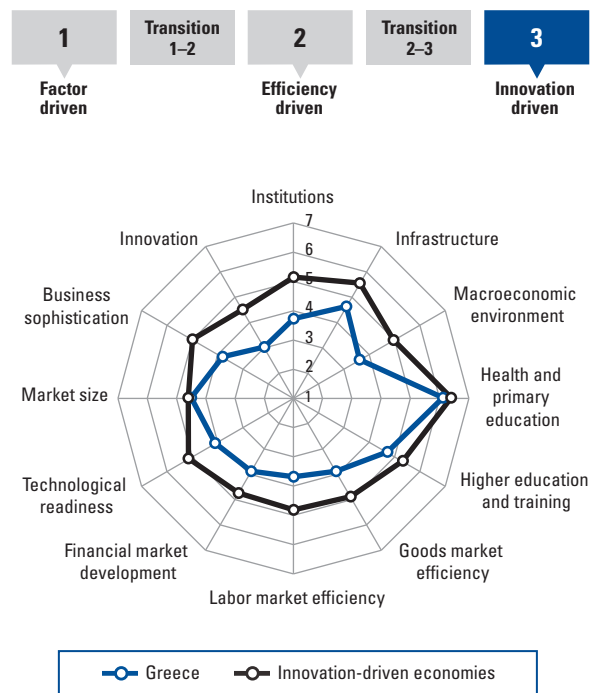
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



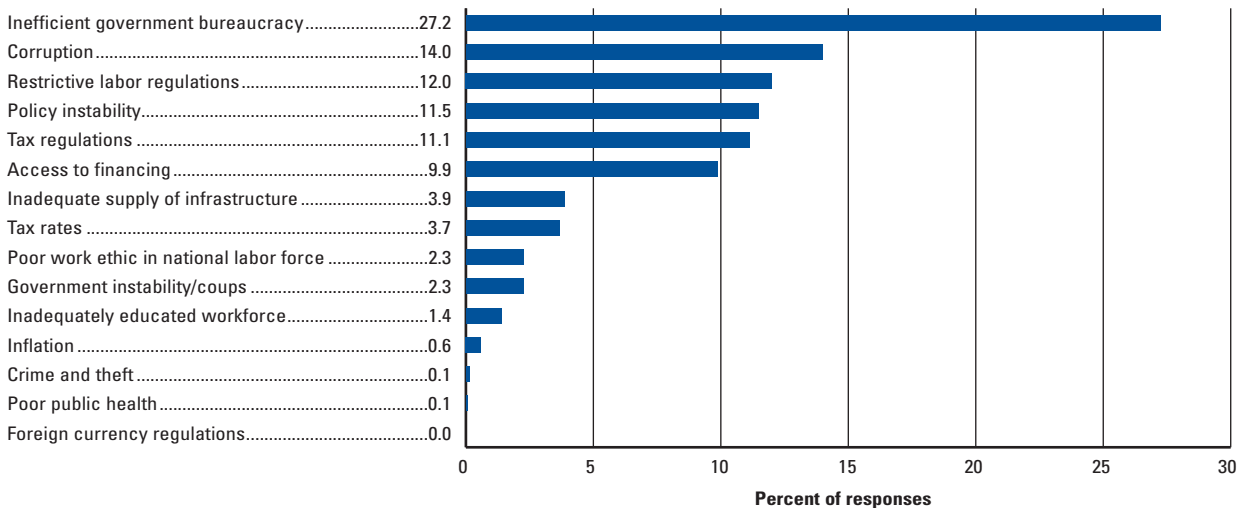
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	83	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	71	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	67	4.1
Basic requirements	67	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions	84	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	42	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	123	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	40	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	59	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	42	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	94	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	125	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	93	3.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness	46	4.1
10th pillar: Market size	39	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	73	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication	74	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation	79	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....53	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....77
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 50	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....67
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....94	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....72
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....93	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....99
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....89	6.05	Total tax rate*.....92
1.06	Judicial independence.....75	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....128
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....105	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....68
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....128	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....131
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....129	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 26
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....98	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....94	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....79
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....89	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....122
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....94	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....78
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....79	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....72
1.15	Organized crime.....56	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....58
1.16	Reliability of police services.....92	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....106	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....127
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....71	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....133
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....120	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....121
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 35	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....126
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....123	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 44
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....118
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....58	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....98
2.02	Quality of roads.....57	7.08	Brain drain.....103
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....64	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....91
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....74	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 45	8.01	Availability of financial services.....64
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 34	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....75
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....65	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....66
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 13	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....76
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 37	8.05	Venture capital availability.....87
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....52
3.01	Government budget balance*.....138	8.07	Soundness of banks.....70
3.02	National savings rate*.....132	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....69
3.03	Inflation*..... 42	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 41	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....133	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....59
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 35	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....91
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....109
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 50
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 37
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 18	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 44
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 10	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 19	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 31
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....57
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 14	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 20	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....69
4.09	Quality of primary education.....71	11.02	Local supplier quality.....68
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 11	11.03	State of cluster development.....99
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 50
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 17	11.05	Value chain breadth.....75
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 3	11.06	Control of international distribution.....61
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....118	11.07	Production process sophistication.....70
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....56	11.08	Extent of marketing.....58
5.05	Quality of management schools.....97	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....102
5.06	Internet access in schools.....81	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....88	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....105
5.08	Extent of staff training.....105	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....88
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....126
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....112
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....108
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 21
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 37

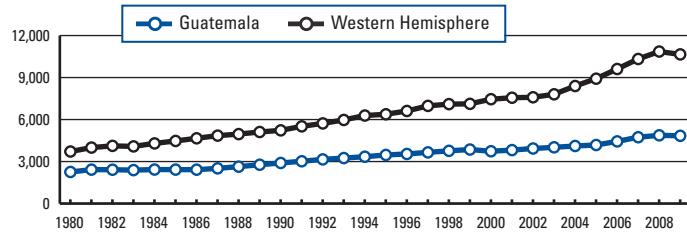
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guatemala

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	14.0
GDP (US\$ billions)	37.3
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,662
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.10

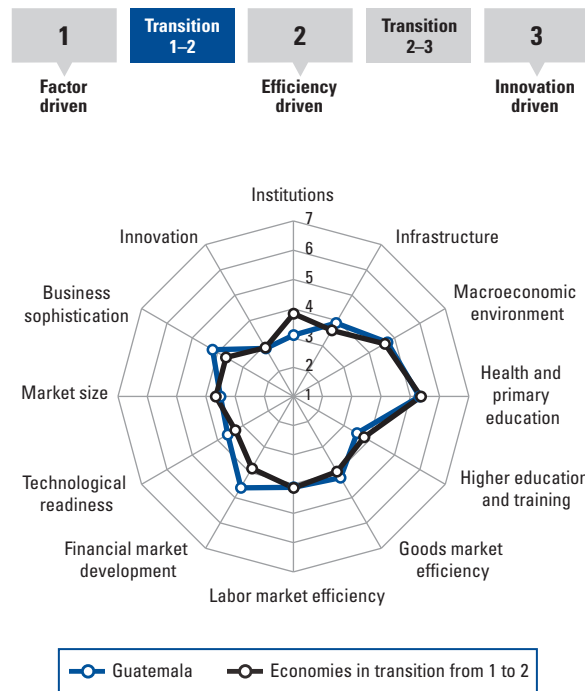
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



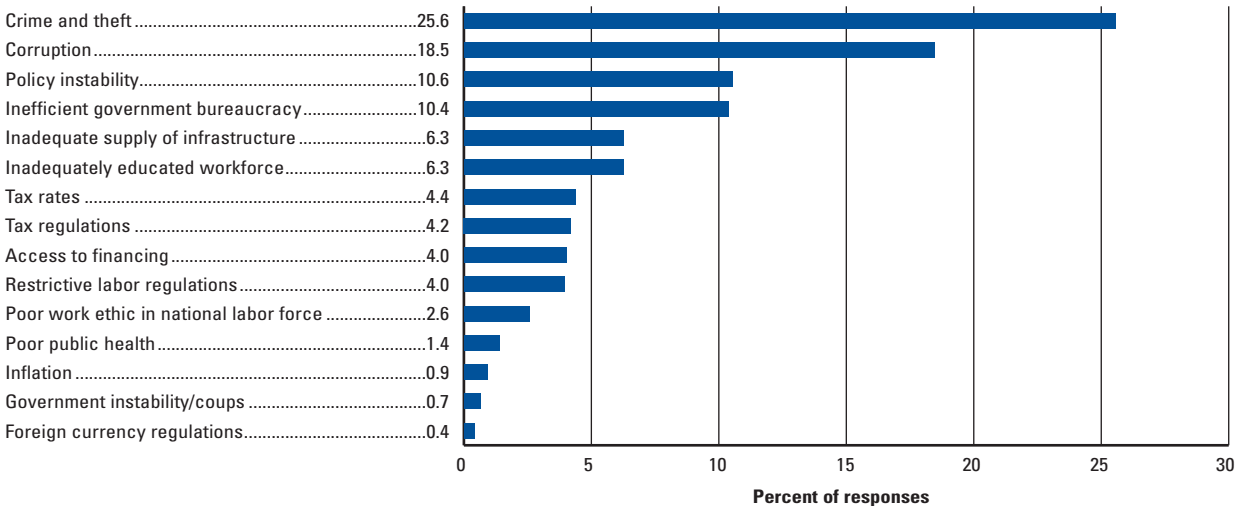
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	78	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	80	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	84	3.9
Basic requirements	85	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions	124	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	66	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	63	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education	96	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	81	3.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training	104	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	61	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	101	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	44	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	67	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	75	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	62	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	54	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	89	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....102	6.01	Intensity of local competition48
1.02	Intellectual property protection121	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....51
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....128	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy101
1.04	Public trust of politicians131	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....68
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....85	6.05	Total tax rate*70
1.06	Judicial independence114	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....126	6.07	Time required to start a business*91
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending129	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....29
1.09	Burden of government regulation46	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers68
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes105	6.10	Trade tariffs*45
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....104	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership40
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....46	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI95
1.13	Business costs of terrorism123	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....67
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....139	6.14	Degree of customer orientation37
1.15	Organized crime138	6.15	Buyer sophistication67
1.16	Reliability of police services133	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....75	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....31
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....84	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination57
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards29	7.03	Rigidity of employment*71
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....108	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....64
1.21	Strength of investor protection*109	7.05	Redundancy costs*125
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity80
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure50	7.07	Reliance on professional management66
2.02	Quality of roads61	7.08	Brain drain49
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....114	7.09	Female participation in labor force*116
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure57	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure49	8.01	Availability of financial services34
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*97	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....27
2.07	Quality of electricity supply61	8.03	Financing through local equity market126
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*95	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....63
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*30	8.05	Venture capital availability.....78
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows29
3.01	Government budget balance*51	8.07	Soundness of banks35
3.02	National savings rate*104	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges59
3.03	Inflation*51	8.09	Legal rights index*20
3.04	Interest rate spread*102	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*33	9.01	Availability of latest technologies45
3.06	Country credit rating*81	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption44
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....61
4.01	Business impact of malaria85	9.04	Internet users*92
4.02	Malaria incidence*110	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*97
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis43	9.06	Internet bandwidth*98
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*74	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....61	10.01	Domestic market size index*73
4.06	HIV prevalence*97	10.02	Foreign market size index*87
4.07	Infant mortality*96	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*92	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....33
4.09	Quality of primary education134	11.02	Local supplier quality40
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*57	11.03	State of cluster development.....42
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage90
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*109	11.05	Value chain breadth47
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*95	11.06	Control of international distribution56
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....126	11.07	Production process sophistication.....62
5.04	Quality of math and science education131	11.08	Extent of marketing.....54
5.05	Quality of management schools43	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority49
5.06	Internet access in schools.....106	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....54	12.01	Capacity for innovation71
5.08	Extent of staff training.....56	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions94
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....65
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D54
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products120
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers82
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*90

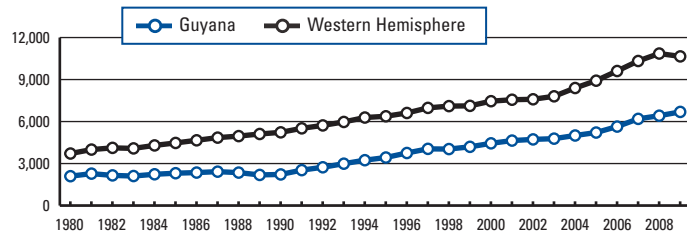
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Guyana

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,629
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

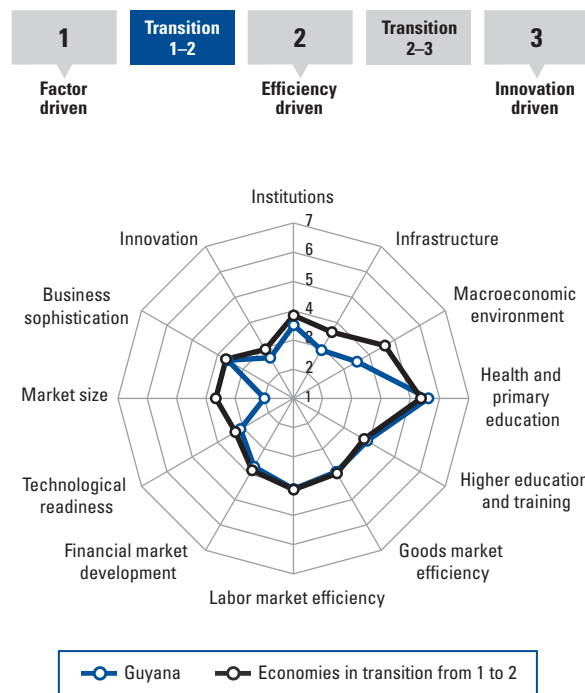
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



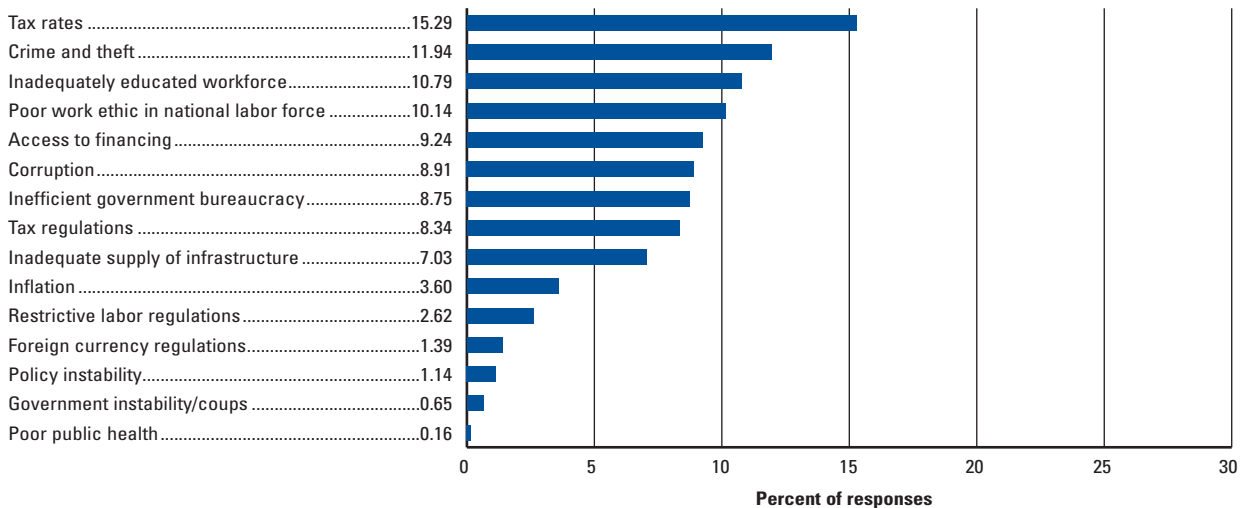
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	110	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	104	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	115	3.5
Basic requirements	105	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	95	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	103	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	126	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	78	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	112	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	81	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	95	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	100	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	102	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	103	3.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	131	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	103	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	86	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	114	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....95	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....99
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....90	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....79
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....80	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....95
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....77	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....125
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....109	6.05	Total tax rate*.....62
1.06	Judicial independence.....86	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....99	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....102
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....61	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 40
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 48	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....78
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....109	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....110
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....107	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....122
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....84	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....85
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....82	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....121
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....127	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....77
1.15	Organized crime.....96	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....120
1.16	Reliability of police services.....114	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....83	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....75
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....88	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....73
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....72	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 46
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....105	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 20
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....89
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....70
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....96	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....65
2.02	Quality of roads.....69	7.08	Brain drain.....131
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....90	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....107
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....103	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....105	8.01	Availability of financial services.....91
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....130	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....91
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....116	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....98
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....75	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....94
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....99	8.05	Venture capital availability.....100
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....71
3.01	Government budget balance*.....101	8.07	Soundness of banks.....55
3.02	National savings rate*.....67	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....110
3.03	Inflation*.....70	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....122	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....129	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....107
3.06	Country credit rating*.....122	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....111
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....116
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....118	9.04	Internet users*.....76
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....116	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....105
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....108	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....110
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....92	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....122	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....131
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....122	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....124
4.07	Infant mortality*.....108	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....101	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....79
4.09	Quality of primary education.....53	11.02	Local supplier quality.....77
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....61	11.03	State of cluster development.....95
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....78
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 16	11.05	Value chain breadth.....84
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....105	11.06	Control of international distribution.....83
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....68	11.07	Production process sophistication.....97
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....71	11.08	Extent of marketing.....112
5.05	Quality of management schools.....76	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....80
5.06	Internet access in schools.....108	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....106	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....89
5.08	Extent of staff training.....61	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....120
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....73
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....121
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....95
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....133
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

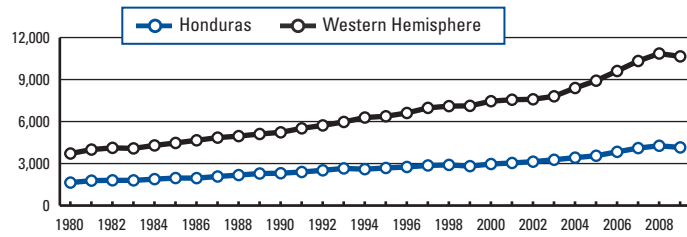
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Honduras

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	14.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,823
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.05

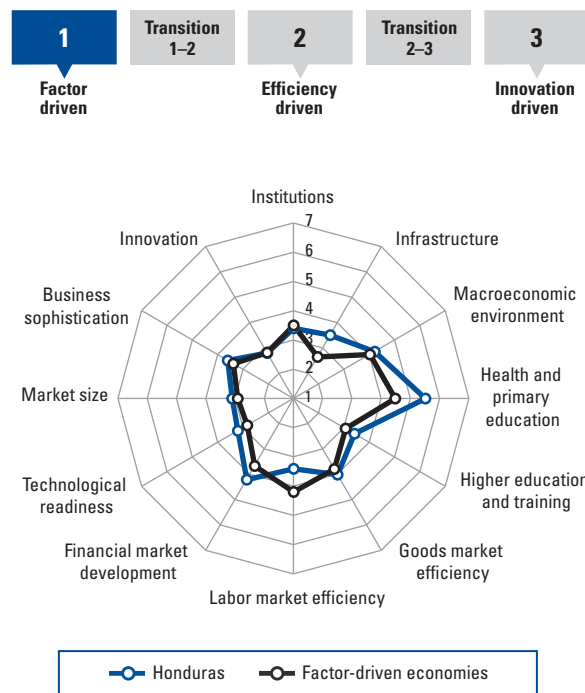
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



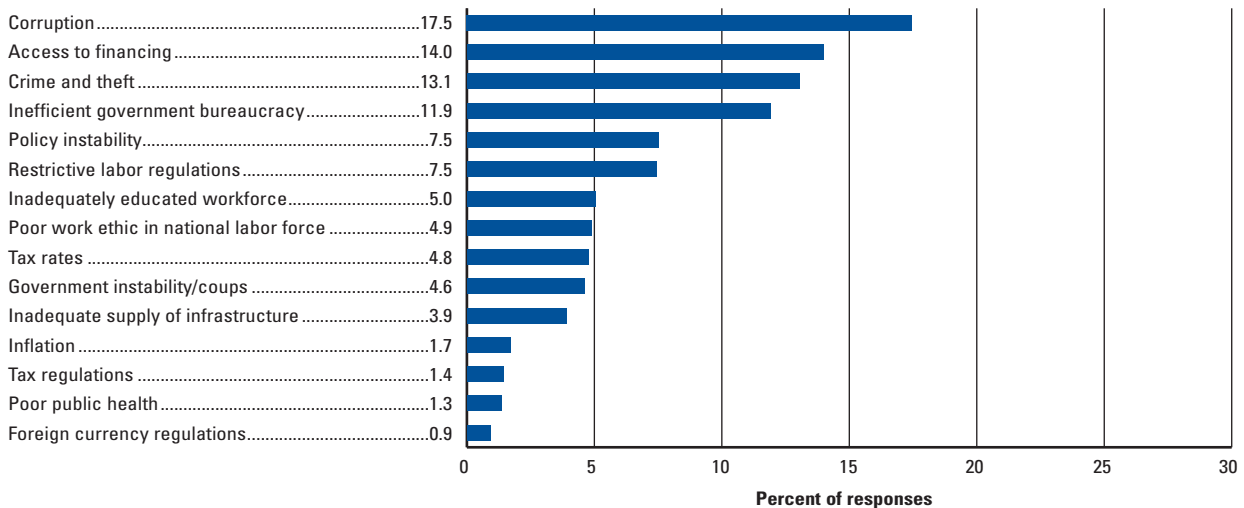
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	91	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	89	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	82	4.0
Basic requirements	91	4.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	108	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	85	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	100	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	82	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	104	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	106	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	83	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	134	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	67	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	94	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	90	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	98	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	85	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	106	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

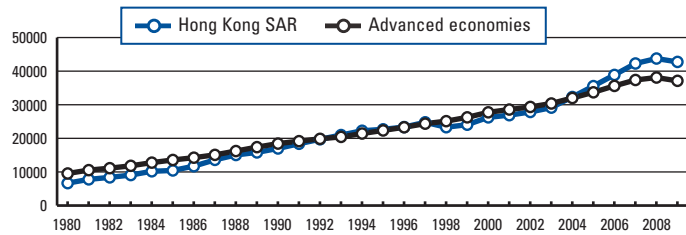
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....93	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....97
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....80	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....120
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....110	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....105
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....90	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....51
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....105	6.05	Total tax rate*.....95
1.06	Judicial independence.....96	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....119	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....52
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....123	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....63
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 35	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....81
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....95	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....51
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....76	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 50
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....83	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....96
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....111	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....70
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....133	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....93
1.15	Organized crime.....133	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....77
1.16	Reliability of police services.....106	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....81	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....72
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....82	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....108
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....59	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....130
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....88	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....91
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....127	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....120
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....110
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....82	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....107
2.02	Quality of roads.....82	7.08	Brain drain.....88
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....105	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....123
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 32	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....70	8.01	Availability of financial services.....66
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....110	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....60
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....82	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....132
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....90	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....97
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....54	8.05	Venture capital availability.....93
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....79
3.01	Government budget balance*.....104	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 37
3.02	National savings rate*.....91	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 39
3.03	Inflation*.....97	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....104	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 33	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....84
3.06	Country credit rating*.....98	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....78
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....67
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....89	9.04	Internet users*.....97
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....103	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....138
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....65	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....92
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....75	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....88	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....92
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....95	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....91
4.07	Infant mortality*.....88	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....79	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....92
4.09	Quality of primary education.....123	11.02	Local supplier quality.....88
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 46	11.03	State of cluster development.....77
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....94
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....105	11.05	Value chain breadth.....64
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....93	11.06	Control of international distribution.....82
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....123	11.07	Production process sophistication.....96
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....130	11.08	Extent of marketing.....94
5.05	Quality of management schools.....110	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....59
5.06	Internet access in schools.....98	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....89	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....90
5.08	Extent of staff training.....80	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....114
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....98
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....91
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....89
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....114
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Hong Kong SAR

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	210.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	29,826
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.43

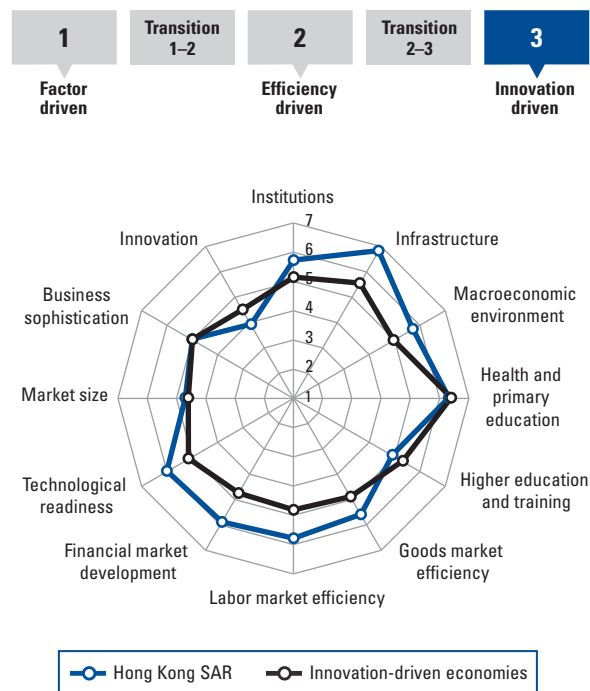
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



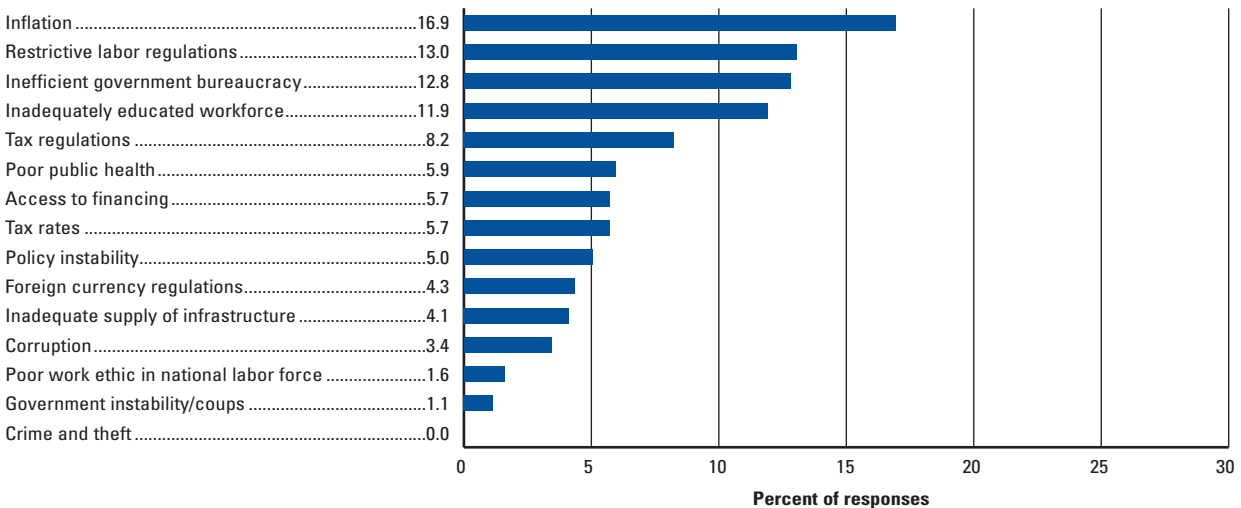
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	11	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	11	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	11	5.3
Basic requirements	1	6.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	8	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	1	6.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	10	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	28	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	2	5.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	28	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	2	5.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	3	5.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	1	5.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	5	6.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	28	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	24	4.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	17	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	29	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	4	6.01 Intensity of local competition	32
1.02 Intellectual property protection	18	6.02 Extent of market dominance	66
1.03 Diversion of public funds	8	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	63
1.04 Public trust of politicians	16	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	2
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	8	6.05 Total tax rate*	18
1.06 Judicial independence	15	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	6
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	25	6.07 Time required to start a business*	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	11	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2
1.09 Burden of government regulation	2	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	2
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3	6.10 Trade tariffs*	1
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	2	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	2	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	41	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	1
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	8	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	6
1.15 Organized crime	29	6.15 Buyer sophistication	14
1.16 Reliability of police services	4	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	15	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	6
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	9	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	1
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	44	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	1
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	32	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	1
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	3	7.05 Redundancy costs*	19
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	2
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2	7.07 Reliance on professional management	35
2.02 Quality of roads	4	7.08 Brain drain	8
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	71
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	1	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	1	8.01 Availability of financial services	4
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	15	8.02 Affordability of financial services	3
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	1	8.03 Financing through local equity market	2
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	4	8.04 Ease of access to loans	9
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	6	8.05 Venture capital availability	1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	1
3.01 Government budget balance*	23	8.07 Soundness of banks	8
3.02 National savings rate*	18	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	11
3.03 Inflation*	26	8.09 Legal rights index*	1
3.04 Interest rate spread*	58	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*	57	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	10
3.06 Country credit rating*	21	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	18
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	10
4.01 Business impact of malaria	78	9.04 Internet users*	34
4.02 Malaria incidence*	72	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	15
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	59	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	2
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	82	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	37	10.01 Domestic market size index*	40
4.06 HIV prevalence*	1	10.02 Foreign market size index*	8
4.07 Infant mortality*	1	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*	2	11.01 Local supplier quantity	34
4.09 Quality of primary education	25	11.02 Local supplier quality	20
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	74	11.03 State of cluster development	7
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	16
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	81	11.05 Value chain breadth	13
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	67	11.06 Control of international distribution	28
5.03 Quality of the educational system	25	11.07 Production process sophistication	33
5.04 Quality of math and science education	12	11.08 Extent of marketing	13
5.05 Quality of management schools	24	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	33
5.06 Internet access in schools	9	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	15	12.01 Capacity for innovation	49
5.08 Extent of staff training	27	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	35
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	36
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	26
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	27
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	64
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	22

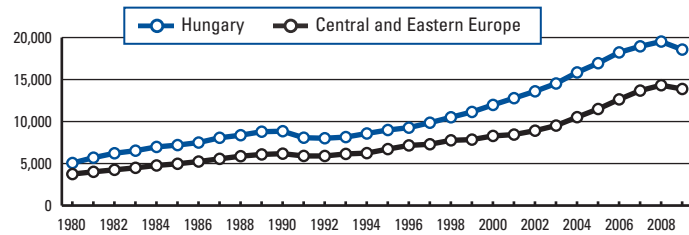
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Hungary

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	10.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	129.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	12,927
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.27

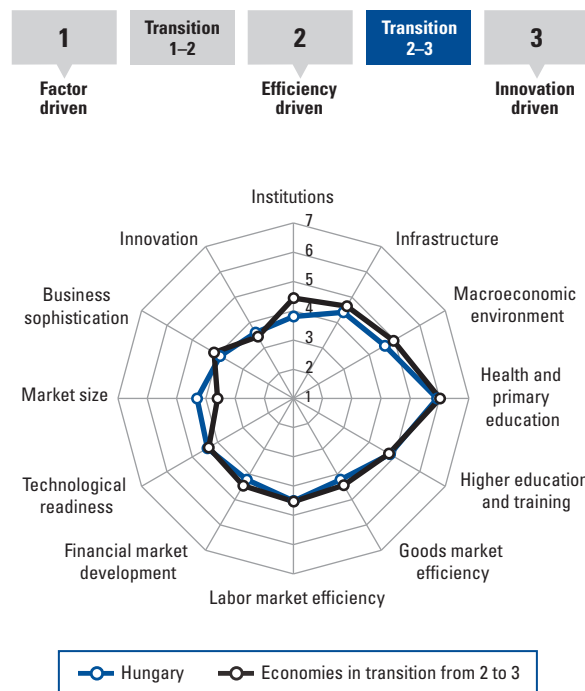
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



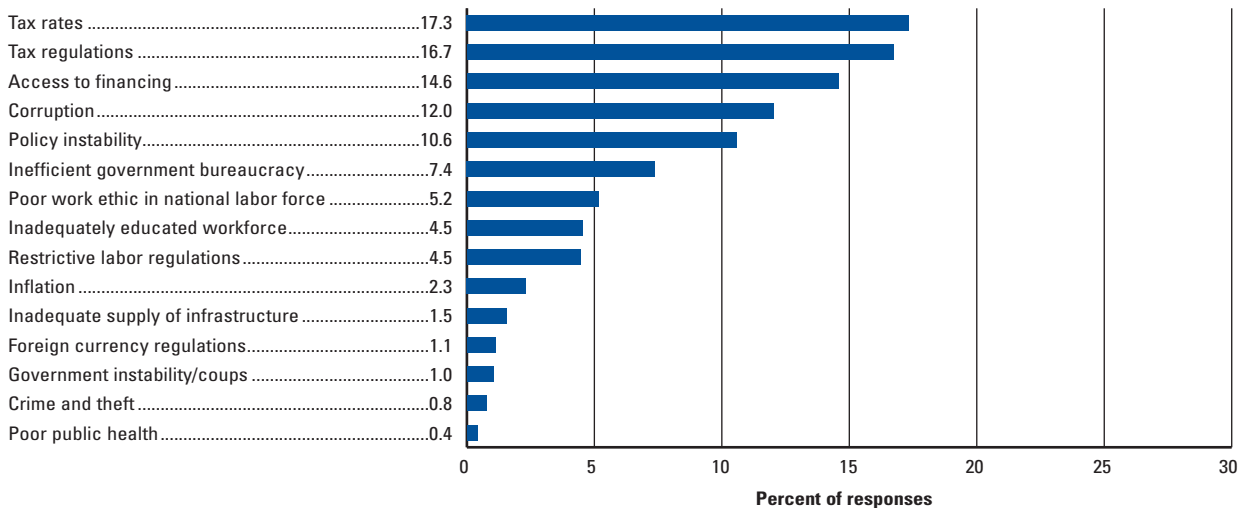
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	52	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	58	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	62	4.2
Basic requirements	59	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	79	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	51	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	69	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	57	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	41	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	34	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	67	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	62	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	68	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	37	4.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	49	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	51	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	69	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	41	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....66	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 39
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....51	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....62
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....100	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....66
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....128	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....138
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....60	6.05	Total tax rate*.....115
1.06	Judicial independence.....59	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....109	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 6
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....126	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....92
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....134	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 15
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....92	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....114	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 10
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....94	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....60
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 22	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....59
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....61	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....92
1.15	Organized crime.....72	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....101
1.16	Reliability of police services.....67	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....105	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....73
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 31	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 35
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....68	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....58
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....78	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....61
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....68
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 48
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 49	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....67
2.02	Quality of roads.....63	7.08	Brain drain.....99
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 43	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....63
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....77	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....66	8.01	Availability of financial services.....51
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....76	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....110
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 46	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....111
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 42	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....86
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 38	8.05	Venture capital availability.....105
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 28
3.01	Government budget balance*.....68	8.07	Soundness of banks.....90
3.02	National savings rate*.....62	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....52
3.03	Inflation*.....88	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 39
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 31	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....123	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 47
3.06	Country credit rating*.....55	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....70
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 25
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 33
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 35
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 26	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 38
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 37	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 15	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....54
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 35
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 32	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....61	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....73
4.09	Quality of primary education.....51	11.02	Local supplier quality.....62
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....96	11.03	State of cluster development.....101
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....64
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 33	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 46
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 23	11.06	Control of international distribution.....96
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....75	11.07	Production process sophistication.....56
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 30	11.08	Extent of marketing.....52
5.05	Quality of management schools.....71	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....108
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 31	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 47	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 46
5.08	Extent of staff training.....88	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 18
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....75
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 32
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....106
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 48
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 32

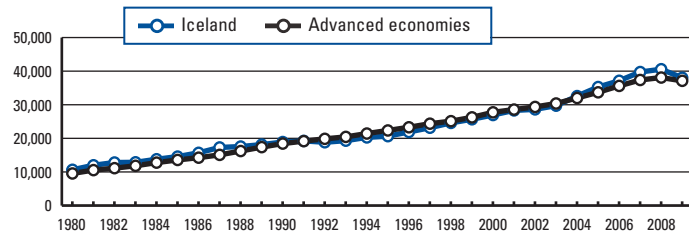
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Iceland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	37,977
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

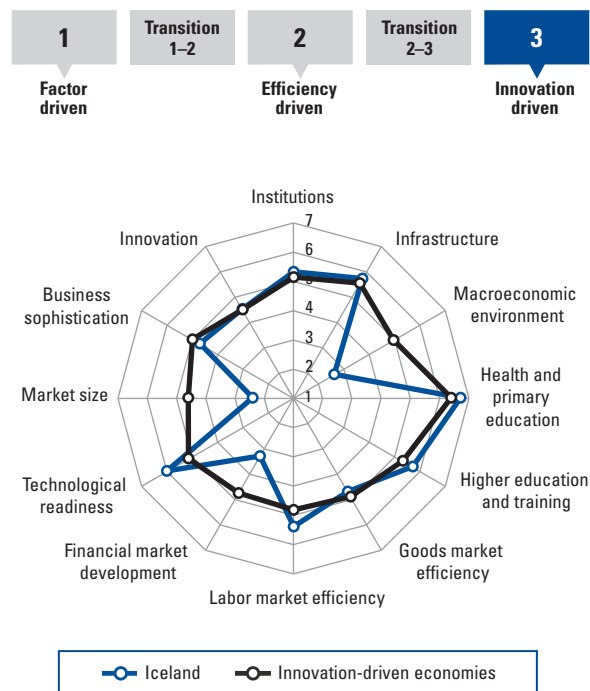
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



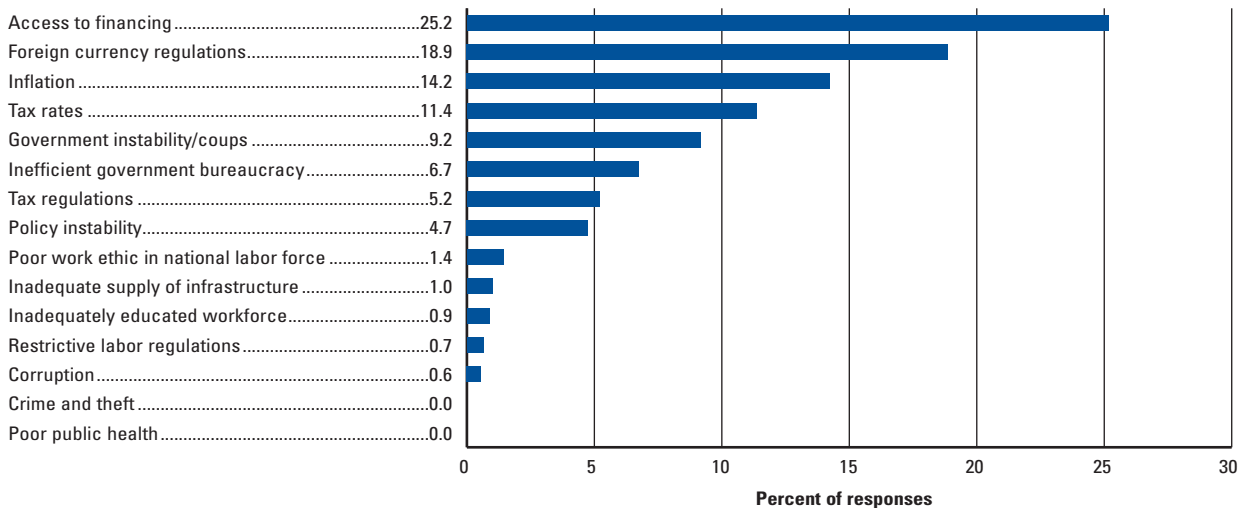
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	31	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	26	4.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	20	5.0
Basic requirements	41	5.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	18	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	12	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	138	2.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	4	6.7
Efficiency enhancers	31	4.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	6	5.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	30	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	7	5.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	122	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	4	6.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	122	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	20	4.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	28	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	17	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....32	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....66
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 25	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....107
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 19	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....44
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....44	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....37
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 6	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 19
1.06	Judicial independence..... 16	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 29	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 9
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 24	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....107
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 12	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....98
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 20	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....43
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 14	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....132
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 16	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....133
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 3	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 14
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 7	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 5
1.15	Organized crime..... 2	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....38
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 3	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 16	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 4
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....76	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....100
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....51	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....83	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 5
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 28
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 5	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 20
2.02	Quality of roads..... 28	7.08	Brain drain..... 17
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 13
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 7	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 7	8.01	Availability of financial services.....103
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....83	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....116
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 2	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....134
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 7	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....104
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....50	8.05	Venture capital availability.....84
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....137
3.01	Government budget balance*.....139	8.07	Soundness of banks.....137
3.02	National savings rate*.....120	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....94
3.03	Inflation*.....127	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....110	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....134	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 2
3.06	Country credit rating*.....71	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 1
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....82
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 1
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 7
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 8	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 4
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 4	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 7	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....125
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....112
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 2	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 5	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....89
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 4	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 25
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....34	11.03	State of cluster development.....60
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....38
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 10	11.05	Value chain breadth.....40
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 14	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 5
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 3	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 19
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 14	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 25
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 9	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 11
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 1	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 16	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 20
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 24	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 24
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 27
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 16
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 25
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 5
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 12

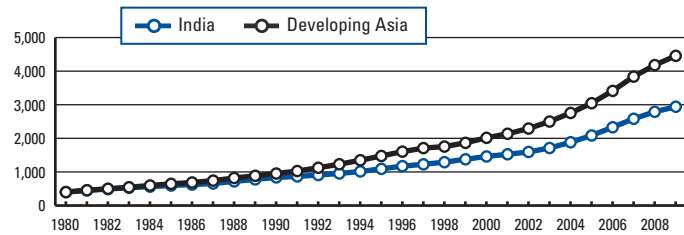
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

India

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1,198.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,236.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,031
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	5.06

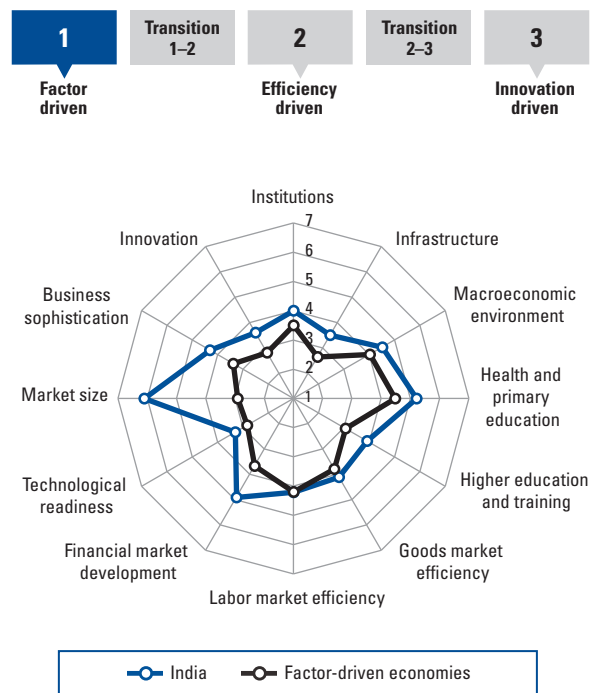
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



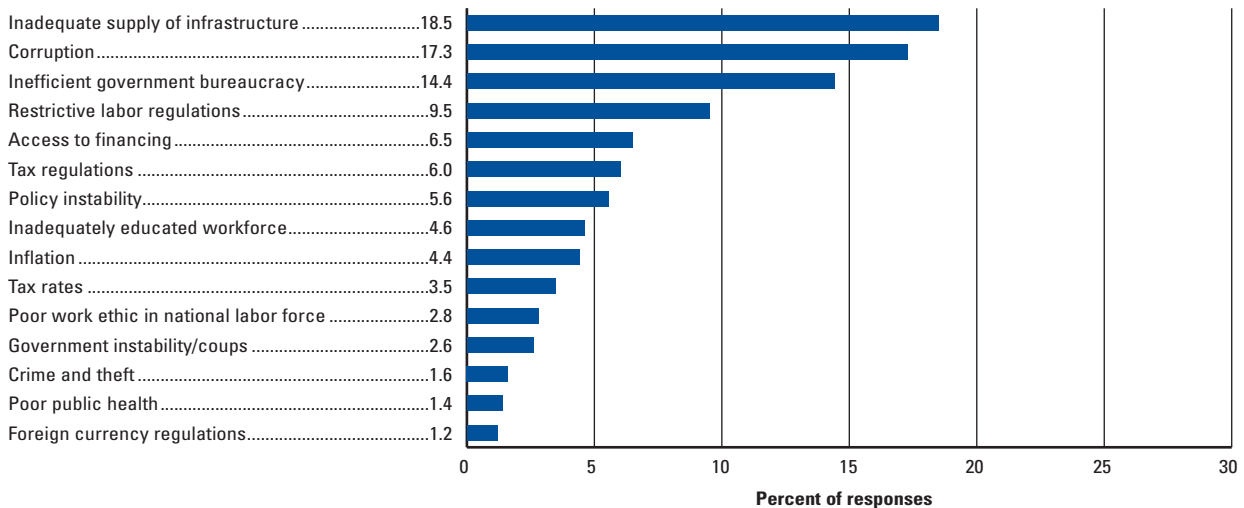
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	51	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	49	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	50	4.3
Basic requirements	81	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions	58	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	86	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	73	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	104	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	38	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training	85	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	71	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	92	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	17	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	86	3.3
10th pillar: Market size.....	4	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	42	4.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	44	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	39	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....61	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 30
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....66	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 26
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....71	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 29
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....88	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 36
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....83	6.05	Total tax rate*.....123
1.06	Judicial independence..... 41	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....72	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....93
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....57	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....81
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....95	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....96
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 47	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....124
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 37	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....81
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 42	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 46
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....127	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....81
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....67	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....64
1.15	Organized crime.....73	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 43
1.16	Reliability of police services.....68	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....70	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 49
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 45	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....61
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....76	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....77
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....55	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....89
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....89
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....61
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....91	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 49
2.02	Quality of roads.....90	7.08	Brain drain..... 34
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 23	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....128
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....83	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....71	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 45
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 12	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 38
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....110	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 10
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....110	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 39
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....118	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 31
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....75
3.01	Government budget balance*.....81	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 25
3.02	National savings rate*..... 9	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 15
3.03	Inflation*.....123	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....65	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....115	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 41
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 50	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 39
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 28
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....102	9.04	Internet users*.....118
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....108	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....100
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....87	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....119
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....101	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....99	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 4
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....71	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 4
4.07	Infant mortality*.....111	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....109	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 7
4.09	Quality of primary education.....98	11.02	Local supplier quality.....60
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....95	11.03	State of cluster development..... 29
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....61
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....108	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 42
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....101	11.06	Control of international distribution.....64
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 39	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 43
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 38	11.08	Extent of marketing.....57
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 23	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 48
5.06	Internet access in schools.....70	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....51	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 33
5.08	Extent of staff training.....59	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 30
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 37
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....58
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....76
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 15
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....59

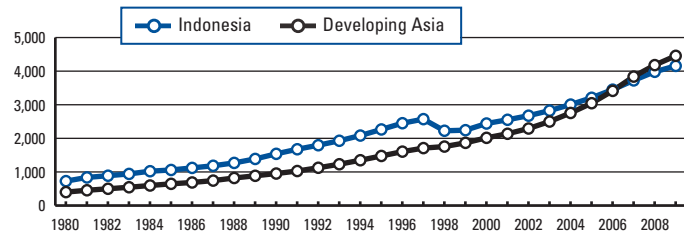
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Indonesia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	230.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	539.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,329
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.38

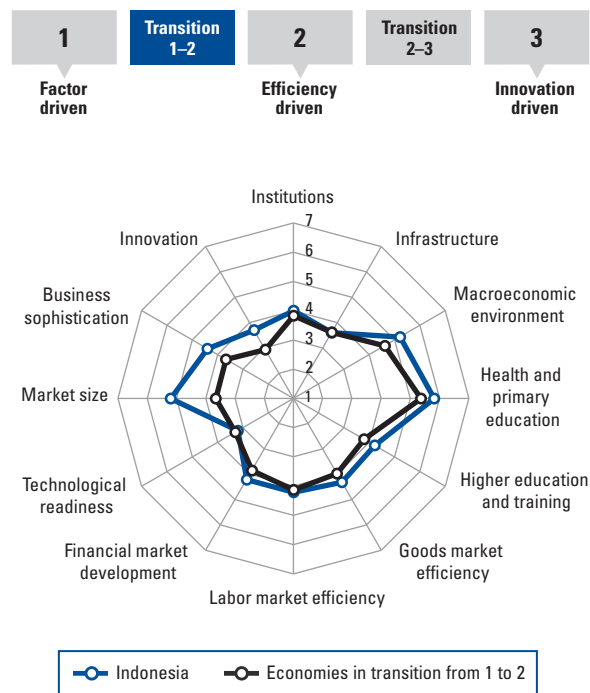
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



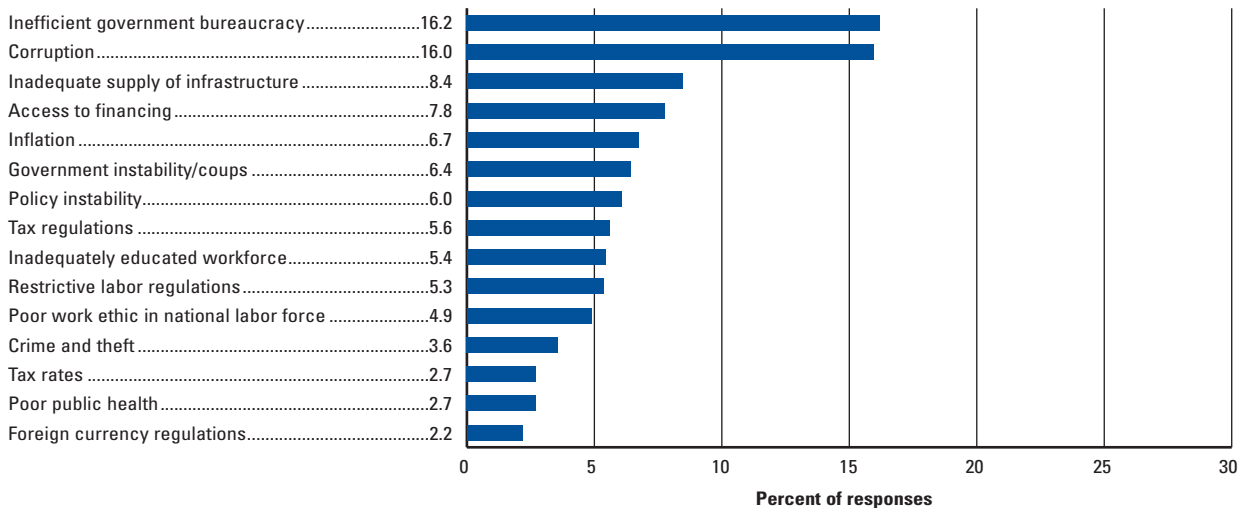
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	44	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	54	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	55	4.3
Basic requirements	60	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	61	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	82	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	35	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	62	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	51	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	66	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	49	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	84	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	62	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	91	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	15	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	37	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	37	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	36	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	84	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	54
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	58	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	42
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	60	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	35
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	51	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	17
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	95	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	60
1.06 Judicial independence.....	67	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	88
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	28	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	121
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	30	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	22
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	36	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	58
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	60	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	48
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	55	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	54
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	91	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	49
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	101	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	89
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	75	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	60
1.15 Organized crime.....	98	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	35
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	80	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	99	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	47
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	78	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	98
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	54	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	100
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	48	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	38
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	33	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	127
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	20
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	90	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	57
2.02 Quality of roads.....	84	7.08 Brain drain.....	27
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	56	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	109
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	96	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	69	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	59
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	21	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	59
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	97	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	13
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	82	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	14
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	98	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	49
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	41	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	92
3.02 National savings rate*.....	16	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	49
3.03 Inflation*.....	92	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	103
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	66	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	51	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	77
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	72	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	65
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	54
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	106	9.04 Internet users*.....	107
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	111	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	99
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	102	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	102
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	105	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	95	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	15
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	55	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	23
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	97	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	91	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	43
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	55	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	61
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	52	11.03 State of cluster development.....	24
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	33
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	95	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	26
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	89	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	33
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	40	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	52
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	46	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	56
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	55	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	32
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	50	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	52	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	30
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	36	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	44
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	26
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	38
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	30
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	31
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	89

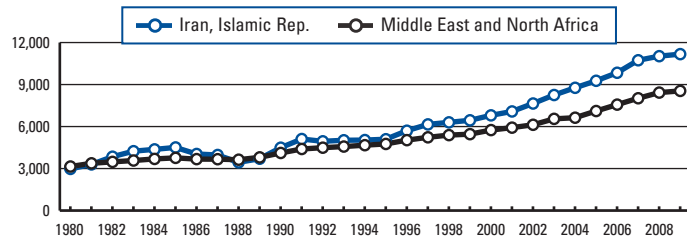
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Iran, Islamic Rep.

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	74.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	330.5
GDP per capita (US\$)	4,460
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.19

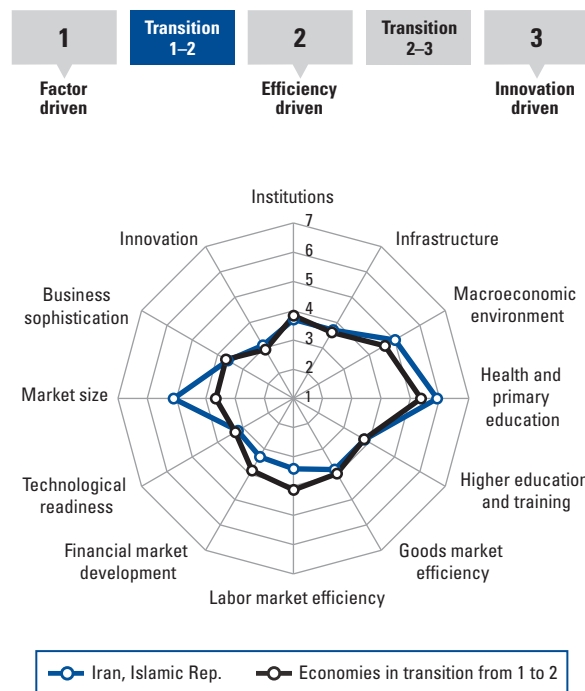
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



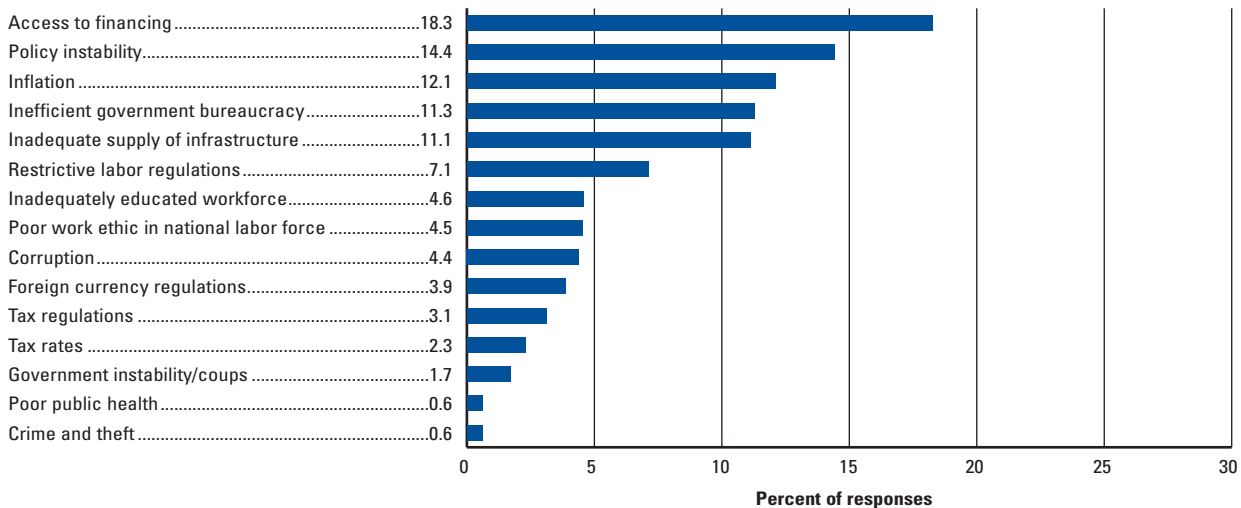
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	69	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	63	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions	82	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	74	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	45	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	54	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	90	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	87	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	98	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	135	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	120	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	96	3.2
10th pillar: Market size	20	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	82	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	91	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation	66	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

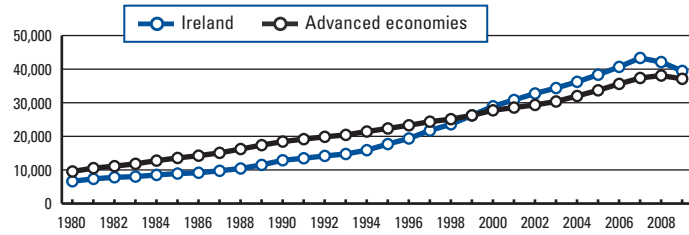
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....70	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....112
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....114	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....54
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....62	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....59
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 39	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....72
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....69	6.05	Total tax rate*.....80
1.06	Judicial independence.....65	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 48	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 30
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....85	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....60
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....99	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....135
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....79	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....135
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....112	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....139
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....124	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....129
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....119	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....114
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....101	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....114
1.15	Organized crime.....102	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....64
1.16	Reliability of police services.....53	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....84	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....118
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....107	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....127
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....101	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....75
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....98	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....90
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....127	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....108
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....111
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....75	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....121
2.02	Quality of roads.....74	7.08	Brain drain.....109
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....53	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....126
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....84	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....130	8.01	Availability of financial services.....133
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 50	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....129
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....70	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....82
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 36	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....136
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....95	8.05	Venture capital availability.....133
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....124
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 43	8.07	Soundness of banks.....113
3.02	National savings rate*..... 26	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....88
3.03	Inflation*.....121	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 3	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 17	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....123
3.06	Country credit rating*.....97	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....116
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....114
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....86	9.04	Internet users*.....60
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....87	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....101
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....76	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....99
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 43	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....66	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 18
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 25
4.07	Infant mortality*.....94	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....87	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....56
4.09	Quality of primary education.....70	11.02	Local supplier quality.....125
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 5	11.03	State of cluster development.....91
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....102
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....89	11.05	Value chain breadth.....94
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....62	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 15
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....108	11.07	Production process sophistication.....75
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 41	11.08	Extent of marketing.....107
5.05	Quality of management schools.....87	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....121
5.06	Internet access in schools.....114	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....74	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....68
5.08	Extent of staff training.....132	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....52
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....107
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....97
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....60
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 37
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....80

Ireland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	227.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	51,356
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.25

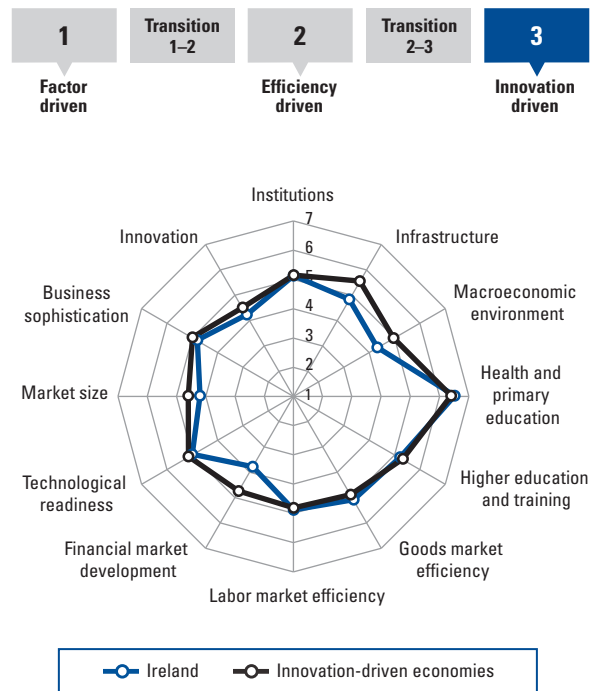
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



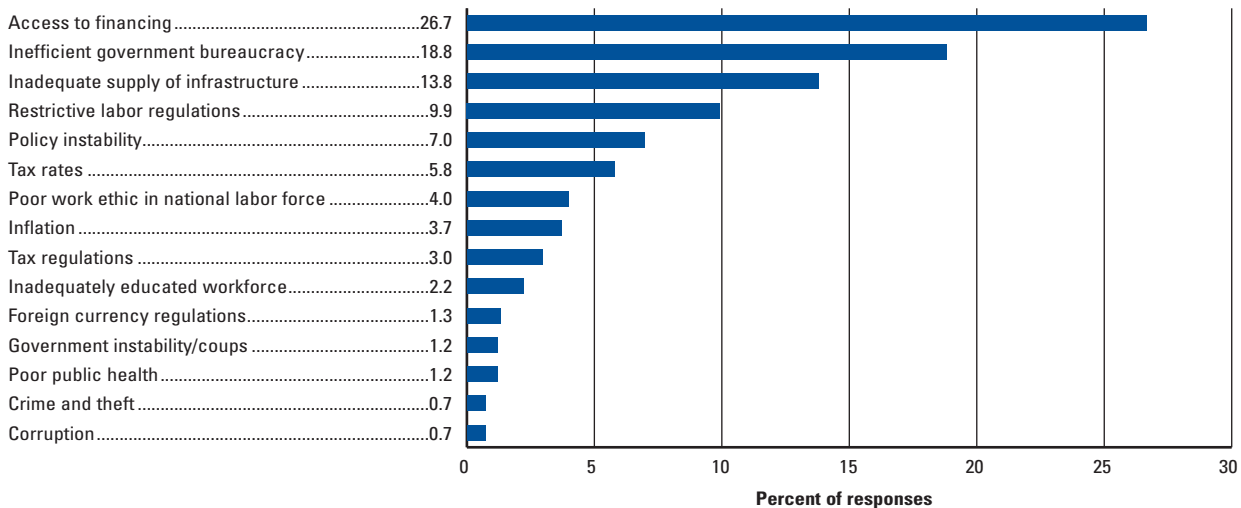
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	29	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	25	4.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	22	5.0
Basic requirements	35	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions	24	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	38	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	95	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	10	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	25	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training	23	5.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	14	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	20	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	98	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	21	5.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	54	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	21	4.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	20	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	22	4.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....13	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....51
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....15	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....36
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....21	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....25
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....65	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....38
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....14	6.05	Total tax rate*.....22
1.06	Judicial independence.....10	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....41	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....93	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....49
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....87	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....16
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....34	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....27	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....12
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....25	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....2
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....29	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....18
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....28	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....19
1.15	Organized crime.....18	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....23
1.16	Reliability of police services.....17	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....25	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....35
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....69	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....128
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....84	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....57	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....85
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....5	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....38
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....56
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....69	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....13
2.02	Quality of roads.....52	7.08	Brain drain.....19
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....42	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....74
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....45	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....52	8.01	Availability of financial services.....50
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....45	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....50
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....25	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....105
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....18	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....117
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....51	8.05	Venture capital availability.....89
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....14
3.01	Government budget balance*.....130	8.07	Soundness of banks.....139
3.02	National savings rate*.....119	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....90
3.03	Inflation*.....3	8.09	Legal rights index*.....20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....11	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....112	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....34
3.06	Country credit rating*.....24	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....32
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....1
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....28
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....28
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....24	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....21
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....25	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....17	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....57
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....33
4.07	Infant mortality*.....11	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....22	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....62
4.09	Quality of primary education.....11	11.02	Local supplier quality.....23
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....37	11.03	State of cluster development.....32
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....17
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....6	11.05	Value chain breadth.....19
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....33	11.06	Control of international distribution.....70
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....11	11.07	Production process sophistication.....21
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....34	11.08	Extent of marketing.....24
5.05	Quality of management schools.....26	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....23
5.06	Internet access in schools.....58	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....24	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....31
5.08	Extent of staff training.....23	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....16
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....21
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....17
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....75
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....16
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....23

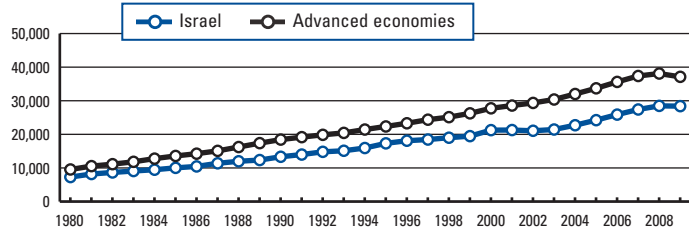
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Israel

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	194.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	26,797
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.30

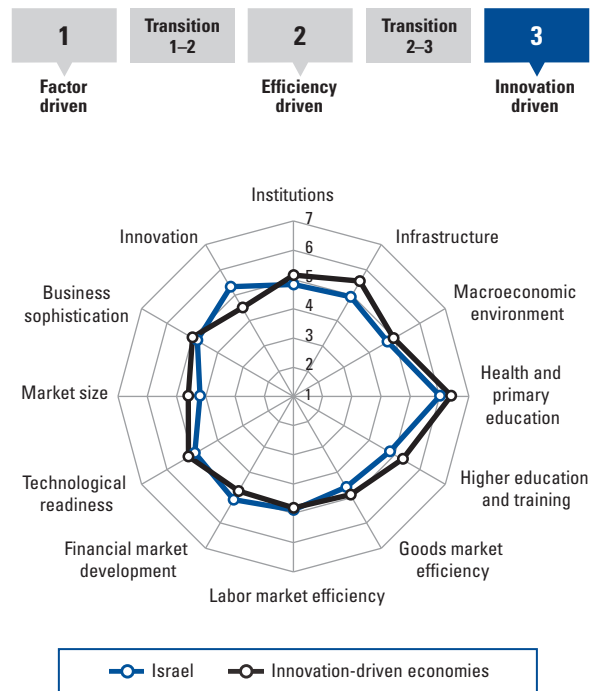
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



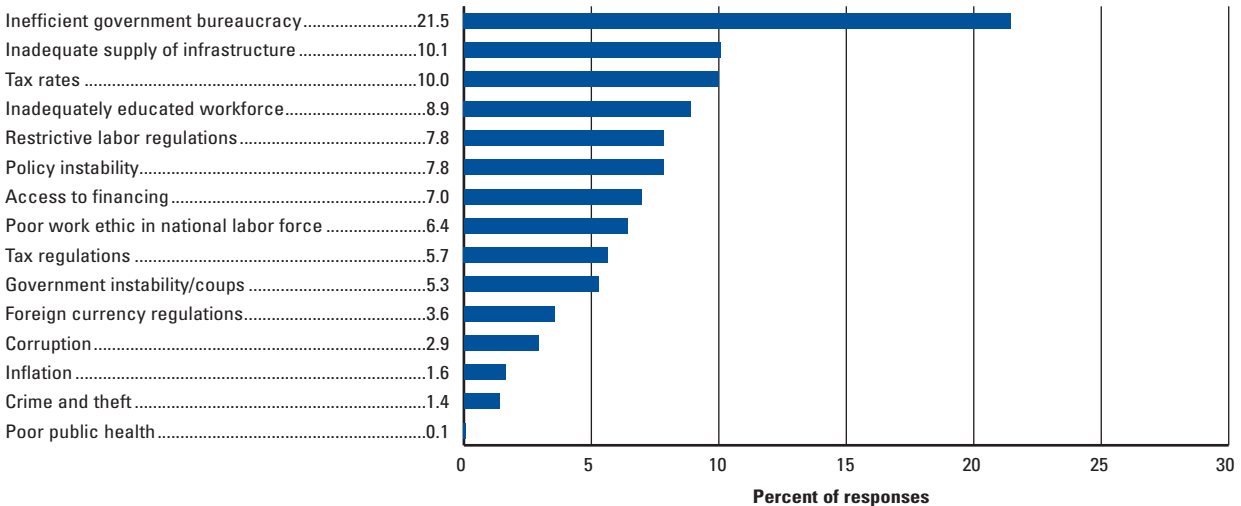
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	24	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	27	4.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	23	5.0
Basic requirements	39	5.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	33	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	34	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	60	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	46	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	23	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	33	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	37	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	19	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	14	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	26	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	53	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	11	5.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	26	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	6	5.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....49	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 22
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....43	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....117
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....24	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....38
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....37	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....45
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 15	6.05	Total tax rate*.....41
1.06	Judicial independence..... 14	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....34	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....102
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....44	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 10
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....85	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 18
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....45	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....49
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....43	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....53
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....90	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....65
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....105	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....61
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....44	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....41
1.15	Organized crime.....57	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....74
1.16	Reliability of police services.....78	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....24	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....24
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....28	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....28
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....62	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....25	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....44
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 5	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 21
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....47	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....24
2.02	Quality of roads.....50	7.08	Brain drain.....32
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....52	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....29
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....53	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....37	8.01	Availability of financial services.....29
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....37	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....51
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....34	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....37
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 19	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....54
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....28	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 10
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....53
3.01	Government budget balance*.....89	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 13
3.02	National savings rate*.....70	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....32
3.03	Inflation*.....76	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....24	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....117	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 6
3.06	Country credit rating*.....41	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 7
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....26
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....43
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 17
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 12	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....57
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 14	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 9	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....48
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....50
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 19	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 10	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....31
4.09	Quality of primary education.....75	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 21
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....39	11.03	State of cluster development.....67
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....27
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....60	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 23
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....31	11.06	Control of international distribution.....60
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....74	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 22
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....95	11.08	Extent of marketing.....34
5.05	Quality of management schools.....46	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....28
5.06	Internet access in schools.....33	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....30	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....7
5.08	Extent of staff training.....25	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....1
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....11
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....14
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....20
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....17
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....4

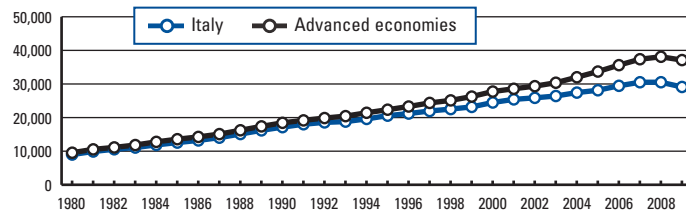
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Italy

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	59.9
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,118.3
GDP per capita (US\$)	35,435
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	2.51

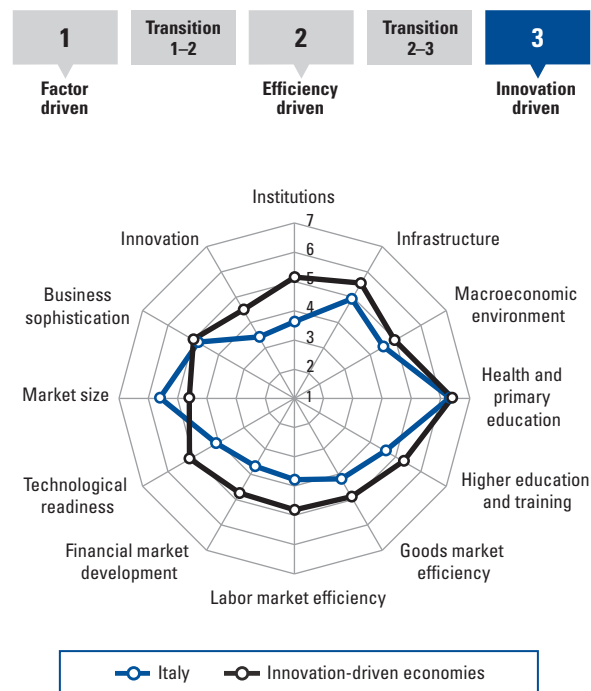
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



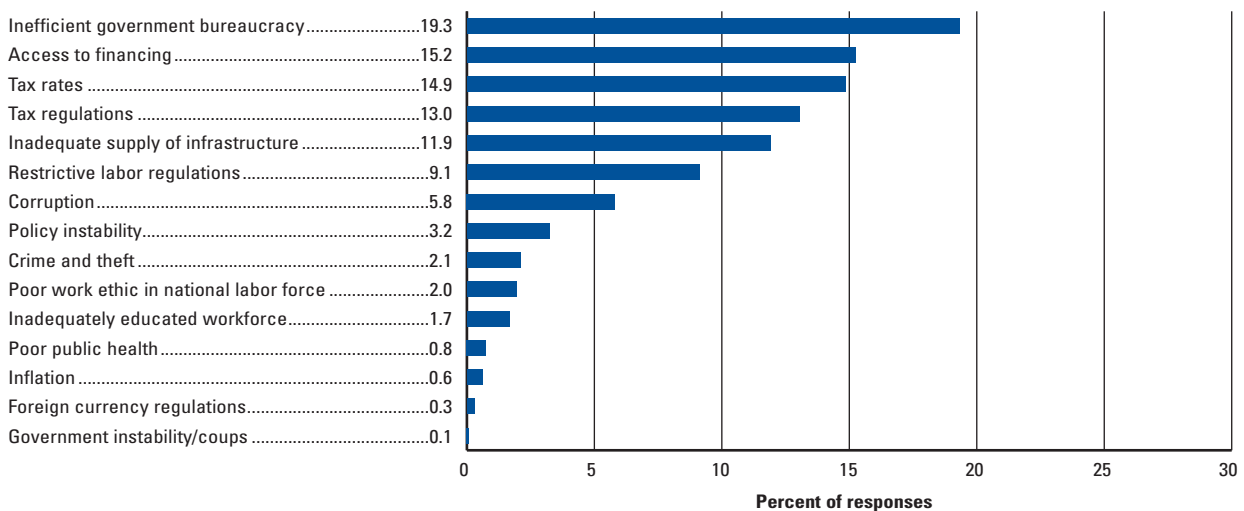
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	48	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	48	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	49	4.4
Basic requirements	46	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions	92	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	31	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	76	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	26	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	45	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training	47	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	68	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	118	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	101	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	43	4.1
10th pillar: Market size	9	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	32	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication	23	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	50	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....69	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....84
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....61	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....16
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....77	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....93
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....110	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....133
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....73	6.05	Total tax rate*.....126
1.06	Judicial independence.....81	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....115	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....34
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....108	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....52
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....133	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....41
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....129	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....122	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....112
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....119	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....118
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....73	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....69
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....92	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....55
1.15	Organized crime.....130	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....34
1.16	Reliability of police services.....44	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....82	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....121
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....111	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....130
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....126	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....128	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....129
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....20
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....124
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....73	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....119
2.02	Quality of roads.....54	7.08	Brain drain.....92
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....39	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....89
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....81	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....84	8.01	Availability of financial services.....82
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....14	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....106
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....47	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....73
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....33	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....113
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....9	8.05	Venture capital availability.....104
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....80
3.01	Government budget balance*.....66	8.07	Soundness of banks.....57
3.02	National savings rate*.....95	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....72
3.03	Inflation*.....29	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....27	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....131	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....73
3.06	Country credit rating*.....25	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....102
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....112
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....45
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....32
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....20	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....26
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....19	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....36	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....10
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....77	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....14
4.07	Infant mortality*.....11	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....4	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....13
4.09	Quality of primary education.....47	11.02	Local supplier quality.....35
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....20	11.03	State of cluster development.....1
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....11
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....24	11.05	Value chain breadth.....12
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....20	11.06	Control of international distribution.....43
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....83	11.07	Production process sophistication.....27
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....82	11.08	Extent of marketing.....47
5.05	Quality of management schools.....38	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....97
5.06	Internet access in schools.....85	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....37	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....27
5.08	Extent of staff training.....127	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....65
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....39
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....70
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....117
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....54
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....25

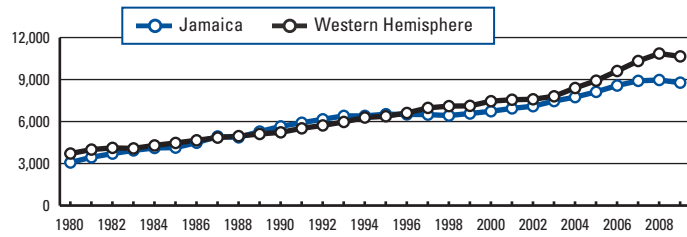
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jamaica

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	2.7
GDP (US\$ billions)	11.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	4,390
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

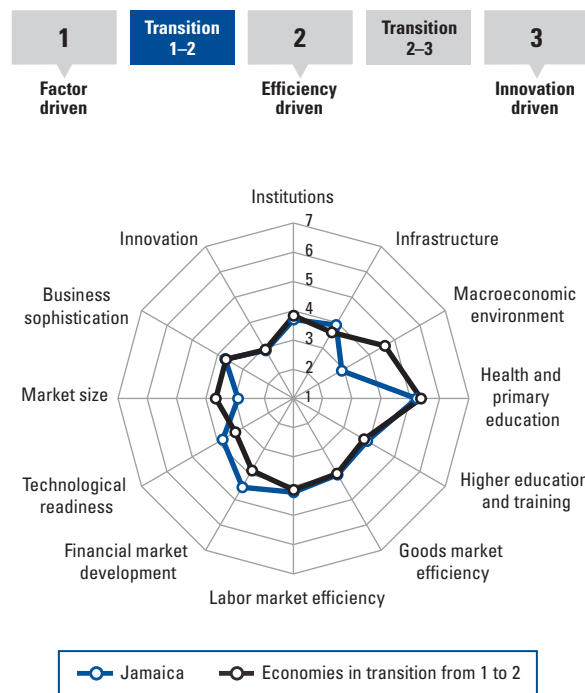
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



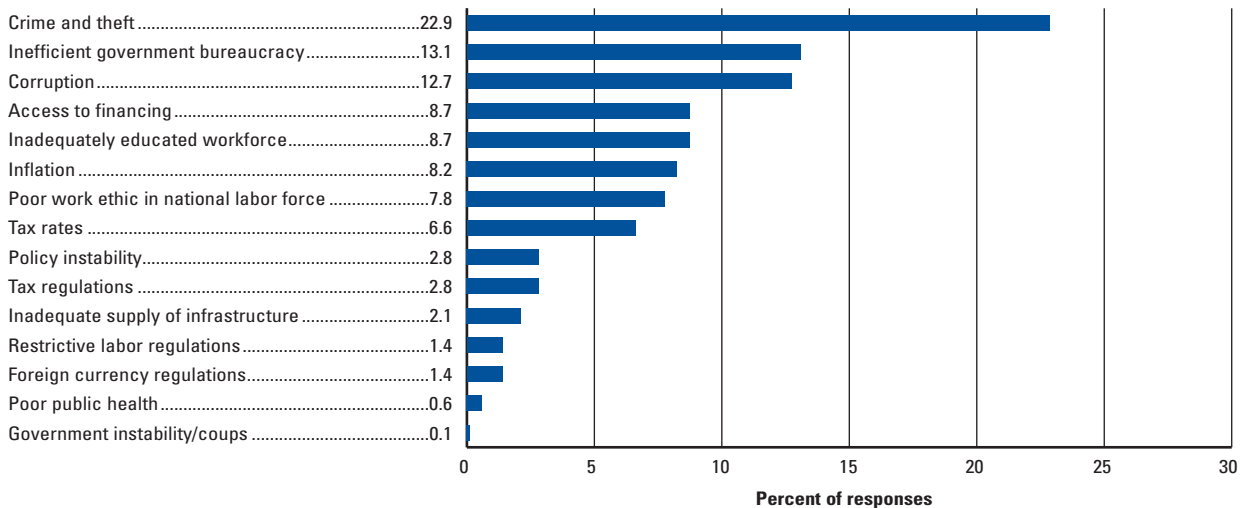
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	95	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	91	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	86	3.9
Basic requirements	103	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	85	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	65	3.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	137	2.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	102	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	80	3.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training	80	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	80	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	83	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development	46	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness	60	3.8
10th pillar: Market size	99	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	86	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	81	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	93	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....73	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....72
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....79	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....93
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....78	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....62
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....107	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....121
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....79	6.05	Total tax rate*.....105
1.06	Judicial independence.....51	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....116	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 27
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....98	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 48
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....112	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....62
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....85	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....95
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....81	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 46
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....64	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....51
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....76	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....93
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....136	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....117
1.15	Organized crime.....134	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....69
1.16	Reliability of police services.....109	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....64	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....115
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 38	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....65
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....91	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 8
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 50	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....59
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....95
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....116
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....64	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....58
2.02	Quality of roads.....71	7.08	Brain drain.....98
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....78
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 31	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 47	8.01	Availability of financial services.....63
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....71	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....95
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....83	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 47
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....89	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....128
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 49	8.05	Venture capital availability.....125
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 47
3.01	Government budget balance*.....131	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 47
3.02	National savings rate*.....75	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 23
3.03	Inflation*.....119	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....111	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....132	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....52
3.06	Country credit rating*.....89	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....75
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....90
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....84	9.04	Internet users*..... 38
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....84	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....72
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....54	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....78
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 18	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....108	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....97
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....114	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....104
4.07	Infant mortality*.....91	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....83	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....111
4.09	Quality of primary education.....89	11.02	Local supplier quality.....84
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....119	11.03	State of cluster development.....79
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 31
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....55	11.05	Value chain breadth.....83
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....86	11.06	Control of international distribution.....102
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....98	11.07	Production process sophistication.....92
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....115	11.08	Extent of marketing.....82
5.05	Quality of management schools.....70	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....89
5.06	Internet access in schools.....80	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....99	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....107
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 49	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....67
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....83
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....66
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....92
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....123
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....53

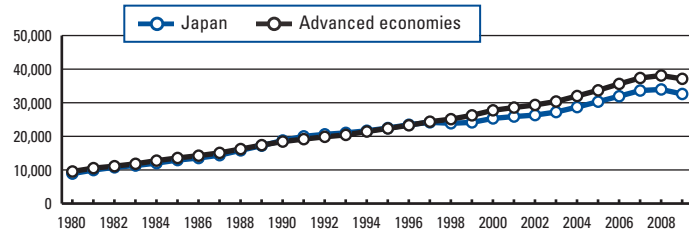
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Japan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	127.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	5,068.1
GDP per capita (US\$)	39,731
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	6.00

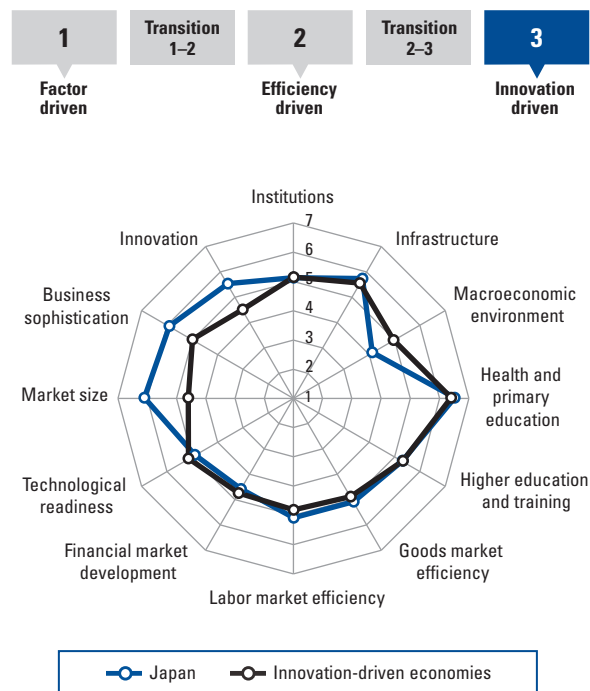
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



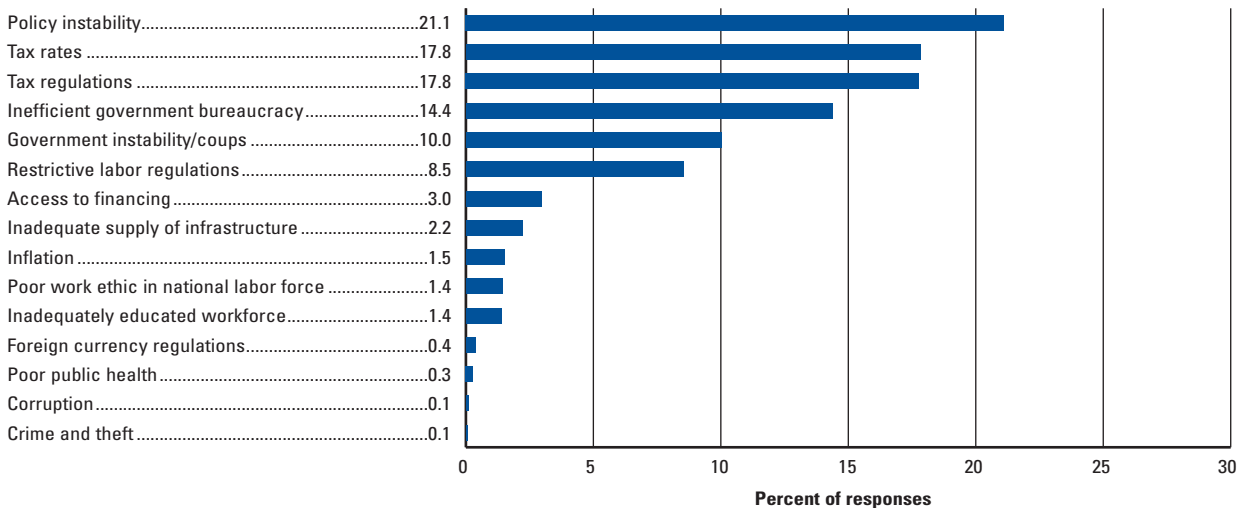
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	6	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	8	5.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	9	5.4
Basic requirements	26	5.4
1st pillar: Institutions	25	5.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	11	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	105	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	9	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	11	5.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	20	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	17	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	13	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	39	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	4.9
10th pillar: Market size	3	6.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	1	5.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication	1	5.9
12th pillar: Innovation	4	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....23	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....7
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....21	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....2
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....27	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....7
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....58	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....102
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....11	6.05	Total tax rate*.....111
1.06	Judicial independence.....20	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....14	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....77
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....91	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....133
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....70	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....85
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....27	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....36
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....33	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....97
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....48	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....91
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....95	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....41
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....53	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....1
1.15	Organized crime.....71	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....1
1.16	Reliability of police services.....22	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....18	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....7
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....33	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....15
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....19	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....36
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....27	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....121
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....16	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....12
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....15	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....16
2.02	Quality of roads.....22	7.08	Brain drain.....26
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....3	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....88
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....37	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....54	8.01	Availability of financial services.....41
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....4	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....33
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....5	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....24
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....34	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....46
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....75	8.05	Venture capital availability.....49
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....51
3.01	Government budget balance*.....134	8.07	Soundness of banks.....77
3.02	National savings rate*.....51	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....40
3.03	Inflation*.....4	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....7	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....137	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....18
3.06	Country credit rating*.....16	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....3
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....68
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....21
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....20
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....50	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....39
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....45	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....42	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....3
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....9
4.07	Infant mortality*.....6	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....1	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....1
4.09	Quality of primary education.....20	11.02	Local supplier quality.....4
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....2	11.03	State of cluster development.....2
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....1
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....21	11.05	Value chain breadth.....2
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....34	11.06	Control of international distribution.....1
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....35	11.07	Production process sophistication.....1
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....28	11.08	Extent of marketing.....9
5.05	Quality of management schools.....65	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....13
5.06	Internet access in schools.....40	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....13	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....2
5.08	Extent of staff training.....6	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....15
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....3
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....19
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....41
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....2
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....2

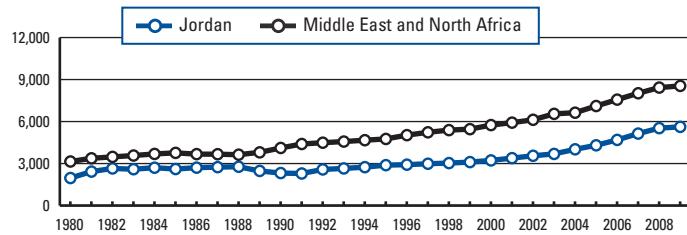
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Jordan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	6.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	22.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	3,829
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

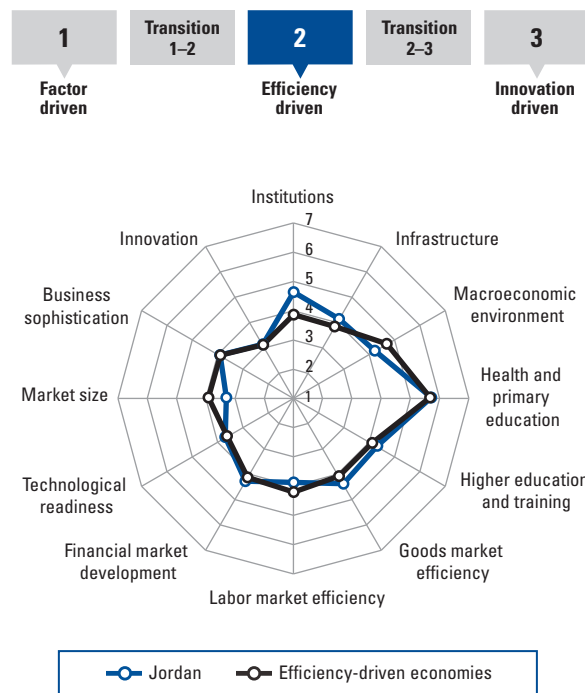
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



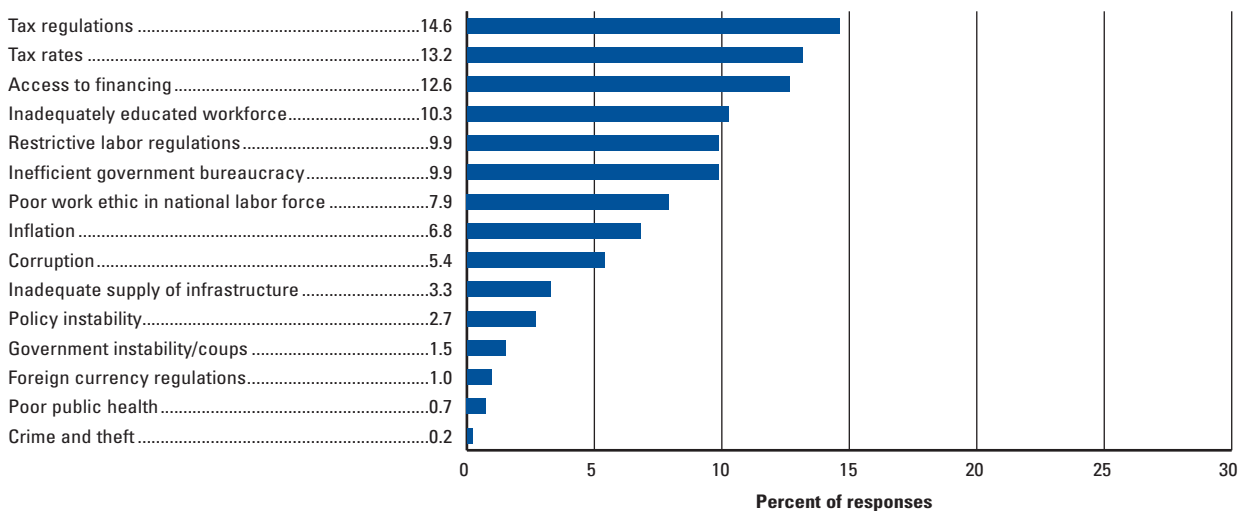
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	65	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	50	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	48	4.4
Basic requirements	57	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions	41	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	61	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	103	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	65	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	73	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	57	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	46	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	112	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	54	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	62	3.7
10th pillar: Market size	84	3.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	65	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	66	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation	68	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 30	6.01	Intensity of local competition 46
1.02	Intellectual property protection 38	6.02	Extent of market dominance 58
1.03	Diversion of public funds 41	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 51
1.04	Public trust of politicians 43	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 92
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 47	6.05	Total tax rate* 32
1.06	Judicial independence 48	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 44	6.07	Time required to start a business* 45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 42	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 65
1.09	Burden of government regulation 50	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 84
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 39	6.10	Trade tariffs* 98
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 50	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 58
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 55	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 45
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 65	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 53
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 21	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 65
1.15	Organized crime 13	6.15	Buyer sophistication 85
1.16	Reliability of police services 24	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 48	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 84
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 36	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 36
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 81	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 60
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 30	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 92
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 99	7.05	Redundancy costs* 6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 77
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 35	7.07	Reliance on professional management 100
2.02	Quality of roads 44	7.08	Brain drain 66
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure 98	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 139
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 64	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 35	8.01	Availability of financial services 67
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 65	8.02	Affordability of financial services 58
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 38	8.03	Financing through local equity market 33
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 100	8.04	Ease of access to loans 52
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 68	8.05	Venture capital availability 54
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 35
3.01	Government budget balance* 136	8.07	Soundness of banks 51
3.02	National savings rate* 23	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 29
3.03	Inflation* 11	8.09	Legal rights index* 86
3.04	Interest rate spread* 47	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 106	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 49
3.06	Country credit rating* 79	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 29
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 36
4.01	Business impact of malaria 1	9.04	Internet users* 82
4.02	Malaria incidence* 1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 76
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 46	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 62
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 15	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 31	10.01	Domestic market size index* 85
4.06	HIV prevalence* 46	10.02	Foreign market size index* 82
4.07	Infant mortality* 74	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 73	11.01	Local supplier quantity 60
4.09	Quality of primary education 63	11.02	Local supplier quality 86
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 98	11.03	State of cluster development 71
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 51
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 68	11.05	Value chain breadth 62
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 57	11.06	Control of international distribution 51
5.03	Quality of the educational system 55	11.07	Production process sophistication 65
5.04	Quality of math and science education 53	11.08	Extent of marketing 75
5.05	Quality of management schools 83	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 72
5.06	Internet access in schools 51	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 48	12.01	Capacity for innovation 96
5.08	Extent of staff training 101	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 98
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 116
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 99
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 57
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 26
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 76

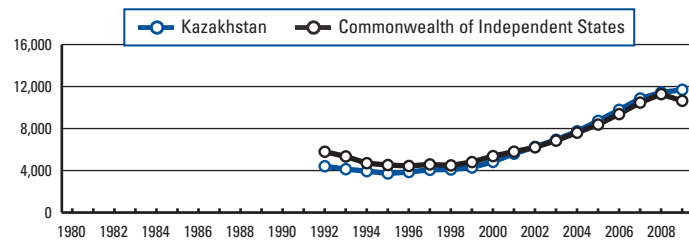
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kazakhstan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	15.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	109.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,019
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.25

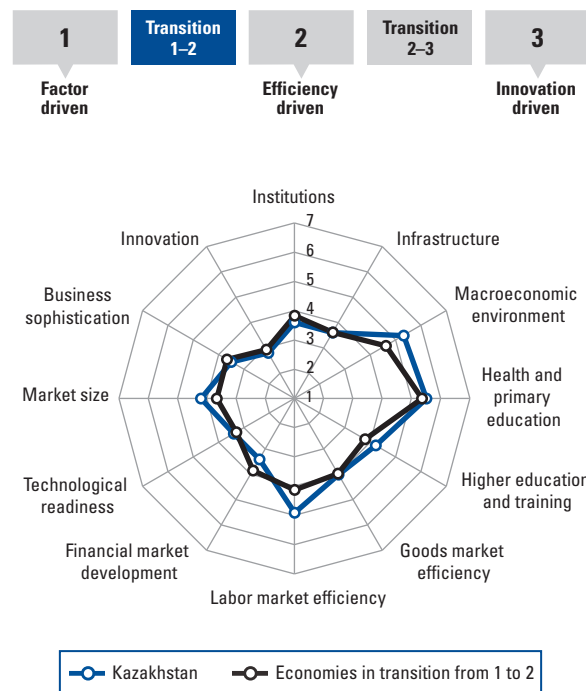
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



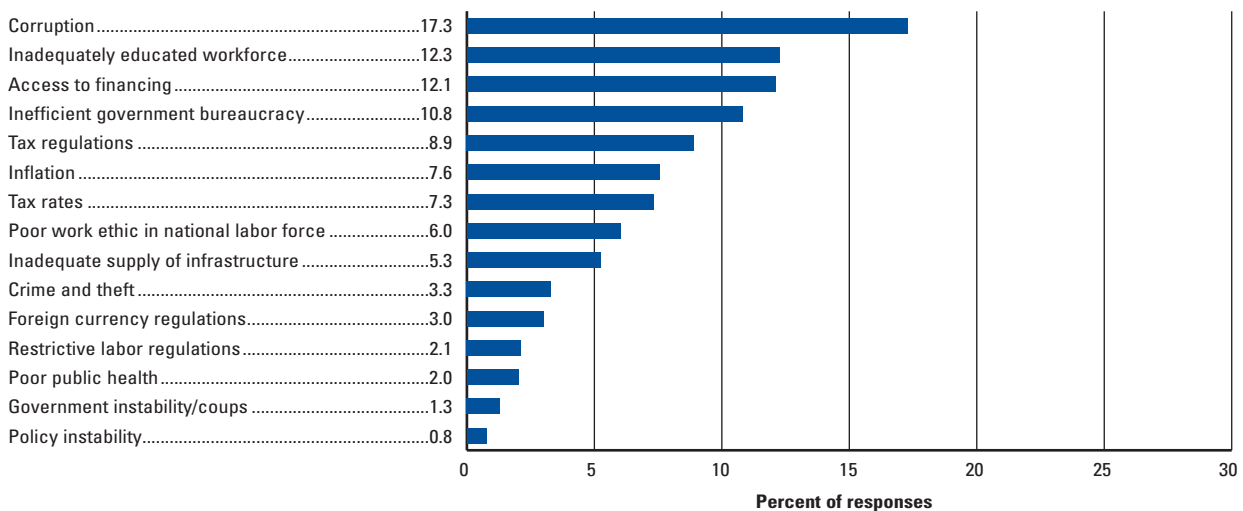
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	72	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	67	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	66	4.1
Basic requirements	69	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	91	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	81	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	26	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	85	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	71	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	65	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	86	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	21	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	117	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	82	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	55	4.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	102	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	102	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	101	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....112	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....109
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....98	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....91
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....97	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....113
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 47	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....74
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....93	6.05	Total tax rate*.....54
1.06	Judicial independence.....109	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....81	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....55	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....62
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....73	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....116
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....86	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 50
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....85	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....113
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....75	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....101
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....81	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....107
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....72	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....105
1.15	Organized crime.....95	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 49
1.16	Reliability of police services.....113	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....87	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....85
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....98	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 30
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....86	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....116	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 29
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 19
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....74	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....118
2.02	Quality of roads.....124	7.08	Brain drain.....80
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 32	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 22
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....111	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....95	8.01	Availability of financial services.....93
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....67	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....102
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....84	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....106
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....54	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....121
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....66	8.05	Venture capital availability.....82
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....106
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 33	8.07	Soundness of banks.....131
3.02	National savings rate*..... 31	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....119
3.03	Inflation*.....110	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 23	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 7	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....97
3.06	Country credit rating*.....73	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....105
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....108
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....69
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....53
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....104	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....69
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....103	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....86	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....55
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 46
4.07	Infant mortality*.....93	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....106	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....113
4.09	Quality of primary education.....74	11.02	Local supplier quality.....97
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....87	11.03	State of cluster development.....85
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....112
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....51	11.05	Value chain breadth.....109
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....51	11.06	Control of international distribution.....95
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....93	11.07	Production process sophistication.....80
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....78	11.08	Extent of marketing.....85
5.05	Quality of management schools.....104	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....95
5.06	Internet access in schools.....63	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....76	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....75
5.08	Extent of staff training.....98	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....112
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....84
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....111
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....83
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....91
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....81

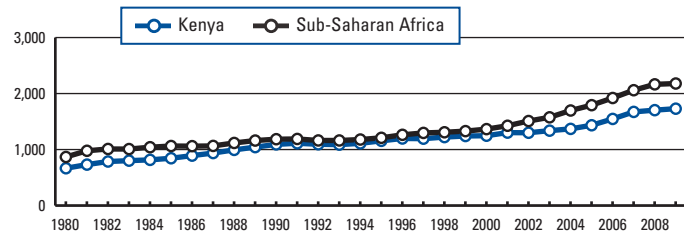
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kenya

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	39.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	32.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.912
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.09

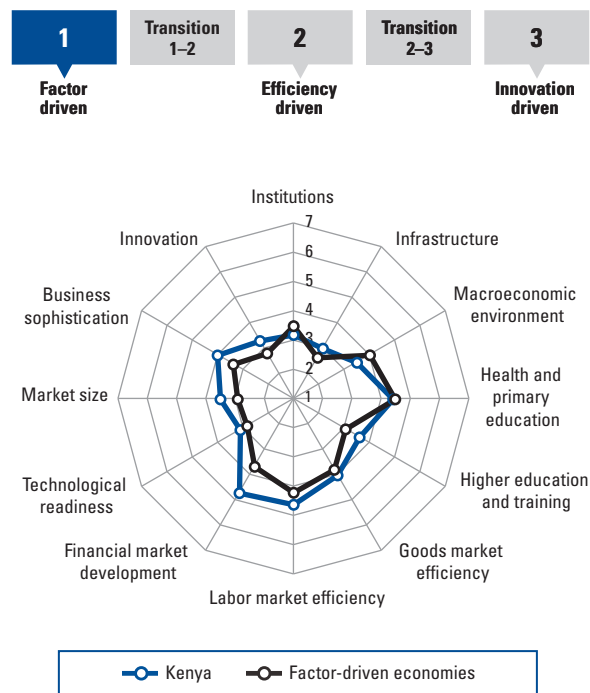
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



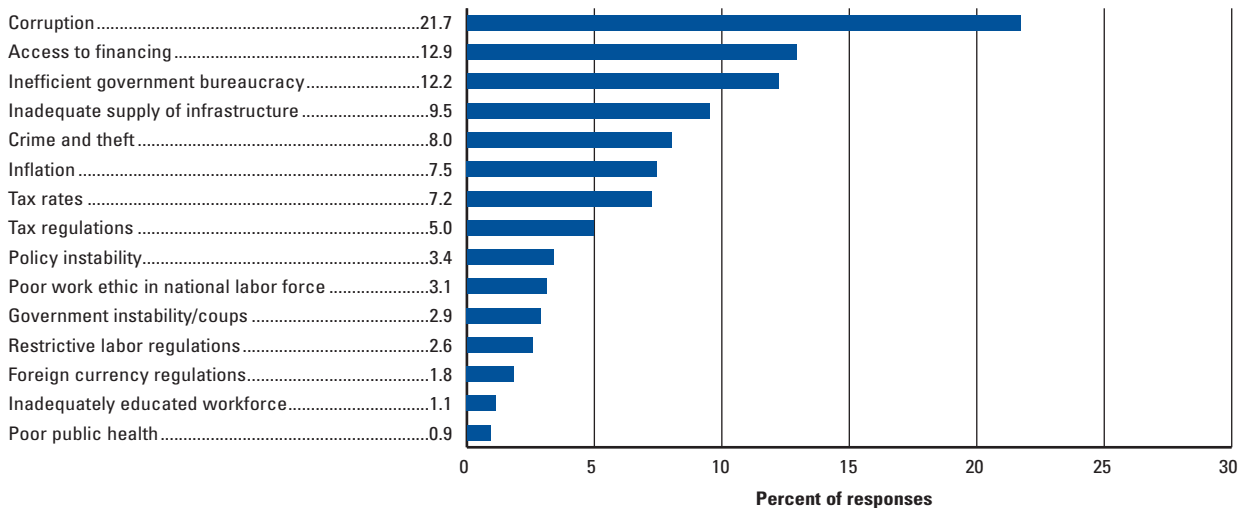
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	106	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	98	3.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	93	3.8
Basic requirements	126	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions	123	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	102	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	128	3.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	121	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	79	3.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training	96	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	88	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	46	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	27	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	101	3.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	74	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	58	3.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	62	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	56	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....103	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....55
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....94	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 49
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....127	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....54
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....129	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....122
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....134	6.05	Total tax rate*.....100
1.06	Judicial independence.....121	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....121	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....102
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....103	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....80
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....106	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....87
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....100	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....85
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....108	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....69
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....109	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....84
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....133	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....120
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....124	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 48
1.15	Organized crime.....123	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....88
1.16	Reliability of police services.....117	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....117	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....83
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....66	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....81
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....92	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....100	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 12
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....81
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....67
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....88	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....79
2.02	Quality of roads.....77	7.08	Brain drain.....56
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....74	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 39
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....85	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....57	8.01	Availability of financial services.....53
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....54	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....67
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....103	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 21
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....118	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 21
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....114	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 35
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....82
3.01	Government budget balance*.....91	8.07	Soundness of banks.....74
3.02	National savings rate*.....100	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....98
3.03	Inflation*.....126	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 1
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....107	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....107	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....82
3.06	Country credit rating*.....112	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....67
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....77
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....119	9.04	Internet users*.....103
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....126	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....127
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....126	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....85
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....125	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....127	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....74
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....130	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....83
4.07	Infant mortality*.....128	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....123	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....57
4.09	Quality of primary education.....61	11.02	Local supplier quality.....69
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....118	11.03	State of cluster development..... 43
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....65
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....107	11.05	Value chain breadth.....63
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....123	11.06	Control of international distribution.....53
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 32	11.07	Production process sophistication.....66
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....63	11.08	Extent of marketing.....73
5.05	Quality of management schools.....51	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....63
5.06	Internet access in schools.....91	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....56	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....52
5.08	Extent of staff training.....70	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....54
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 34
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....55
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....81
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....70
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....75

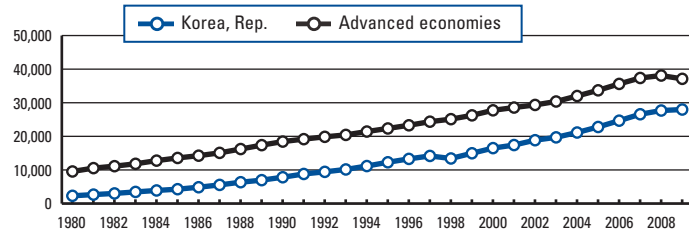
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Korea, Rep.

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	48.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	832.5
GDP per capita (US\$)	17,074
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	1.94

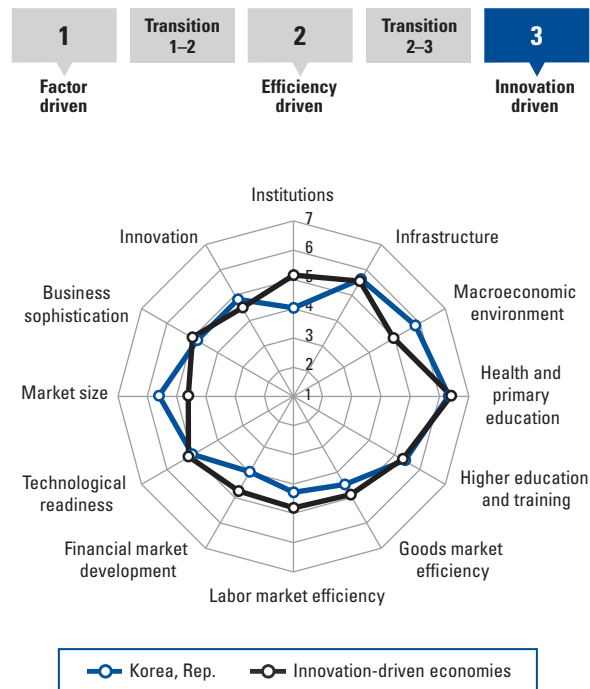
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



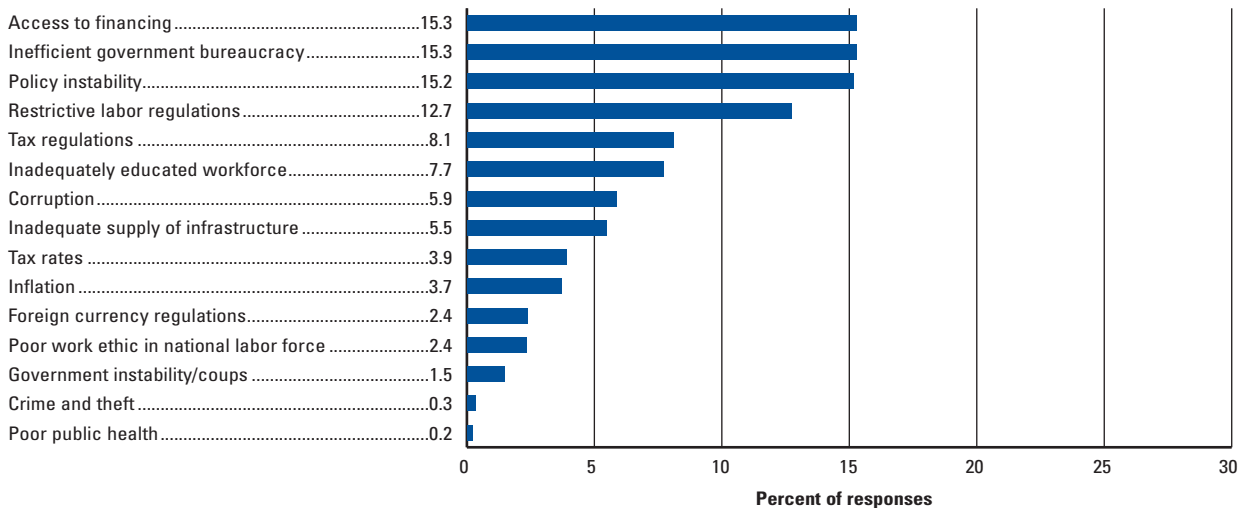
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	22	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	19	5.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	13	5.3
Basic requirements	23	5.4
1st pillar: Institutions	62	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	18	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	6	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	21	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	22	4.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	15	5.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	38	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	78	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development	83	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	19	5.0
10th pillar: Market size	11	5.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	18	4.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication	24	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation	12	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

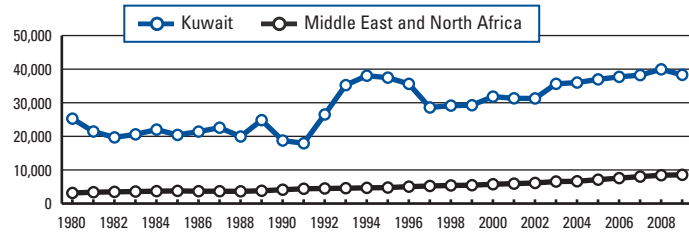
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....54	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 14
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....44	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....112
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....56	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....43
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....105	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....81
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....51	6.05	Total tax rate*.....38
1.06	Judicial independence.....60	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....84	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....52
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....71	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....117
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....108	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....111
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....75	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....81
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....87	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....106
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....111	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....97
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....91	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....47
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....80	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 21
1.15	Organized crime.....85	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 11
1.16	Reliability of police services.....46	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....57	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....138
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....95	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....38
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....98	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....102	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....115
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....24
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 12	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....38
2.02	Quality of roads..... 14	7.08	Brain drain..... 21
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 10	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....93
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....25	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....22	8.01	Availability of financial services.....98
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 18	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....82
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 19	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....59
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....26	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....118
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....62	8.05	Venture capital availability.....98
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....94
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 17	8.07	Soundness of banks.....99
3.02	National savings rate*..... 20	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....75
3.03	Inflation*.....68	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 16	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....58	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....23
3.06	Country credit rating*.....37	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 9
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....86
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....76	9.04	Internet users*..... 12
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....83	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 6
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....48	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....37
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....84	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....41	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 13
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 5
4.07	Infant mortality*.....27	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....23	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....25
4.09	Quality of primary education.....31	11.02	Local supplier quality.....33
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 15	11.03	State of cluster development.....25
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 18
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....34	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 14
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 1	11.06	Control of international distribution.....24
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....57	11.07	Production process sophistication.....23
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 18	11.08	Extent of marketing.....32
5.05	Quality of management schools.....47	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....88
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 12	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....39	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 18
5.08	Extent of staff training.....42	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....25
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 12
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....23
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....39
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....23
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 5

Kuwait

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	111.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	31,482
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.20

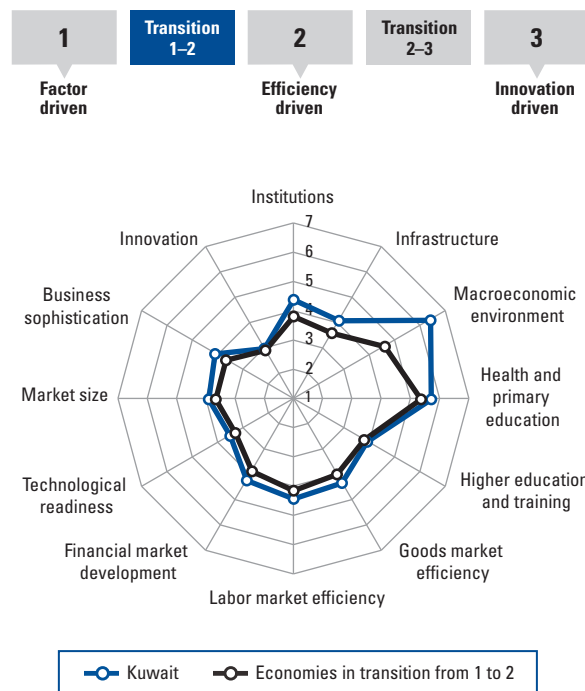
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



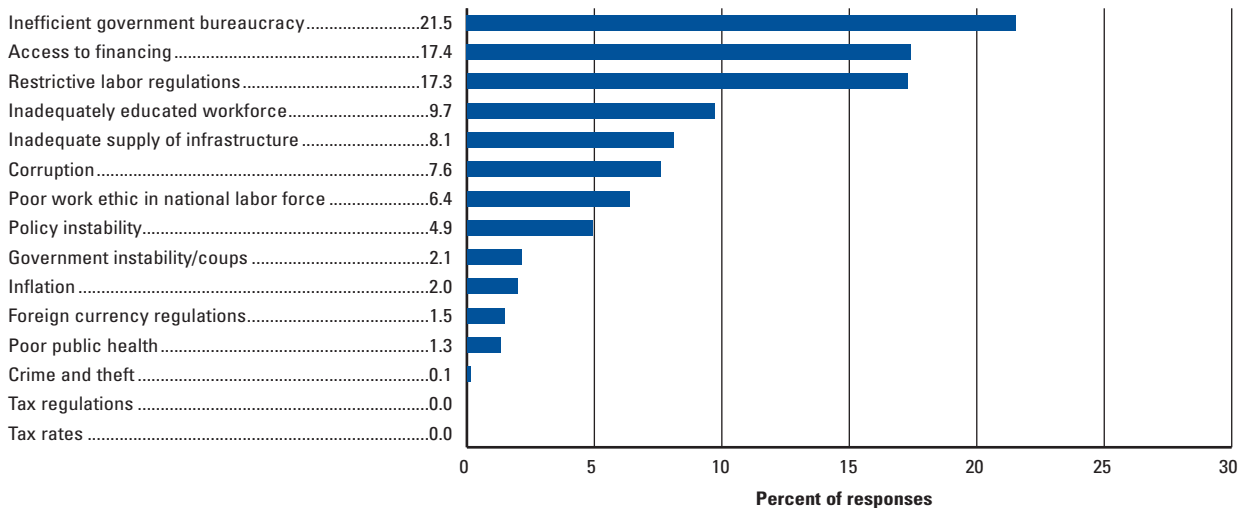
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	35	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	39	4.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	35	4.6
Basic requirements	36	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	46	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	60	4.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	2	6.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	68	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	68	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	83	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	54	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	64	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	63	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	77	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	59	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	60	3.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	58	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	76	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....46	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....60
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....47	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....60
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....57	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....87
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....46	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....6
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....53	6.05	Total tax rate*.....8
1.06	Judicial independence.....36	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....47	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....106
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....66	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....44
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....117	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....38
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....38	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....53
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....41	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....136
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....118	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....130
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....50	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....80
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....9	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....54
1.15	Organized crime.....27	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....72
1.16	Reliability of police services.....39	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....51	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....45
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....65	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....17
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....114	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....1
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....84	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....65
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....27	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....101
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....57
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....45	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....104
2.02	Quality of roads.....40	7.08	Brain drain.....43
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....118
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....63	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....64	8.01	Availability of financial services.....46
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....57	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....39
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....71	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....42
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....69	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....26
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....61	8.05	Venture capital availability.....22
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....77
3.01	Government budget balance*.....2	8.07	Soundness of banks.....64
3.02	National savings rate*.....1	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....77
3.03	Inflation*.....91	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....37	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....6	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....63
3.06	Country credit rating*.....34	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....38
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....134
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....61
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....86
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....67	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....76
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....61	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....39	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....61
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....56
4.07	Infant mortality*.....49	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....35	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....32
4.09	Quality of primary education.....79	11.02	Local supplier quality.....65
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....108	11.03	State of cluster development.....59
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....52
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....62	11.05	Value chain breadth.....71
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....92	11.06	Control of international distribution.....26
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....88	11.07	Production process sophistication.....67
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....89	11.08	Extent of marketing.....62
5.05	Quality of management schools.....95	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....26
5.06	Internet access in schools.....67	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....75	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....97
5.08	Extent of staff training.....96	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....75
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....102
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....96
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....90
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....57
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....30

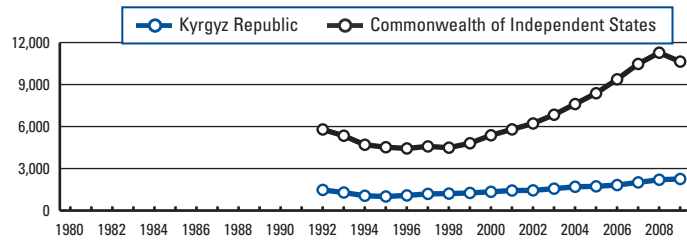
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Kyrgyz Republic

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	5.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.851
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

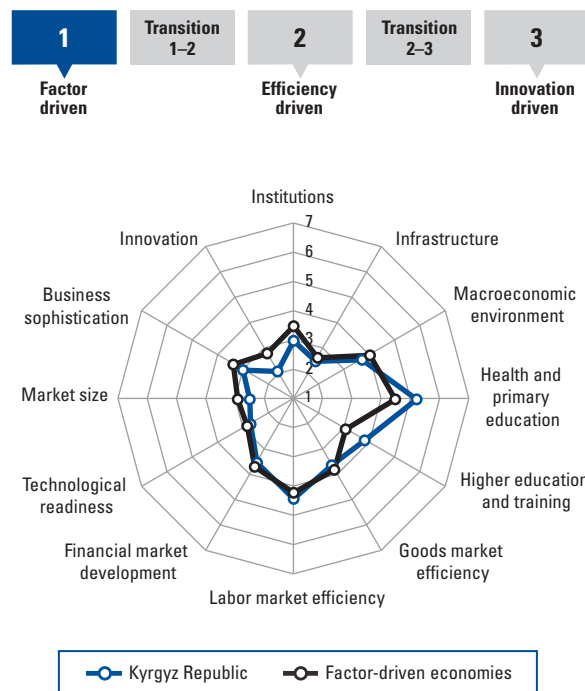
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



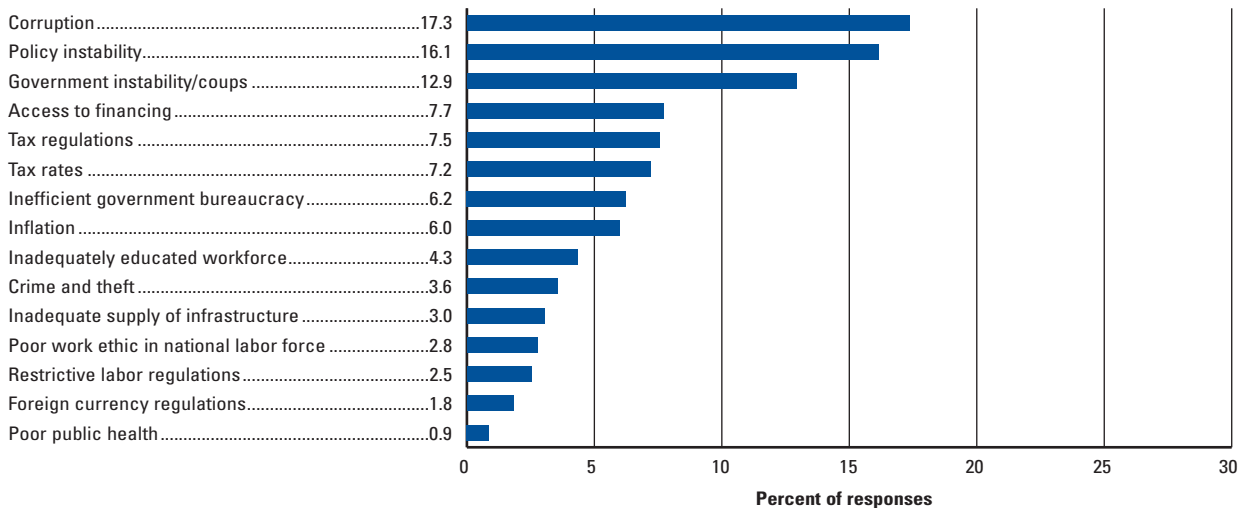
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	121	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	123	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	122	3.4
Basic requirements	120	3.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	131	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	124	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	119	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	101	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	111	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	86	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	121	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	65	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	111	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	119	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	115	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	137	2.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	130	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	139	2.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

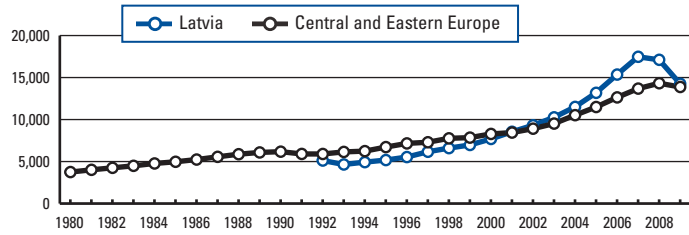
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....132	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....129
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....129	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....126
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....120	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....130
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....111	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....106
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....132	6.05	Total tax rate*.....116
1.06	Judicial independence.....133	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 6
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....92	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 39
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....113	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....125
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....84	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....130
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....127	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....105
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....127	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....127
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....95	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....135
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....116	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....128
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....100	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....133
1.15	Organized crime.....108	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....81
1.16	Reliability of police services.....130	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....135	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....87
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....129	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 19
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....121	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 42
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....136	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 25
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 12	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 32
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....101	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....124
2.02	Quality of roads.....118	7.08	Brain drain.....139
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....60	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....85
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....139	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....132	8.01	Availability of financial services.....123
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....115	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....126
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....126	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....121
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....97	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....129
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....87	8.05	Venture capital availability.....130
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....127
3.01	Government budget balance*.....62	8.07	Soundness of banks.....130
3.02	National savings rate*.....79	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....132
3.03	Inflation*.....106	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 1
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....130	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....97	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....135
3.06	Country credit rating*.....123	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....137
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....139
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....97	9.04	Internet users*.....56
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....79	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....115
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....116	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....103
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....99	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....107	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....120
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....109
4.07	Infant mortality*.....102	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....100	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....133
4.09	Quality of primary education.....81	11.02	Local supplier quality.....122
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....116	11.03	State of cluster development.....121
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....111
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....75	11.05	Value chain breadth.....118
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 44	11.06	Control of international distribution.....133
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....91	11.07	Production process sophistication.....130
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....88	11.08	Extent of marketing.....116
5.05	Quality of management schools.....129	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....116
5.06	Internet access in schools.....97	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....120	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....131
5.08	Extent of staff training.....124	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....134
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....138
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....139
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....138
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....136
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Latvia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	2.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	26.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	11,607
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

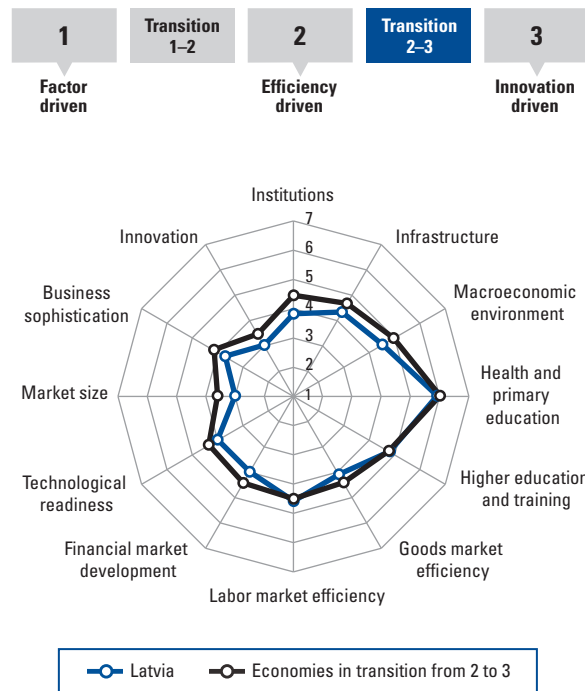
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



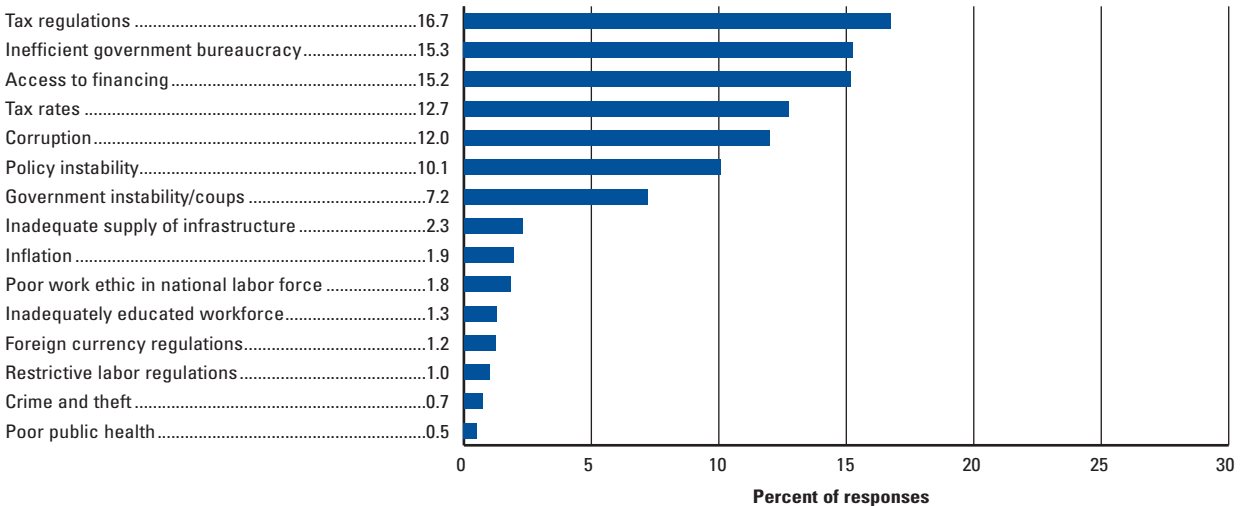
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	70	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	68	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	54	4.3
Basic requirements	61	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions	75	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	55	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	84	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	55	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	63	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	35	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	72	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	52	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	86	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	51	4.0
10th pillar: Market size	95	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	77	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication	80	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	77	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....71	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....92
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....64	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....70
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....79	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....78
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....119	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....117
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....75	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 44
1.06	Judicial independence.....71	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....104	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....61
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....120	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....100
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....88	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 29
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....117	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....118	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....63
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....77	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....103
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 20	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....73
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 43	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....73
1.15	Organized crime..... 37	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....86
1.16	Reliability of police services.....75	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....95	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....70
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....79	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 21
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....89	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....110
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....93	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 48
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 42
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....51	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....76
2.02	Quality of roads.....98	7.08	Brain drain.....93
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 33	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 28
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....52	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 42	8.01	Availability of financial services.....86
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....85	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....76
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 50	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....116
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 46	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....125
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....60	8.05	Venture capital availability.....101
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....55
3.01	Government budget balance*.....125	8.07	Soundness of banks.....127
3.02	National savings rate*..... 25	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....99
3.03	Inflation*.....75	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....101	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....63	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....65
3.06	Country credit rating*.....80	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....89
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....94
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 29
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 45
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....77	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 48
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....70	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....64	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....95
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....97	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....92
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 45	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....78	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....130
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 45	11.02	Local supplier quality.....53
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....90	11.03	State of cluster development.....103
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 49
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 32	11.05	Value chain breadth.....82
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 18	11.06	Control of international distribution.....101
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....64	11.07	Production process sophistication.....72
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....59	11.08	Extent of marketing.....69
5.05	Quality of management schools.....67	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....73
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 30	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....68	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....57
5.08	Extent of staff training.....76	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....61
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....94
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....73
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....111
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....98
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 41

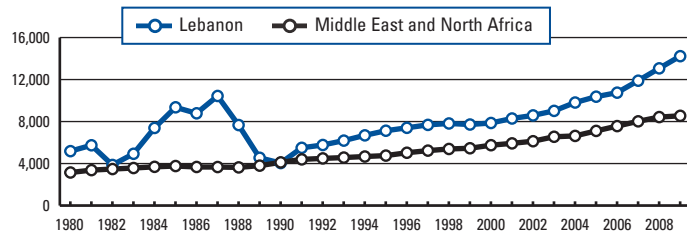
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lebanon

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	33.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,707
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

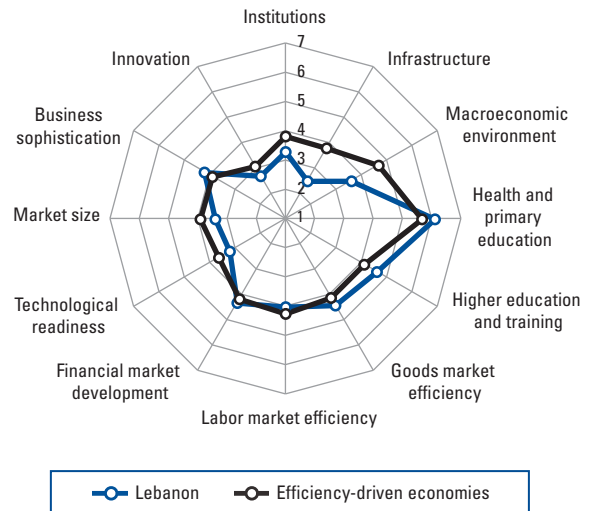
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



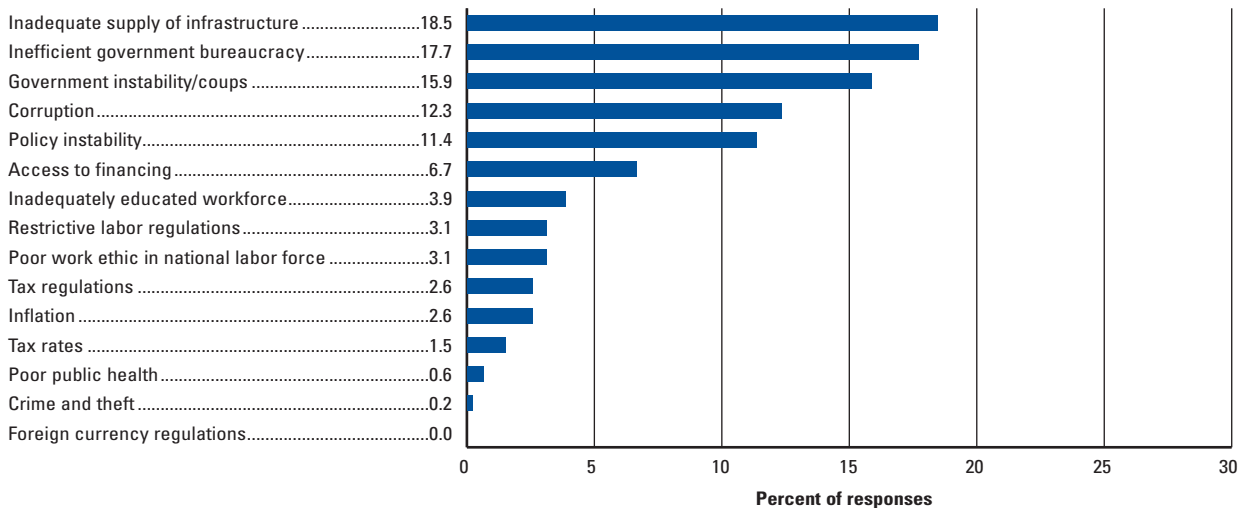
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	92	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	106	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	113	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	123	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	125	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	44	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	70	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	48	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	42	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	103	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	53	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	92	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	80	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	74	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication	53	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	112	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....57	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 21
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....110	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....71
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....116	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....127
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....136	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 22
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....118	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 29
1.06	Judicial independence.....113	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....136	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 30
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....130	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....73
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....82	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....63
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....107	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....79
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....133	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....98
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....104	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....61
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....136	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....110
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....62	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 43
1.15	Organized crime.....59	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 28
1.16	Reliability of police services.....108	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....123	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....62
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....80	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 14
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....96	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....64
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....72	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....53
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....79
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....132	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....108
2.02	Quality of roads.....101	7.08	Brain drain.....113
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....116	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....134
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....55	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 36	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 39
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....69	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 36
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....136	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....115
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....71	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 36
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....123	8.05	Venture capital availability.....67
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 5
3.01	Government budget balance*.....137	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 4
3.02	National savings rate*..... 42	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 50
3.03	Inflation*..... 38	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 19	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....135	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....75
3.06	Country credit rating*.....108	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....68
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....117
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....88
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....67
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....71	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....94
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 33	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....59	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....76
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....96
4.07	Infant mortality*.....58	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....80	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 24
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 12	11.02	Local supplier quality.....52
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....105	11.03	State of cluster development.....78
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 26
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....86	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 35
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 45	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 9
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 16	11.07	Production process sophistication.....81
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 7	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 37
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 20	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....133
5.06	Internet access in schools.....79	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....53	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....99
5.08	Extent of staff training.....102	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....130
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....119
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....109
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....139
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 36
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....57

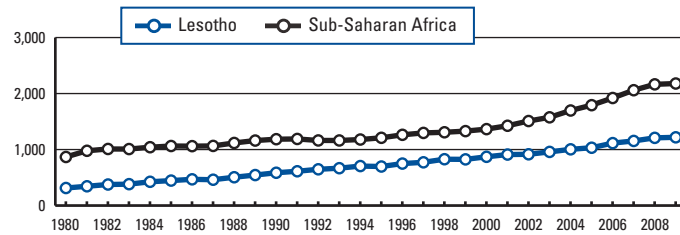
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lesotho

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	2.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.642
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

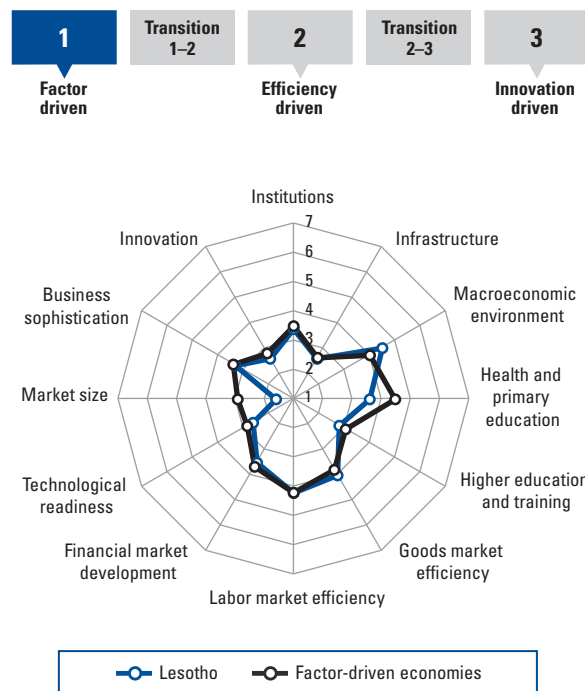
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



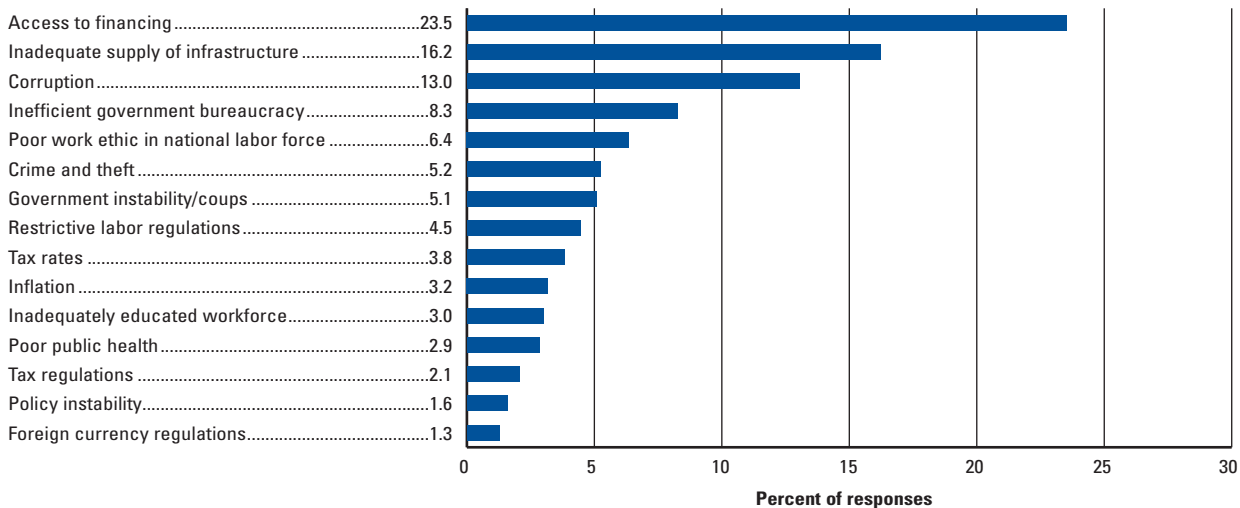
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	128	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	107	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	123	3.4
Basic requirements	124	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions	100	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	120	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	77	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	131	3.6
Efficiency enhancers	132	3.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	124	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	84	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	86	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	114	3.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	129	2.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	135	1.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	116	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	114	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	113	2.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....101	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....110
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....92	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....103
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....73	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....99
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....71	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....80
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....98	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 12
1.06	Judicial independence.....91	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....90	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....112
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....78	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....128
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....62	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....115
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....110	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....74
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....124	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....61
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....122	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....80
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....90	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....92
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....111	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....85
1.15	Organized crime.....91	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....122
1.16	Reliability of police services.....102	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....119	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....102
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....114	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....109
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....70	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 33
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....114	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....68
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....119	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....78
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....123
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....104	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....92
2.02	Quality of roads.....109	7.08	Brain drain.....133
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 21
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....118	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....139	8.01	Availability of financial services.....134
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....139	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....130
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....99	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....130
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....117	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....101
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....125	8.05	Venture capital availability.....116
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....108
3.01	Government budget balance*.....75	8.07	Soundness of banks.....108
3.02	National savings rate*..... 15	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....125
3.03	Inflation*.....112	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....100	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....72	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....125
3.06	Country credit rating*.....92	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....114
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....122
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....123
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....130
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....137	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....131
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....134	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....137	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....136
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....137	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....133
4.07	Infant mortality*.....116	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....138	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....135
4.09	Quality of primary education.....95	11.02	Local supplier quality.....133
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....128	11.03	State of cluster development.....72
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....75
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....120	11.05	Value chain breadth.....95
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....128	11.06	Control of international distribution.....129
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....77	11.07	Production process sophistication.....127
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....100	11.08	Extent of marketing.....125
5.05	Quality of management schools.....111	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....74
5.06	Internet access in schools.....132	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....117	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....133
5.08	Extent of staff training.....83	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....118
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....59
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....107
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....99
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....127
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

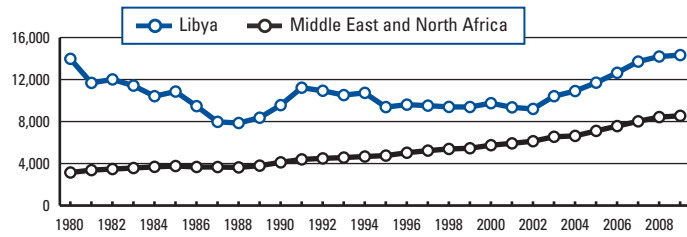
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Libya

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	6.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	60.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,529
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.13

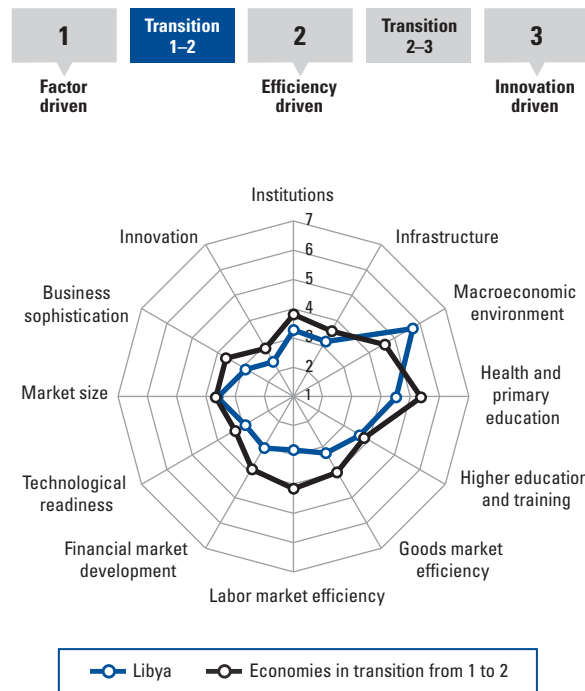
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



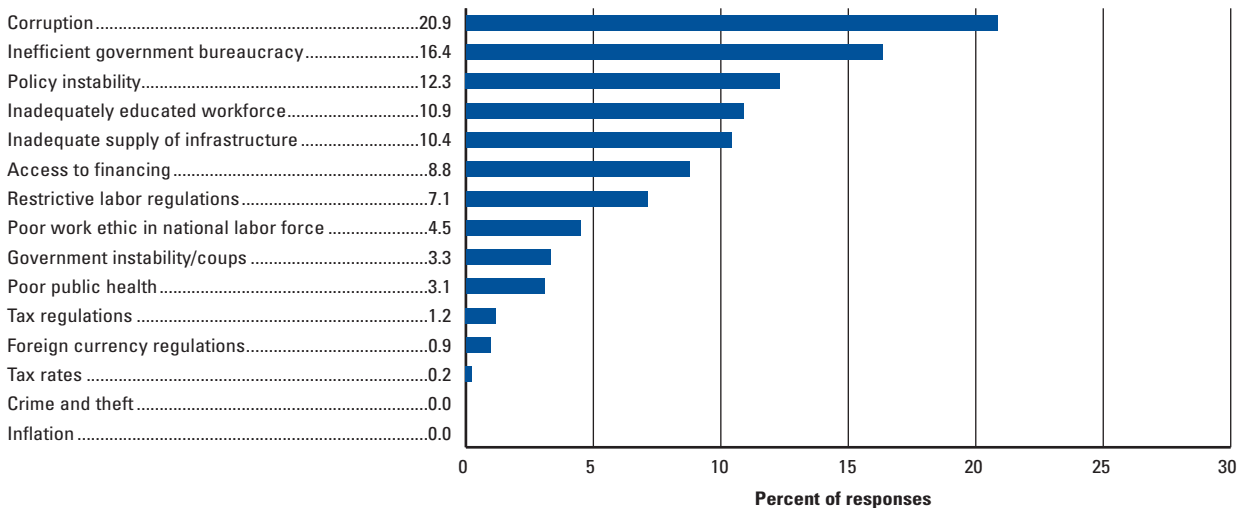
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	100	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	88	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	91	3.9
Basic requirements	88	4.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	111	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	95	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	7	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	115	4.5
Efficiency enhancers	127	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	95	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	134	3.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	139	2.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	130	3.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	114	2.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	69	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	135	2.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	136	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	131	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....111	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....130
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....102	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....134
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....123	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....136
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....73	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 34
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....126	6.05	Total tax rate*.....n/a
1.06	Judicial independence.....95	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....n/a
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....122	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....n/a
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....65	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....74
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....109	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....92
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....70	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....n/a
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....68	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....130
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....135	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....121
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 39	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....109
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 24	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....131
1.15	Organized crime..... 48	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....121
1.16	Reliability of police services.....100	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....137	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....117
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....135	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....123
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....139	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....n/a
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....118	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....130
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....n/a	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....n/a
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....139
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....115	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....139
2.02	Quality of roads.....97	7.08	Brain drain.....134
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....133
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....116	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....133	8.01	Availability of financial services.....136
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....77	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....139
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....81	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....122
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....74	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....87
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....90	8.05	Venture capital availability.....55
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....134
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 3	8.07	Soundness of banks.....116
3.02	National savings rate*..... 39	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....135
3.03	Inflation*.....67	8.09	Legal rights index*.....n/a
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 42	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 2	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....96
3.06	Country credit rating*.....70	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....99
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....127
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....116
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....110
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....62	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....109
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 38	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....89	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....75
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....63
4.07	Infant mortality*.....69	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....55	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....105
4.09	Quality of primary education.....128	11.02	Local supplier quality.....136
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....n/a	11.03	State of cluster development.....136
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....139
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 48	11.05	Value chain breadth.....132
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 37	11.06	Control of international distribution.....116
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....138	11.07	Production process sophistication.....117
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....113	11.08	Extent of marketing.....129
5.05	Quality of management schools.....137	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....139
5.06	Internet access in schools.....129	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....134	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....136
5.08	Extent of staff training.....110	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....125
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....139
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....131
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....126
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....104
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

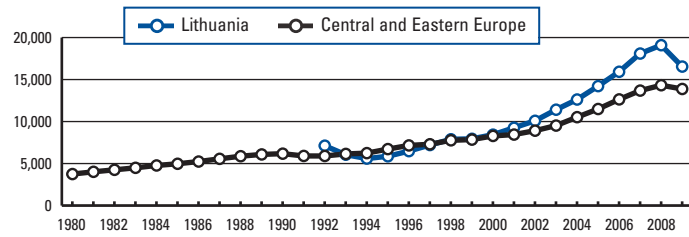
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Lithuania

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	3.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	37.3
GDP per capita (US\$)	11,172
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

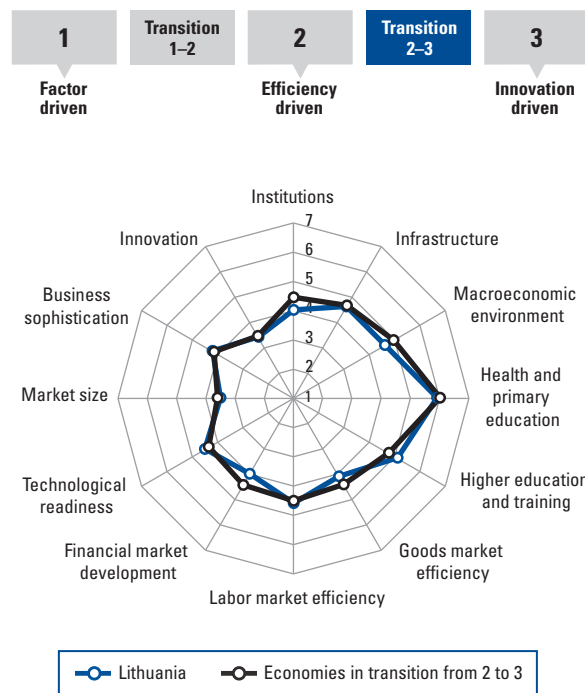
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



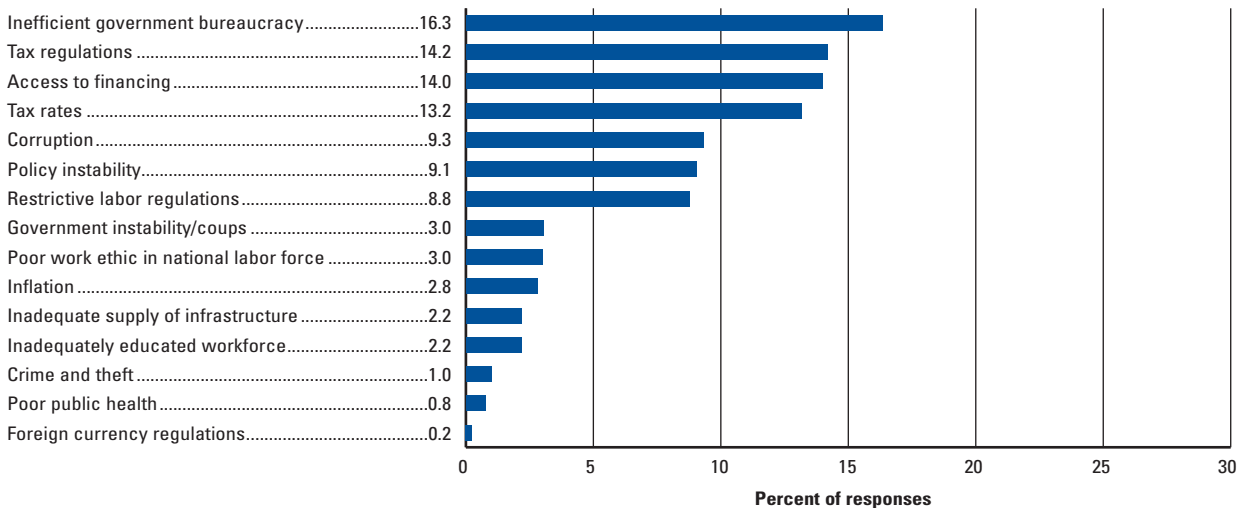
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	47	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	53	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	44	4.4
Basic requirements	52	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions	60	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	43	4.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	71	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education	52	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	49	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training	25	5.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	73	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	48	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	89	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	33	4.5
10th pillar: Market size	77	3.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	48	3.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication	49	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	51	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....68	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....78
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....69	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....97
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....70	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....111
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....108	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....126
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....50	6.05	Total tax rate*.....75
1.06	Judicial independence.....73	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....54	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....84
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....117	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....91
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....115	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....64
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....77	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....91	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....99
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....45	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....124
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....5	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....34
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....37	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....34
1.15	Organized crime.....38	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....105
1.16	Reliability of police services.....76	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....69	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....67
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....43	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....9
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....35	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....85	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....107
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....58
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....18
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....41	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....54
2.02	Quality of roads.....32	7.08	Brain drain.....110
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....28	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....14
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....50	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....114	8.01	Availability of financial services.....74
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....105	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....65
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....45	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....83
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....58	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....112
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....10	8.05	Venture capital availability.....103
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....66
3.01	Government budget balance*.....124	8.07	Soundness of banks.....87
3.02	National savings rate*.....93	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....57
3.03	Inflation*.....86	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....13	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....46	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....37
3.06	Country credit rating*.....64	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....56
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....62
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....35
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....34
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....63	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....22
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....78	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....35	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....79
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....71
4.07	Infant mortality*.....38	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....85	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....45
4.09	Quality of primary education.....44	11.02	Local supplier quality.....44
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....78	11.03	State of cluster development.....105
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....43
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....29	11.05	Value chain breadth.....34
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....11	11.06	Control of international distribution.....32
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....70	11.07	Production process sophistication.....51
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....29	11.08	Extent of marketing.....45
5.05	Quality of management schools.....68	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....52
5.06	Internet access in schools.....27	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....38	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....48
5.08	Extent of staff training.....64	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....40
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....57
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....35
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....104
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....51
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....55

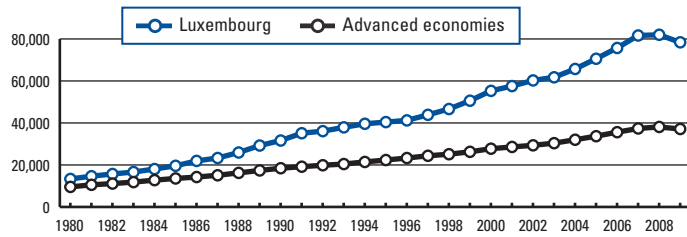
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Luxembourg

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	51.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	104,512
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

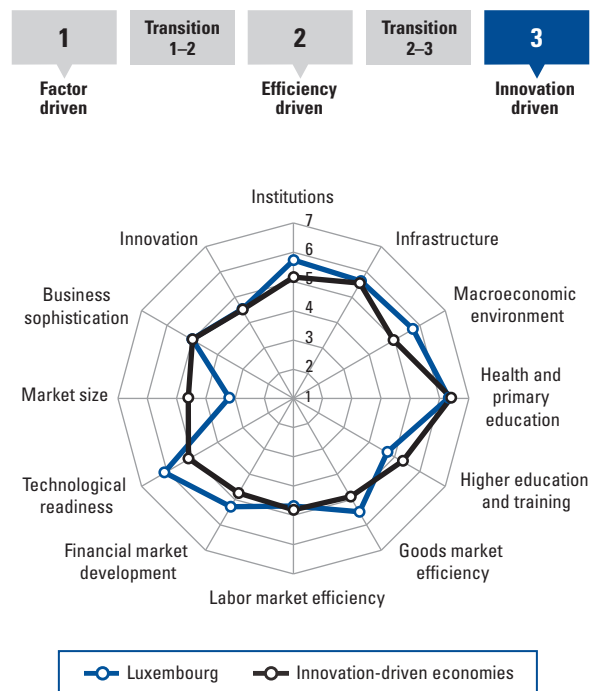
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



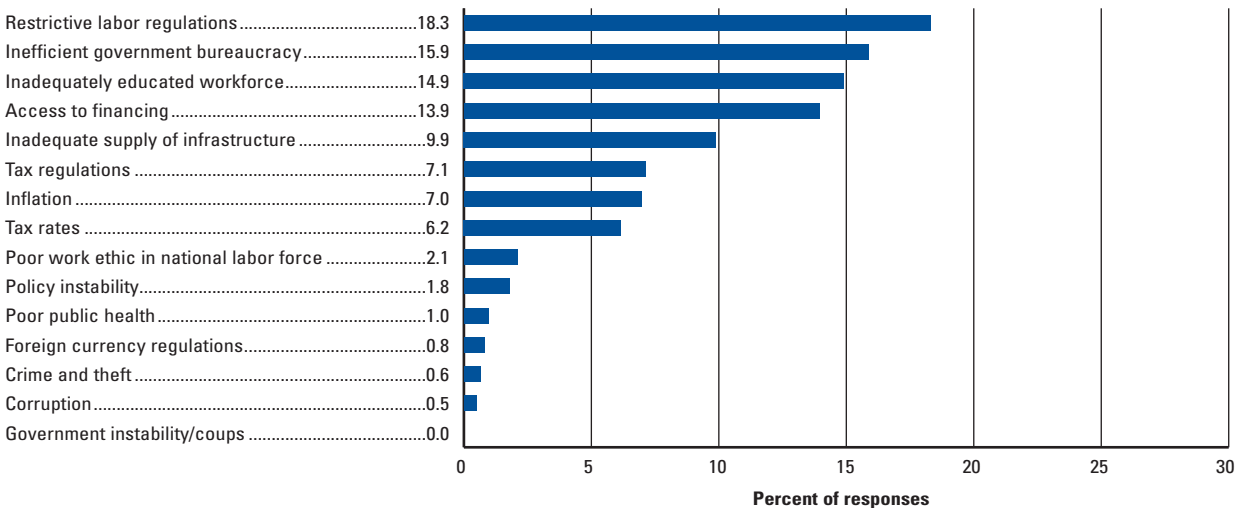
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	20	5.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	21	5.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	25	4.9
Basic requirements	10	5.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	9	5.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	19	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	9	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	27	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	20	4.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	41	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	3	5.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	37	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	6	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	2	6.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	89	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	19	4.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	18	5.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	16	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	6	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	44
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	5	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	28
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	6	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	20
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	4	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	7
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	9	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	13
1.06 Judicial independence.....	17	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	11	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	79
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	13	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	13
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	22	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	7
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	11	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	3	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	5
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	4	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	4
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	35	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	8
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	13	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	14
1.15 Organized crime.....	3	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	4
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	16	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	12	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	11
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	16	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	112
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	11	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	127
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	23	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	112
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	99	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	85
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	44
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	16	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	18
2.02 Quality of roads.....	11	7.08 Brain drain.....	12
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	17	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	68
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	29	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	27	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	3
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	116	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	7
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	20	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	26
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	9	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	3
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	11	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	13
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	22	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	27
3.02 National savings rate*.....	117	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	8
3.03 Inflation*.....	30	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	9	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	22	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	21
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	2	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	20
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	8
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	5
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	8
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	17	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	1
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	1	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	28	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	103
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	55	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	58
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	2	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	14	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	108
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	32	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	31
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	53	11.03 State of cluster development.....	16
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	12
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	39	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	17
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	108	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	55
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	36	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	18
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	45	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	17
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	66	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	15
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	19	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	28	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	16
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	5	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	34
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	10
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	15
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	4
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	81
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	14

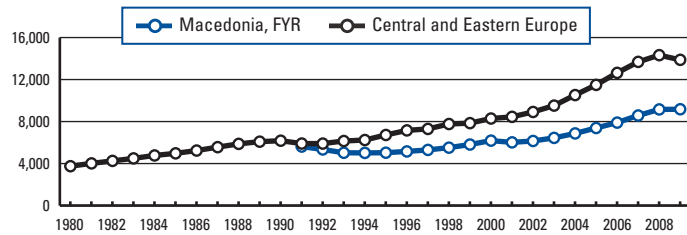
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Macedonia, FYR

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	4,482
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

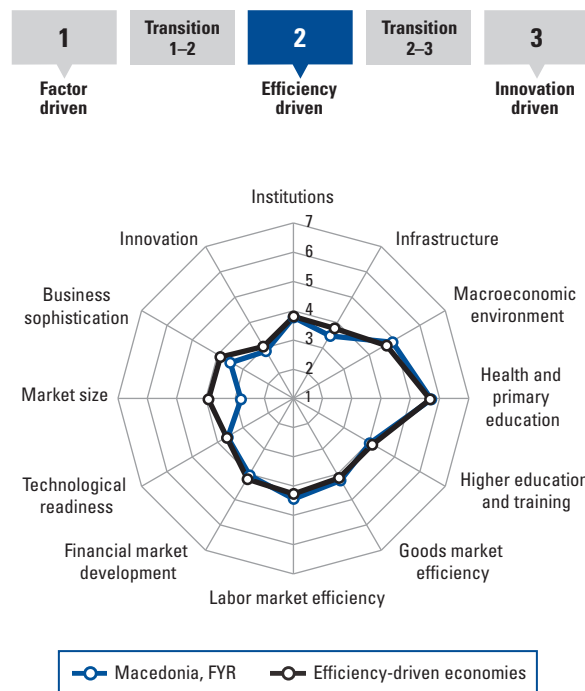
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



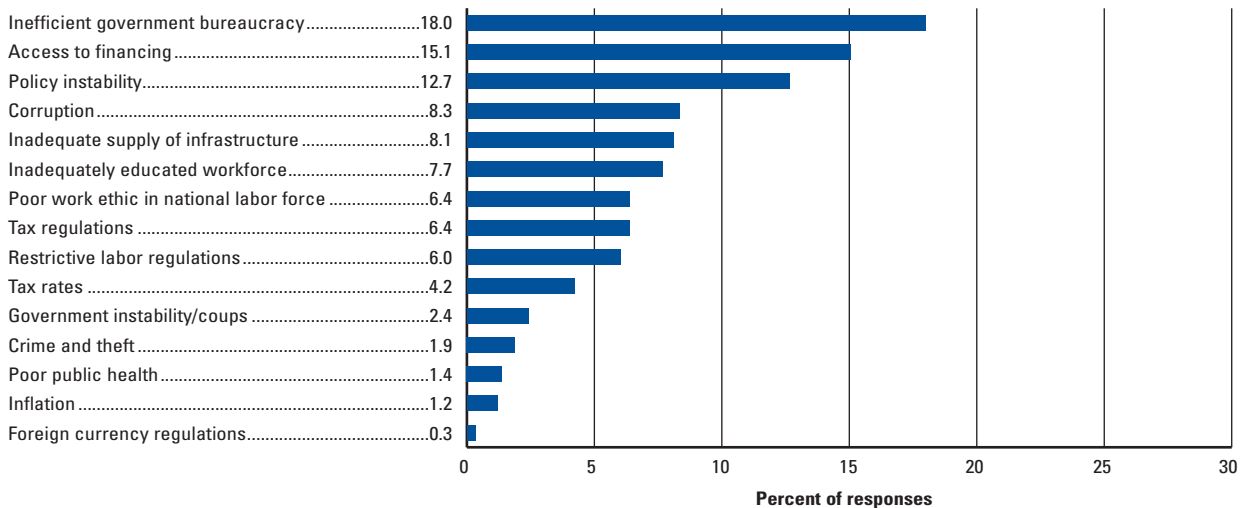
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	79	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	84	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	89	3.9
Basic requirements	70	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions	80	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	91	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	47	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	69	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	83	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	72	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	57	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	71	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	87	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness	64	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	106	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	97	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication	96	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	97	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

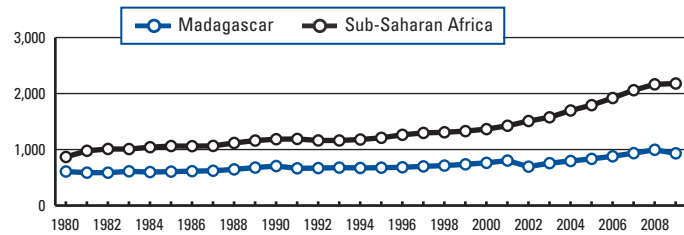
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	105	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	96
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	87	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	85
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	59	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	94
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	68	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	42
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	56	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	10
1.06 Judicial independence.....	103	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	14
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	71	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	6
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	86	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	33
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	90	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	76
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	99	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	69
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	110	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	124
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	80	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	115
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	66	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	62
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	66	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	74
1.15 Organized crime.....	92	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	110
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	69		
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	77	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	70	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	82
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	106	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	6
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	112	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	33
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	20	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	40
		7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	51
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	89	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	115
2.02 Quality of roads.....	99	7.08 Brain drain.....	126
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	81	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	101
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	90		
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	127	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	134	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	122
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	72	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	112
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	61	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	85
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	69	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	122
		8.05 Venture capital availability.....	72
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	103
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	45	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	78
3.02 National savings rate*.....	99	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	65
3.03 Inflation*.....	9	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	32		
3.05 Government debt*.....	27	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	82	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	80
		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	113
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	105
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	42
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	47
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	70	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	124
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	52		
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	46	10th pillar: Market size	
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	1	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	108
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	54	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	98
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	58		
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	68	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	110	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	66
		11.02 Local supplier quality.....	83
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.03 State of cluster development.....	107
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	79	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	130
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	58	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	80
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	59	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	80
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	61	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	90
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	75	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	98
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	54	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	93
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	102		
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	119	12th pillar: Innovation	
		12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	87
		12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	71
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	111
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	74
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	110
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	95
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	90

Madagascar

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	19.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	412
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

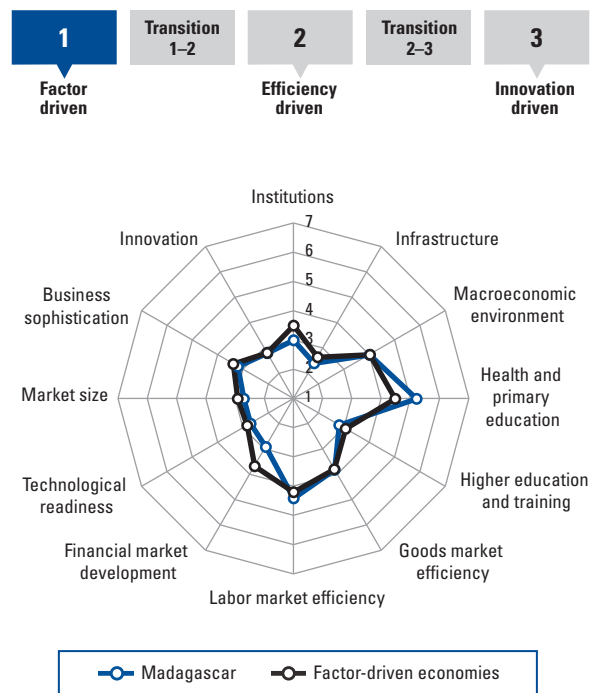
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



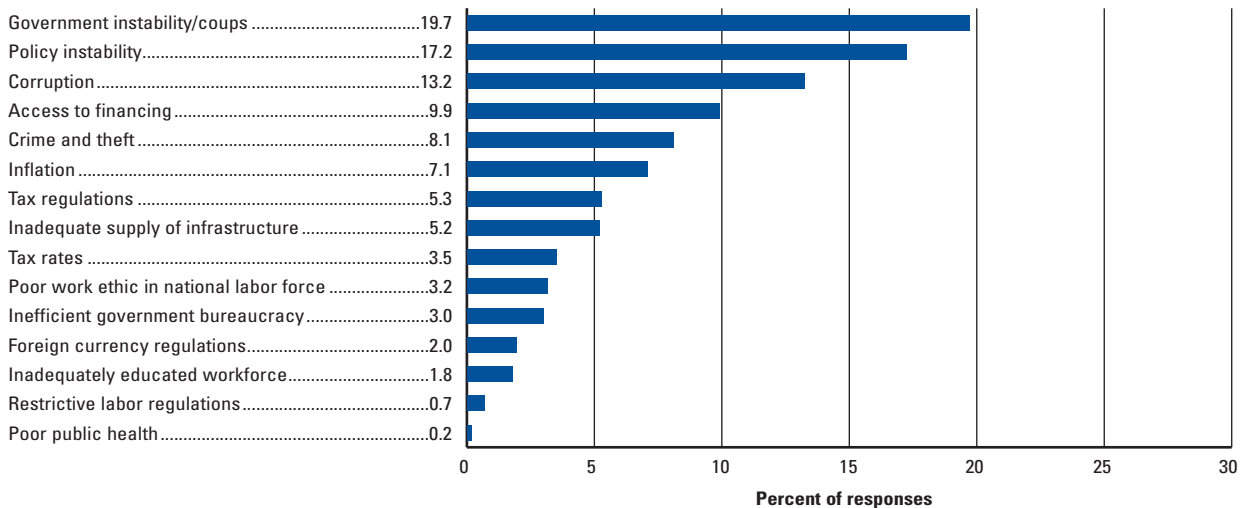
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	124	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	121	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	125	3.4
Basic requirements	118	3.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	129	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	130	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	112	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	103	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	124	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	128	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	107	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	67	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	131	2.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	123	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	110	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	113	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	124	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	102	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

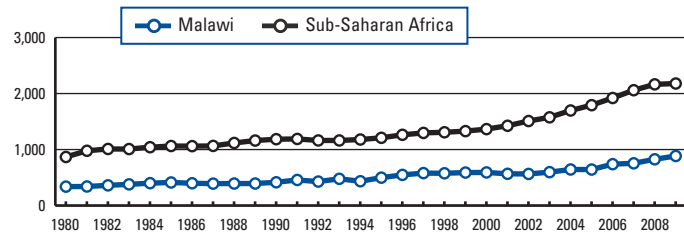
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....126	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....103
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....134	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....111
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....111	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....122
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....135	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....105
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....113	6.05	Total tax rate*.....64
1.06	Judicial independence.....126	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 3
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....100	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....109	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....87
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....93	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....80
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....121	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....94
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....106	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....115
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....128	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....111
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....122	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....88
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....122	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....83
1.15	Organized crime.....110	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....134
1.16	Reliability of police services.....127	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....126	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....76
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....136	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....68
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....97	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....127
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....120	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 30
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....58
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....84
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....112	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....83
2.02	Quality of roads.....106	7.08	Brain drain.....95
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....96	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 10
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....108	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....106	8.01	Availability of financial services.....117
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....103	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....131
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....121	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....136
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....128	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....58
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....127	8.05	Venture capital availability.....70
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....131
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 36	8.07	Soundness of banks.....89
3.02	National savings rate*..... 14	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....136
3.03	Inflation*.....117	8.09	Legal rights index*.....129
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....135	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 39	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....105
3.06	Country credit rating*.....124	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....107
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....97
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....121	9.04	Internet users*.....132
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....115	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....126
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....105	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....127
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....114	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....97	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....105
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....121
4.07	Infant mortality*.....119	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....114	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....78
4.09	Quality of primary education.....107	11.02	Local supplier quality.....111
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 23	11.03	State of cluster development.....125
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....121
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....128	11.05	Value chain breadth.....113
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....130	11.06	Control of international distribution.....131
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....92	11.07	Production process sophistication.....131
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....85	11.08	Extent of marketing.....130
5.05	Quality of management schools.....77	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....118
5.06	Internet access in schools.....118	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....110	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....98
5.08	Extent of staff training.....114	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....115
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....115
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....100
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....79
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....52
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Malawi

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	15.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	328
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

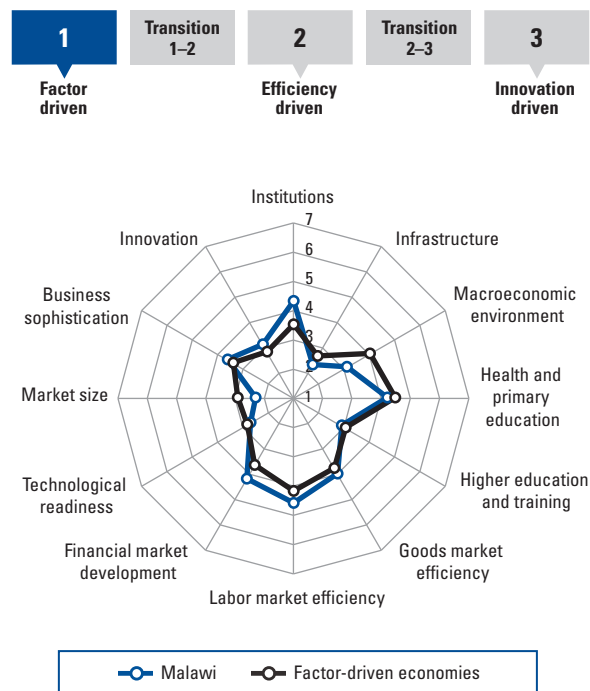
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



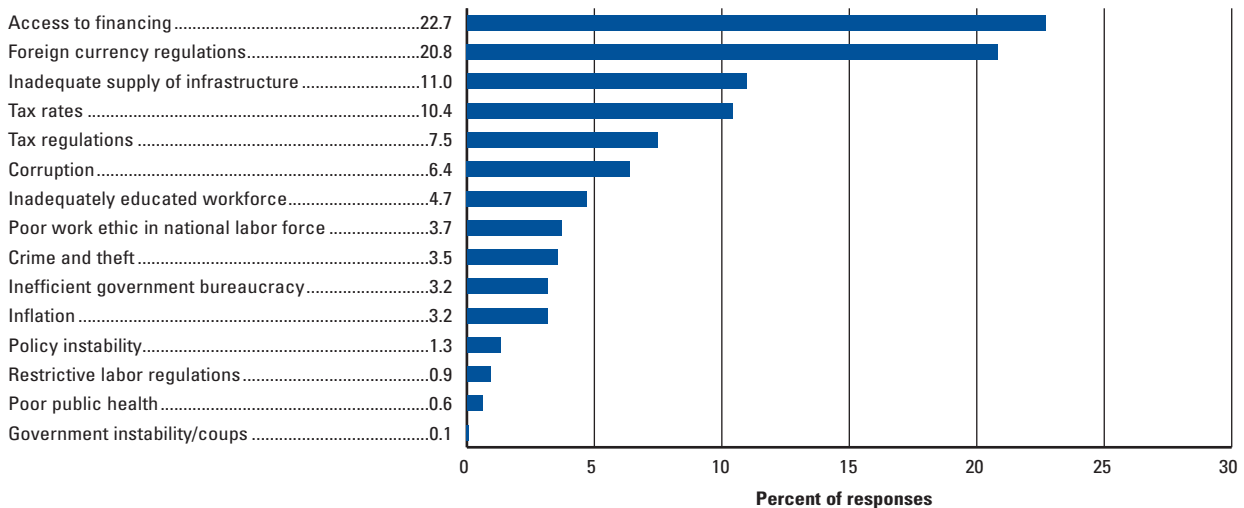
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	125	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	119	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	119	3.4
Basic requirements	129	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	52	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	131	2.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	135	3.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	125	4.2
Efficiency enhancers	110	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	120	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	85	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	50	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	64	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	121	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	127	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	84	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	89	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	72	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

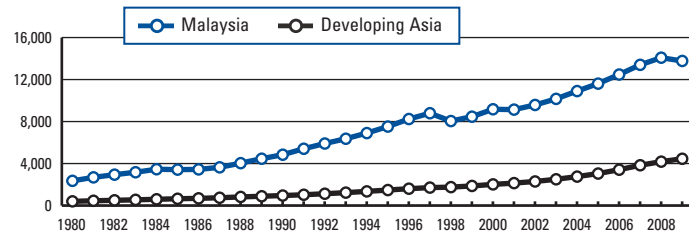
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....77	6.01	Intensity of local competition83
1.02	Intellectual property protection56	6.02	Extent of market dominance100
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....53	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy57
1.04	Public trust of politicians61	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation96
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....59	6.05	Total tax rate*21
1.06	Judicial independence47	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....53	6.07	Time required to start a business*110
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending34	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....30
1.09	Burden of government regulation37	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers120
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes56	6.10	Trade tariffs*119
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....52	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership64
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....57	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI87
1.13	Business costs of terrorism45	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....86
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....91	6.14	Degree of customer orientation61
1.15	Organized crime44	6.15	Buyer sophistication124
1.16	Reliability of police services52	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....53	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....63
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....50	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination11
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards57	7.03	Rigidity of employment*50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....61	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....32
1.21	Strength of investor protection*59	7.05	Redundancy costs*104
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity87
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure106	7.07	Reliance on professional management45
2.02	Quality of roads76	7.08	Brain drain71
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....78	7.09	Female participation in labor force*8
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure99	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure119	8.01	Availability of financial services99
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*131	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....107
2.07	Quality of electricity supply129	8.03	Financing through local equity market41
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*123	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....114
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*136	8.05	Venture capital availability.....132
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows110
3.01	Government budget balance*91	8.07	Soundness of banks29
3.02	National savings rate*136	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges70
3.03	Inflation*116	8.09	Legal rights index*20
3.04	Interest rate spread*133	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*69	9.01	Availability of latest technologies108
3.06	Country credit rating*127	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption103
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....91
4.01	Business impact of malaria133	9.04	Internet users*119
4.02	Malaria incidence*129	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*125
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis133	9.06	Internet bandwidth*133
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*124	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....135	10.01	Domestic market size index*119
4.06	HIV prevalence*131	10.02	Foreign market size index*132
4.07	Infant mortality*117	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*124	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....84
4.09	Quality of primary education104	11.02	Local supplier quality93
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*86	11.03	State of cluster development.....57
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage104
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*129	11.05	Value chain breadth89
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*139	11.06	Control of international distribution87
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....49	11.07	Production process sophistication.....123
5.04	Quality of math and science education80	11.08	Extent of marketing.....124
5.05	Quality of management schools96	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority55
5.06	Internet access in schools.....126	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....92	12.01	Capacity for innovation84
5.08	Extent of staff training.....67	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions76
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....76
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D79
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products68
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers83
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*90

Malaysia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	27.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	191.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,897
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.54

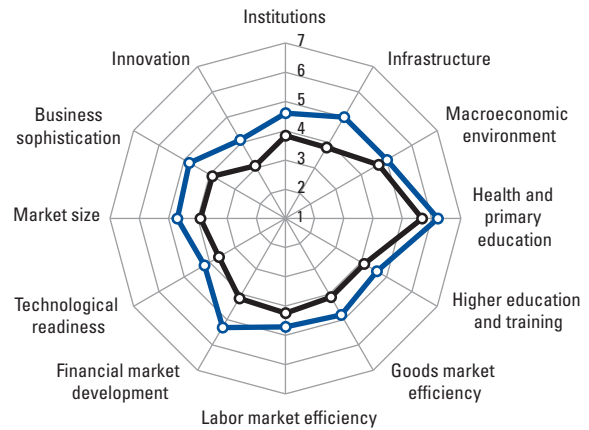
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



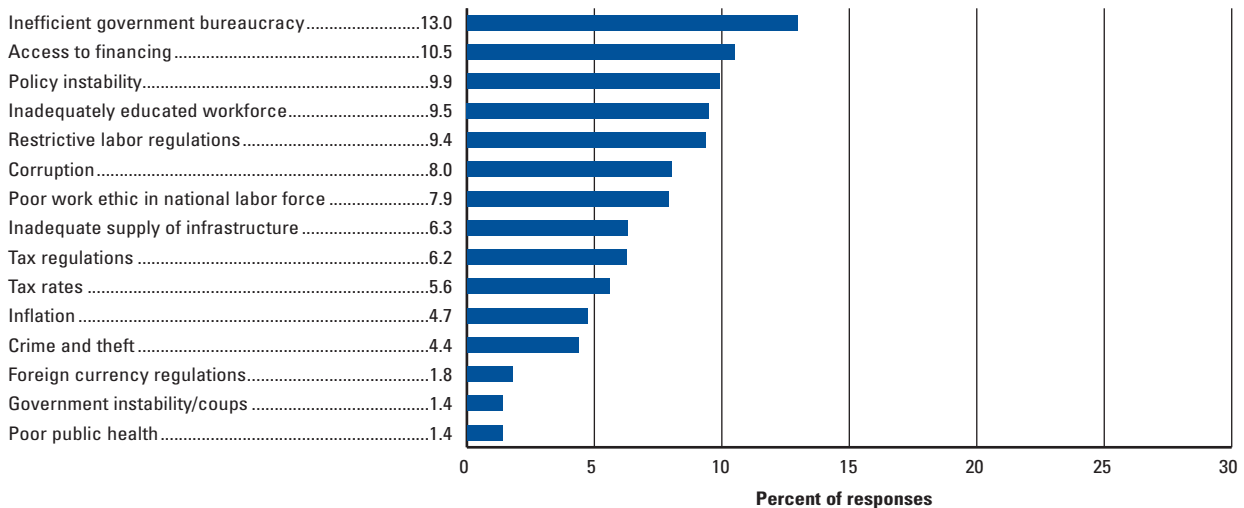
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	26	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	24	4.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	21	5.0
Basic requirements	33	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	42	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	30	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	41	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	34	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	24	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	49	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	27	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	35	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	7	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	40	4.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	29	4.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	25	4.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	25	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	24	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

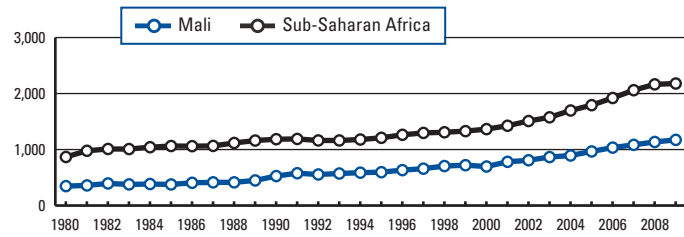
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....41	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....38
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....33	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....30
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....47	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....32
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....35	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....28
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....55	6.05	Total tax rate*.....47
1.06	Judicial independence.....52	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....38	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....39
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....25	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....12
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....17	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....88
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....30	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....72
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....30	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....56
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....37	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....31
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....103	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....32
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....93	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....23
1.15	Organized crime.....77	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....24
1.16	Reliability of police services.....50	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....42	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....16
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....32	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....44
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....17	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....26	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....50
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....4	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....100
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....6
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....27	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....25
2.02	Quality of roads.....21	7.08	Brain drain.....28
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....20	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....111
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....19	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....29	8.01	Availability of financial services.....24
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....22	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....15
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....40	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....11
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....80	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....10
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....47	8.05	Venture capital availability.....8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....74
3.01	Government budget balance*.....112	8.07	Soundness of banks.....33
3.02	National savings rate*.....28	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....19
3.03	Inflation*.....28	8.09	Legal rights index*.....1
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....29	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....95	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....35
3.06	Country credit rating*.....40	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....30
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....16
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....98	9.04	Internet users*.....39
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....90	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....62
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....88	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....41
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....88	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....93	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....36
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....82	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....16
4.07	Infant mortality*.....37	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....53	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....29
4.09	Quality of primary education.....30	11.02	Local supplier quality.....37
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....47	11.03	State of cluster development.....15
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....34
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....99	11.05	Value chain breadth.....20
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....73	11.06	Control of international distribution.....17
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....23	11.07	Production process sophistication.....30
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....31	11.08	Extent of marketing.....31
5.05	Quality of management schools.....35	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....17
5.06	Internet access in schools.....36	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....25	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....25
5.08	Extent of staff training.....13	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....32
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....16
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....22
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....8
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....33
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....29

Mali

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	13.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.656
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

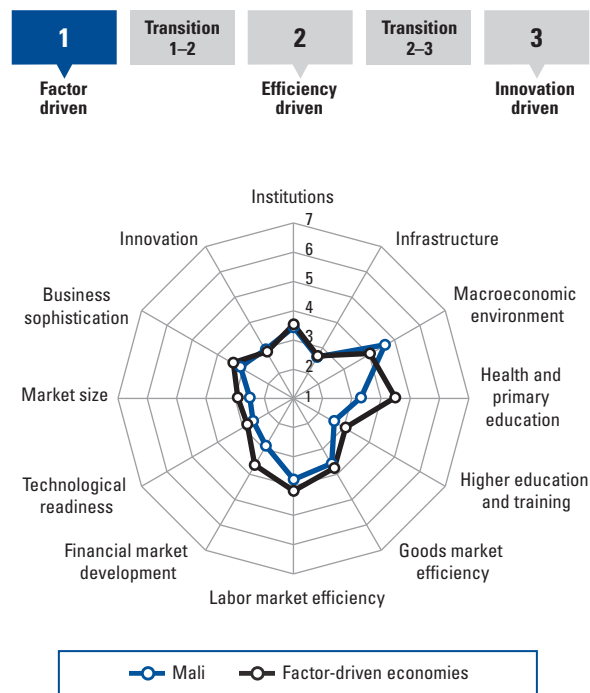
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



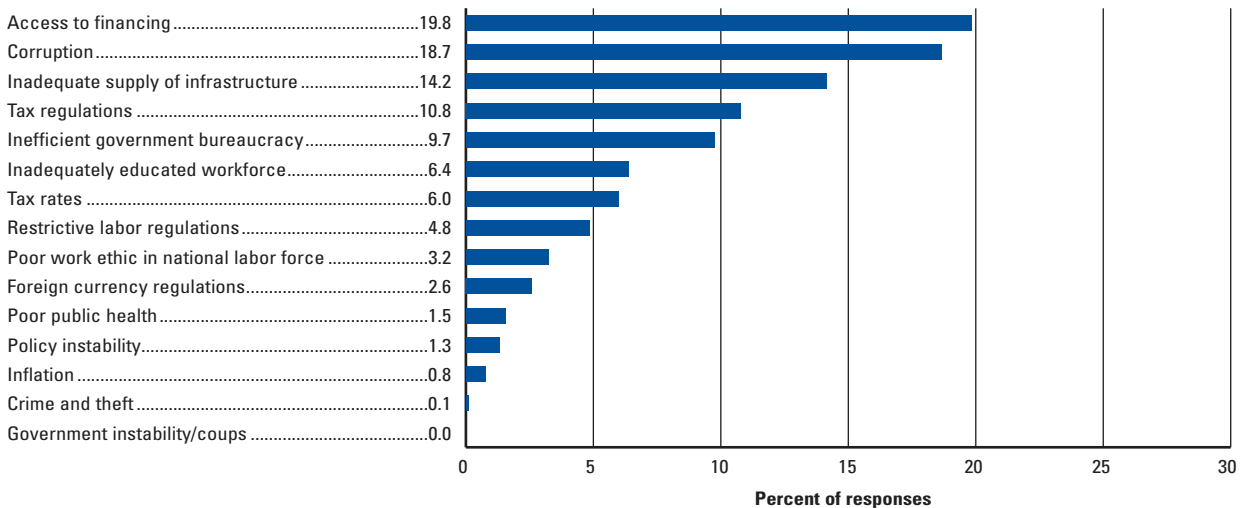
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	132	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	130	3.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	117	3.4
Basic requirements	128	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	109	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	121	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	65	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	134	3.3
Efficiency enhancers	135	3.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	132	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	124	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	121	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	133	2.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	128	2.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	117	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	112	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	128	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	91	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....109	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....73
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....108	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....76
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....108	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....112
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....95	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....116
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....139	6.05	Total tax rate*.....106
1.06	Judicial independence.....110	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....114	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....56
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....94	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....78
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....54	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....110
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....80	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....96
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....67	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....129
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....78	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....112
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....83	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....79
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....58	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....109
1.15	Organized crime.....78	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....135
1.16	Reliability of police services.....110	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....111	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....111
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....126	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....102
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....124	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....78
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....101	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....58
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....119	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....61
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....131
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....107	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....131
2.02	Quality of roads.....103	7.08	Brain drain.....120
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....85	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....112
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....91	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....123	8.01	Availability of financial services.....112
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....108	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....123
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....104	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....113
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....132	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....131
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....128	8.05	Venture capital availability.....135
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....122
3.01	Government budget balance*.....83	8.07	Soundness of banks.....128
3.02	National savings rate*.....67	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....130
3.03	Inflation*.....56	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....78	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....32	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....124
3.06	Country credit rating*.....119	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....100
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....119
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....134	9.04	Internet users*.....130
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....133	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....117
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....117	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....108
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....122	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....121	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....117
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....112	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....118
4.07	Infant mortality*.....137	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....132	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....104
4.09	Quality of primary education.....136	11.02	Local supplier quality.....120
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....129	11.03	State of cluster development.....97
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....128
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....123	11.05	Value chain breadth.....120
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....120	11.06	Control of international distribution.....122
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....125	11.07	Production process sophistication.....133
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....134	11.08	Extent of marketing.....133
5.05	Quality of management schools.....126	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....125
5.06	Internet access in schools.....117	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....113	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....111
5.08	Extent of staff training.....131	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....72
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....78
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....90
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....58
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....100
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

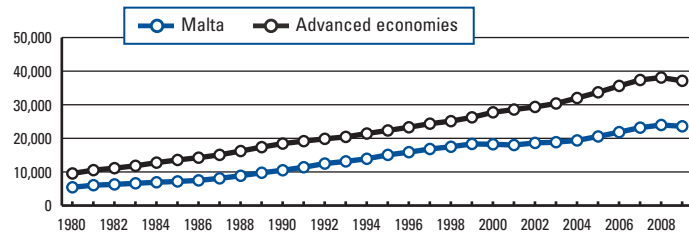
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Malta

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	19,111
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

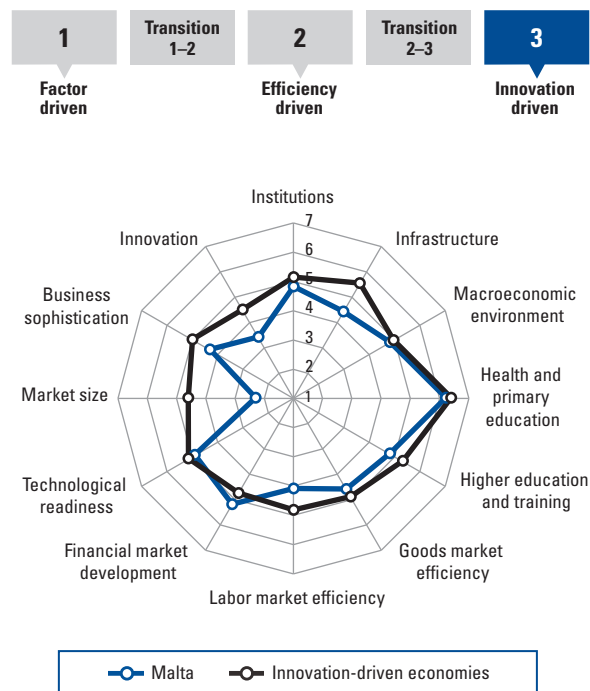
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



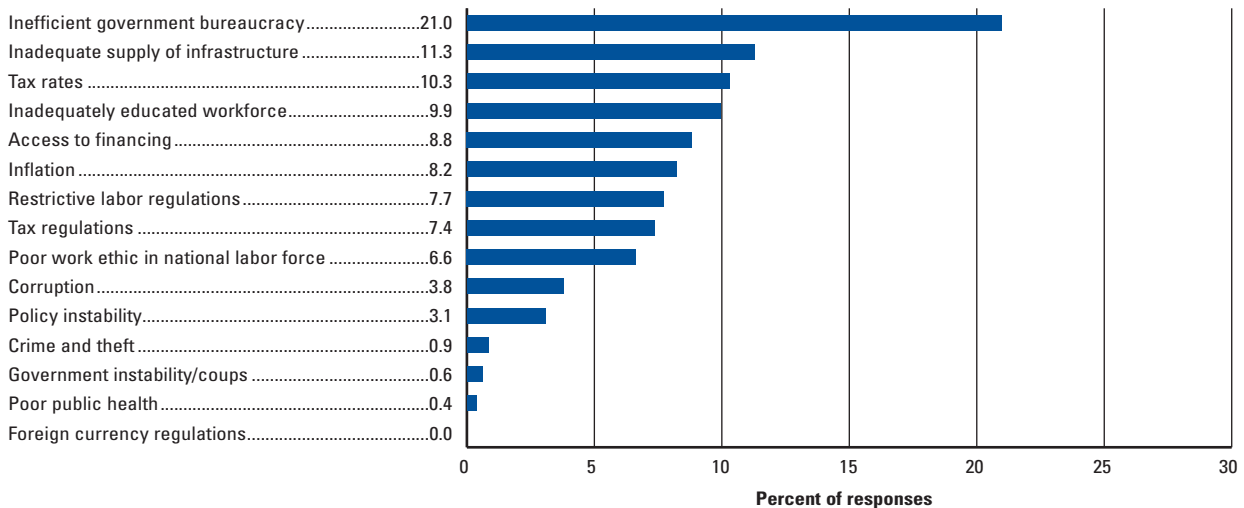
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	50	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	52	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	52	4.3
Basic requirements	40	5.1
1st pillar: Institutions	34	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	48	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	52	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	30	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	47	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training	37	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	36	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	98	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	11	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	29	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	125	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	46	3.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	40	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	48	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights..... 34	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 9
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 36	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 47
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 38	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 37
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 33	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 32
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 48	6.05	Total tax rate*.....n/a
1.06	Judicial independence..... 33	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....n/a
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 46	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....n/a
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 37	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 15
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....96	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 20
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 43	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 49	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....65
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....51	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 7
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 16	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 25
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 11	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....71
1.15	Organized crime..... 8	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....59
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 35	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 40	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 40
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 8	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....86
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....58	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....n/a
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 10	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....93
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....n/a	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....n/a
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....64
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....55	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....59
2.02	Quality of roads.....113	7.08	Brain drain..... 44
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....119
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 20	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 21	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 33
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....92	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 30
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....89	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 9
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 2	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 12
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....55	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 36
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 30
3.01	Government budget balance*.....50	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 10
3.02	National savings rate*.....133	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 12
3.03	Inflation*.....50	8.09	Legal rights index*.....n/a
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 10	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....111	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 30
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 28	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 31
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 21
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 37
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 21
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 34	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 32
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 34	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 43	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....128
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....106
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 33	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*..... 26	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 16
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 19	11.02	Local supplier quality.....57
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....84	11.03	State of cluster development.....58
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 30
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 31	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 38
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....72	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 46
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 21	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 37
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 23	11.08	Extent of marketing.....59
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 36	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....50
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 17	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 44	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....54
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 47	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....70
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....55
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....56
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 19
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....74
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 26

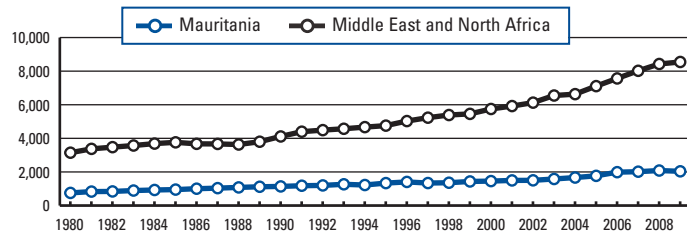
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritania

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.975
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

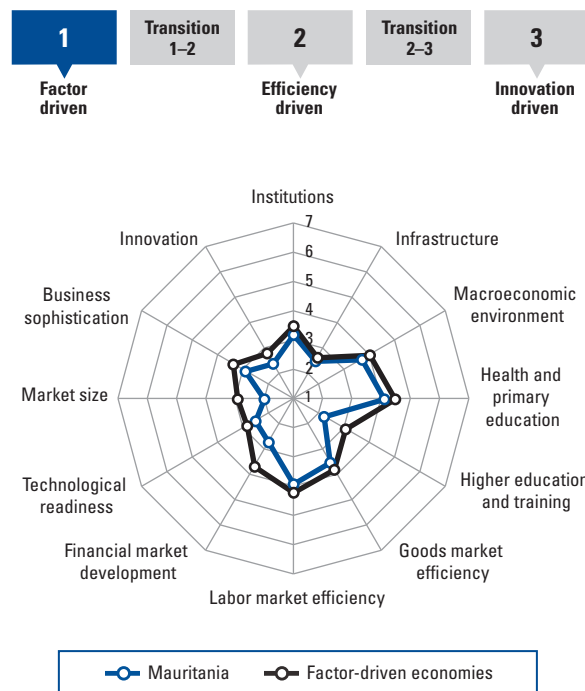
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



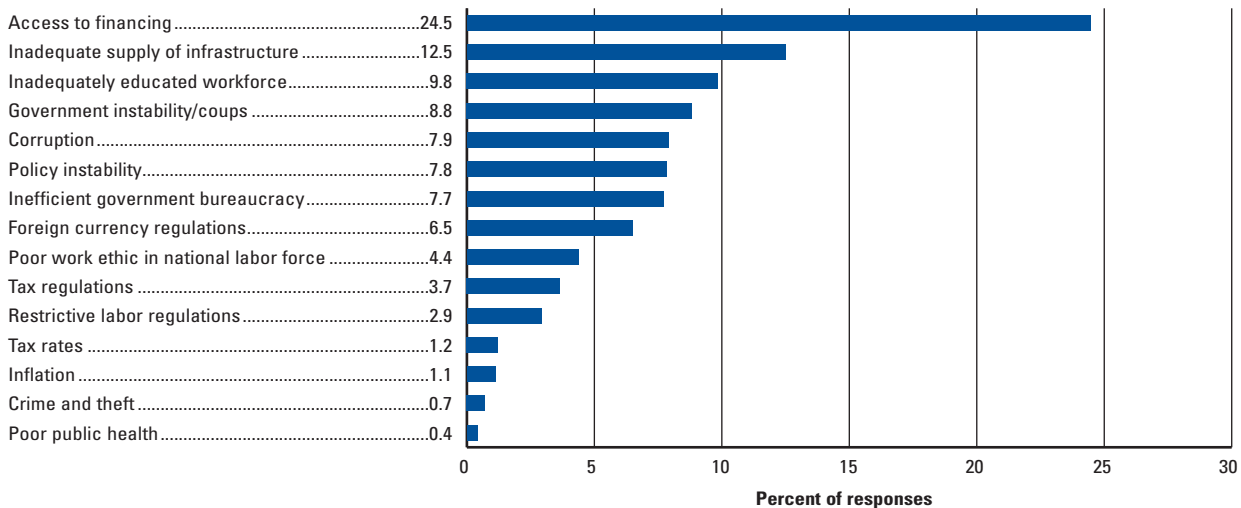
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	135	3.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	127	3.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	131	3.1
Basic requirements	131	3.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	116	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	122	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	118	3.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	127	4.1
Efficiency enhancers	138	2.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	137	2.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	131	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	114	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	138	2.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	132	2.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	130	2.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	134	2.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	134	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	132	2.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....108	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....132
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....125	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....122
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....105	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....82
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....112	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....87
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....133	6.05	Total tax rate*.....133
1.06	Judicial independence.....128	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....101	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....68
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....70	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....129
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 9	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....95
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....84	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....88
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....83	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....133
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....92	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....109
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....129	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....52
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....68	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....121
1.15	Organized crime.....65	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....130
1.16	Reliability of police services.....129	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....131	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....130
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....138	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....62
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....138	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....96
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....71	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 46
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....119	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....61
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....137
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....127	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....137
2.02	Quality of roads.....127	7.08	Brain drain.....135
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....86	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....75
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....98	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....135	8.01	Availability of financial services.....137
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....132	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....138
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....114	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....133
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....114	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....133
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....104	8.05	Venture capital availability.....123
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....128
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 7	8.07	Soundness of banks.....124
3.02	National savings rate*.....109	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....138
3.03	Inflation*.....58	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....129	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....128	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....118
3.06	Country credit rating*.....131	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....131
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....137
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....124	9.04	Internet users*.....127
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....119	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....104
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....127	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....105
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....123	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....120	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....130
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....97	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....125
4.07	Infant mortality*.....125	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....116	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 42
4.09	Quality of primary education.....124	11.02	Local supplier quality.....137
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....124	11.03	State of cluster development.....129
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....120
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....133	11.05	Value chain breadth.....126
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....125	11.06	Control of international distribution.....112
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....135	11.07	Production process sophistication.....138
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....107	11.08	Extent of marketing.....139
5.05	Quality of management schools.....136	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....135
5.06	Internet access in schools.....130	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....135	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....123
5.08	Extent of staff training.....138	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....137
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....105
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....135
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....136
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....103
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

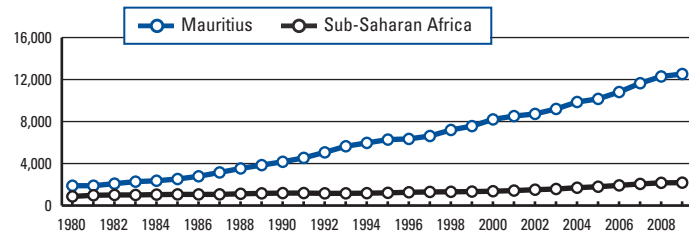
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mauritius

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	8.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	6,838
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

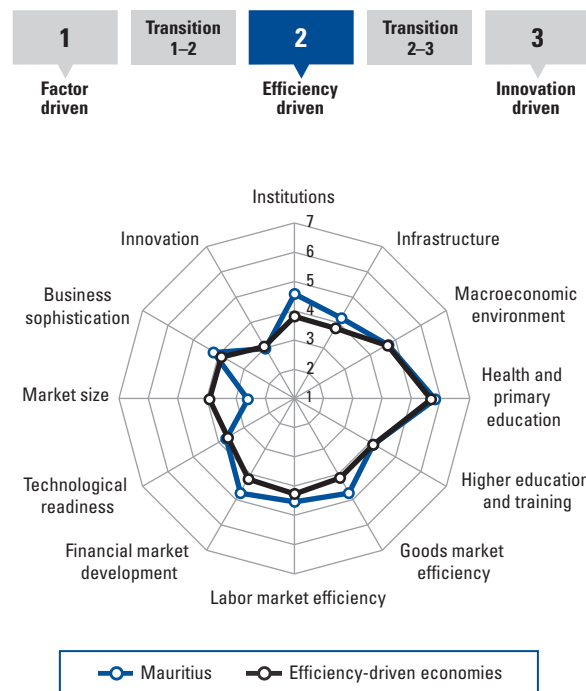
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



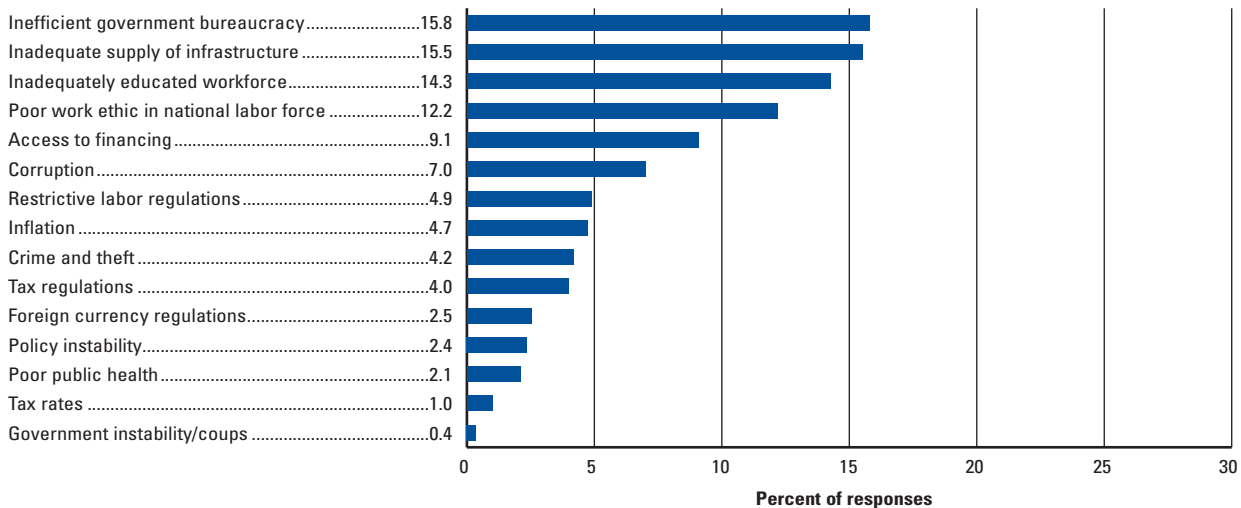
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	55	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	57	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	57	4.2
Basic requirements	47	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	43	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	58	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	62	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	59	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	66	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	70	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	31	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	59	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	29	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	61	3.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	112	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	59	3.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	47	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	82	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....36	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....56
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....54	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....116
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....48	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....64
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....60	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....8
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....46	6.05	Total tax rate*.....17
1.06	Judicial independence.....38	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....23
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....62	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....36	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....16
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....29	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....39
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....29	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....31
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....28	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....72
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....24	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....8
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....49	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....42
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....69	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....38
1.15	Organized crime.....34	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....68
1.16	Reliability of police services.....65	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....46	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....36
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....29	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....99
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....42	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....42
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....16	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....74
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....12	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....60
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....57	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....64
2.02	Quality of roads.....58	7.08	Brain drain.....70
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....113
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....56	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....56	8.01	Availability of financial services.....44
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....66	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....41
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....64	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....53
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....44	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....32
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....83	8.05	Venture capital availability.....50
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....8
3.01	Government budget balance*.....58	8.07	Soundness of banks.....16
3.02	National savings rate*.....21	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....28
3.03	Inflation*.....63	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....116	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....103	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....54
3.06	Country credit rating*.....61	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....54
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....56
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....89
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....60
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....40	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....87
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....47	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....79	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....116
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....117	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....105
4.07	Infant mortality*.....67	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....75	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....75
4.09	Quality of primary education.....66	11.02	Local supplier quality.....66
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....76	11.03	State of cluster development.....37
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....37
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....72	11.05	Value chain breadth.....27
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....82	11.06	Control of international distribution.....21
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....50	11.07	Production process sophistication.....50
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....68	11.08	Extent of marketing.....65
5.05	Quality of management schools.....90	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....58
5.06	Internet access in schools.....73	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....87	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....76
5.08	Extent of staff training.....41	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....86
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....64
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....94
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....67
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....112
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

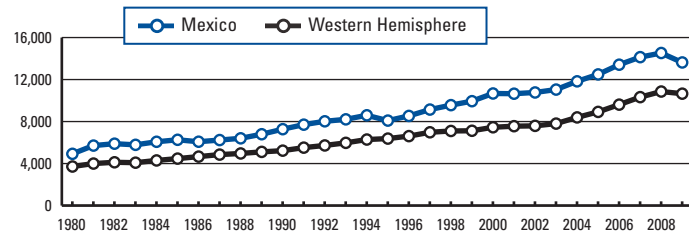
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mexico

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	109.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	874.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,135
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	2.09

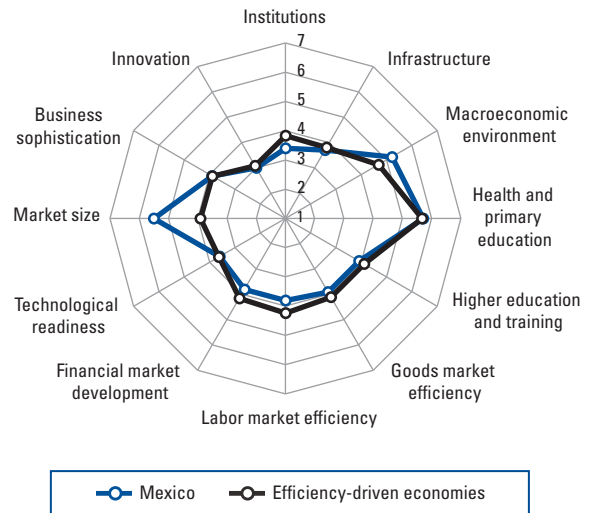
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



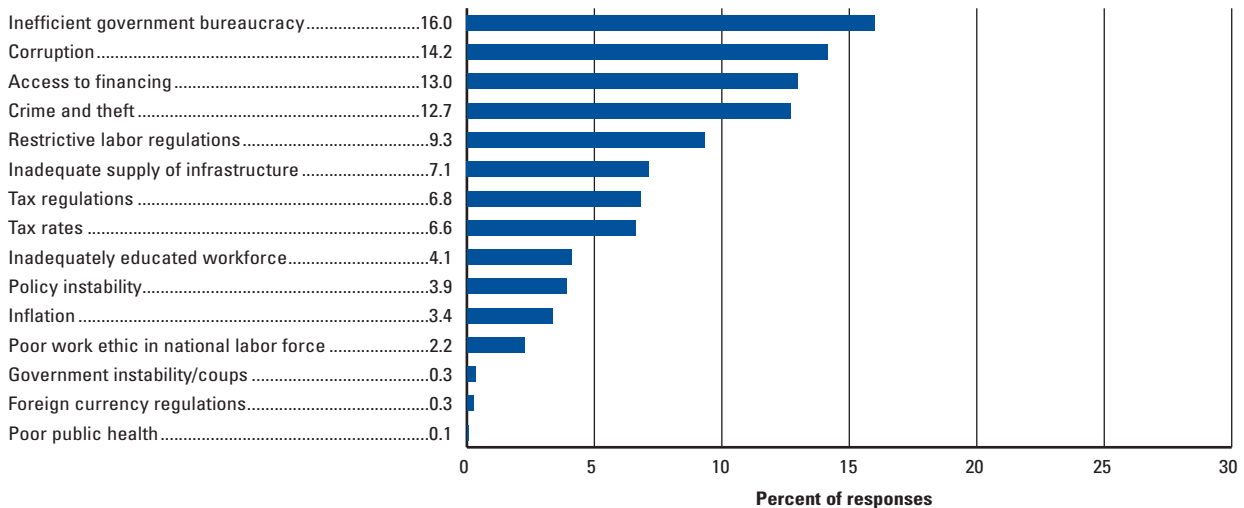
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	66	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	60	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	60	4.2
Basic requirements	66	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	106	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	75	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	28	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	70	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	61	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	79	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	96	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	120	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	96	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	71	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	12	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	69	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	67	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	78	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....88	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....98
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....85	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....127
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....98	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....116
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....94	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....113
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....91	6.05	Total tax rate*.....104
1.06	Judicial independence.....92	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....83	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....81	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....126
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....116	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....55
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....102	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....92
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....77	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 22
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....79	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....64
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....112	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....87
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....132	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....68
1.15	Organized crime.....136	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....79
1.16	Reliability of police services.....132	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....93	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....74
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....68	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....92
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....112	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....104
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....81	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....120
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....81
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....98
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....79	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....102
2.02	Quality of roads.....62	7.08	Brain drain.....74
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....76	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....117
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....89	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....65	8.01	Availability of financial services.....79
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 20	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....105
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....91	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....94
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....72	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....96
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....93	8.05	Venture capital availability.....96
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 42
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 19	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 42
3.02	National savings rate*.....59	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....91
3.03	Inflation*.....96	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....62	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 50	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....74
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 45	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....87
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 32
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....74	9.04	Internet users*.....85
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....81	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....51
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 44	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....89
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 42	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....78	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 11
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....71	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 15
4.07	Infant mortality*.....70	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....51	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....71
4.09	Quality of primary education.....120	11.02	Local supplier quality.....55
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 29	11.03	State of cluster development..... 50
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....85
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....61	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 49
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....80	11.06	Control of international distribution.....76
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....120	11.07	Production process sophistication.....61
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....128	11.08	Extent of marketing.....72
5.05	Quality of management schools.....52	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....86
5.06	Internet access in schools.....89	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....55	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....86
5.08	Extent of staff training.....84	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....60
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....90
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....59
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....96
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....89
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....60

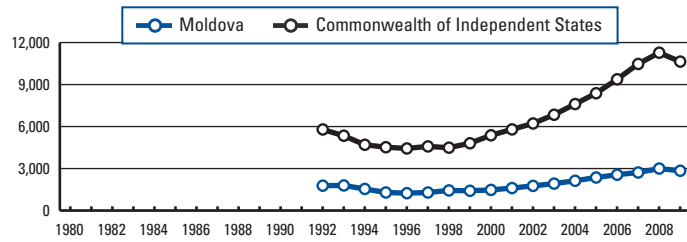
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Moldova

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	3.6
GDP (US\$ billions)	5.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	1,514
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

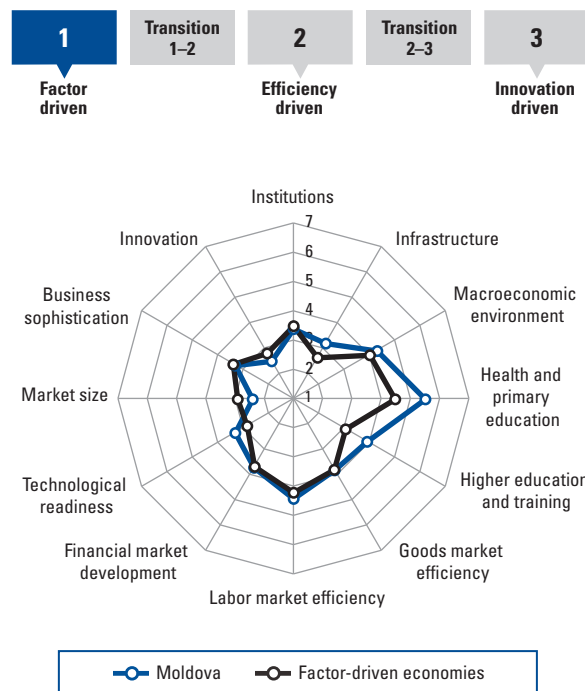
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



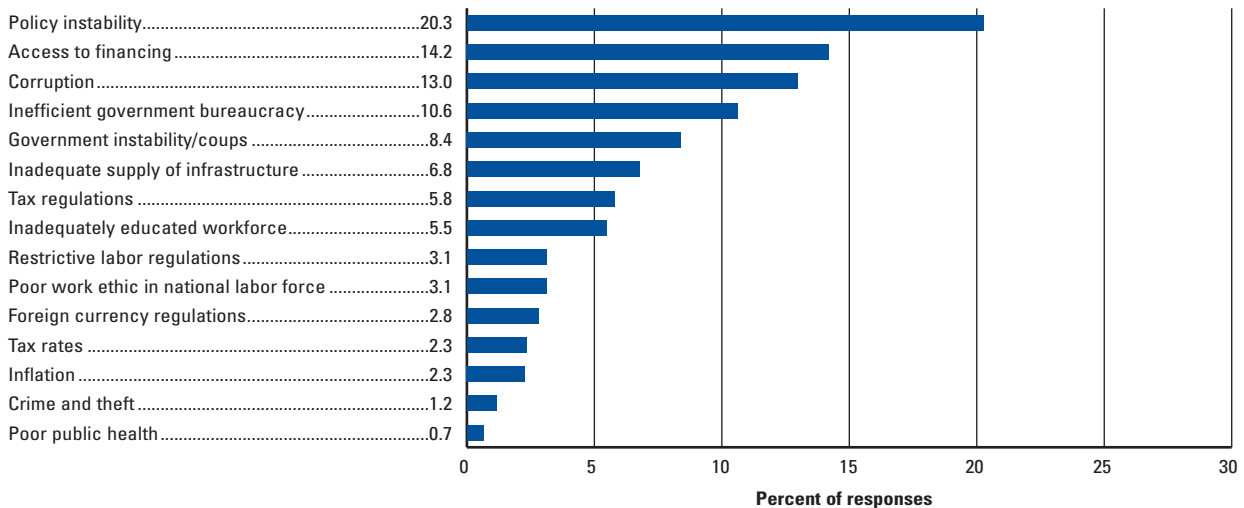
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	94	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	97	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions	102	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	97	3.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	90	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	99	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training	78	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	104	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	68	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development	103	3.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	89	3.3
10th pillar: Market size	121	2.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	123	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication	113	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	129	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....119	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....101
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....118	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....102
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....96	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....119
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....76	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....55
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....102	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 32
1.06	Judicial independence.....130	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....94	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 34
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....89	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....132
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....104	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....86
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....111	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....n/a
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....99	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....120
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....67	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....100
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 48	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....118
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....60	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....120
1.15	Organized crime.....68	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....94
1.16	Reliability of police services.....116	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....107	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....106
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....96	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 39
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....79	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....104
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....111	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....100
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....93	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....72
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 41
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....119	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....99
2.02	Quality of roads.....139	7.08	Brain drain.....130
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....67	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 4
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....124	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....109	8.01	Availability of financial services.....114
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....124	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....128
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....87	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....124
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 40	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....119
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....92	8.05	Venture capital availability.....127
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....102
3.01	Government budget balance*.....109	8.07	Soundness of banks.....106
3.02	National savings rate*.....96	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....116
3.03	Inflation*..... 19	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....73	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 49	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....112
3.06	Country credit rating*.....117	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....133
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....110
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....64
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....68
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....95	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 36
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....102	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....74	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....122
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....77	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....122
4.07	Infant mortality*.....68	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....97	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....122
4.09	Quality of primary education.....72	11.02	Local supplier quality.....113
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....107	11.03	State of cluster development.....135
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....106
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....71	11.05	Value chain breadth.....73
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....59	11.06	Control of international distribution.....86
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....96	11.07	Production process sophistication.....126
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....75	11.08	Extent of marketing.....106
5.05	Quality of management schools.....123	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....112
5.06	Internet access in schools.....61	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....93	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....91
5.08	Extent of staff training.....117	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....105
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....135
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....125
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....135
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....118
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

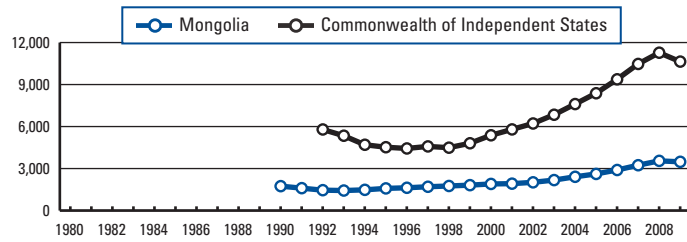
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mongolia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	2.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,560
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

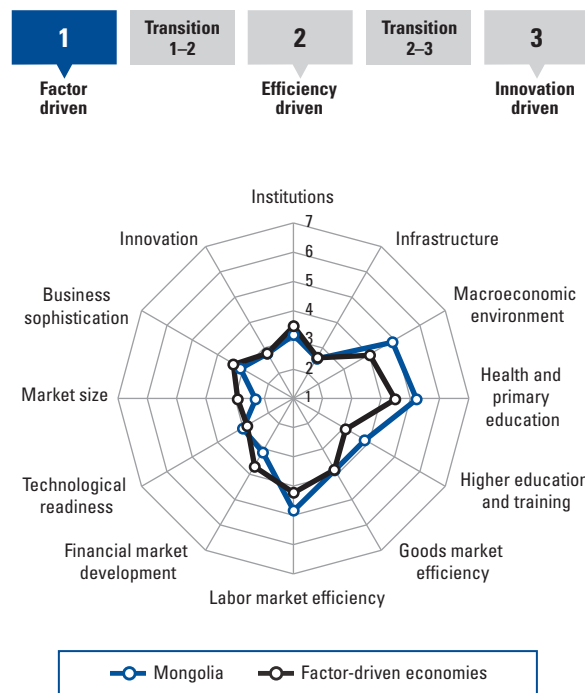
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



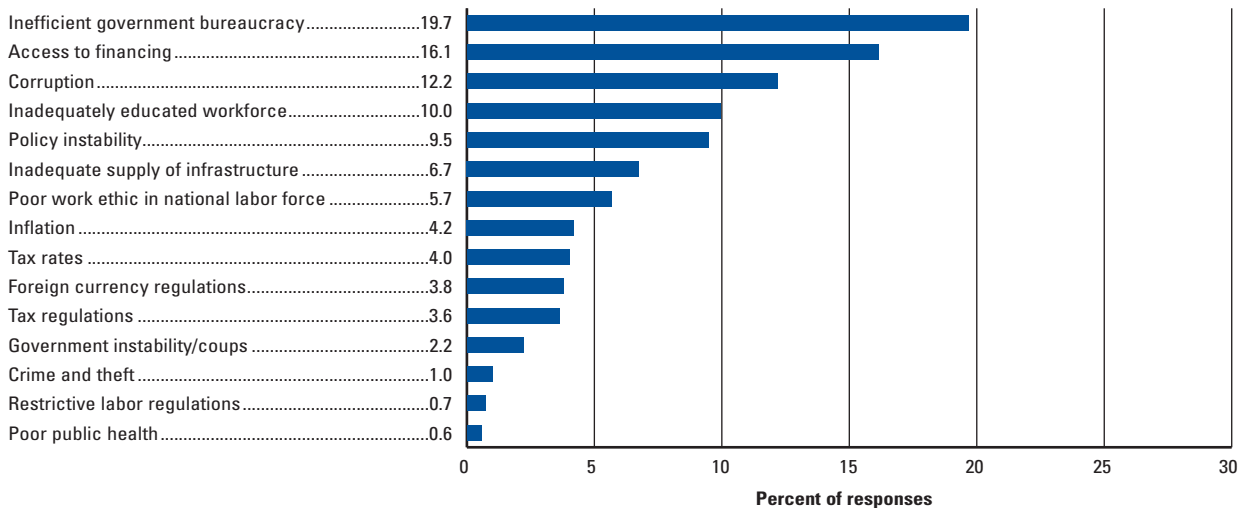
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	99	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	117	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	100	3.7
Basic requirements	100	4.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	122	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	117	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	49	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	98	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	109	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	89	3.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	99	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	29	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	129	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	105	3.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	123	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	119	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	127	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	100	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....115	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....95
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....130	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....139
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....125	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....117
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....118	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....69
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....119	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 16
1.06	Judicial independence.....120	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....134	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....139	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....101
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....113	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....74
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....124	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....63
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....113	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....59
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....120	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....105
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 19	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....123
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....73	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....123
1.15	Organized crime.....84	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....116
1.16	Reliability of police services.....96	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....133	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....89
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....117	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 13
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....128	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 37
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....134	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 23
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 27	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 16
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 38
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....137	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....125
2.02	Quality of roads.....138	7.08	Brain drain.....123
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....69	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 7
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....112	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....129	8.01	Availability of financial services.....126
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....119	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....124
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....111	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....99
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....103	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....139
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....84	8.05	Venture capital availability.....136
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....97
3.01	Government budget balance*.....95	8.07	Soundness of banks.....136
3.02	National savings rate*..... 4	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....129
3.03	Inflation*.....102	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....92	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 42	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....119
3.06	Country credit rating*.....93	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....84
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....96
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....98
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....94
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....96	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 50
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....110	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....67	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....127
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....113
4.07	Infant mortality*.....103	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....104	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....131
4.09	Quality of primary education.....106	11.02	Local supplier quality.....134
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....103	11.03	State of cluster development.....127
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....76
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 40	11.05	Value chain breadth.....128
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 47	11.06	Control of international distribution.....135
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....136	11.07	Production process sophistication.....109
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....73	11.08	Extent of marketing.....84
5.05	Quality of management schools.....135	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....137
5.06	Internet access in schools.....86	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....139	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....74
5.08	Extent of staff training.....82	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....111
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....110
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....86
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....94
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....72
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

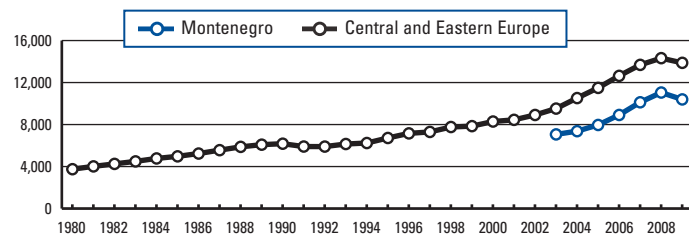
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Montenegro

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	0.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	4.1
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,300
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

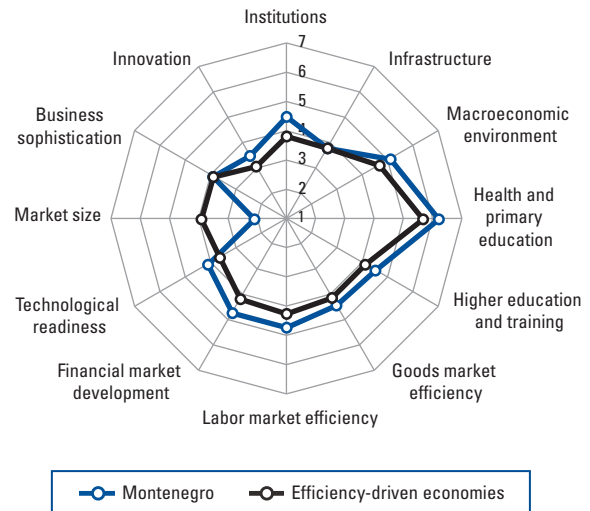
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



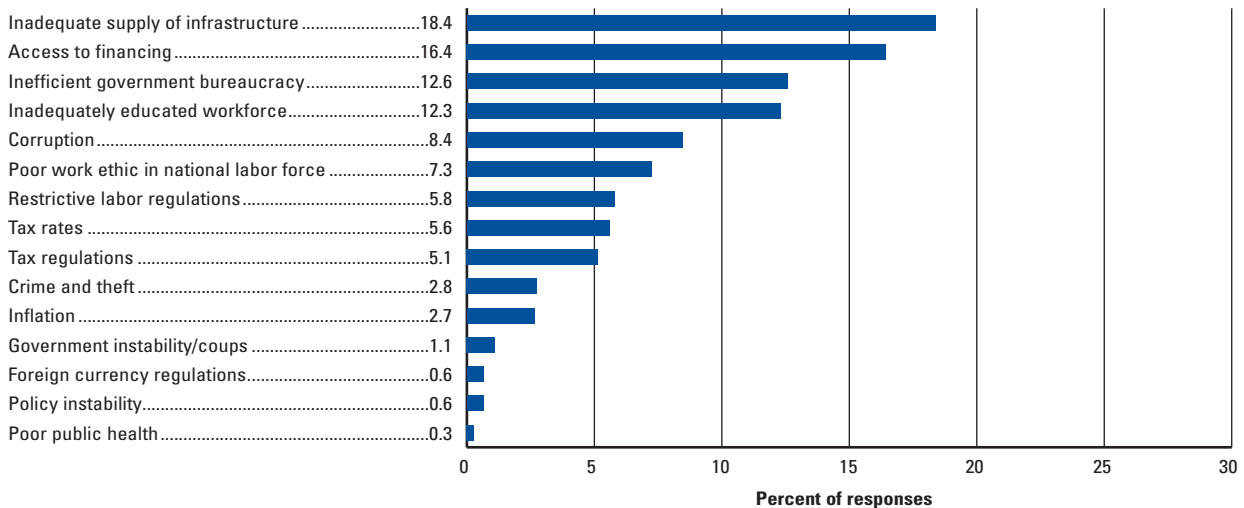
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	49	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	62	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	65	4.1
Basic requirements	45	4.9
1st pillar: Institutions.....	45	4.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	67	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	37	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	33	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	64	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	52	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	44	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	39	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	28	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	44	4.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	129	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	56	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	70	3.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	45	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	48	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	122
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	62	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	52
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	42	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	84
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	38	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	21
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	58	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	26
1.06 Judicial independence.....	57	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	114
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	33	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	45
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	23	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	26
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	31	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	37
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	48	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	56
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	39	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	51
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	36	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	21
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	13	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	58
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	20	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	84
1.15 Organized crime.....	53	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	57
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	47	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	52	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	81
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	85	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	77
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	75	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	27
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	87	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	41
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	27	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	55
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	62
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	118	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	78
2.02 Quality of roads.....	112	7.08 Brain drain.....	55
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	68	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	59
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	106	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	91	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	76
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	123	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	62
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	92	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	50
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	6	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	25
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	35	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	24
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	37
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	47	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	94
3.02 National savings rate*.....	n/a	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	48
3.03 Inflation*.....	83	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	6
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	72	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	83	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	85
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	84	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	90
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	44
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	49
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	41
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	22	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	70
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	49	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	20	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	129
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	1	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	127
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	42	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	60	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	101
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	40	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	80
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	21	11.03 State of cluster development.....	115
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	47
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	74	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	68
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	42	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	44
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	37	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	84
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	35	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	63
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	48	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	36
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	56	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	79	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	51
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	69	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	36
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	44
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	52
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	28
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	63
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	90

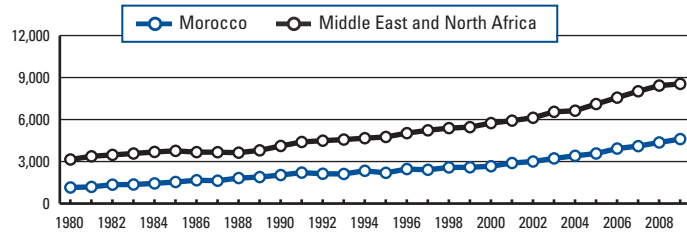
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Morocco

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	32.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	90.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,865
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.21

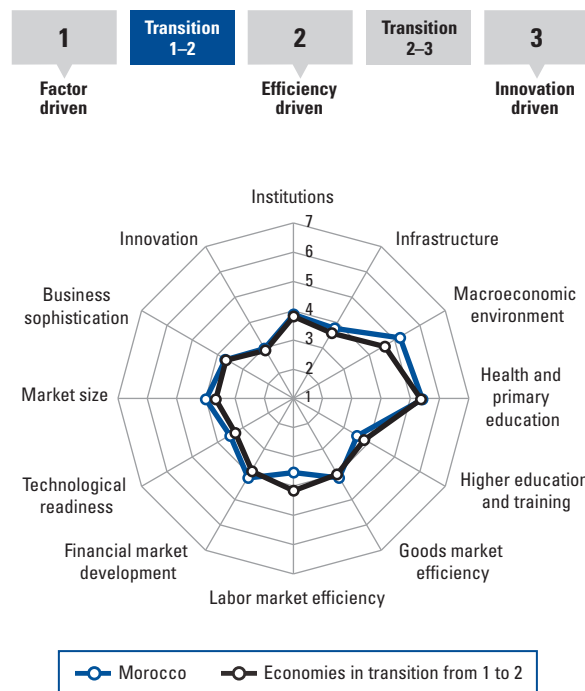
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



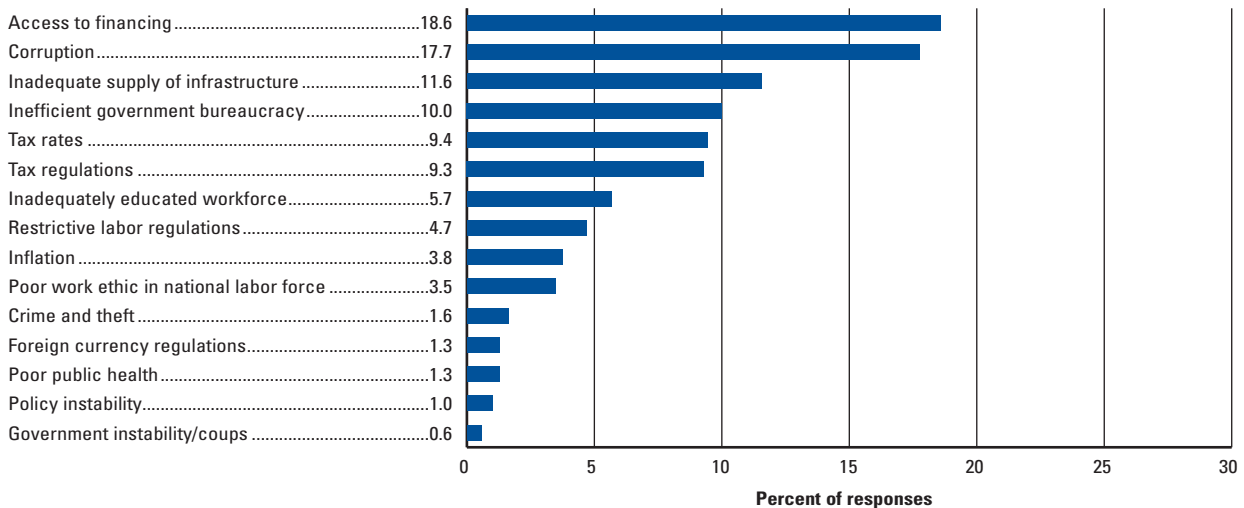
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	75	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	73	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	73	4.1
Basic requirements	64	4.6
1st pillar: Institutions	66	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	71	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	31	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	94	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	88	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	102	3.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	77	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	130	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	74	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	75	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	57	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	79	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	78	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	81	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....63	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....69
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....72	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....68
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....63	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....71
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....59	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....100
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....82	6.05	Total tax rate*.....73
1.06	Judicial independence.....79	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....52	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 42
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....74	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....108
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....61	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....104
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....57	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....128
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....53	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....74
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....76	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....74
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....84	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....60
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....57	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....57
1.15	Organized crime.....58	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....95
1.16	Reliability of police services.....62	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....76	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....120
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....100	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....71
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....64	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....132
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....58	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....66
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....127	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....106
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 50
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....71	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....105
2.02	Quality of roads.....88	7.08	Brain drain.....76
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 37	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....135
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....62	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....67	8.01	Availability of financial services.....61
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 46	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....56
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....66	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 31
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....91	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 44
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....89	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 40
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....105
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 40	8.07	Soundness of banks.....69
3.02	National savings rate*..... 21	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 43
3.03	Inflation*..... 33	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 21	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....98	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....68
3.06	Country credit rating*.....63	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....74
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 45
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....71
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....87
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....99	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....64
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....93	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....105	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....56
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....68
4.07	Infant mortality*.....101	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....88	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....52
4.09	Quality of primary education.....100	11.02	Local supplier quality.....78
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....99	11.03	State of cluster development.....69
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....73
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....110	11.05	Value chain breadth.....70
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....102	11.06	Control of international distribution.....103
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....105	11.07	Production process sophistication.....71
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....67	11.08	Extent of marketing.....76
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 49	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....96
5.06	Internet access in schools.....83	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....60	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....94
5.08	Extent of staff training.....87	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....93
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....97
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....104
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....71
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 46
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....86

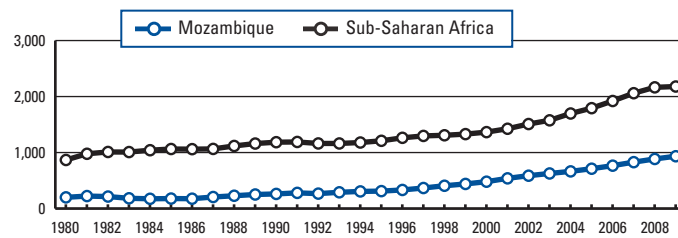
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Mozambique

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	22.9
GDP (US\$ billions)	9.8
GDP per capita (US\$)	465
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.03

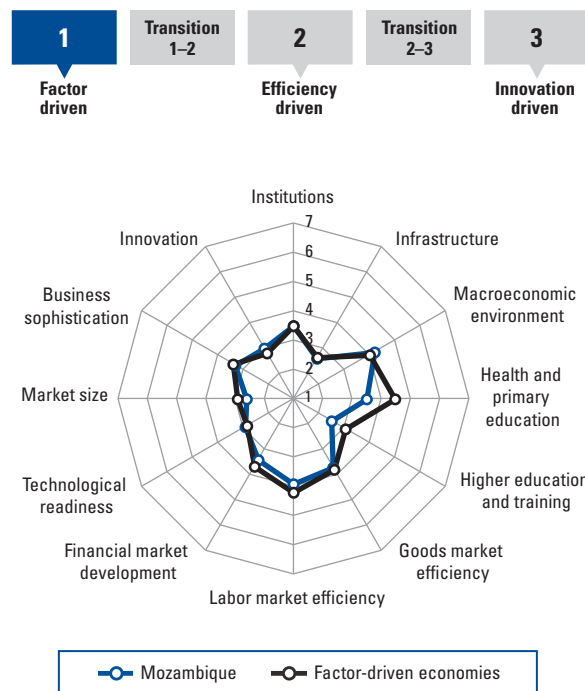
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



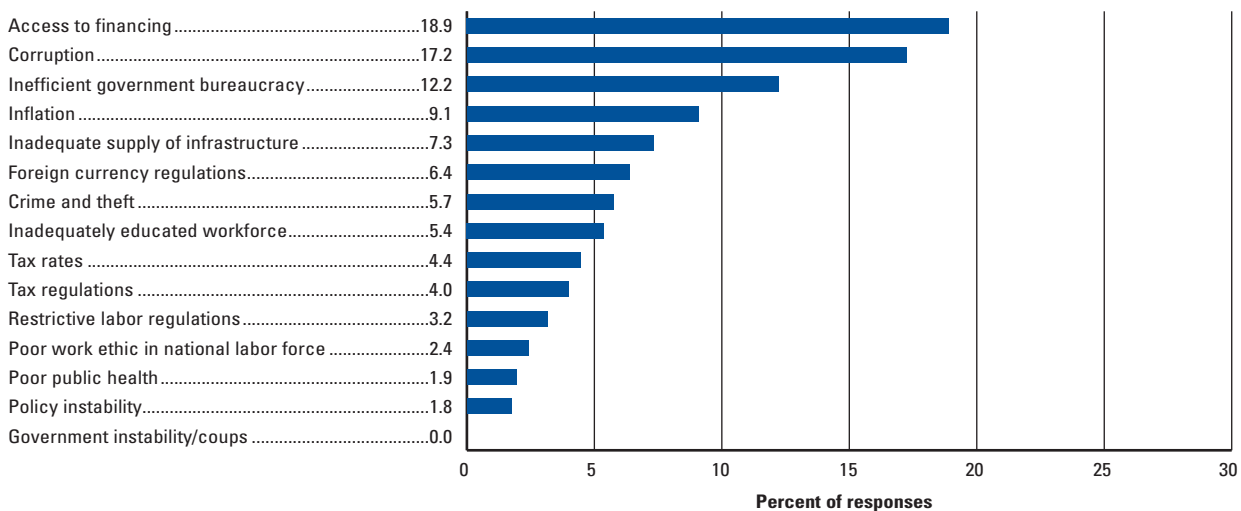
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	131	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	129	3.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	130	3.1
Basic requirements	130	3.4
1st pillar: Institutions	99	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	119	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	104	4.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	133	3.5
Efficiency enhancers	128	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	134	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	112	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	116	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	116	3.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	113	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	113	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	101	3.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication	110	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	84	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....117	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....120
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....124	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....114
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....114	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....100
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....64	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....88
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....84	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 48
1.06	Judicial independence.....105	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....70	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....84
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....80	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....109
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....57	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....117
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....76	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....84
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....78	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....71
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....66	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....69
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....97	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....97
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....106	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....110
1.15	Organized crime.....122	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....111
1.16	Reliability of police services.....90	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....108	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....114
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....103	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....120
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....125	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....100
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....92	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....110
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....129
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....126
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....110	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....111
2.02	Quality of roads.....129	7.08	Brain drain.....63
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....73	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 1
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....104	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....92	8.01	Availability of financial services.....92
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....112	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....93
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....105	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....93
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....136	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....123
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....130	8.05	Venture capital availability.....110
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....121
3.01	Government budget balance*.....99	8.07	Soundness of banks.....71
3.02	National savings rate*.....127	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....101
3.03	Inflation*.....74	8.09	Legal rights index*.....129
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....80	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....67	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....104
3.06	Country credit rating*.....116	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....97
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 18
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....128	9.04	Internet users*.....126
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....131	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....119
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....130	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....107
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....130	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....130	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....109
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....132	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....119
4.07	Infant mortality*.....132	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....134	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....120
4.09	Quality of primary education.....130	11.02	Local supplier quality.....127
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....121	11.03	State of cluster development.....100
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....107
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....135	11.05	Value chain breadth.....96
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....137	11.06	Control of international distribution.....106
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....81	11.07	Production process sophistication.....112
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....118	11.08	Extent of marketing.....92
5.05	Quality of management schools.....117	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....120
5.06	Internet access in schools.....120	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....126	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....108
5.08	Extent of staff training.....111	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....84
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....81
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 48
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 42
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....119
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

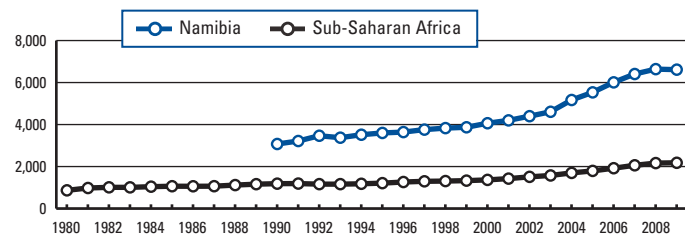
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Namibia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	2.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	9.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,543
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

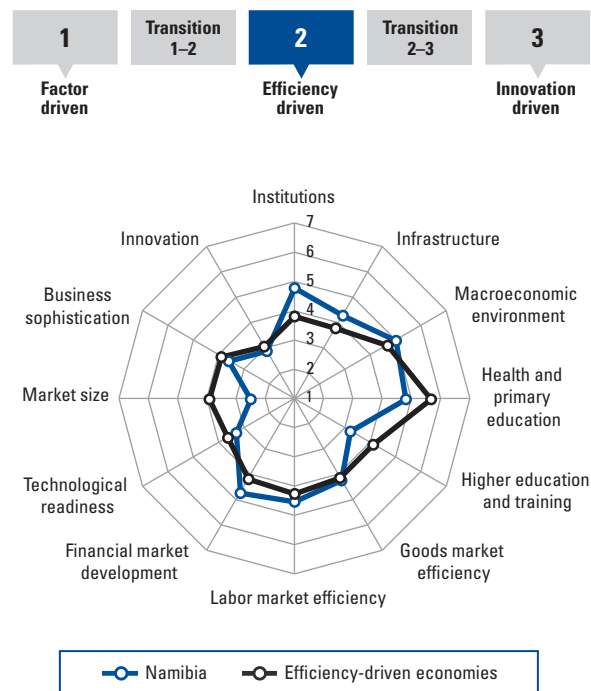
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



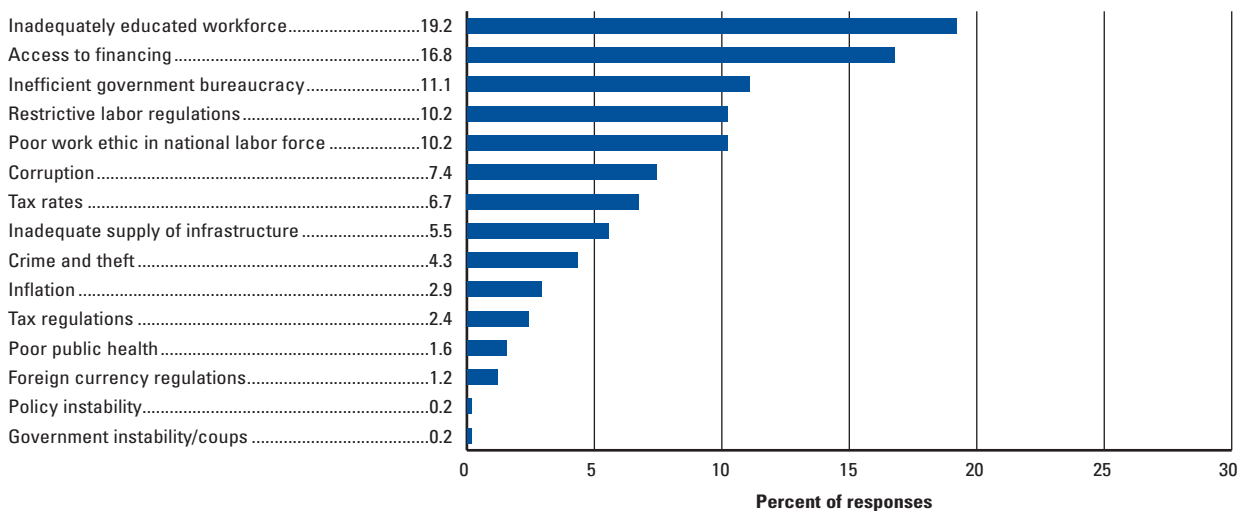
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	74	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	74	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	80	4.0
Basic requirements	54	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	38	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	54	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	40	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	112	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	91	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	111	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	56	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	55	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	24	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	88	3.3
10th pillar: Market size.....	114	2.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	92	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	88	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	96	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 20	6.01	Intensity of local competition 88
1.02	Intellectual property protection 31	6.02	Extent of market dominance 86
1.03	Diversion of public funds 44	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 60
1.04	Public trust of politicians 30	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 33
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 44	6.05	Total tax rate* 2
1.06	Judicial independence 23	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 45	6.07	Time required to start a business* 128
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 27	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 17
1.09	Burden of government regulation 38	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 75
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 24	6.10	Trade tariffs* 77
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 15	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 32
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 39	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 42
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 37	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 65
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 107	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 115
1.15	Organized crime 75	6.15	Buyer sophistication 61
1.16	Reliability of police services 54	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 45	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 108
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 11	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 83
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 21	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 27
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 14	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 124
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 59	7.05	Redundancy costs* 44
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 107
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 25	7.07	Reliance on professional management 39
2.02	Quality of roads 15	7.08	Brain drain 54
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure 30	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 53
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 16	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 55	8.01	Availability of financial services 36
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 106	8.02	Affordability of financial services 79
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 41	8.03	Financing through local equity market 57
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 104	8.04	Ease of access to loans 48
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 109	8.05	Venture capital availability 65
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 90
3.01	Government budget balance* 31	8.07	Soundness of banks 15
3.02	National savings rate* 29	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 30
3.03	Inflation* 118	8.09	Legal rights index* 20
3.04	Interest rate spread* 56	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 15	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 44
3.06	Country credit rating* 68	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 45
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 47
4.01	Business impact of malaria 115	9.04	Internet users* 115
4.02	Malaria incidence* 112	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 129
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 121	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 120
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 136	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 128	10.01	Domestic market size index* 118
4.06	HIV prevalence* 134	10.02	Foreign market size index* 111
4.07	Infant mortality* 99	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 112	11.01	Local supplier quantity 127
4.09	Quality of primary education 87	11.02	Local supplier quality 72
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 101	11.03	State of cluster development 81
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 79
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 103	11.05	Value chain breadth 131
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 110	11.06	Control of international distribution 119
5.03	Quality of the educational system 112	11.07	Production process sophistication 82
5.04	Quality of math and science education 120	11.08	Extent of marketing 87
5.05	Quality of management schools 127	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 56
5.06	Internet access in schools 103	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 116	12.01	Capacity for innovation 113
5.08	Extent of staff training 66	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 80
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 92
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 80
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 85
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 135
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 90

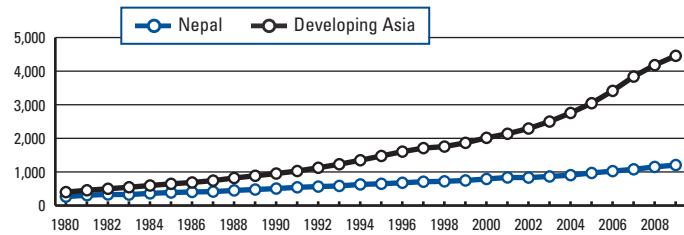
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Nepal

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	29.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.6
GDP per capita (US\$)	452
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.05

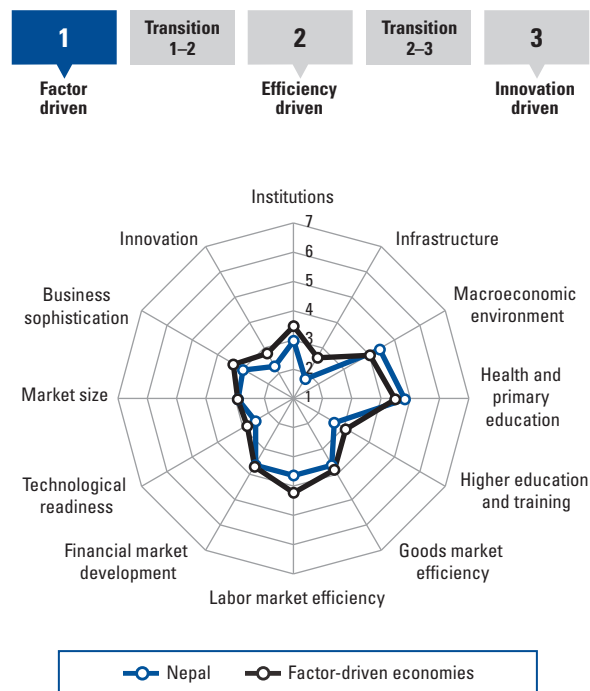
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



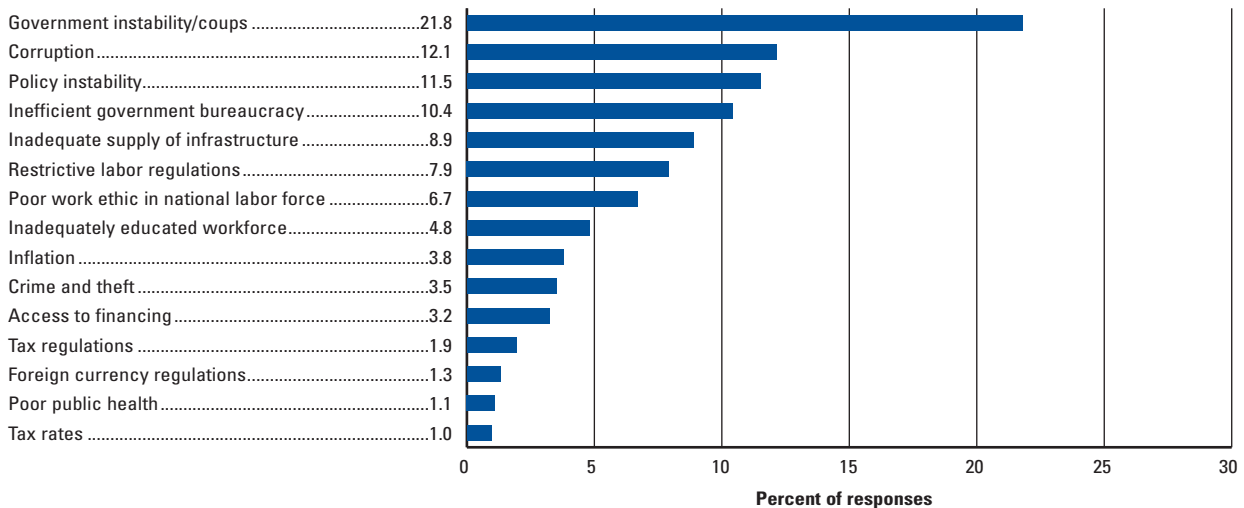
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	130	3.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	125	3.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	126	3.4
Basic requirements	125	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions	130	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	139	1.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	86	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	109	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	131	3.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	131	2.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	122	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	126	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	106	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	134	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	100	2.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	133	2.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication	132	3.0
12th pillar: Innovation	137	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

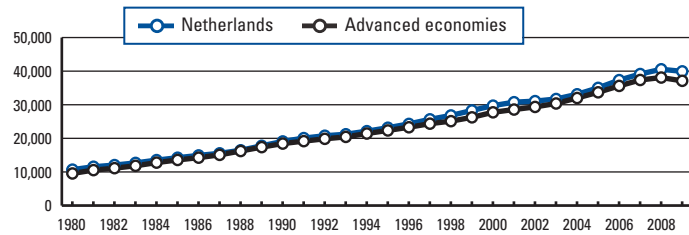
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....125	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....108
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....116	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....136
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....112	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....107
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....130	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....70
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....130	6.05	Total tax rate*.....61
1.06	Judicial independence.....93	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....66	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....95
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....99	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....122
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....114	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....109
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....128	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....131
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....123	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....135
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....98	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....110
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....137	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....117
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....130	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....91
1.15	Organized crime.....131	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....123
1.16	Reliability of police services.....124	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....134	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....137
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....106	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....111
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....119	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....126	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....98
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....111
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....125
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....133	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....120
2.02	Quality of roads.....130	7.08	Brain drain.....129
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....112	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....70
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....125	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....116	8.01	Availability of financial services.....116
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....87	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....117
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....139	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....14
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....113	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....88
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....131	8.05	Venture capital availability.....106
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....115
3.01	Government budget balance*.....39	8.07	Soundness of banks.....117
3.02	National savings rate*.....8	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....111
3.03	Inflation*.....130	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....69	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....79	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....128
3.06	Country credit rating*.....121	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....129
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....128
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....109	9.04	Internet users*.....129
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....95	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....106
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....111	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....130
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....100	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....115	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....90
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....82	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....123
4.07	Infant mortality*.....105	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....103	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....121
4.09	Quality of primary education.....116	11.02	Local supplier quality.....132
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....122	11.03	State of cluster development.....86
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....119
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....117	11.05	Value chain breadth.....127
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....119	11.06	Control of international distribution.....113
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....116	11.07	Production process sophistication.....135
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....109	11.08	Extent of marketing.....134
5.05	Quality of management schools.....125	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....131
5.06	Internet access in schools.....112	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....132	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....126
5.08	Extent of staff training.....137	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....136
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....130
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....133
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....133
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....130
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Netherlands

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	16.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	794.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	48,223
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.95

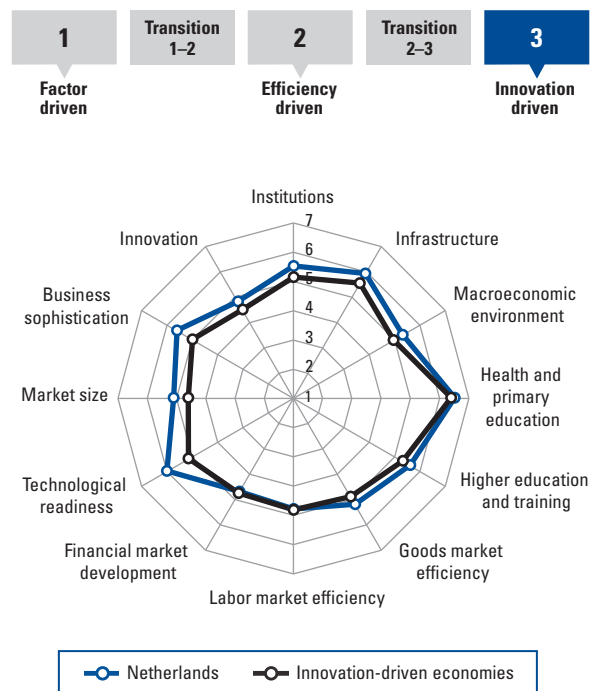
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



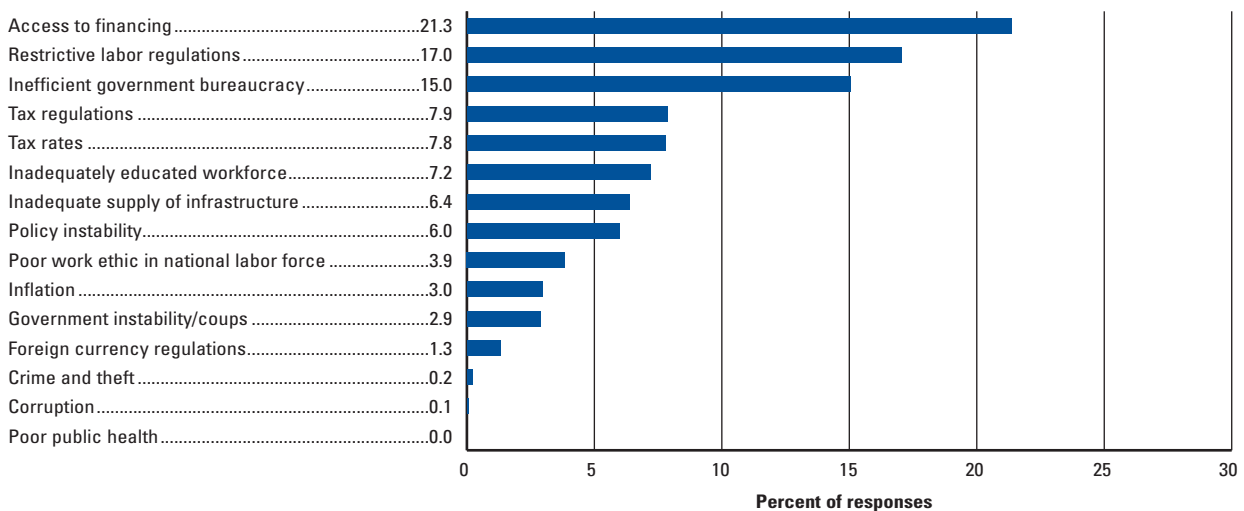
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	8	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	10	5.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	8	5.4
Basic requirements	9	5.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	12	5.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	7	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	25	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	8	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	8	5.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	10	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	8	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	23	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	26	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	3	6.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	19	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	8	5.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	5	5.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	13	4.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....15	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....10
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....10	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....6
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....10	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....2
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....14	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....59
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....13	6.05	Total tax rate*.....65
1.06	Judicial independence.....12	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....6	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....34
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....17	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....27
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....77	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....22
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....9	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....12	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....27
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....18	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....38
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....75	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....15
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....59	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....28
1.15	Organized crime.....41	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....9
1.16	Reliability of police services.....15	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....9	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....9
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....15	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....129
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....12	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....108
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....18	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....113
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....93	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....74
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....17	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....6
2.02	Quality of roads.....27	7.08	Brain drain.....11
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....9	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....42
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....3	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....8	8.01	Availability of financial services.....13
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....19	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....17
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....11	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....61
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....21	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....20
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....27	8.05	Venture capital availability.....17
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....19
3.01	Government budget balance*.....80	8.07	Soundness of banks.....104
3.02	National savings rate*.....50	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....21
3.03	Inflation*.....34	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....1	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....109	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....9
3.06	Country credit rating*.....5	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....25
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....33
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....4
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....4
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....28	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....3
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....21	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....34	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....21
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....13
4.07	Infant mortality*.....23	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....16	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....12
4.09	Quality of primary education.....13	11.02	Local supplier quality.....8
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....16	11.03	State of cluster development.....19
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....8
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....2	11.05	Value chain breadth.....7
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....29	11.06	Control of international distribution.....11
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....14	11.07	Production process sophistication.....6
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....15	11.08	Extent of marketing.....5
5.05	Quality of management schools.....12	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....4
5.06	Internet access in schools.....6	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....4	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....10
5.08	Extent of staff training.....11	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....9
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....15
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....11
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....24
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....22
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....13

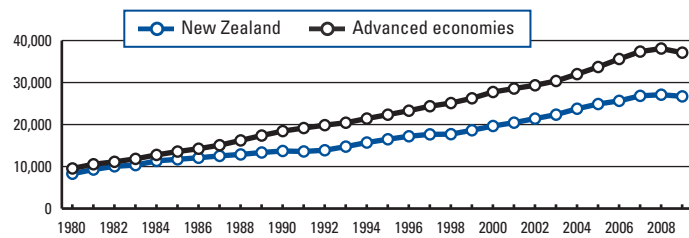
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

New Zealand

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	117.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	27,259
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.17

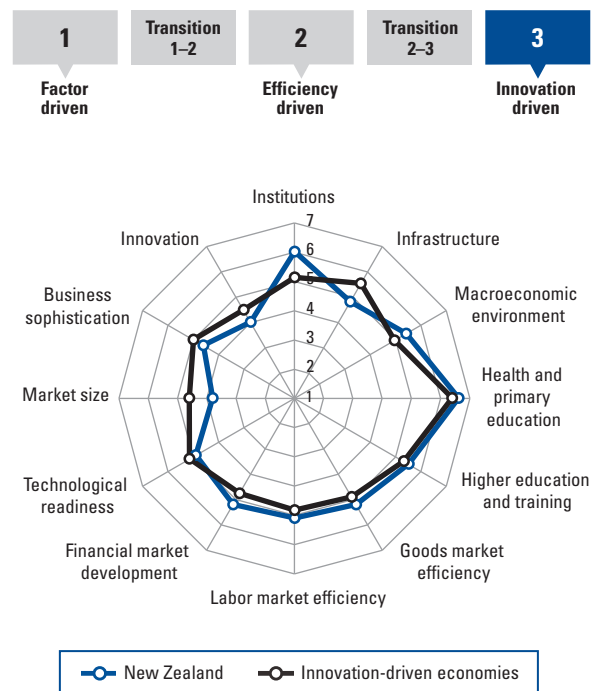
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



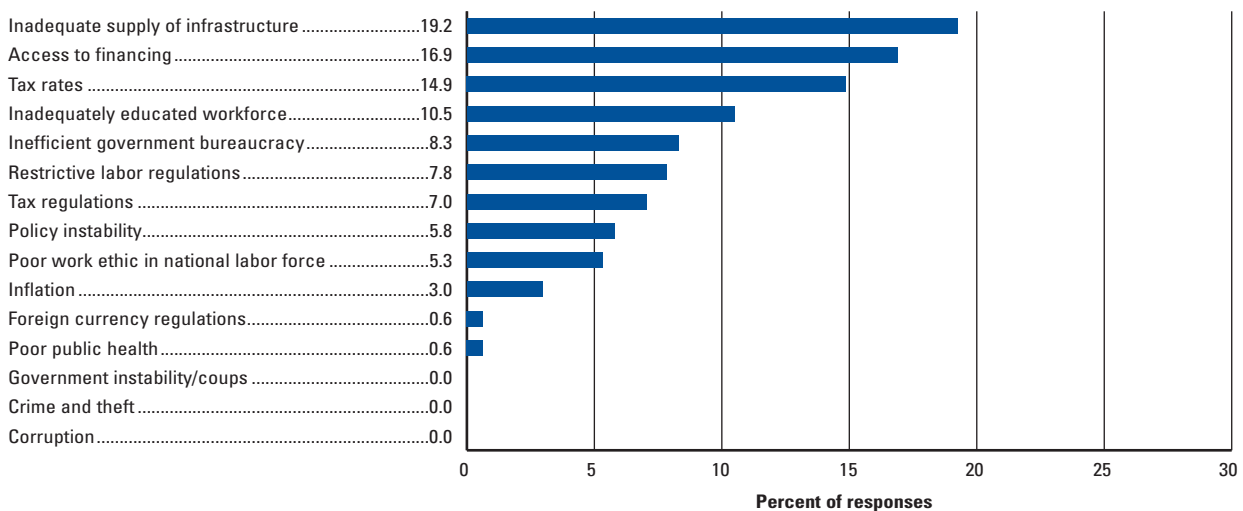
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	23	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	20	5.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	24	4.9
Basic requirements	14	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	3	6.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	37	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	20	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	5	6.6
Efficiency enhancers	18	5.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	13	5.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	7	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	12	5.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	10	5.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	25	4.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	60	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	28	4.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	30	4.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	25	4.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

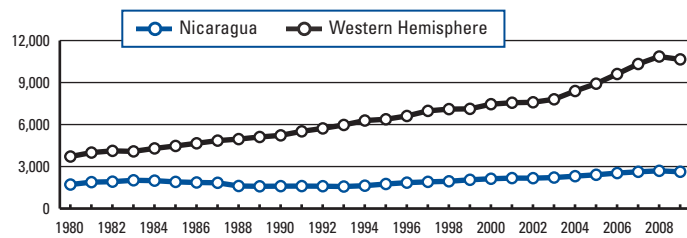
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	18	6.01 Intensity of local competition	64
1.02 Intellectual property protection	7	6.02 Extent of market dominance	40
1.03 Diversion of public funds	1	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5
1.04 Public trust of politicians	5	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	44
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	1	6.05 Total tax rate*	43
1.06 Judicial independence	1	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	1
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2	6.07 Time required to start a business*	1
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	22	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	1
1.09 Burden of government regulation	25	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	5	6.10 Trade tariffs*	33
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	7	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	8
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	55
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	67	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	34	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	9
1.15 Organized crime	21	6.15 Buyer sophistication	31
1.16 Reliability of police services	13	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	2	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	13
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	31
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	8	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	10
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	5	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	83
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	1	7.05 Redundancy costs*	1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	34
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	48	7.07 Reliance on professional management	3
2.02 Quality of roads	45	7.08 Brain drain	86
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	45	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	48
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	26	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	11	8.01 Availability of financial services	35
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	31	8.02 Affordability of financial services	45
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	56	8.03 Financing through local equity market	23
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	22	8.04 Ease of access to loans	27
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	48	8.05 Venture capital availability	26
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	18
3.01 Government budget balance*	13	8.07 Soundness of banks	2
3.02 National savings rate*	90	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	25
3.03 Inflation*	52	8.09 Legal rights index*	6
3.04 Interest rate spread*	79	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*	59	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	27
3.06 Country credit rating*	19	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	17
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	59
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	7
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	24
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	16	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	43
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	24	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	10	10.01 Domestic market size index*	59
4.06 HIV prevalence*	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*	70
4.07 Infant mortality*	28	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*	17	11.01 Local supplier quantity	77
4.09 Quality of primary education	7	11.02 Local supplier quality	15
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	10	11.03 State of cluster development	56
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	74
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	5	11.05 Value chain breadth	51
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	10	11.06 Control of international distribution	37
5.03 Quality of the educational system	9	11.07 Production process sophistication	26
5.04 Quality of math and science education	9	11.08 Extent of marketing	23
5.05 Quality of management schools	25	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	10
5.06 Internet access in schools	21	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	29	12.01 Capacity for innovation	28
5.08 Extent of staff training	21	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	14
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	38
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	21
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	73
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	67
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	24

Nicaragua

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	5.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	6.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.972
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

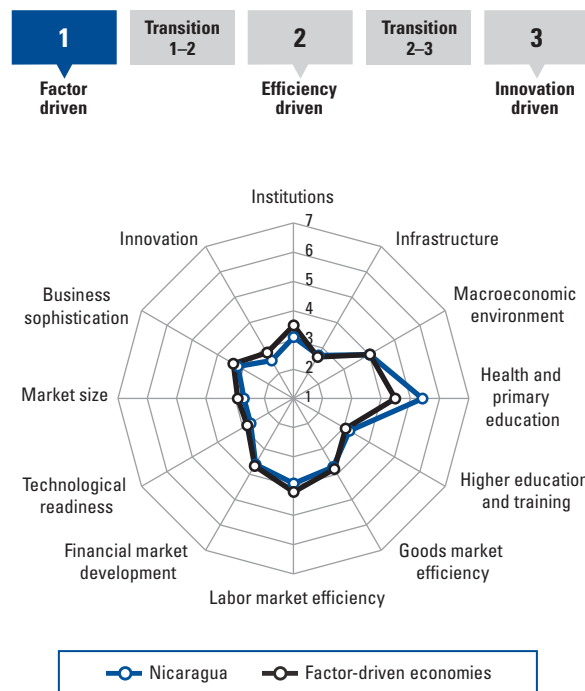
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



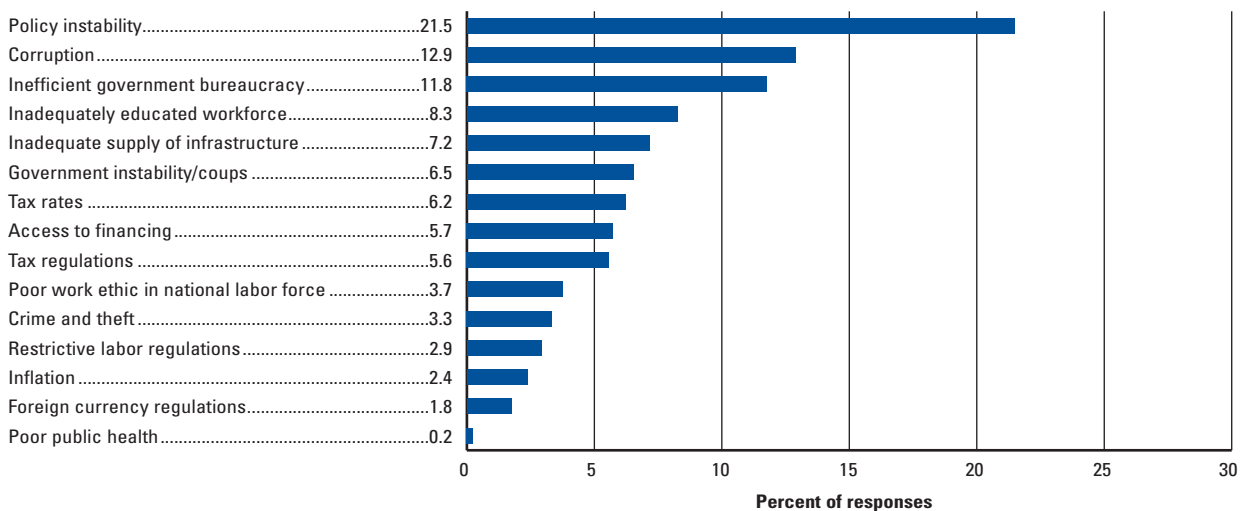
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	112	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	115	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	120	3.4
Basic requirements	109	3.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	127	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	111	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	110	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	95	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	122	3.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	113	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	116	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	110	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	109	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	125	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	109	2.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	126	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	118	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	124	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

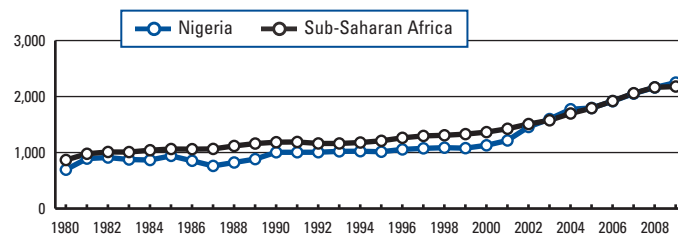
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....124	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....125
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....115	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....129
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....118	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....123
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....113	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....82
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....108	6.05	Total tax rate*.....120
1.06	Judicial independence.....132	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....130	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....110
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....105	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....86
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....63	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....113
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....131	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 47
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....134	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....94
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....116	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....106
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....118	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....102
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....105	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....125
1.15	Organized crime.....105	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....96
1.16	Reliability of police services.....101	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....122	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....66
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....102	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....85
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....99	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....67
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....127	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 47
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 40
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....97
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....114	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....123
2.02	Quality of roads.....95	7.08	Brain drain.....102
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....124
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....126	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....87	8.01	Availability of financial services.....89
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....120	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....87
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....113	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....108
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....107	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....89
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....110	8.05	Venture capital availability.....85
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....61
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 36	8.07	Soundness of banks.....93
3.02	National savings rate*.....103	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....81
3.03	Inflation*.....84	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....98	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....118	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....130
3.06	Country credit rating*.....133	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....118
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....118
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....108	9.04	Internet users*.....124
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....94	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....96
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....100	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....100
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....67	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....98	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....110
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....114
4.07	Infant mortality*.....85	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....69	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....132
4.09	Quality of primary education.....131	11.02	Local supplier quality.....103
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....80	11.03	State of cluster development.....89
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....124
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....100	11.05	Value chain breadth.....117
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....94	11.06	Control of international distribution.....104
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....132	11.07	Production process sophistication.....120
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....132	11.08	Extent of marketing.....120
5.05	Quality of management schools.....112	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....99
5.06	Internet access in schools.....119	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....119	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....92
5.08	Extent of staff training.....95	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....126
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....112
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....118
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....125
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....126
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Nigeria

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	154.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	173.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,142
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.48

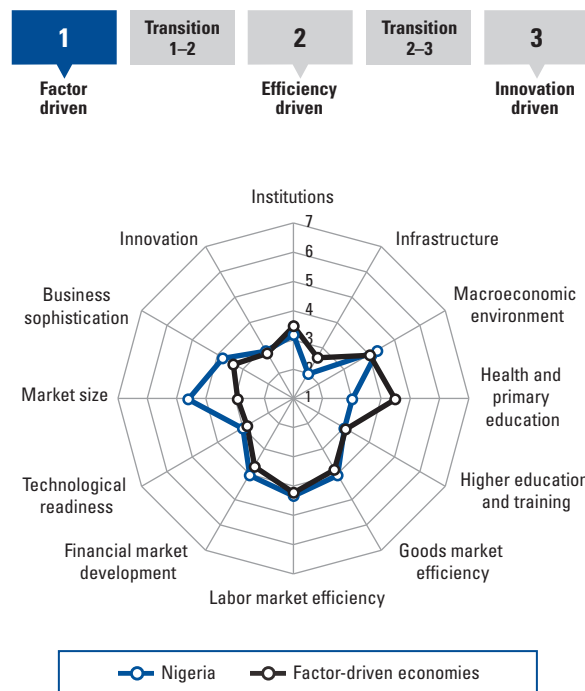
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



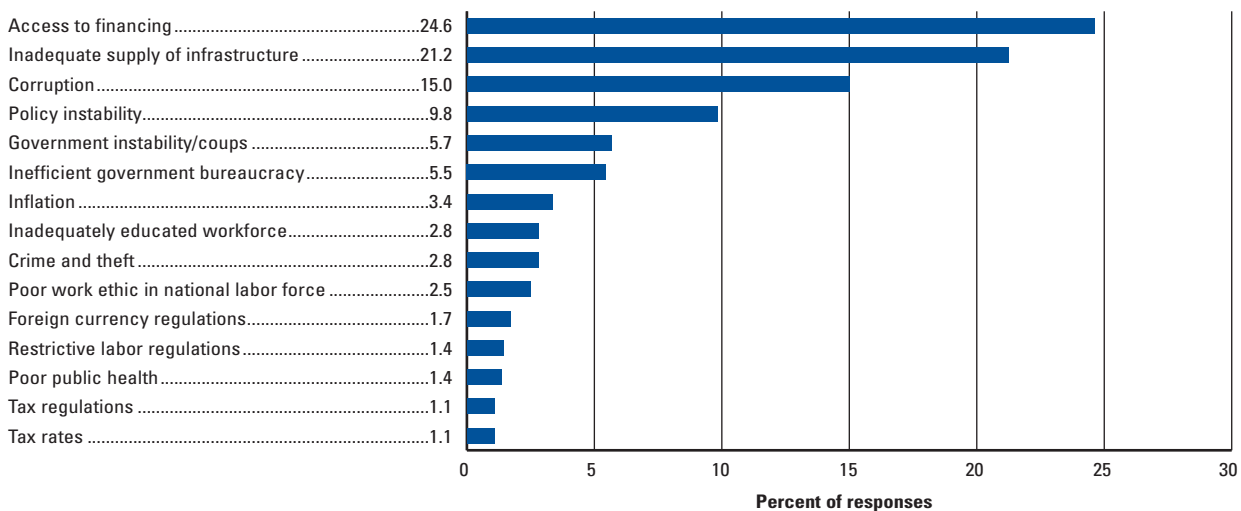
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	127	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	99	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	94	3.8
Basic requirements	136	3.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	121	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	135	2.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	97	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	137	3.0
Efficiency enhancers	84	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	118	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	87	4.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	74	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	84	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	104	3.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	30	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	83	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	76	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	98	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....118	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....62
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....95	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....61
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....126	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....68
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....125	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 50
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....121	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 39
1.06	Judicial independence.....80	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....124	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....95
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....135	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....127
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....86	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....127
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....68	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....108
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....80	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....88
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....126	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....86
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....121	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....126
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....120	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....86
1.15	Organized crime.....119	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....80
1.16	Reliability of police services.....125	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....125	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....112
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....130	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 41
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....107	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....117	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 8
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....84
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....78
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....134	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....70
2.02	Quality of roads.....128	7.08	Brain drain.....77
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....104	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....115
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....121	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....101	8.01	Availability of financial services.....90
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....53	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....84
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....138	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 40
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....129	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....126
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....115	8.05	Venture capital availability.....120
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....89
3.01	Government budget balance*.....90	8.07	Soundness of banks.....122
3.02	National savings rate*.....56	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....82
3.03	Inflation*.....129	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....74	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 11	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....115
3.06	Country credit rating*.....91	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....77
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....89
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....135	9.04	Internet users*.....78
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....136	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....121
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....124	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....132
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....120	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....118	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 29
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....124	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 40
4.07	Infant mortality*.....135	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....133	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 30
4.09	Quality of primary education.....122	11.02	Local supplier quality.....101
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....133	11.03	State of cluster development..... 48
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....66
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....127	11.05	Value chain breadth.....98
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....107	11.06	Control of international distribution.....71
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....63	11.07	Production process sophistication.....98
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....119	11.08	Extent of marketing.....103
5.05	Quality of management schools.....99	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 42
5.06	Internet access in schools.....99	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....90	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....73
5.08	Extent of staff training.....74	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....113
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....53
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....102
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....107
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....79
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

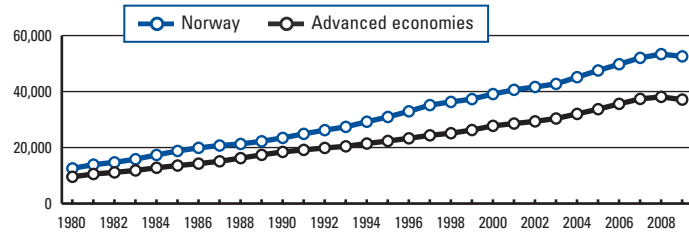
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Norway

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	4.8
GDP (US\$ billions)	383.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	79,085
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.37

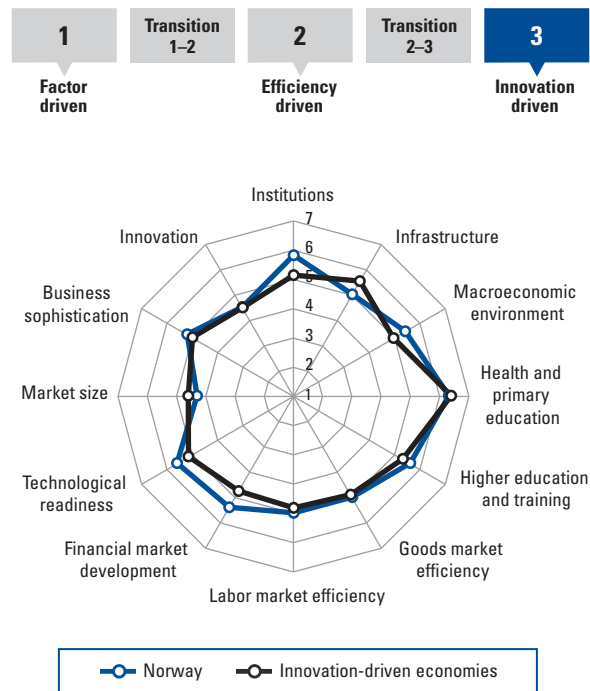
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



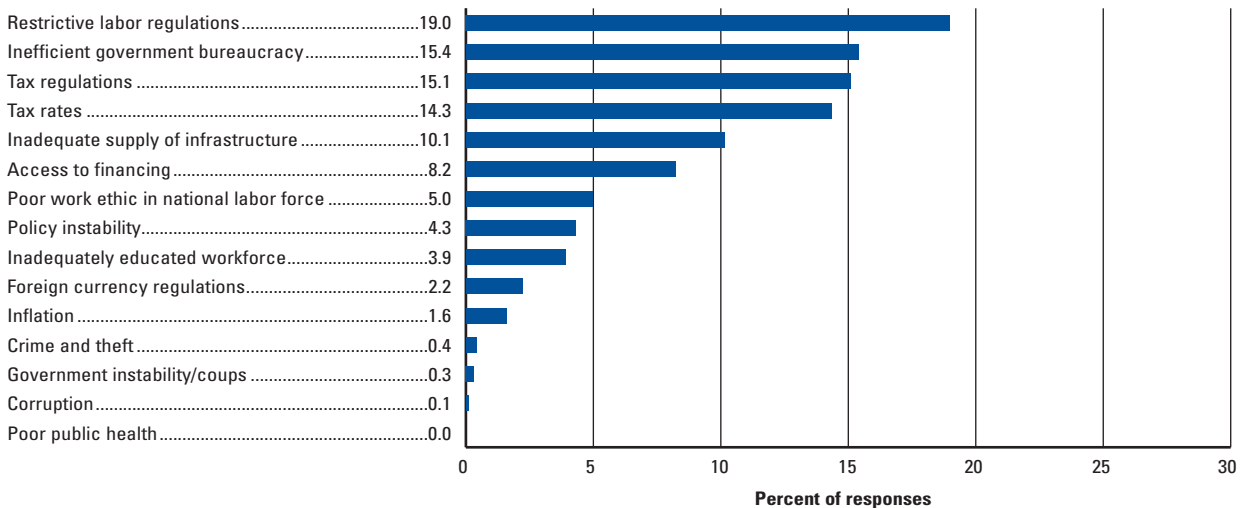
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	14	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	14	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	15	5.2
Basic requirements	17	5.6
1st pillar: Institutions	6	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	29	5.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	18	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	24	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	12	5.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training	12	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	23	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	15	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market development	5	5.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	5.6
10th pillar: Market size	44	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	17	4.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication	14	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	18	4.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	9	6.01 Intensity of local competition	27
1.02 Intellectual property protection	16	6.02 Extent of market dominance	18
1.03 Diversion of public funds	9	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	11
1.04 Public trust of politicians	6	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	64
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	7	6.05 Total tax rate*	72
1.06 Judicial independence	13	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	7	6.07 Time required to start a business*	21
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	20	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	112
1.09 Burden of government regulation	59	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	99
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4	6.10 Trade tariffs*	39
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	9	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	24
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	12	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	83
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	25	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	17
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	14	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	17
1.15 Organized crime	11	6.15 Buyer sophistication	12
1.16 Reliability of police services	8	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	7	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	7	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	125
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	6	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	113
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	123
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	20	7.05 Redundancy costs*	21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	65
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	38	7.07 Reliance on professional management	2
2.02 Quality of roads	79	7.08 Brain drain	7
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	50	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	15
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	15	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	10	8.01 Availability of financial services	9
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	40	8.02 Affordability of financial services	9
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	16	8.03 Financing through local equity market	16
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	27	8.04 Ease of access to loans	7
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	46	8.05 Venture capital availability	2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	26
3.01 Government budget balance*	111	8.07 Soundness of banks	17
3.02 National savings rate*	12	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	4
3.03 Inflation*	55	8.09 Legal rights index*	39
3.04 Interest rate spread*	15	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*	87	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	3
3.06 Country credit rating*	3	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	76
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	2
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	3
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	3	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	11
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	16	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	1	10.01 Domestic market size index*	47
4.06 HIV prevalence*	22	10.02 Foreign market size index*	42
4.07 Infant mortality*	8	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*	12	11.01 Local supplier quantity	51
4.09 Quality of primary education	38	11.02 Local supplier quality	12
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	19	11.03 State of cluster development	18
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	25
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	8	11.05 Value chain breadth	30
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	15	11.06 Control of international distribution	20
5.03 Quality of the educational system	19	11.07 Production process sophistication	10
5.04 Quality of math and science education	64	11.08 Extent of marketing	15
5.05 Quality of management schools	19	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	2
5.06 Internet access in schools	15	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	14	12.01 Capacity for innovation	13
5.08 Extent of staff training	3	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	23
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	17
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	20
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	34
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	18
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	19

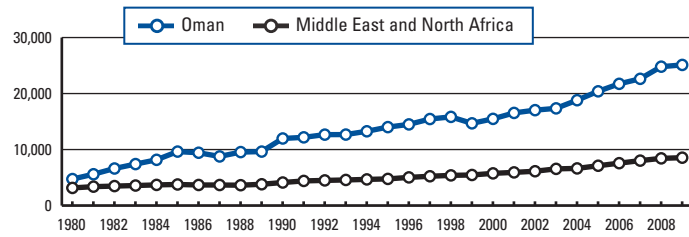
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Oman

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	2.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	53.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	18,013
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.10

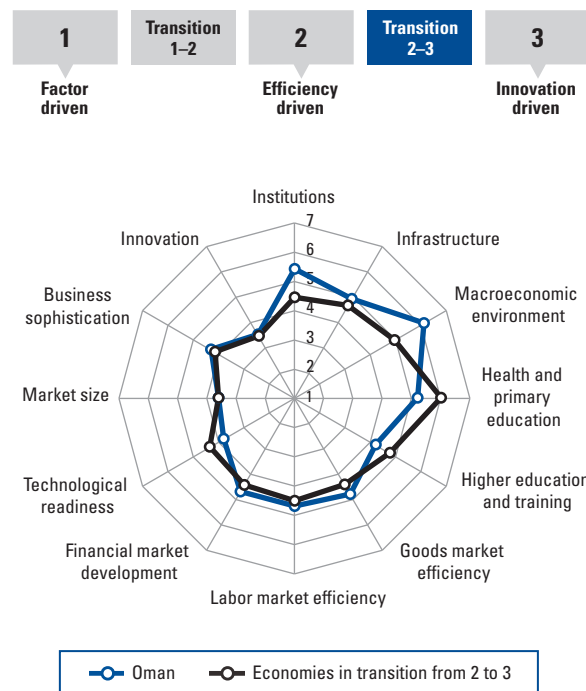
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



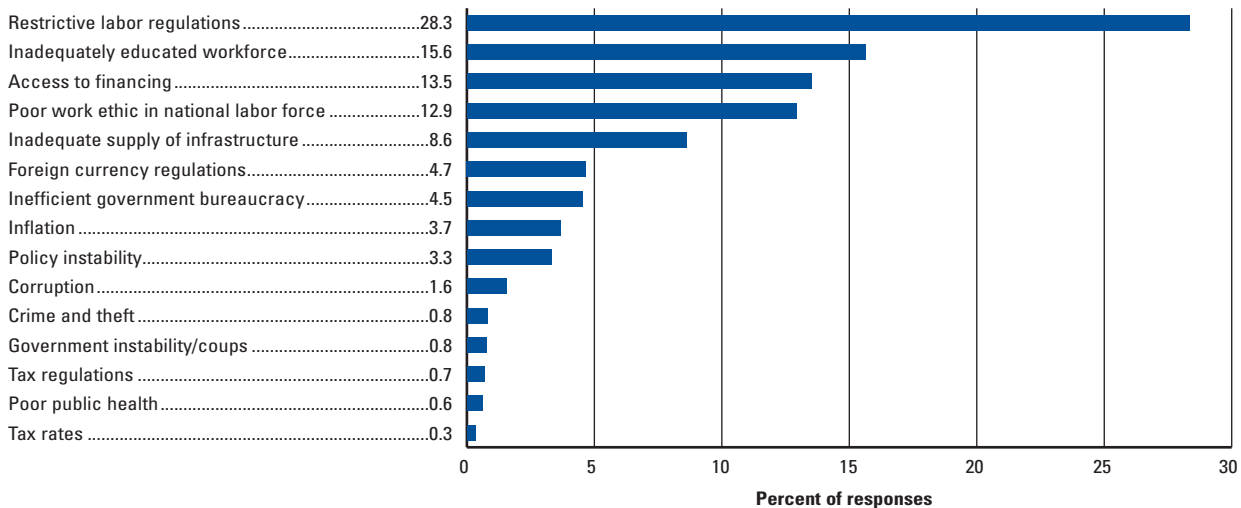
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	34	4.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	41	4.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	38	4.6
Basic requirements	24	5.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	16	5.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	33	4.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	3	6.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	99	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	48	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	63	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	25	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	36	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	30	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	59	3.8
10th pillar: Market size.....	73	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	47	3.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	45	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	47	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	24	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	53
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	20	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	72
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	18	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	36
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	11	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	4
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	22	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	14
1.06 Judicial independence.....	31	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	23
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	17	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	42
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	4	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	77
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	8	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	28
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	16	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	59
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	23	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	87
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	32	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	54
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	11	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	19
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	2	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	29
1.15 Organized crime.....	15	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	42
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	20	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	23	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	23
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	37	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	37
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	32	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	27
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	12	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	39
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	77	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	31
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	21	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	44
2.02 Quality of roads.....	10	7.08 Brain drain.....	24
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	n/a	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	132
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	33	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	41	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	57
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	73	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	28
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	22	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	18
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	92	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	13
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	18	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	15
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	34
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	9	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	28
3.02 National savings rate*.....	7	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	16
3.03 Inflation*.....	82	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	86
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	38	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	3	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	57
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	42	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	52
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	52
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	51
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	89
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	68	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	68
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	35	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	60	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	77
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	1	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	66
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	53	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	43	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	74
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	48	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	50
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	131	11.03 State of cluster development.....	31
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	46
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	70	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	56
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	81	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	22
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	43	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	45
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	58	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	64
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	81	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	39
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	46	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	85	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	61
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	45	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	57
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	51
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	50
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	11
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	87
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	63

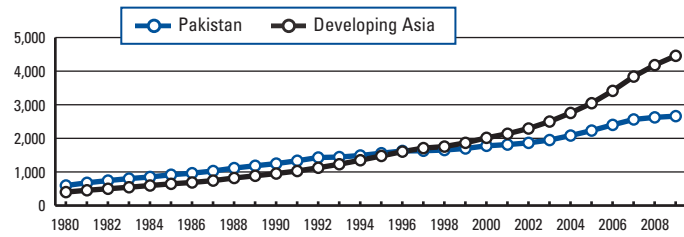
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Pakistan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	180.8
GDP (US\$ billions)	166.5
GDP per capita (US\$)	1,017
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.63

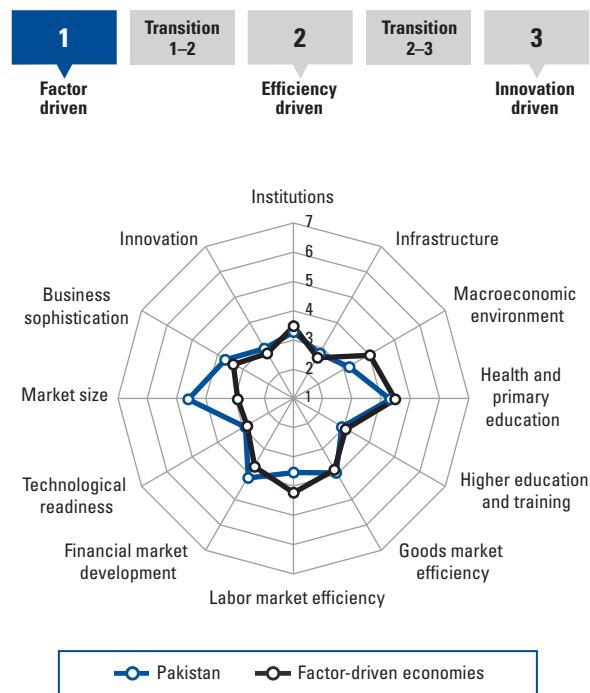
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



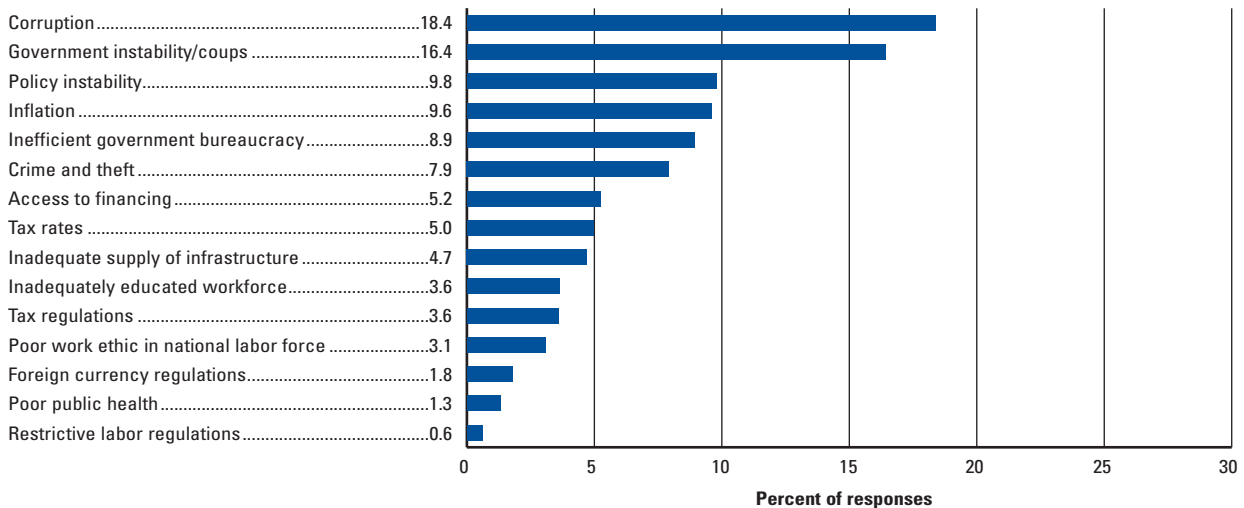
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	123	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	101	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	101	3.7
Basic requirements	132	3.4
1st pillar: Institutions	112	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	110	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	133	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	123	4.3
Efficiency enhancers	95	3.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training	123	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	91	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	131	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	73	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness	109	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	31	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	76	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication	79	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation	75	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....107	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....87
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....86	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....65
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....92	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....73
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....91	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....46
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....117	6.05	Total tax rate*.....37
1.06	Judicial independence.....74	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....87	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....58	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....106
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....72	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....106
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....103	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....133
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....96	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....109
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....115	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....73
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....138	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....98
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....126	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....97
1.15	Organized crime.....127	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....62
1.16	Reliability of police services.....119	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....100	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....104
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....97	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....104
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....115	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....110
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....94	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....51
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....27	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....111
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....93
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....100	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....87
2.02	Quality of roads.....72	7.08	Brain drain.....68
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....55	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....137
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....73	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....81	8.01	Availability of financial services.....101
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....48	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....85
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....128	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....43
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....115	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....40
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....107	8.05	Venture capital availability.....51
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....83
3.01	Government budget balance*.....91	8.07	Soundness of banks.....88
3.02	National savings rate*.....89	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....76
3.03	Inflation*.....137	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....94	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....82	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....88
3.06	Country credit rating*.....125	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....88
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....100
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....111	9.04	Internet users*.....100
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....109	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....103
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....114	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....111
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....113	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....102	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....26
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....61
4.07	Infant mortality*.....123	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....105	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....87
4.09	Quality of primary education.....103	11.02	Local supplier quality.....95
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....132	11.03	State of cluster development.....46
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....84
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....125	11.05	Value chain breadth.....69
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....121	11.06	Control of international distribution.....89
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....87	11.07	Production process sophistication.....76
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....90	11.08	Extent of marketing.....90
5.05	Quality of management schools.....80	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....85
5.06	Internet access in schools.....84	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....97	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....58
5.08	Extent of staff training.....115	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....79
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....67
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....81
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....84
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....80
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....88

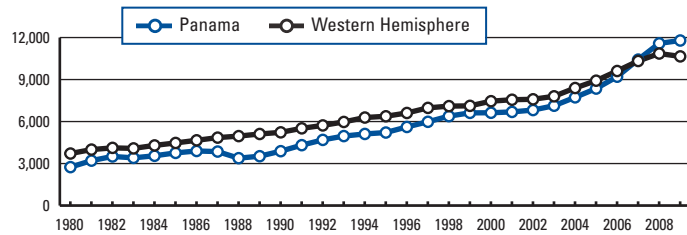
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Panama

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	24.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,133
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

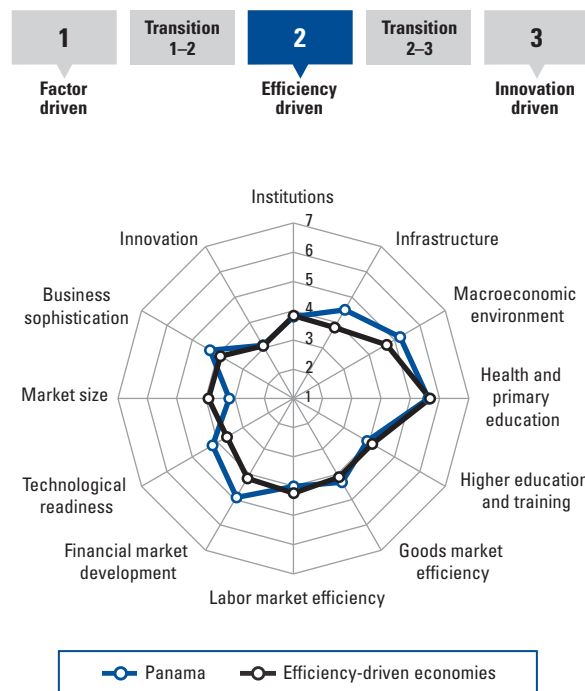
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



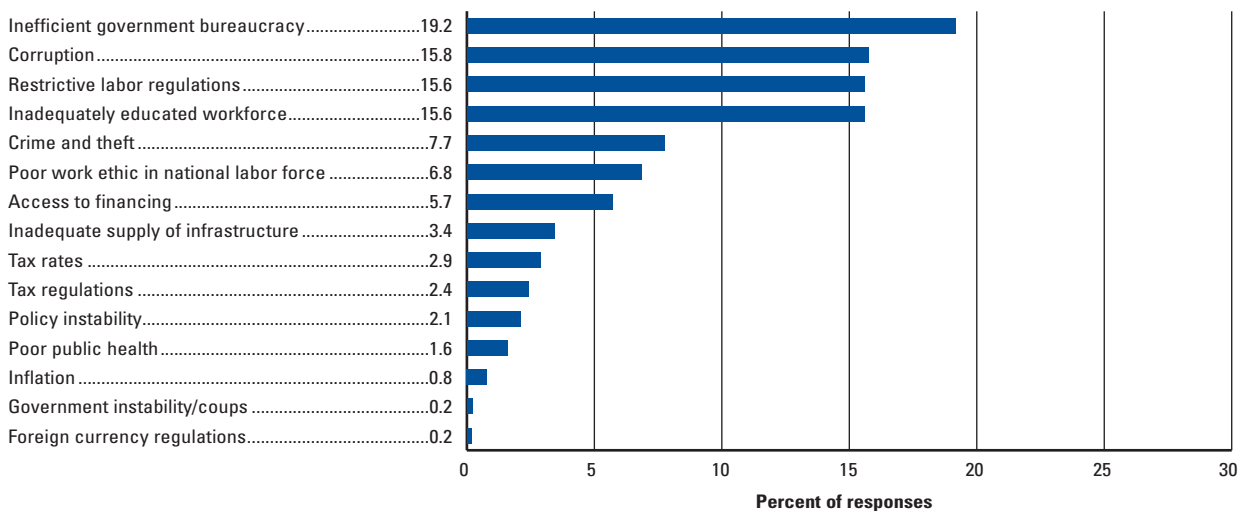
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	53	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	59	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	58	4.2
Basic requirements	49	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	73	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	44	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	30	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	76	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	62	4.1
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	82	3.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	50	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	106	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	21	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	41	4.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	85	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	54	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	46	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	64	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	51	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	58
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	48	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	41
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	75	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	48
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	102	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	43
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	78	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	102
1.06 Judicial independence.....	125	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	103	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	42
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	84	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	88
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	40	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	54
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	91	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	66
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	86	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	15
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	52	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	11
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	77	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	57
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	112	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	79
1.15 Organized crime.....	103	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	48
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	82	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	56	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	59
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	52	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	88
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	63	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	133
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	45	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	117
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	93	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	78
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	103
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	66	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	80
2.02 Quality of roads.....	59	7.08 Brain drain.....	33
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	58	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	105
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	11	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	24	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	11
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	58	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	4
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	51	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	30
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	81	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	15
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	7	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	28
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	31
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	25	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	7
3.02 National savings rate*.....	40	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	78
3.03 Inflation*.....	61	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	60
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	53	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	80	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	43
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	57	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	41
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	7
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	82	9.04 Internet users*.....	80
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	97	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	65
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	61	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	19
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	68	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	81	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	93
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	104	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	74
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	79	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	46	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	46
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	129	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	46
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	26	11.03 State of cluster development.....	47
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	40
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	98	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	45
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	53	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	69
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	128	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	57
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	129	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	30
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	109	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	37
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	75	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	62	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	81
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	50	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	66
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	58
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	84
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	56
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	99
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	58

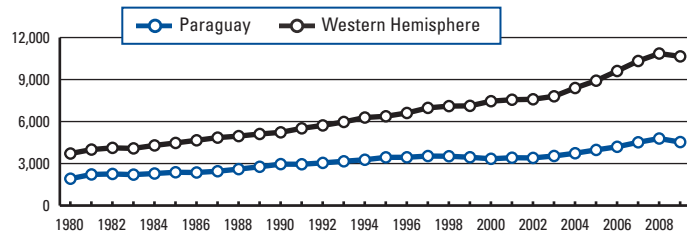
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Paraguay

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	6.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	14.7
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,337
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.04

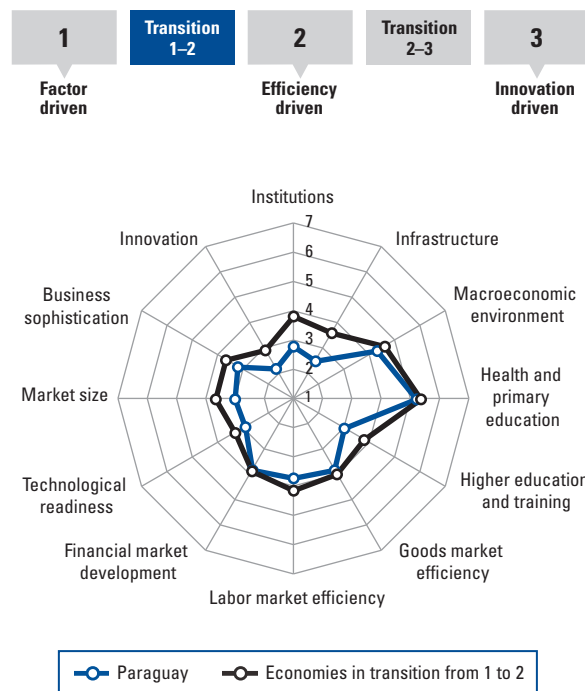
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



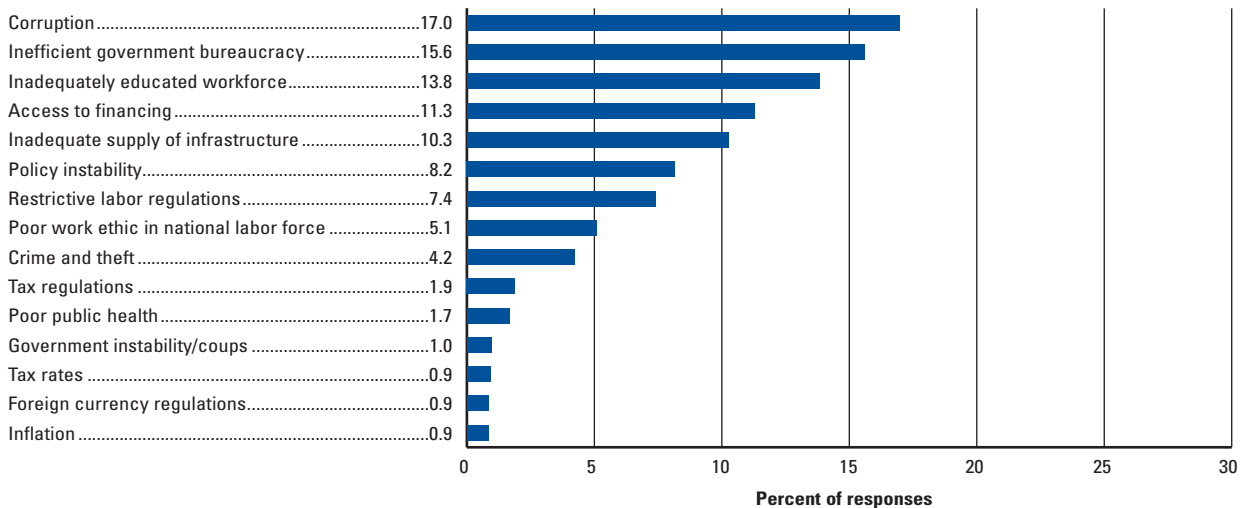
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	120	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	124	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	124	3.4
Basic requirements	115	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions	137	2.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	93	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	105	5.2
Efficiency enhancers	119	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training	119	3.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	101	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	124	3.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	97	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	116	2.9
10th pillar: Market size	97	3.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	132	2.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication	122	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	138	2.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....129	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....117
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....135	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....110
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....138	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....132
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....133	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 23
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....131	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 50
1.06	Judicial independence.....138	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....133	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....106
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....127	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....82
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....58	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....83
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....134	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....83
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....129	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....105
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....108	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....119
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....108	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....91
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....121	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....96
1.15	Organized crime.....120	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....109
1.16	Reliability of police services.....136	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....136	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....107
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....113	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....84
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....127	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....127
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....104	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....103
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....124
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....121
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....135	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....134
2.02	Quality of roads.....133	7.08	Brain drain.....119
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....115	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 38
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....109	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....137	8.01	Availability of financial services.....75
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....122	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....57
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....115	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....78
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....105	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....73
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....77	8.05	Venture capital availability.....88
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....56
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 14	8.07	Soundness of banks.....62
3.02	National savings rate*.....88	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....92
3.03	Inflation*.....65	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....134	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 25	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....121
3.06	Country credit rating*.....101	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....117
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....130
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....94	9.04	Internet users*.....93
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....88	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....83
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....85	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....79
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....69	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....91	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....98
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....89	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....93
4.07	Infant mortality*.....86	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....82	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....114
4.09	Quality of primary education.....138	11.02	Local supplier quality.....94
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....93	11.03	State of cluster development.....116
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....135
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....104	11.05	Value chain breadth.....112
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....77	11.06	Control of international distribution.....84
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....137	11.07	Production process sophistication.....122
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....135	11.08	Extent of marketing.....110
5.05	Quality of management schools.....132	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....123
5.06	Internet access in schools.....135	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....130	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....120
5.08	Extent of staff training.....123	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....138
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....125
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....129
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....132
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....137
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

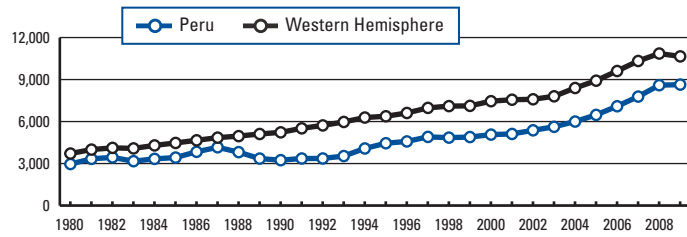
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Peru

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	29.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	126.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	4,356
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.36

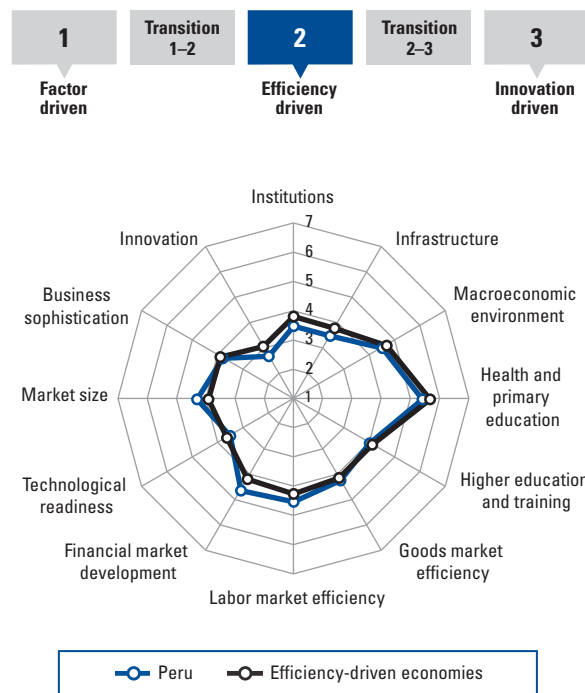
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



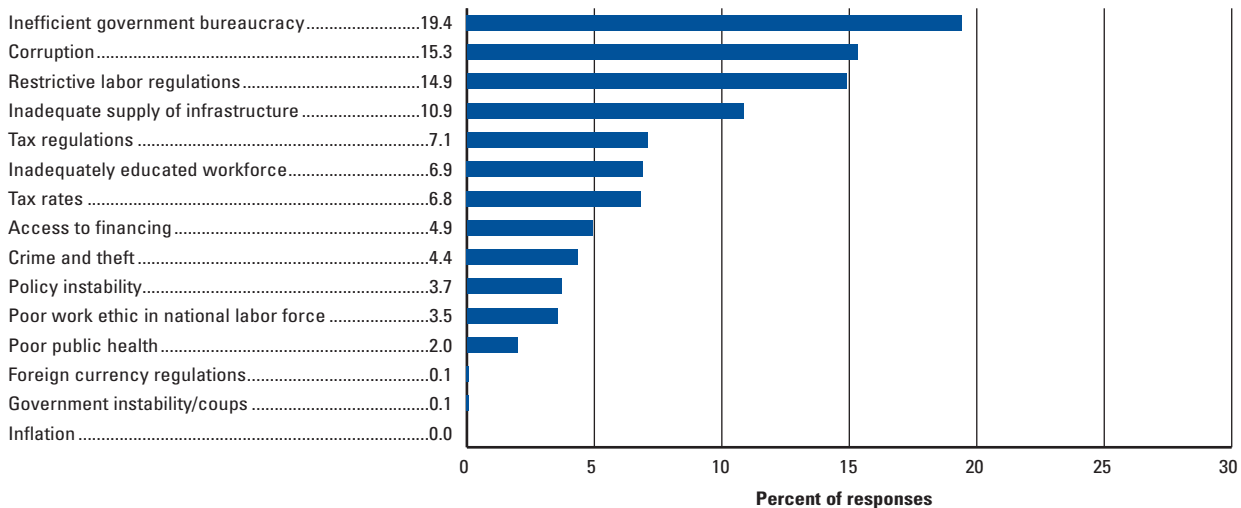
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	73	4.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	78	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	83	3.9
Basic requirements	87	4.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	96	3.5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	88	3.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	75	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	92	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	56	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	76	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	69	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	56	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	42	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	74	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	48	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	89	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	71	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	110	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....92	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....68
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....123	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....90
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....86	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....76
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....120	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....47
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....66	6.05	Total tax rate*.....68
1.06	Judicial independence.....119	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....73	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....114
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....38	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....37
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....119	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....34
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....108	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....37
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....93	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....21
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....59	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....17
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....115	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....49
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....119	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....47
1.15	Organized crime.....109	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....65
1.16	Reliability of police services.....118	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....86	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....52
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....60	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....32
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....55	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....96
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....63	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....102
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....20	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....86
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....92	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....61
2.02	Quality of roads.....92	7.08	Brain drain.....50
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....91	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....76
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....113	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....78	8.01	Availability of financial services.....31
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....47	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....32
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....68	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....63
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....94	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....37
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....82	8.05	Venture capital availability.....42
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....22
3.01	Government budget balance*.....31	8.07	Soundness of banks.....18
3.02	National savings rate*.....67	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....114
3.03	Inflation*.....71	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....132	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....41	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....66
3.06	Country credit rating*.....52	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....73
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....42
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....83	9.04	Internet users*.....81
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....106	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....80
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....82	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....53
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....94	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....65	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....44
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....82	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....59
4.07	Infant mortality*.....84	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....68	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....54
4.09	Quality of primary education.....133	11.02	Local supplier quality.....64
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....64	11.03	State of cluster development.....76
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....109
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....64	11.05	Value chain breadth.....74
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....64	11.06	Control of international distribution.....67
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....124	11.07	Production process sophistication.....74
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....133	11.08	Extent of marketing.....71
5.05	Quality of management schools.....42	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....65
5.06	Internet access in schools.....66	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....73	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....95
5.08	Extent of staff training.....78	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....109
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....113
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....95
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....93
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....101
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....85

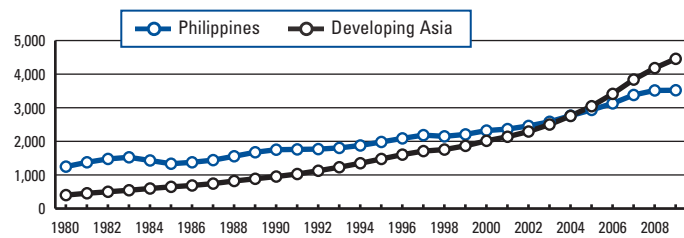
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Philippines

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	92.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	161.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,746
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.47

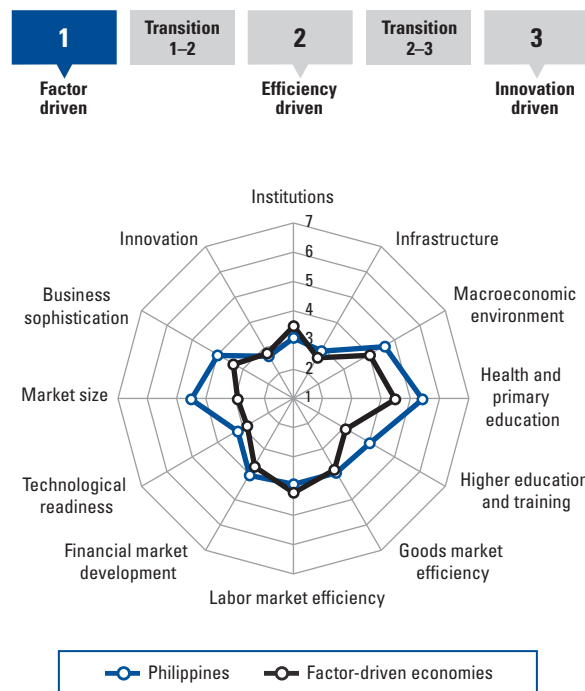
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



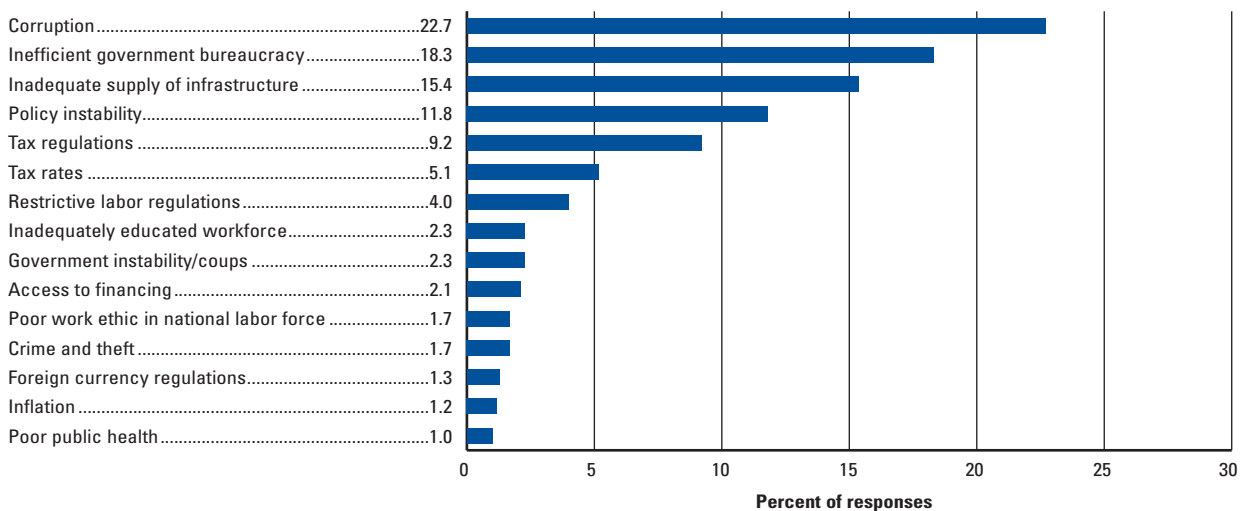
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	85	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	87	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	71	4.1
Basic requirements	99	4.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	125	3.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	104	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	68	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	90	5.4
Efficiency enhancers	78	3.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	73	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	97	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	111	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	75	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	95	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	37	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	75	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	60	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation.....	111	2.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

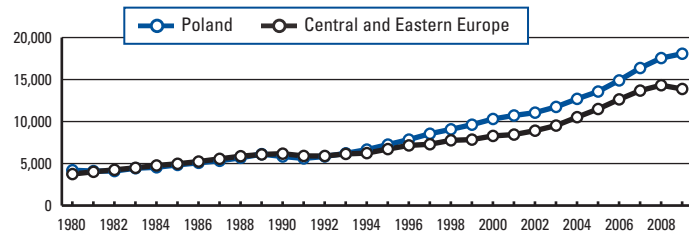
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....99	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....65
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....103	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....109
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....135	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....92
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....134	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....77
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....128	6.05	Total tax rate*.....99
1.06	Judicial independence.....111	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....128
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....131	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....120
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....118	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....95
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....126	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....89
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....122	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....52
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....116	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....104
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....123	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....98
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....126	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....129
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....104	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 42
1.15	Organized crime.....106	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....60
1.16	Reliability of police services.....105	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....129	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....56
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....75	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....96
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....56	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....75
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....80	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....116
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....82
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....113	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 47
2.02	Quality of roads.....114	7.08	Brain drain.....85
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....97	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....104
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....131	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....112	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 49
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 28	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 37
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....101	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....56
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....106	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....55
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....88	8.05	Venture capital availability.....75
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....64
3.01	Government budget balance*.....63	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 38
3.02	National savings rate*.....74	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....73
3.03	Inflation*.....73	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....75	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....102	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....62
3.06	Country credit rating*.....75	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....59
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....88
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....101	9.04	Internet users*.....112
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....96	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....84
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....106	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....101
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....117	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....83	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 33
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 43
4.07	Infant mortality*.....89	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....84	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....68
4.09	Quality of primary education.....99	11.02	Local supplier quality.....70
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....82	11.03	State of cluster development.....55
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....67
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....82	11.05	Value chain breadth.....59
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....76	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 45
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....69	11.07	Production process sophistication.....86
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....112	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 50
5.05	Quality of management schools.....61	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 38
5.06	Internet access in schools.....76	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....77	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....80
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 46	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....108
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....85
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....85
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....129
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....96
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....71

Poland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	38.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	430.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,288
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.98

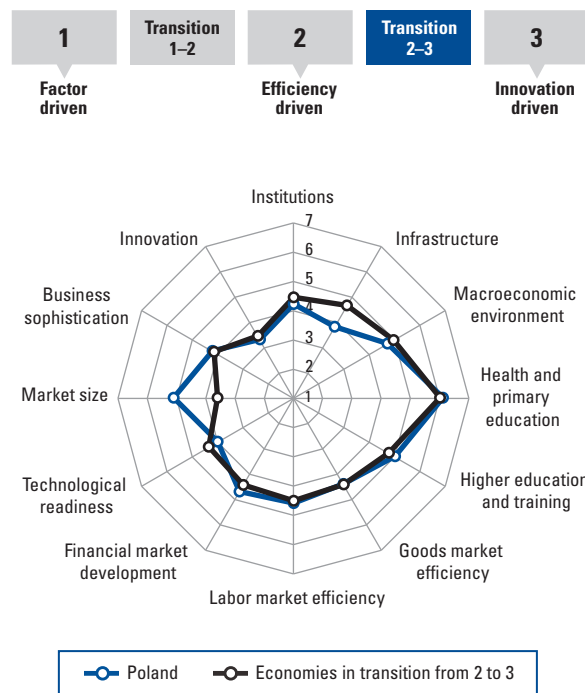
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



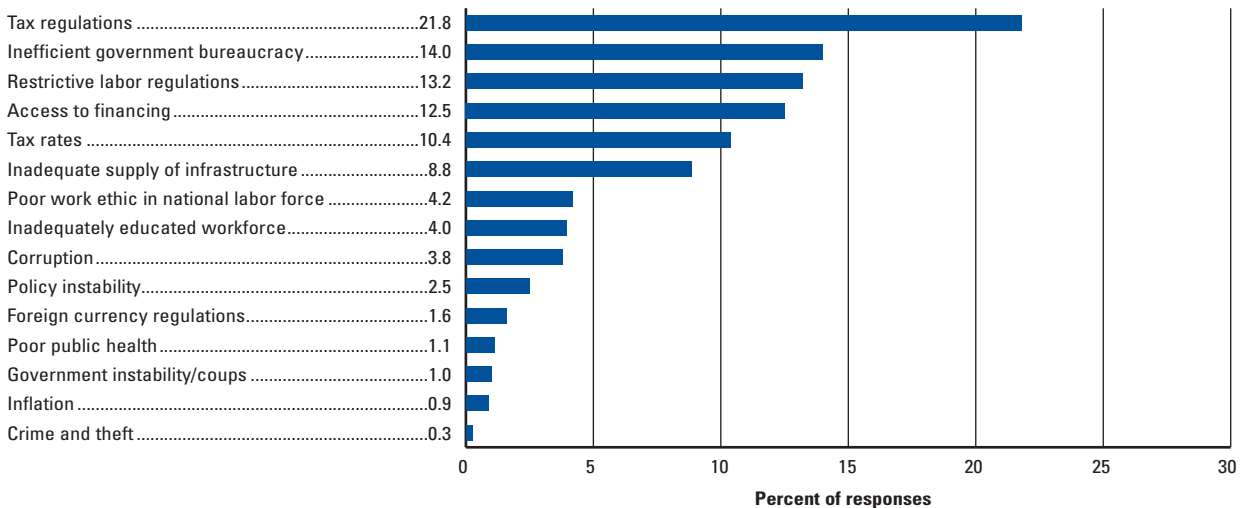
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	39	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	46	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	53	4.3
Basic requirements	56	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	54	4.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	72	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	61	4.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	39	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	30	4.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	26	5.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	45	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	53	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	32	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	47	4.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	21	5.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	50	3.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	50	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	54	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....59	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 35
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....60	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....39
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....43	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....52
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....82	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....107
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....41	6.05	Total tax rate*.....74
1.06	Judicial independence.....53	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....49	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....98
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....76	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....79
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....111	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....47
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....106	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....95	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....62
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....113	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....94
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....59	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....64
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....50	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....53
1.15	Organized crime.....55	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....51
1.16	Reliability of police services.....60	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....54	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....88
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....46	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....47
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....73	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....64
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....60	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....108
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....54
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....108	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....53
2.02	Quality of roads.....131	7.08	Brain drain.....79
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....62	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....56
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....114	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....108	8.01	Availability of financial services.....62
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....52	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....63
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....54	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....64
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....51	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....59
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....39	8.05	Venture capital availability.....56
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....67
3.01	Government budget balance*.....113	8.07	Soundness of banks.....73
3.02	National savings rate*.....84	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 31
3.03	Inflation*.....79	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....40	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....89	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....86
3.06	Country credit rating*.....39	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....83
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 35
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 36
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....42
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....39	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....51
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....53	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 24	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 19
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 22
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 36	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....47	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 18
4.09	Quality of primary education.....42	11.02	Local supplier quality.....41
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....55	11.03	State of cluster development.....108
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....57
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 25	11.05	Value chain breadth.....39
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 21	11.06	Control of international distribution.....59
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....62	11.07	Production process sophistication.....48
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....40	11.08	Extent of marketing.....44
5.05	Quality of management schools.....62	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....40
5.06	Internet access in schools.....48	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 22	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....50
5.08	Extent of staff training.....52	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....47
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....61
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....64
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....61
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....60
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....54

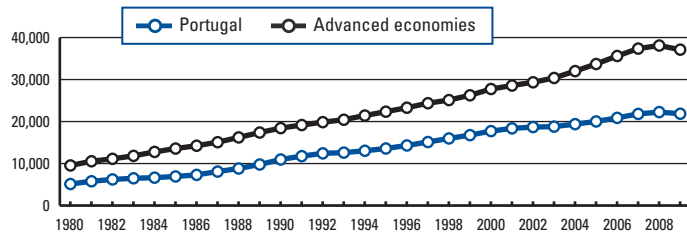
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Portugal

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	10.7
GDP (US\$ billions)	227.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	21,408
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.33

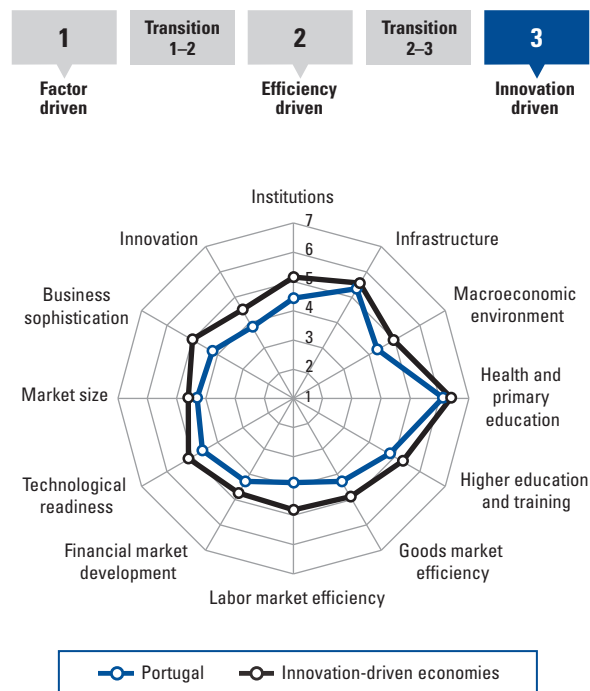
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



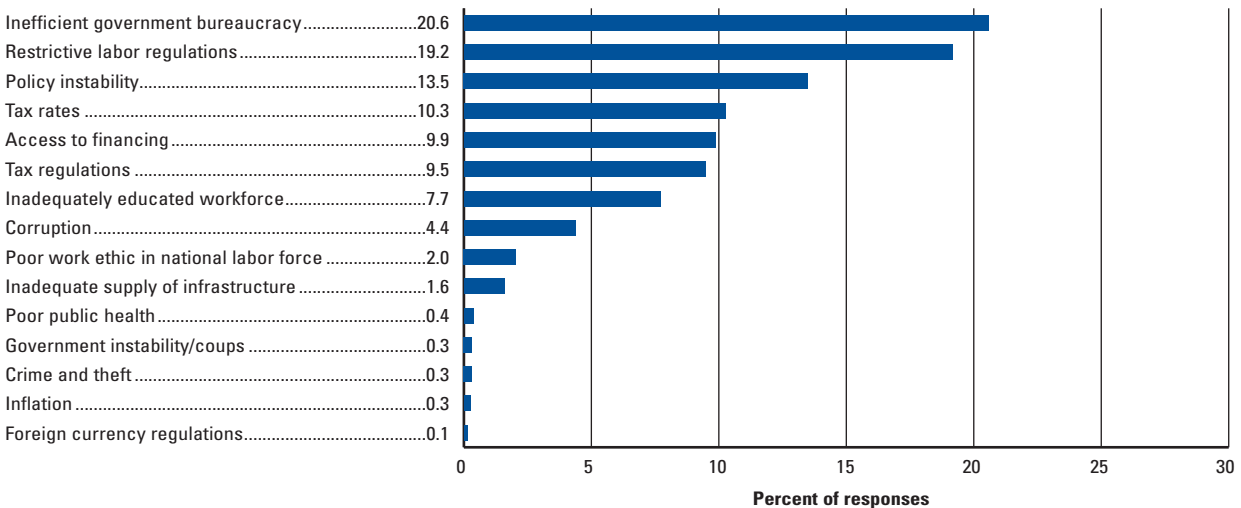
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	46	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	43	4.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	43	4.5
Basic requirements	42	5.0
1st pillar: Institutions	48	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	24	5.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	96	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	41	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	43	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training	39	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	52	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	117	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	59	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	31	4.6
10th pillar: Market size	45	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	39	4.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication	51	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation	32	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 42	6.01	Intensity of local competition 45
1.02	Intellectual property protection 40	6.02	Extent of market dominance 96
1.03	Diversion of public funds 45	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 49
1.04	Public trust of politicians 57	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 123
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 35	6.05	Total tax rate* 76
1.06	Judicial independence 55	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 63	6.07	Time required to start a business* 13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 114	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 116
1.09	Burden of government regulation 127	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 13
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 123	6.10	Trade tariffs* 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 109	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 75
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 72	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 50
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 33	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 30
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 33	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 56
1.15	Organized crime 31	6.15	Buyer sophistication 56
1.16	Reliability of police services 37	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 47	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 96
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 56	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 119
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 94	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 110
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 52	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 138
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 33	7.05	Redundancy costs* 123
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 106
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 14	7.07	Reliance on professional management 71
2.02	Quality of roads 8	7.08	Brain drain 65
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure 24	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 36
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 47	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 50	8.01	Availability of financial services 22
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 32	8.02	Affordability of financial services 24
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 26	8.03	Financing through local equity market 71
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 30	8.04	Ease of access to loans 53
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 14	8.05	Venture capital availability 53
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 21
3.01	Government budget balance* 116	8.07	Soundness of banks 79
3.02	National savings rate* 126	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 33
3.03	Inflation* 6	8.09	Legal rights index* 103
3.04	Interest rate spread* 22	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 125	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 19
3.06	Country credit rating* 23	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 27
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 14
4.01	Business impact of malaria 1	9.04	Internet users* 46
4.02	Malaria incidence* 1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 36
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 42	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 42
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 57	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 38	10.01	Domestic market size index* 43
4.06	HIV prevalence* 82	10.02	Foreign market size index* 53
4.07	Infant mortality* 8	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 27	11.01	Local supplier quantity 41
4.09	Quality of primary education 67	11.02	Local supplier quality 51
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 14	11.03	State of cluster development 54
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 45
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 20	11.05	Value chain breadth 50
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 36	11.06	Control of international distribution 65
5.03	Quality of the educational system 76	11.07	Production process sophistication 36
5.04	Quality of math and science education 108	11.08	Extent of marketing 39
5.05	Quality of management schools 32	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 78
5.06	Internet access in schools 25	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 40	12.01	Capacity for innovation 39
5.08	Extent of staff training 73	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 28
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 45
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 30
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 17
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 38
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 45

Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Puerto Rico

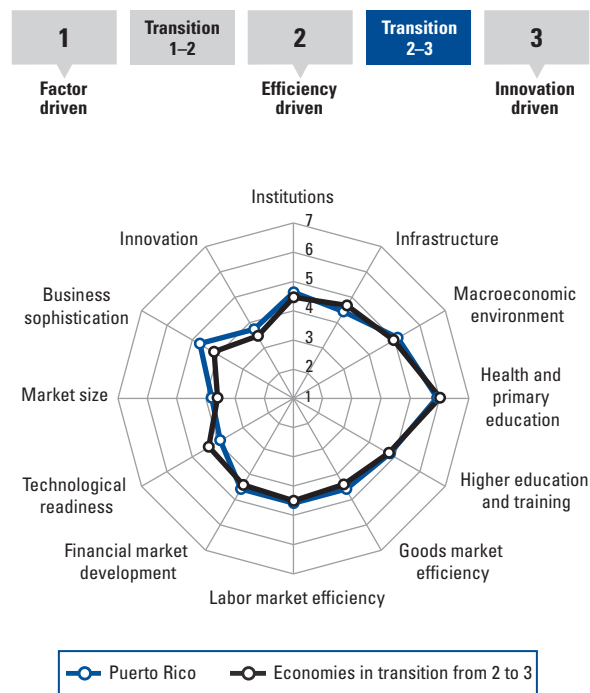
Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	62.8
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,846
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	n/a

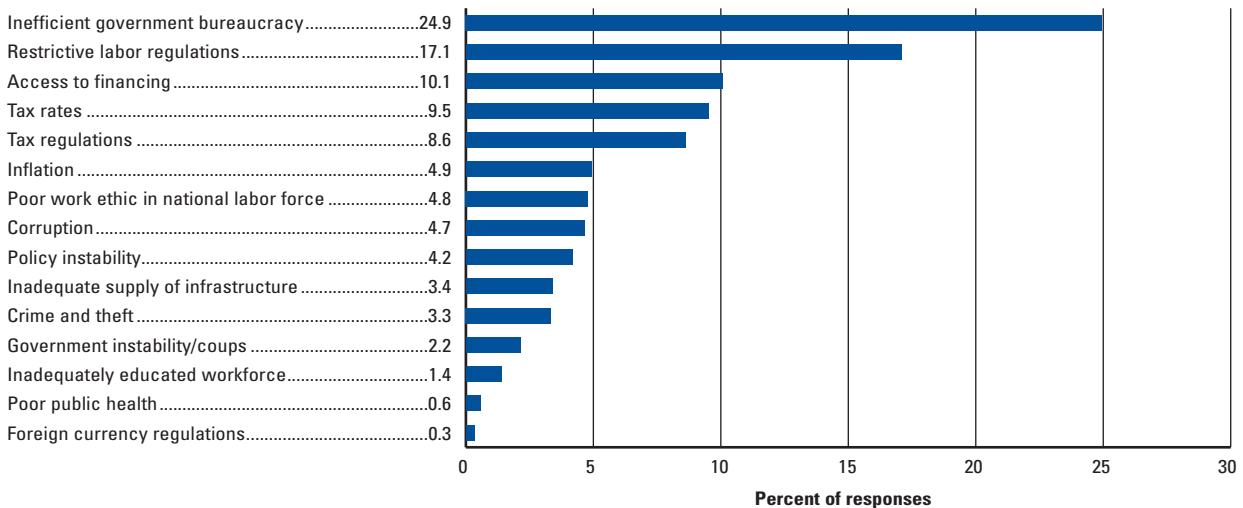
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2010-2011	41	4.5
GCI 2009-2010 (out of 133).....	42	4.5
GCI 2008-2009 (out of 134).....	41	4.5
Basic requirements	43	5.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	44	4.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	49	4.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	39	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	51	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	40	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	38	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	34	4.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	41	4.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	40	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	52	3.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	62	3.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	29	4.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	27	4.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	33	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 12	6.01	Intensity of local competition 29
1.02	Intellectual property protection 8	6.02	Extent of market dominance 20
1.03	Diversion of public funds 51	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 19
1.04	Public trust of politicians 79	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 109
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 43	6.05	Total tax rate* 123
1.06	Judicial independence 42	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 88	6.07	Time required to start a business* 21
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 102	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 97
1.09	Burden of government regulation 138	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 52
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 31	6.10	Trade tariffs* n/a
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 31	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 30
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 96	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 28
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 69	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 36
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 108	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 49
1.15	Organized crime 67	6.15	Buyer sophistication 30
1.16	Reliability of police services 42	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 38	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 54
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 13	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 66
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 20	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 33
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 4	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 97
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 16	7.05	Redundancy costs* 1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 46
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 43	7.07	Reliance on professional management 21
2.02	Quality of roads 38	7.08	Brain drain 72
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 97
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 28	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 19	8.01	Availability of financial services 21
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 38	8.02	Affordability of financial services 22
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 59	8.03	Financing through local equity market 70
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 60	8.04	Ease of access to loans 45
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 101	8.05	Venture capital availability 37
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 63
3.01	Government budget balance* 69	8.07	Soundness of banks 103
3.02	National savings rate* n/a	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 18
3.03	Inflation* 89	8.09	Legal rights index* 39
3.04	Interest rate spread* 118	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 99	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 24
3.06	Country credit rating* 11	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 24
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 60
4.01	Business impact of malaria 1	9.04	Internet users* 87
4.02	Malaria incidence* 1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 46
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 27	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 60
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 5	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 69	10.01	Domestic market size index* 70
4.06	HIV prevalence* 76	10.02	Foreign market size index* 48
4.07	Infant mortality* 46	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 33	11.01	Local supplier quantity 48
4.09	Quality of primary education 84	11.02	Local supplier quality 18
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 28	11.03	State of cluster development 45
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 22
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 83	11.05	Value chain breadth 31
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 28	11.06	Control of international distribution 90
5.03	Quality of the educational system 51	11.07	Production process sophistication 20
5.04	Quality of math and science education 96	11.08	Extent of marketing 21
5.05	Quality of management schools 54	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 22
5.06	Internet access in schools 59	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 18	12.01	Capacity for innovation 53
5.08	Extent of staff training 17	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 33
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 54
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 31
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 78
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 14
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 36

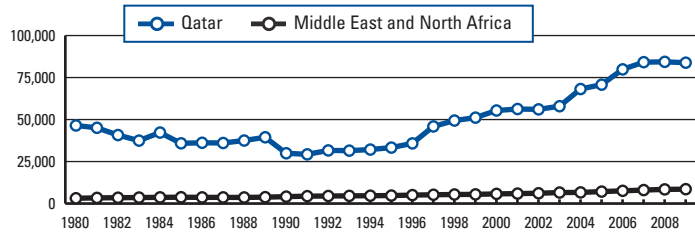
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Qatar

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	83.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	68,872
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.15

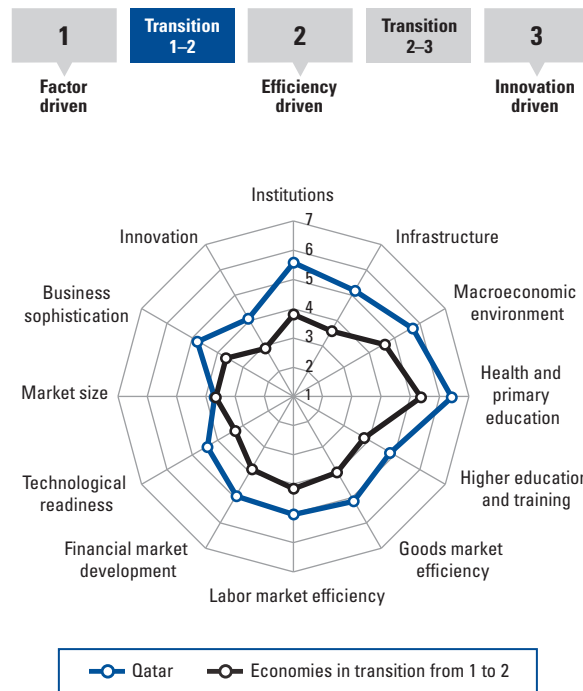
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



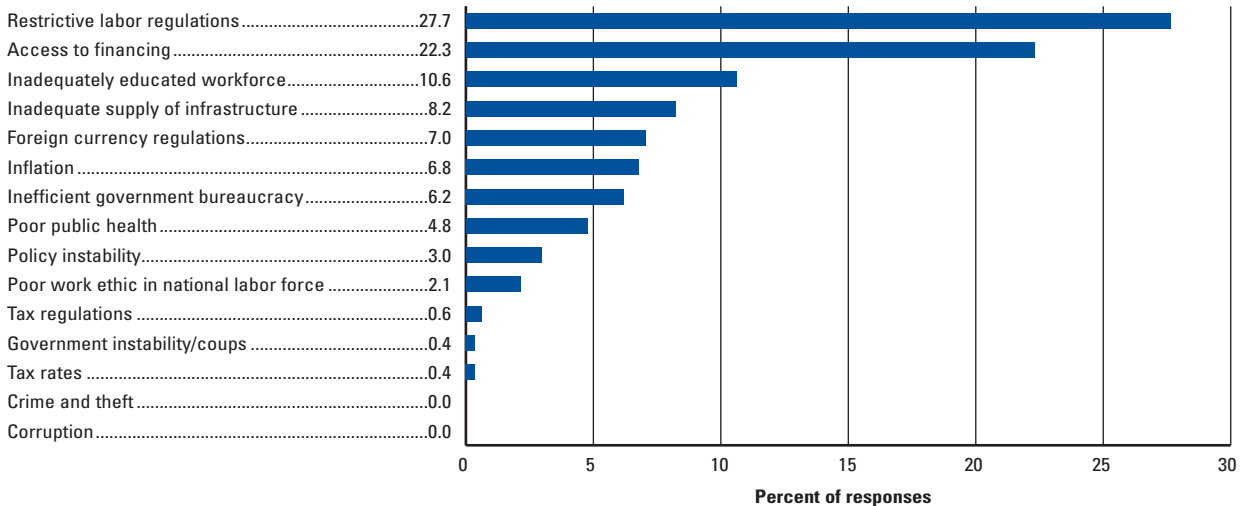
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	17	5.1
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	22	4.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	26	4.8
Basic requirements	13	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	10	5.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	25	5.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	8	5.7
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	15	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	26	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	32	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	12	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	14	5.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	19	4.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	36	4.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	66	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	23	4.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	21	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	23	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....25	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 3
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....28	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 7
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 12	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....30
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 2	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 11
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....17	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 3
1.06	Judicial independence..... 7	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 4	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 3	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....68
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 6	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 1
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 6	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....61
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....32	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....25
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking..... 15	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 10
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....38	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....29
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 3	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 12
1.15	Organized crime.....26	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....39
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 9	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....28	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....20
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 12	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 2
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 10	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....27
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....33	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 14
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....98
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 7
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....39	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 12
2.02	Quality of roads.....41	7.08	Brain drain..... 2
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....121
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....27	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 16	8.01	Availability of financial services.....26
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....30	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 8
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....21	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 1
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....65	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 1
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 4	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 9
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 5	8.07	Soundness of banks.....46
3.02	National savings rate*..... 10	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 6
3.03	Inflation*..... 2	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....61	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 16	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....25
3.06	Country credit rating*.....29	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 8
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 2
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....79
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....49
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....72	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....58
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....72	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....94	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....66
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....64
4.07	Infant mortality*.....48	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....42	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 2
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 5	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 9
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....69	11.03	State of cluster development.....21
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....58
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....49	11.05	Value chain breadth.....85
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....106	11.06	Control of international distribution.....50
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 4	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 8
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 4	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 6
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 1	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....41
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 4	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....71	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....45
5.08	Extent of staff training.....19	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....22
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....41
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....27
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 1
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 9
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....48

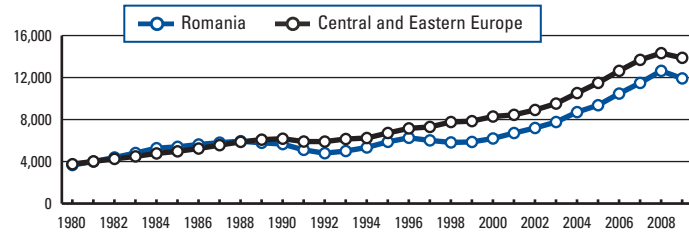
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Romania

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	21.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	161.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	7,542
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.36

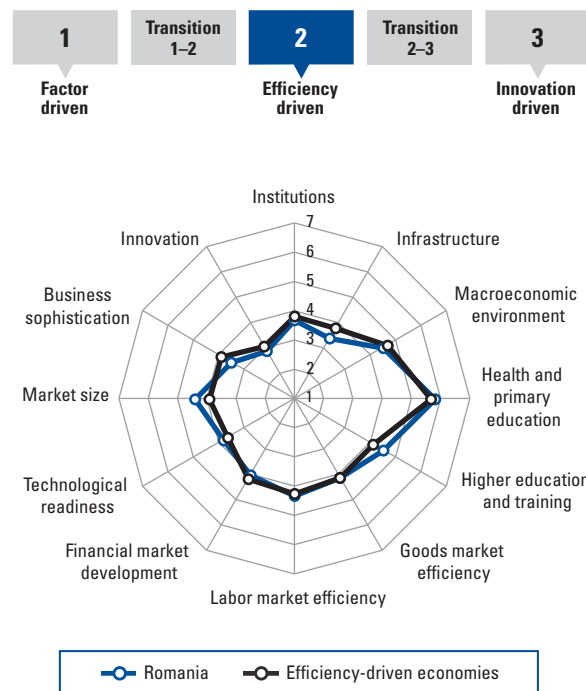
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



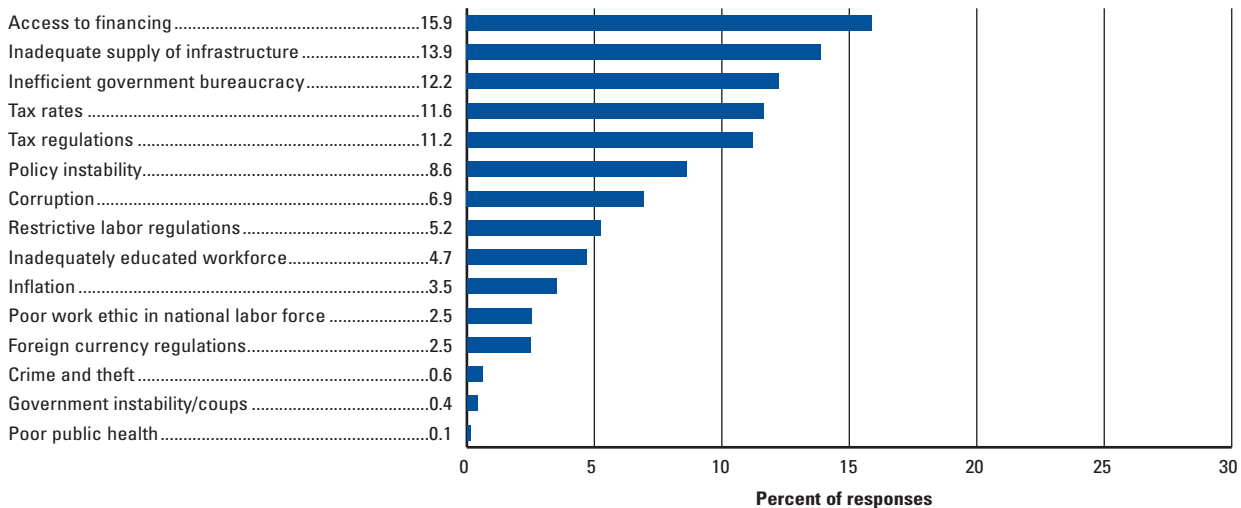
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	67	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	64	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	68	4.1
Basic requirements	77	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	81	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	92	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	78	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	63	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	54	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	54	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	76	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	76	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	81	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	58	3.8
10th pillar: Market size.....	43	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	91	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	93	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	87	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

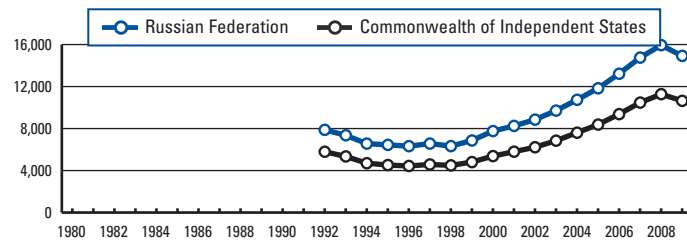
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....79	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....79
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....81	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....59
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....84	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....85
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....116	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....131
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....57	6.05	Total tax rate*.....82
1.06	Judicial independence.....82	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....123	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 34
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....110	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....130
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....98	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 42
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....115	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....111	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....68
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....137	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....90
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 27	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....85
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 32	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....98
1.15	Organized crime..... 43	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....55
1.16	Reliability of police services.....72	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....92	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....128
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....77	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....82
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....88	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....114
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....79	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....77
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 33	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 15
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 33
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....136	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....63
2.02	Quality of roads.....134	7.08	Brain drain.....116
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....70	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....66
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....122	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....102	8.01	Availability of financial services.....104
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....63	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....100
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....77	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....89
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....52	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....78
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 36	8.05	Venture capital availability.....80
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....85
3.01	Government budget balance*.....119	8.07	Soundness of banks.....97
3.02	National savings rate*.....66	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....97
3.03	Inflation*.....98	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....68	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 38	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....99
3.06	Country credit rating*.....65	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....108
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....70
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....62
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 43
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....73	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 16
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....95	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....58	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 41
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 49
4.07	Infant mortality*.....55	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....66	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....93
4.09	Quality of primary education.....60	11.02	Local supplier quality.....96
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....88	11.03	State of cluster development.....113
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....96
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....54	11.05	Value chain breadth.....110
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 22	11.06	Control of international distribution.....105
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....84	11.07	Production process sophistication.....77
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 43	11.08	Extent of marketing.....78
5.05	Quality of management schools.....98	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....81
5.06	Internet access in schools.....55	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....95	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....72
5.08	Extent of staff training.....72	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....83
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....103
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....103
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....105
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....55
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....62

Russian Federation

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	140.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,229.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,694
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	3.05

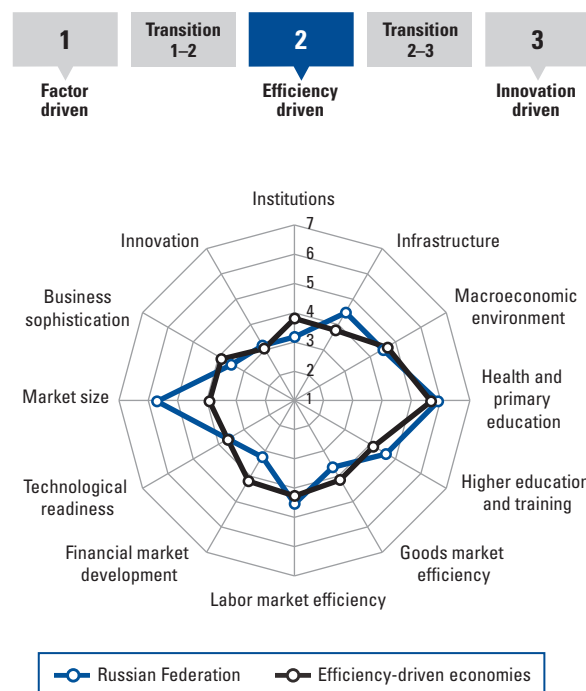
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



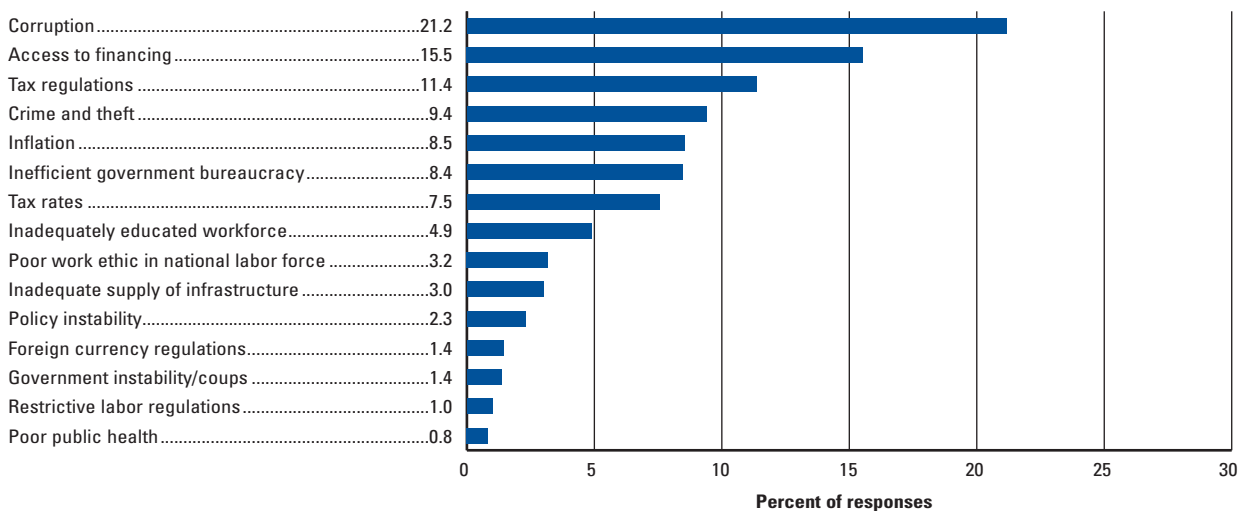
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	63	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	63	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	51	4.3
Basic requirements	65	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	118	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	47	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	79	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	53	5.9
Efficiency enhancers	53	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	50	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	123	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	57	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	125	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	69	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	8	5.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	80	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	101	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	57	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....128	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....115
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....119	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....88
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....109	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....108
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....69	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....97
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....111	6.05	Total tax rate*.....95
1.06	Judicial independence.....115	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....106	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....93
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....82	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....121
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....128	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....133
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....114	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....111
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....115	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....126
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....105	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....127
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....93	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....132
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....90	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....132
1.15	Organized crime.....112	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 50
1.16	Reliability of police services.....128	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....112	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....116
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....116	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....78
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....113	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....90
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....132	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....75
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 47
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....94	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....101
2.02	Quality of roads.....125	7.08	Brain drain.....82
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 31	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 25
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....93	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....104	8.01	Availability of financial services.....109
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 13	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....92
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....80	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....107
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 39	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....107
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 8	8.05	Venture capital availability.....95
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....119
3.01	Government budget balance*.....106	8.07	Soundness of banks.....129
3.02	National savings rate*.....58	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....118
3.03	Inflation*.....125	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....87	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 8	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....122
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 49	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....120
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....120
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....52
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 50
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....66	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....83
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....90	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....62	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 9
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....106	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 7
4.07	Infant mortality*.....59	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....99	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....103
4.09	Quality of primary education.....65	11.02	Local supplier quality.....114
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 3	11.03	State of cluster development.....87
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....98
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....77	11.05	Value chain breadth.....104
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 12	11.06	Control of international distribution.....91
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....78	11.07	Production process sophistication.....93
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....54	11.08	Extent of marketing.....88
5.05	Quality of management schools.....92	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....103
5.06	Internet access in schools.....62	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....67	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 38
5.08	Extent of staff training.....90	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....53
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 50
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....61
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....82
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....56
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 49

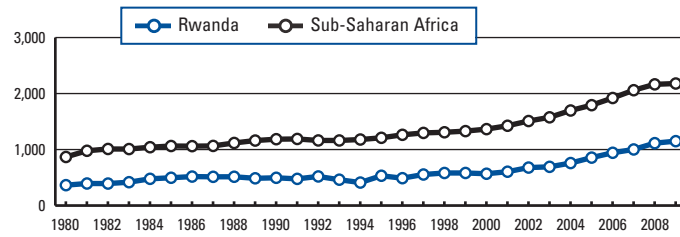
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Rwanda

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	10.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	536
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

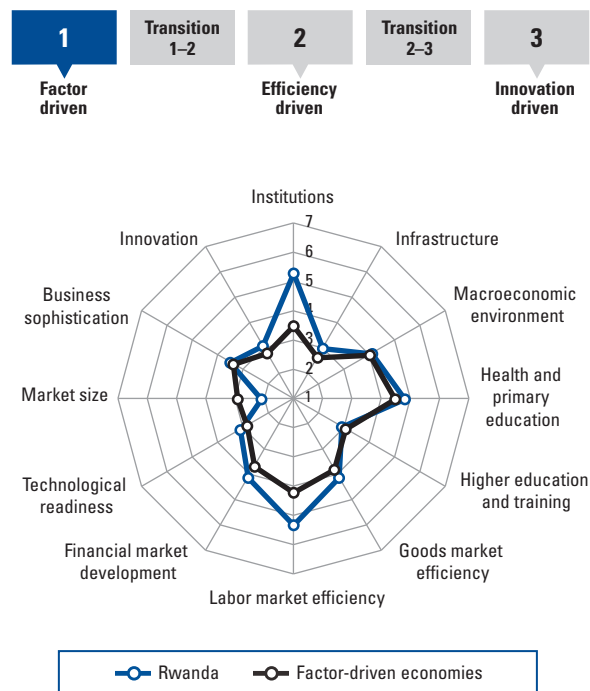
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



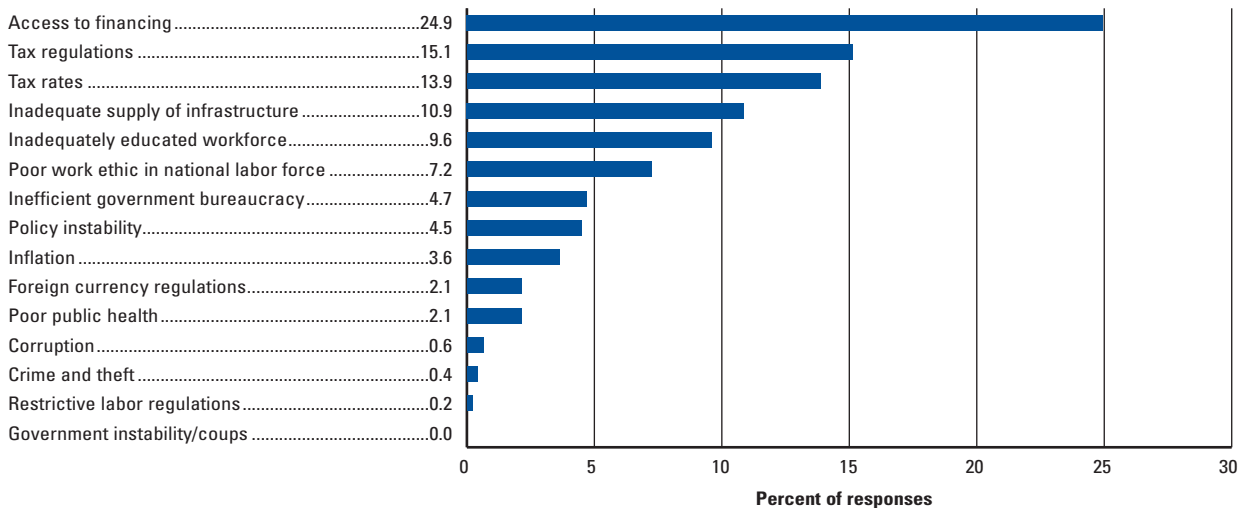
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	80	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	83	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions	19	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	101	3.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	106	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	111	4.8
Efficiency enhancers	98	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training	121	2.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	70	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	9	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	69	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	100	3.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	128	2.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	87	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	94	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	71	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 44	6.01	Intensity of local competition 100
1.02	Intellectual property protection 41	6.02	Extent of market dominance 89
1.03	Diversion of public funds 15	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 47
1.04	Public trust of politicians 8	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 57
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 27	6.05	Total tax rate* 35
1.06	Judicial independence 32	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 3
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 8	6.07	Time required to start a business* 3
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 2	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 7
1.09	Burden of government regulation 3	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 128
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 35	6.10	Trade tariffs* 130
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 42	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 73
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 22	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 19
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 2	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 33
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 6	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 116
1.15	Organized crime 1	6.15	Buyer sophistication 125
1.16	Reliability of police services 21	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 34	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 22
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 86	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 12
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 3	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 42	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 24
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 27	7.05	Redundancy costs* 48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 45
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 67	7.07	Reliance on professional management 32
2.02	Quality of roads 56	7.08	Brain drain 35
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 2
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 130	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 97	8.01	Availability of financial services 100
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 135	8.02	Affordability of financial services 80
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 85	8.03	Financing through local equity market 92
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 137	8.04	Ease of access to loans 110
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 132	8.05	Venture capital availability 77
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 59
3.01	Government budget balance* 30	8.07	Soundness of banks 95
3.02	National savings rate* 114	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 68
3.03	Inflation* 122	8.09	Legal rights index* 20
3.04	Interest rate spread* 96	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 29	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 71
3.06	Country credit rating* 129	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 53
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 48
4.01	Business impact of malaria 123	9.04	Internet users* 121
4.02	Malaria incidence* 130	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 116
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 110	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 117
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 128	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 116	10.01	Domestic market size index* 124
4.06	HIV prevalence* 123	10.02	Foreign market size index* 134
4.07	Infant mortality* 122	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 130	11.01	Local supplier quantity 136
4.09	Quality of primary education 56	11.02	Local supplier quality 117
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 50	11.03	State of cluster development 65
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 69
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 134	11.05	Value chain breadth 87
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 124	11.06	Control of international distribution 54
5.03	Quality of the educational system 58	11.07	Production process sophistication 121
5.04	Quality of math and science education 66	11.08	Extent of marketing 127
5.05	Quality of management schools 102	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 70
5.06	Internet access in schools 93	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 118	12.01	Capacity for innovation 119
5.08	Extent of staff training 38	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 95
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 77
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 65
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 15
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 108
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 90

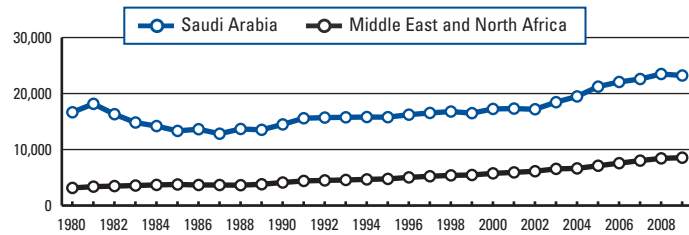
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Saudi Arabia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	25.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	369.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	14,486
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.86

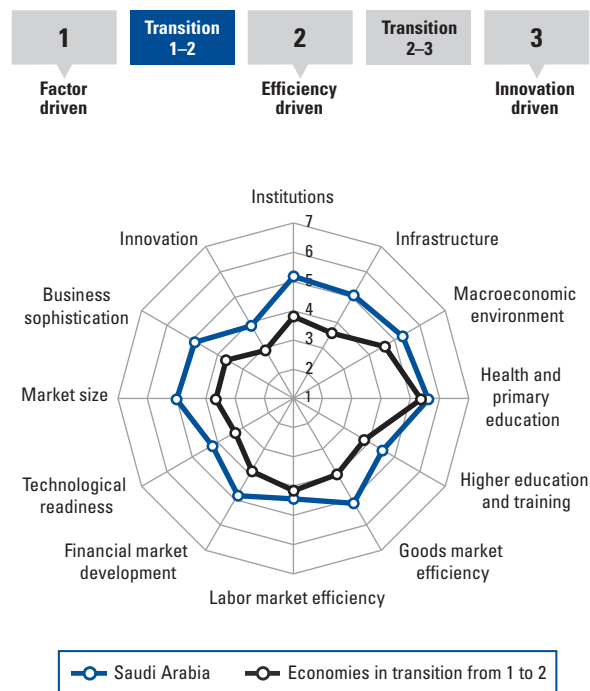
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



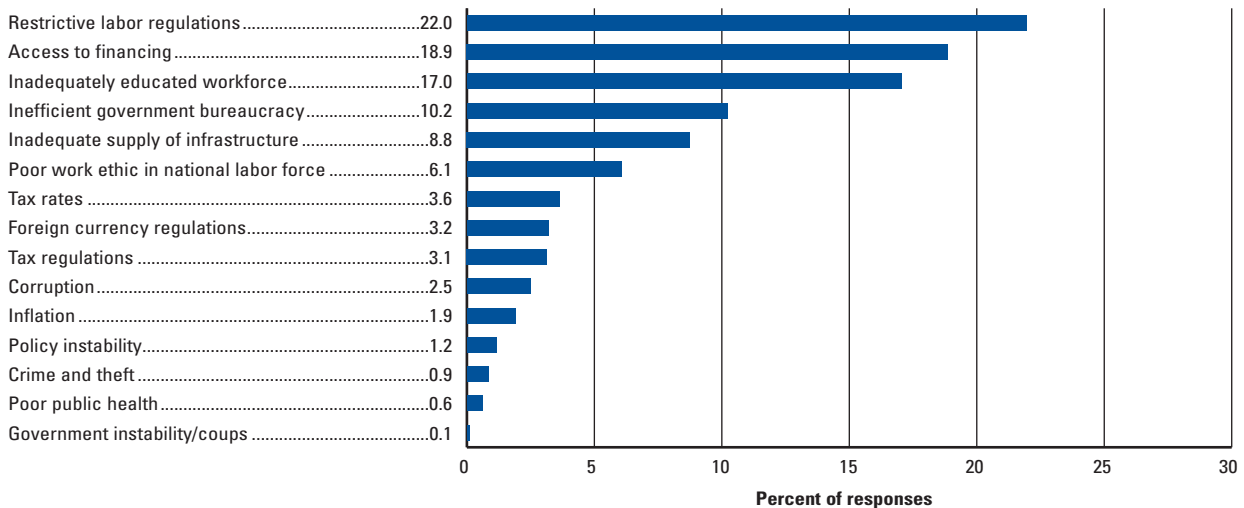
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	21	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	28	4.7
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	27	4.7
Basic requirements	28	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	21	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	28	5.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	22	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	74	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	27	4.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	51	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	10	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	66	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	22	4.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	42	4.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	22	5.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	26	4.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	19	4.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	28	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....28	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....24
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....30	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....25
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....28	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....28
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....9	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....9
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....26	6.05	Total tax rate*.....5
1.06	Judicial independence.....29	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....13	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....9
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....6	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....11
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....18	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....23
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....37	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....54
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....29	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....84
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....40	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....35
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....57	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....28
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....16	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....31
1.15	Organized crime.....16	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....20
1.16	Reliability of police services.....30	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....31	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....30
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....35	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....24
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....26	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....27
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....19	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....22
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....16	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....102
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....14
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....29	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....37
2.02	Quality of roads.....26	7.08	Brain drain.....14
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....38	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....138
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....36	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....46	8.01	Availability of financial services.....30
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....26	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....19
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....29	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....3
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....78	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....6
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....5	8.05	Venture capital availability.....14
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....24
3.01	Government budget balance*.....53	8.07	Soundness of banks.....20
3.02	National savings rate*.....13	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....26
3.03	Inflation*.....94	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....77	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....37	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....39
3.06	Country credit rating*.....38	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....26
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....9
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....75	9.04	Internet users*.....58
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....78	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....66
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....38	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....61
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....41	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....30	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....23
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....20
4.07	Infant mortality*.....78	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....71	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....5
4.09	Quality of primary education.....54	11.02	Local supplier quality.....24
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....113	11.03	State of cluster development.....27
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....28
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....43	11.05	Value chain breadth.....21
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....75	11.06	Control of international distribution.....7
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....41	11.07	Production process sophistication.....25
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....49	11.08	Extent of marketing.....26
5.05	Quality of management schools.....60	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....19
5.06	Internet access in schools.....52	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....34	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....26
5.08	Extent of staff training.....34	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....37
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....24
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....33
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....10
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....34
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....56

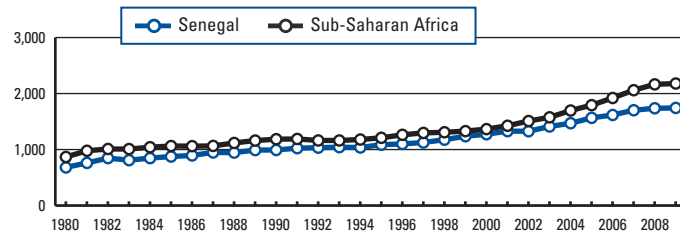
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Senegal

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	12.5
GDP (US\$ billions).....	12.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.994
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

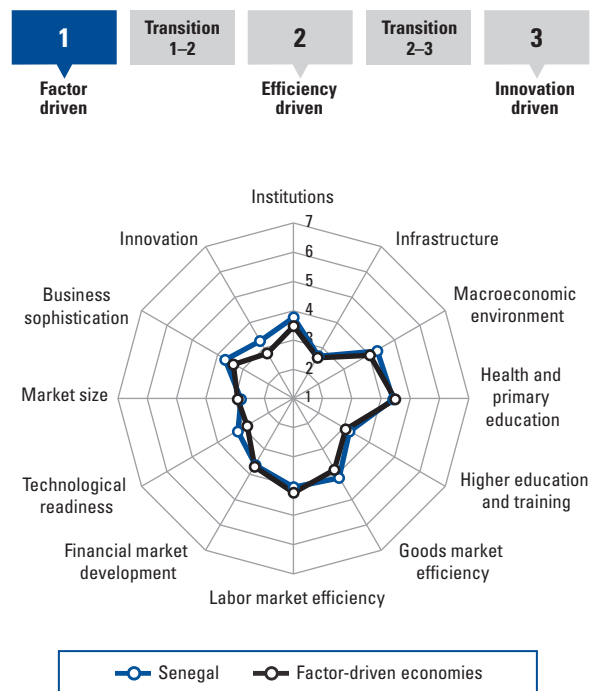
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



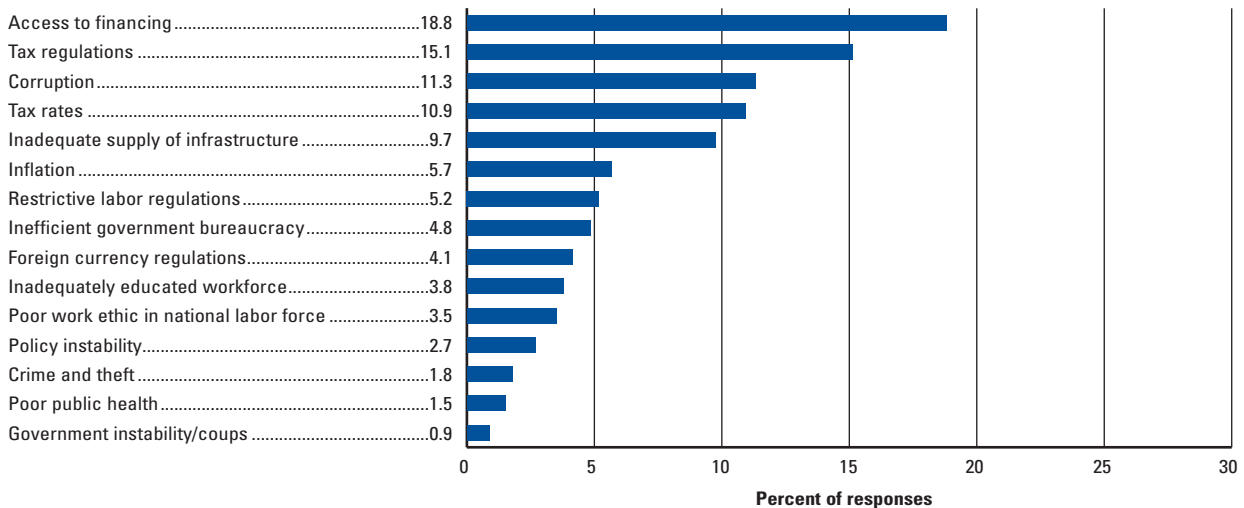
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	104	3.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	92	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	96	3.7
Basic requirements	108	3.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	76	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	112	2.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	89	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	118	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	108	3.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	110	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	79	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	109	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	107	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	93	3.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	105	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	67	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	84	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	55	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

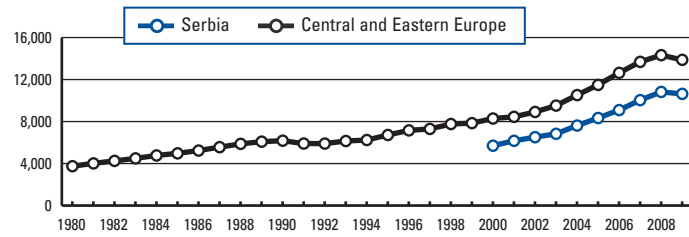
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....85	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 49
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....82	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....53
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....99	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....70
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....106	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....101
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....86	6.05	Total tax rate*.....88
1.06	Judicial independence.....98	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....86	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 27
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....104	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....118
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....56	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....73
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....71	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....99
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....82	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....57
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....103	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....92
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 31	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 35
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 29	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....52
1.15	Organized crime..... 35	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....132
1.16	Reliability of police services.....66	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....74	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....97
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....74	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....101
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....61	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....131
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....53	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....71
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....127	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....74
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....101
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....81	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....93
2.02	Quality of roads.....91	7.08	Brain drain.....89
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....89	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....92
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....51	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....76	8.01	Availability of financial services.....85
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....78	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....81
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....125	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....80
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....116	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....98
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....113	8.05	Venture capital availability.....94
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....109
3.01	Government budget balance*.....82	8.07	Soundness of banks.....53
3.02	National savings rate*.....52	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....107
3.03	Inflation*..... 5	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....117	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....55	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....53
3.06	Country credit rating*.....96	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 40
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....84
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....122	9.04	Internet users*.....110
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....117	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....102
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....109	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....86
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....116	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....92	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....100
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....104	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....117
4.07	Infant mortality*.....113	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....120	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....76
4.09	Quality of primary education.....83	11.02	Local supplier quality.....67
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....127	11.03	State of cluster development.....117
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....71
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....126	11.05	Value chain breadth.....55
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....112	11.06	Control of international distribution.....81
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....73	11.07	Production process sophistication.....95
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....72	11.08	Extent of marketing.....77
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 40	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....117
5.06	Internet access in schools.....60	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 45	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....77
5.08	Extent of staff training.....113	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 48
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 49
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....51
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 45
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....61
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

Serbia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	9.9
GDP (US\$ billions)	42.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	5,809
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.11

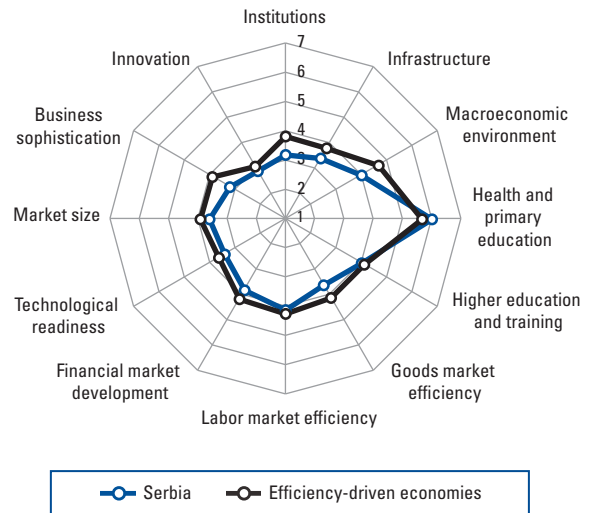
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



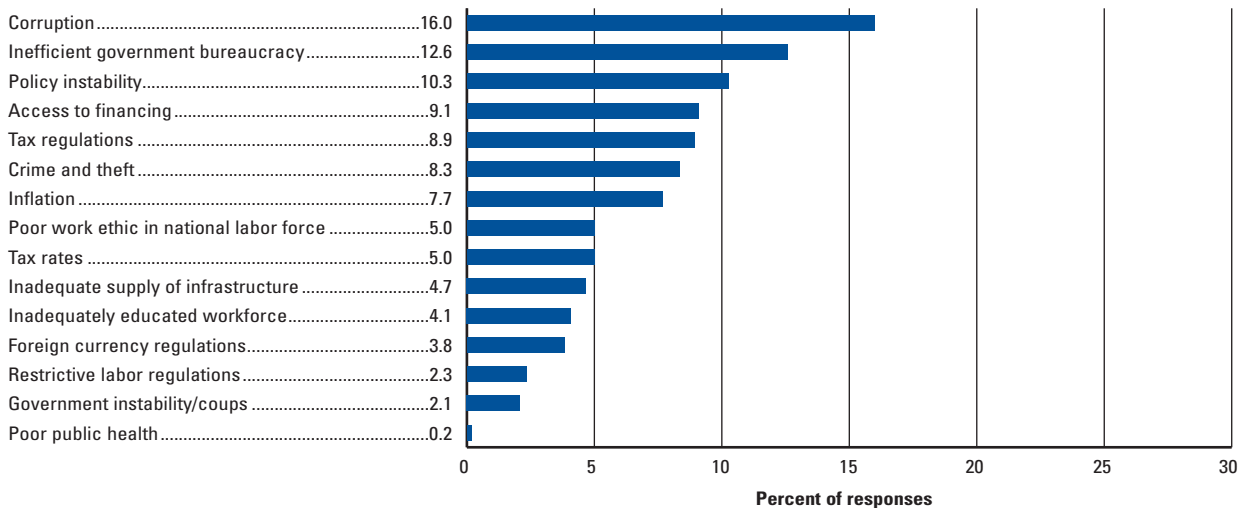
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	96	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	93	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	85	3.9
Basic requirements	93	4.1
1st pillar: Institutions	120	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	93	3.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	109	4.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education	50	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	93	3.7
5th pillar: Higher education and training	74	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	125	3.6
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	102	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	94	3.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	80	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	72	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	107	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication	125	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	88	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....122	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....131
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....111	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....138
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....95	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....137
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....99	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....120
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....87	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 46
1.06	Judicial independence.....124	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....125	6.07	Time required to start a business*..... 45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....124	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....103
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....131	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....82
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....132	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....68
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....125	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....107
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....97	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....123
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....86	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....101
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....94	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....119
1.15	Organized crime.....111	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....131
1.16	Reliability of police services.....97	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....120	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....135
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....115	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....70
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....134	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....86
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....137	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....80
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 47
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....91
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....122	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....128
2.02	Quality of roads.....123	7.08	Brain drain.....136
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....93	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....59
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....129	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....124	8.01	Availability of financial services.....111
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....96	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....99
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....74	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....101
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 41	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....91
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....57	8.05	Venture capital availability.....102
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....86
3.01	Government budget balance*.....73	8.07	Soundness of banks.....115
3.02	National savings rate*.....131	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....115
3.03	Inflation*.....115	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....106	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....53	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....117
3.06	Country credit rating*.....83	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....134
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....113
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....54
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....64
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....56	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 30
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 40	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 44	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....65
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....85
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 39	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....63	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....86
4.09	Quality of primary education.....62	11.02	Local supplier quality.....107
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....59	11.03	State of cluster development.....122
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....133
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....67	11.05	Value chain breadth.....116
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 49	11.06	Control of international distribution.....120
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....86	11.07	Production process sophistication.....125
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 48	11.08	Extent of marketing.....122
5.05	Quality of management schools.....101	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....127
5.06	Internet access in schools.....87	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....100	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....82
5.08	Extent of staff training.....130	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....56
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....108
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....71
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....98
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....92
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....78

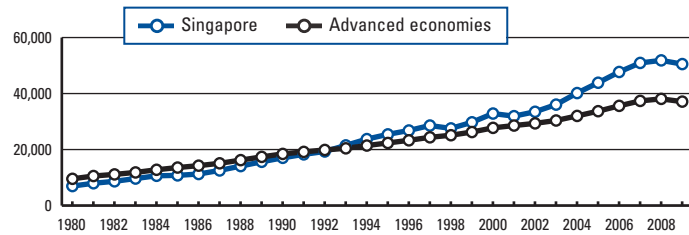
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Singapore

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	4.7
GDP (US\$ billions)	177.1
GDP per capita (US\$)	37,293
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.34

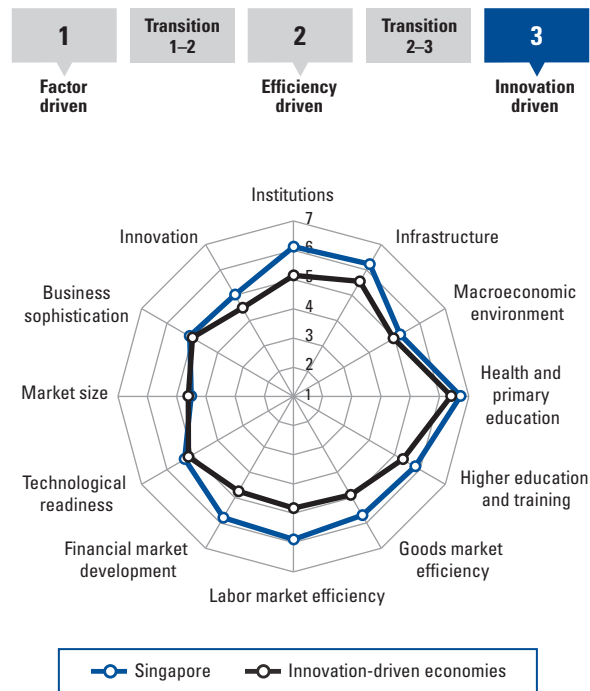
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



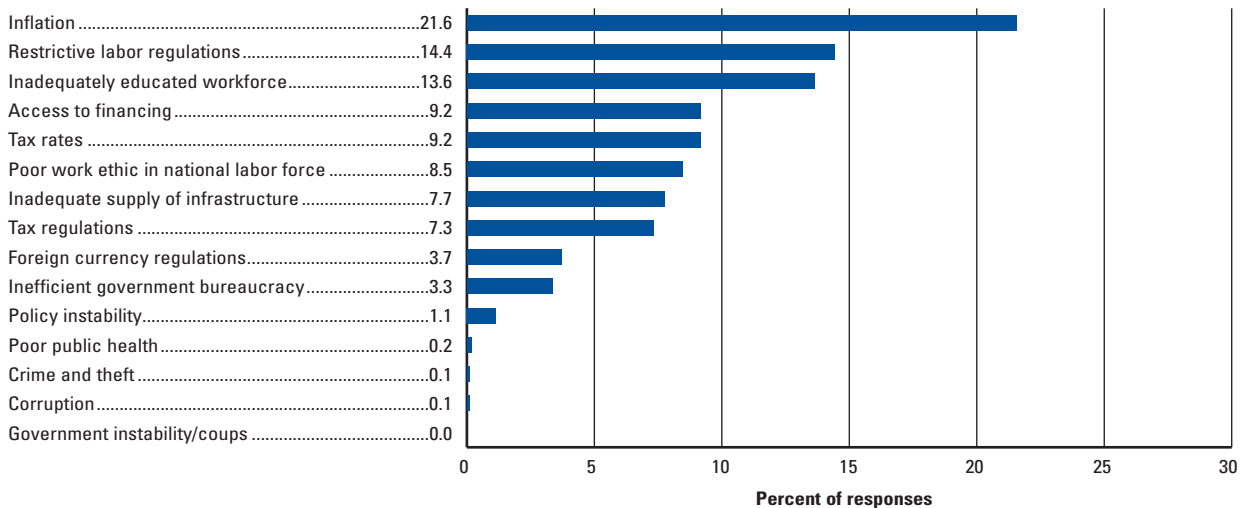
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	3	5.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	3	5.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	5	5.5
Basic requirements	3	6.1
1st pillar: Institutions	1	6.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	5	6.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	33	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	3	6.7
Efficiency enhancers	1	5.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training	5	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	1	5.9
8th pillar: Financial market development	2	5.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness	11	5.3
10th pillar: Market size	41	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	10	5.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication	15	5.1
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	3	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	28
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	3	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	14
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	3	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	9
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	1	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	3
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	3	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	24
1.06 Judicial independence.....	21	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	6
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	3	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	3
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	1	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	6
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	1	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	5
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	1	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	2
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	6	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	2
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	1	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	1
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	102	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	2
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	17	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	18
1.15 Organized crime.....	4	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	10
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	2	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	4	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	1
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	4	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	3
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	5	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	1
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	7	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	2
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	2	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	1
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	3	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	9
2.02 Quality of roads.....	1	7.08 Brain drain.....	4
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	6	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	86
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	2	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	2	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	20
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	17	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	5
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	9	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	5
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	28	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	4
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	17	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	6
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	28	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	9
3.02 National savings rate*.....	6	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	3
3.03 Inflation*.....	23	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	1
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	63	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	130	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	20
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	10	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	15
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	3
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	16
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	22
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	47	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	14
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	63	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	47	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	49
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	55	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	11
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	4	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	12	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	63
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	3	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	39
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	44	11.03 State of cluster development.....	5
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	14
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	15	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	10
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	30	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	58
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	1	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	14
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	1	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	20
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	6	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	21
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	5	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	19	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	17
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	4	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	11
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	8
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	6
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	2
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	10
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	11

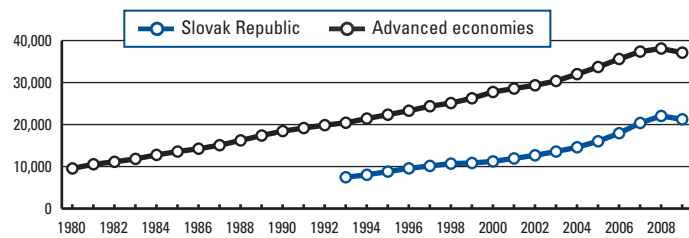
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovak Republic

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	5.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	88.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	16,282
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.17

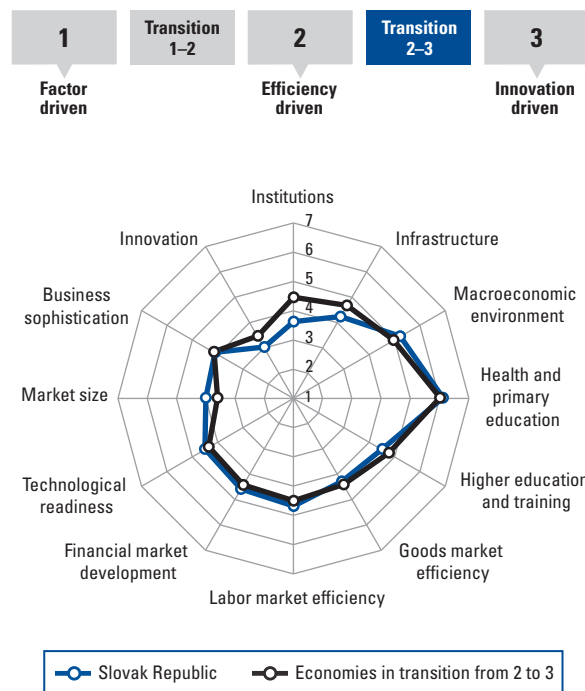
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



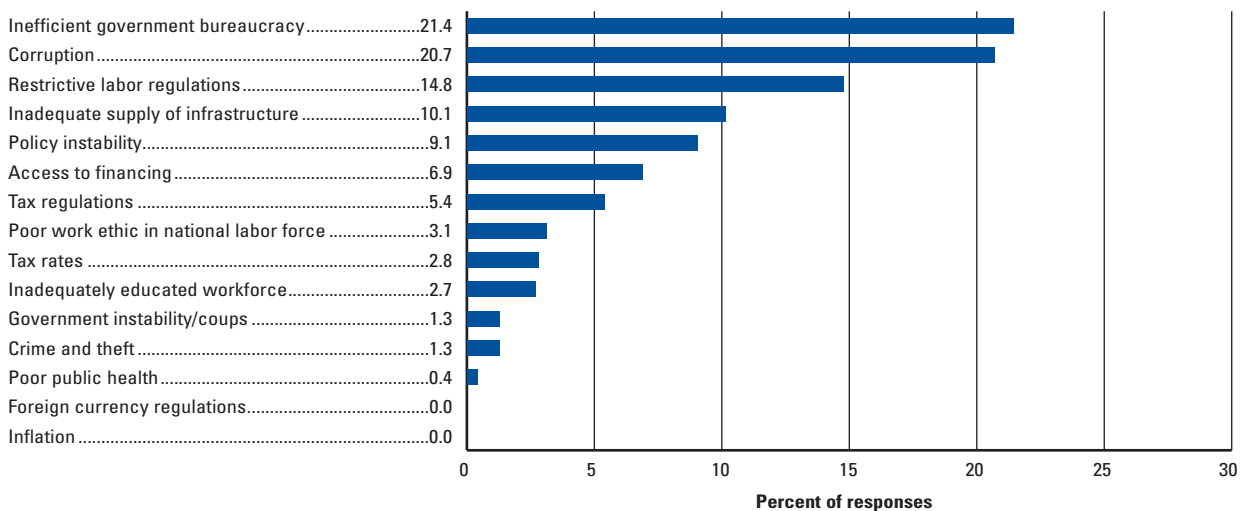
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	60	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	47	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	46	4.4
Basic requirements	53	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	89	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	57	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	32	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	45	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	37	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	53	4.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	51	4.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	40	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	37	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	34	4.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	58	4.0
Innovation and sophistication factors	63	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	57	4.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	85	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....74	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 33
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....57	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 33
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....113	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....61
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....132	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 27
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....72	6.05	Total tax rate*.....97
1.06	Judicial independence.....106	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....138	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....61
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....119	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....124
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....105	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 19
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....133	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....131	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 1
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....82	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 13
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 4	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....54
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 48	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....81
1.15	Organized crime.....79	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....93
1.16	Reliability of police services.....89	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....91	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....51
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....59	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 49
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 36	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....58
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....73	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....104
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....93	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 10
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....65	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 36
2.02	Quality of roads.....67	7.08	Brain drain.....101
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 21	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....67
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....78	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....120	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 38
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....117	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 47
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 28	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....110
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....68	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 43
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....56	8.05	Venture capital availability.....61
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 43
3.01	Government budget balance*.....86	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 23
3.02	National savings rate*.....86	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....89
3.03	Inflation*..... 32	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 5	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....60	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 40
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 32	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....55
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 5
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 19
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 40
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 15	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 33
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 31	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 3	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....58
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 47
4.07	Infant mortality*..... 40	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....52	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 39
4.09	Quality of primary education.....52	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 47
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 45	11.03	State of cluster development.....64
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....97
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 50	11.05	Value chain breadth.....54
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 40	11.06	Control of international distribution.....118
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....111	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 35
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....65	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 43
5.05	Quality of management schools.....114	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 45
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 35	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 41	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....69
5.08	Extent of staff training.....75	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....90
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....68
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....87
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....127
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....71
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 44

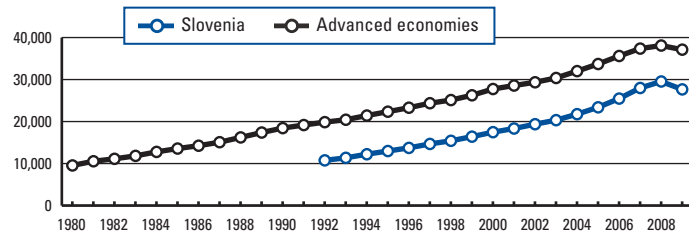
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Slovenia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	2.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	49.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	24,417
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.08

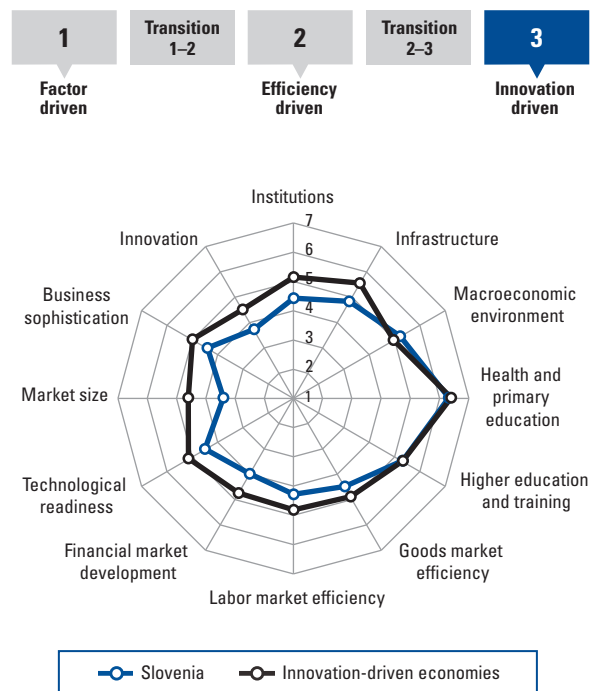
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



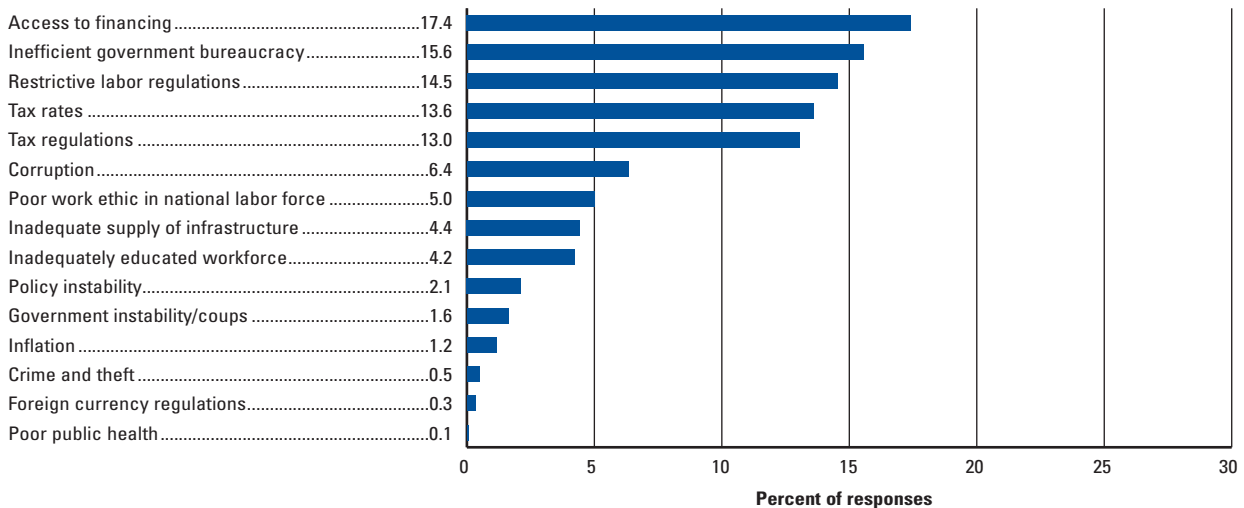
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	45	4.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	37	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	42	4.5
Basic requirements	34	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions.....	50	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	36	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	34	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	23	6.3
Efficiency enhancers	46	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	21	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	39	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	80	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	77	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	35	4.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	78	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	35	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	36	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	34	3.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	58	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	43
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	39	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	57
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	52	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	40
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	70	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	89
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	36	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	59
1.06 Judicial independence.....	56	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	6
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	69	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	13
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	92	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	69
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	52	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	30
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	81	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	79	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	116
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	23	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	116
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	10	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	16
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	19	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	46
1.15 Organized crime.....	42	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	63
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	48	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	49	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	91
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	48	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	117
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	118	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	125
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	119	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	132
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	20	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	72
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	72
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	32	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	68
2.02 Quality of roads.....	42	7.08 Brain drain.....	48
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	49	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	31
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	34	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	63	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	77
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	121	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	78
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	32	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	84
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	15	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	56
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	53	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	45
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	81
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	88	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	110
3.02 National savings rate*.....	54	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	66
3.03 Inflation*.....	31	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	60
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	52	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	61	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	38
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	20	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	72
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	101
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	31
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	23
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	25	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	35
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	30	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	11	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	80
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	1	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	69
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	8	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	28	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	47
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	28	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	32
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	40	11.03 State of cluster development.....	49
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	29
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	35	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	32
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	4	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	30
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	47	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	42
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	17	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	48
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	44	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	34
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	23	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	35	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	22
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	65	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	27
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	32
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	37
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	64
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	73
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	27

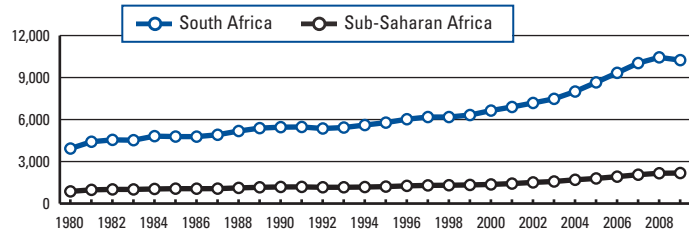
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

South Africa

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	50.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	287.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	5,824
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.70

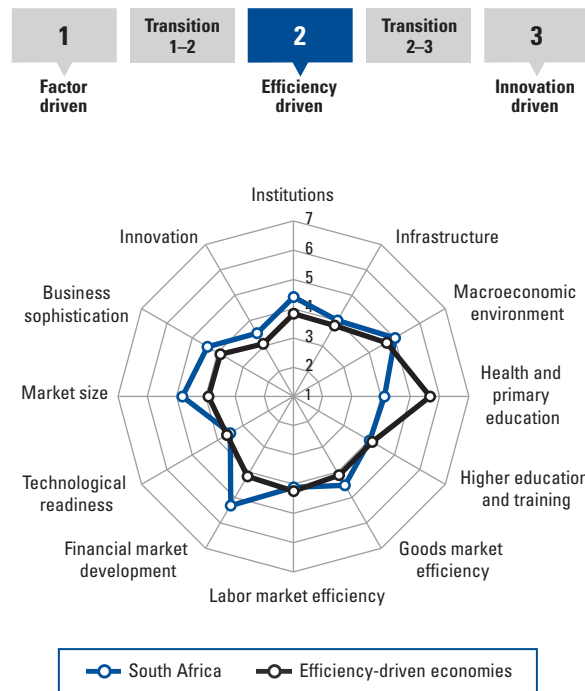
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



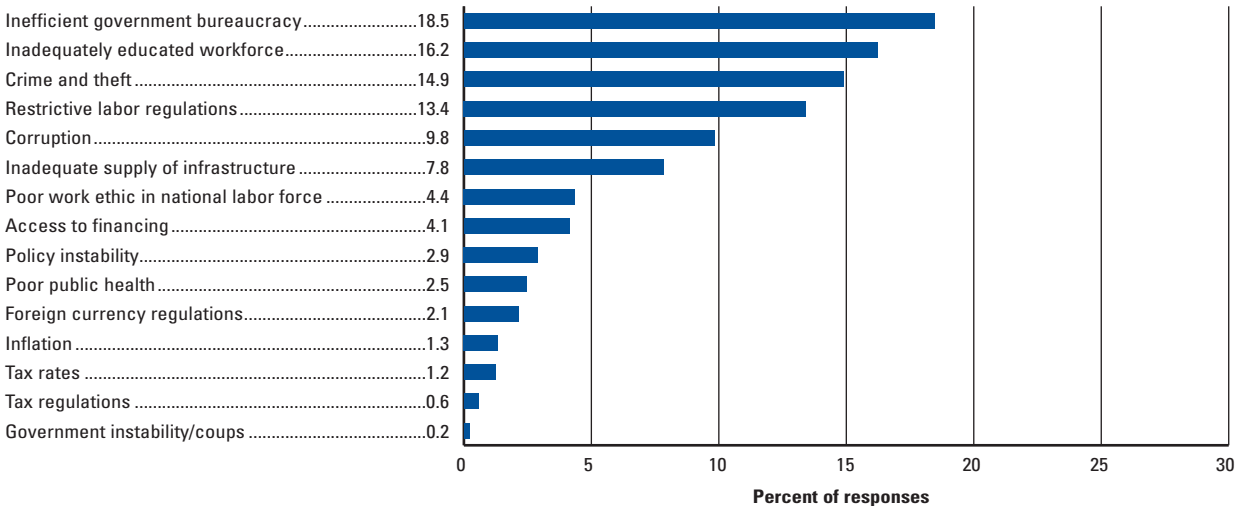
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	54	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	45	4.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	45	4.4
Basic requirements	79	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	47	4.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	63	4.0
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	43	5.0
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	129	4.1
Efficiency enhancers	42	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	75	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	40	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	97	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	9	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	76	3.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	25	4.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	43	3.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	38	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	44	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

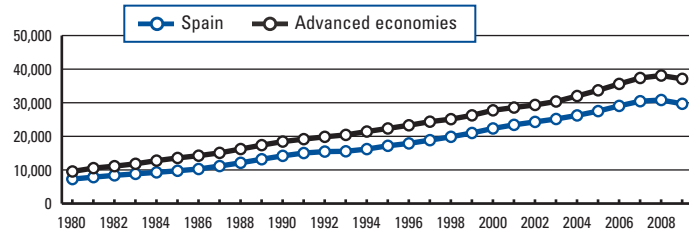
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....29	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....63
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 27	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 43
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....82	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 12
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....86	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 31
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 49	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 29
1.06	Judicial independence..... 44	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....102	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....75
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....60	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 43
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....94	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....61
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 19	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....71
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 20	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 43
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....27	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....71
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....42	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....55
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....137	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....75
1.15	Organized crime.....114	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 29
1.16	Reliability of police services.....104	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 50	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....132
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 1	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....131
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 2	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....86
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 6	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....135
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 10	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 44
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....112
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....56	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 19
2.02	Quality of roads..... 43	7.08	Brain drain.....62
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 47	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....64
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 49	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 18	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 7
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 24	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 43
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....94	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 7
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....98	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 41
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....73	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 39
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....99
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 27	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 6
3.02	National savings rate*.....98	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 1
3.03	Inflation*.....109	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 34	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 47	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....51
3.06	Country credit rating*.....51	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 35
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 37
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....105	9.04	Internet users*.....105
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....91	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....93
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....135	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....106
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....138	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....138	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 24
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....136	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 36
4.07	Infant mortality*.....109	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....127	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 35
4.09	Quality of primary education.....125	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 22
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....109	11.03	State of cluster development..... 39
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....87
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 41	11.05	Value chain breadth.....91
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....99	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 23
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....130	11.07	Production process sophistication..... 39
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....137	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 28
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 21	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 31
5.06	Internet access in schools.....100	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 49	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 47
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 26	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 29
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 40
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 24
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....103
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....116
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 43

Spain

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	44.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	1,464.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	31,946
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.96

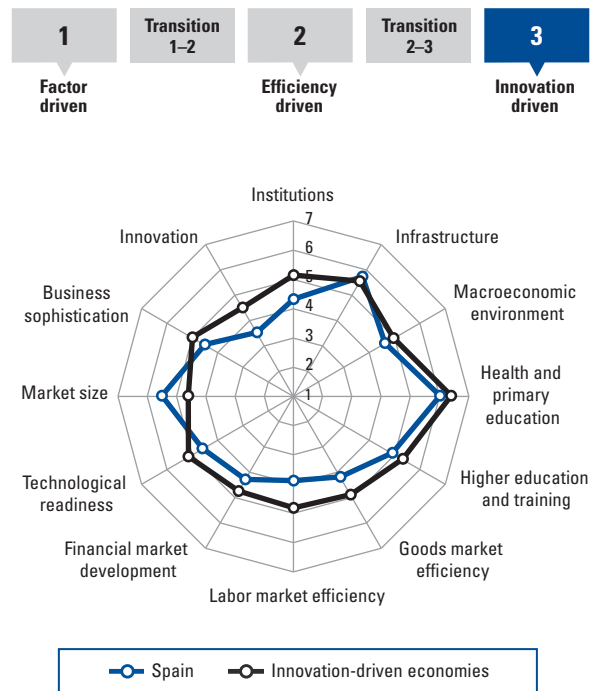
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



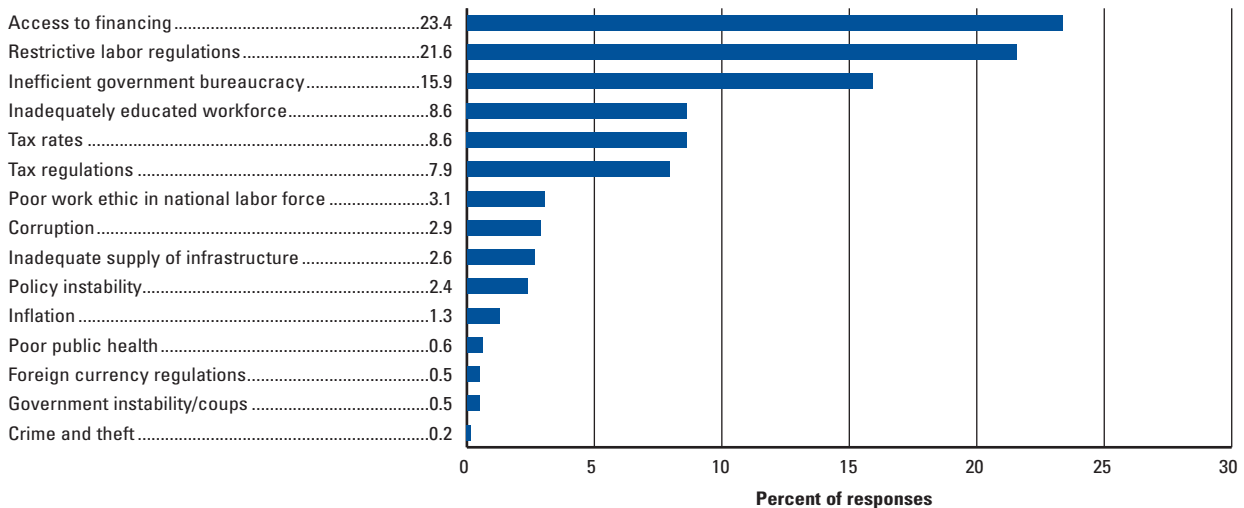
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	42	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	33	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	29	4.7
Basic requirements	38	5.1
1st pillar: Institutions.....	53	4.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	14	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	66	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	49	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	32	4.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	31	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	62	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	115	3.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	56	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	30	4.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	13	5.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	41	4.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	35	4.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	46	3.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	45	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	26
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	42	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	32
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	50	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	33
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	75	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	112
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	39	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	112
1.06 Judicial independence.....	66	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	99
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	57	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	117
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	101	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	105
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	110	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	35
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	74	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	65	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	28
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	70	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	76
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	117	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	44
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	52	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	66
1.15 Organized crime.....	60	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	47
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	25		
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	41	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	57	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	103
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	93	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	124
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	74	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	119
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	77	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	137
		7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	89
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	109
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	22	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	56
2.02 Quality of roads.....	20	7.08 Brain drain.....	52
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	13	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	83
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	18		
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	31	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	8	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	25
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	36	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	23
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	20	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	81
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	43	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	85
		8.05 Venture capital availability.....	58
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	44
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	122	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	43
3.02 National savings rate*.....	71	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	112
3.03 Inflation*.....	16	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	60
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	50		
3.05 Government debt*.....	105	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	22	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	32
		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	49
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	57
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	32
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	29
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	14	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	28
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	39		
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	22	10th pillar: Market size	
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	82	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	12
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	17	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	19
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	9		
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	93	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	4	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	15
		11.02 Local supplier quality.....	26
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.03 State of cluster development.....	36
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	3	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	32
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	17	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	25
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	107	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	57
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	114	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	40
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	8	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	38
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	53	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	61
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	26		
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	89	12th pillar: Innovation	
		12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	42
		12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	43
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	47
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	46
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	88
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	47
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	28

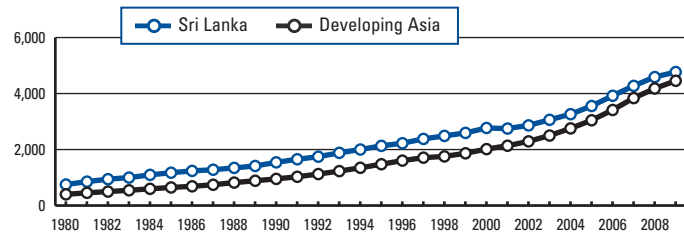
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sri Lanka

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	20.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	41.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,041
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.14

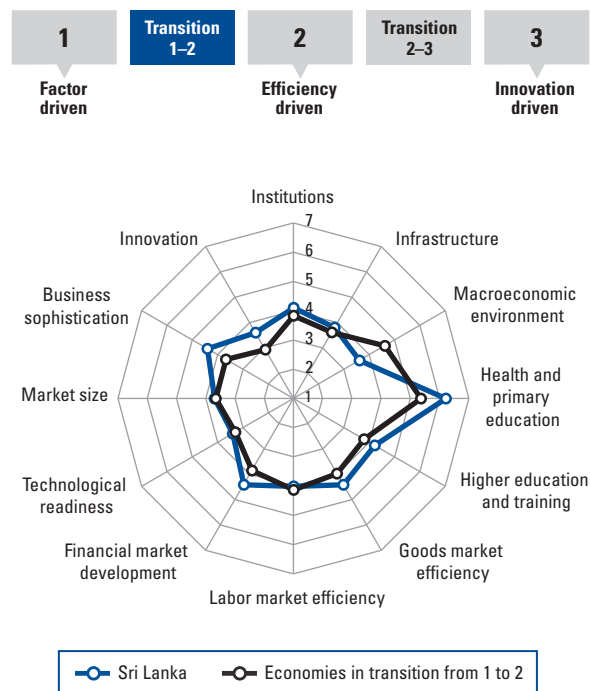
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



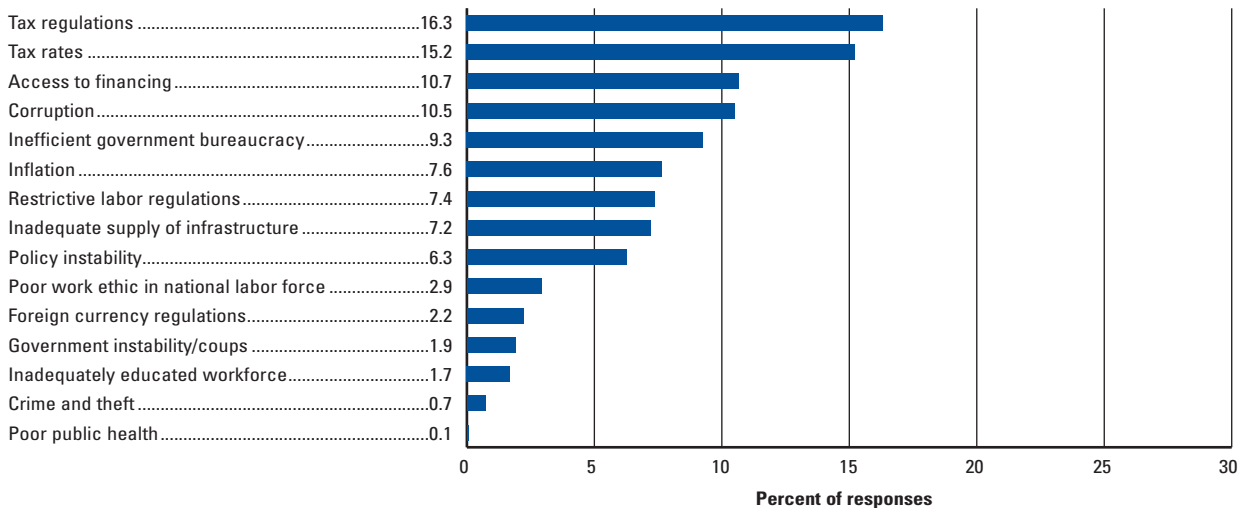
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	62	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	79	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	77	4.0
Basic requirements	73	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions.....	55	4.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	70	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	124	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	35	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	69	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	62	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	47	4.4
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	104	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	52	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	84	3.4
10th pillar: Market size.....	68	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	40	4.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	39	4.4
12th pillar: Innovation.....	40	3.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....64	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 42
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 46	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 34
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....61	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 45
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....74	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....52
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....62	6.05	Total tax rate*.....121
1.06	Judicial independence..... 46	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*..... 14
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....60	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....109
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....56	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....51
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....68	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....103
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 42	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....113
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations..... 47	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....80
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....107	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 43
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....134	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....66
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....85	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 30
1.15	Organized crime.....89	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 32
1.16	Reliability of police services.....91	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....60	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....64
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 40	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....72
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 34	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 48
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 47	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....94
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....133
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 40
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....61	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 31
2.02	Quality of roads.....55	7.08	Brain drain.....51
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 40	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....108
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 44	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....62	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 48
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....64	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 42
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....76	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 17
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....76	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 38
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....97	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 33
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....62
3.01	Government budget balance*.....128	8.07	Soundness of banks.....67
3.02	National savings rate*.....76	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 37
3.03	Inflation*.....77	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....97	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....124	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....61
3.06	Country credit rating*.....111	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 47
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 49
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....87	9.04	Internet users*.....106
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....85	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....95
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....60	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....97
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....77	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 40	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....62
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....78
4.07	Infant mortality*.....63	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....59	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....55
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 39	11.02	Local supplier quality..... 48
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 9	11.03	State of cluster development..... 33
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 41
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....73	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 36
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....96	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 34
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 44	11.07	Production process sophistication.....54
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 47	11.08	Extent of marketing.....53
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 37	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 30
5.06	Internet access in schools.....82	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 46	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 41
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 37	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 49
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 30
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 49
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 40
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 49
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....74

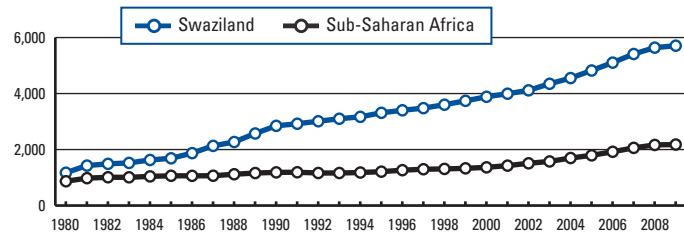
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Swaziland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	3.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,907
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.01

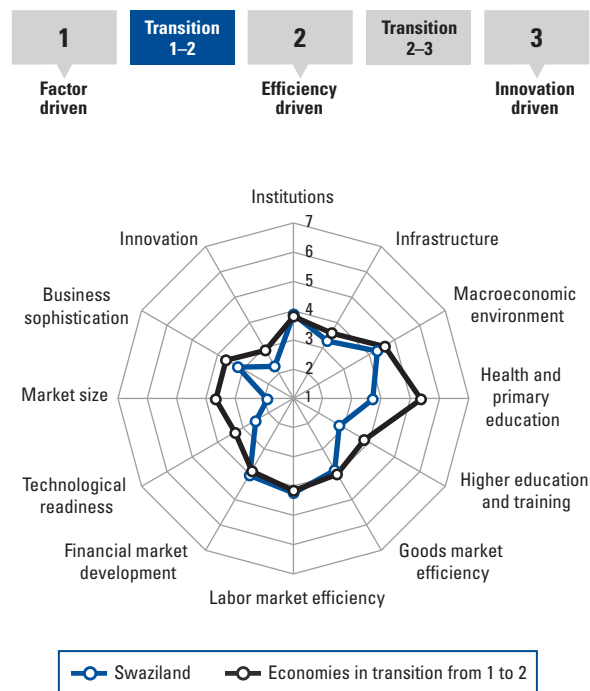
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



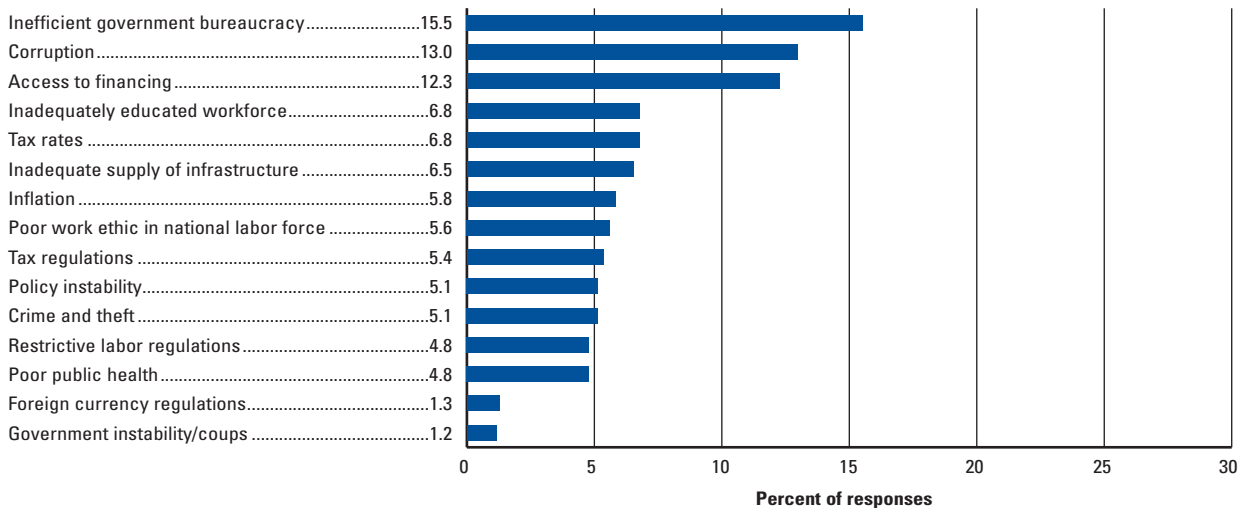
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	126	3.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	n/a	n/a
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	n/a	n/a
Basic requirements	110	3.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	70	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	94	3.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	92	4.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	130	3.7
Efficiency enhancers	126	3.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	125	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	106	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	90	4.2
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	80	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	136	2.5
10th pillar: Market size.....	132	1.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	131	2.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	121	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	135	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....47	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....102
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....78	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....92
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....91	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....97
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....72	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....73
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....61	6.05	Total tax rate*.....57
1.06	Judicial independence.....72	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....121
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....85	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....124
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....106	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....67
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....71	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....122
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....49	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....73
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....60	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....82
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....93	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....99
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....44	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....113
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....77	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....95
1.15	Organized crime.....54	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....115
1.16	Reliability of police services.....61	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....102	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....68
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....44	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....113
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....87	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....69	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....96
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....136	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....87
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....132
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....60	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....69
2.02	Quality of roads.....39	7.08	Brain drain.....137
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....35	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....16
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....68	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....125	8.01	Availability of financial services.....94
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....138	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....103
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....95	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....86
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....109	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....68
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....112	8.05	Venture capital availability.....90
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....93
3.01	Government budget balance*.....54	8.07	Soundness of banks.....44
3.02	National savings rate*.....134	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....83
3.03	Inflation*.....111	8.09	Legal rights index*.....60
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....69	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....19	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....134
3.06	Country credit rating*.....105	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....132
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....138
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....112	9.04	Internet users*.....109
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....86	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....112
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....139	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....116
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....139	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....139	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....133
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....139	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....120
4.07	Infant mortality*.....114	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....136	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....125
4.09	Quality of primary education.....59	11.02	Local supplier quality.....92
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....117	11.03	State of cluster development.....93
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....116
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....113	11.05	Value chain breadth.....135
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....122	11.06	Control of international distribution.....123
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....101	11.07	Production process sophistication.....124
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....91	11.08	Extent of marketing.....126
5.05	Quality of management schools.....134	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....101
5.06	Internet access in schools.....116	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....137	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....130
5.08	Extent of staff training.....97	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....131
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....131
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....123
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....131
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....139
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

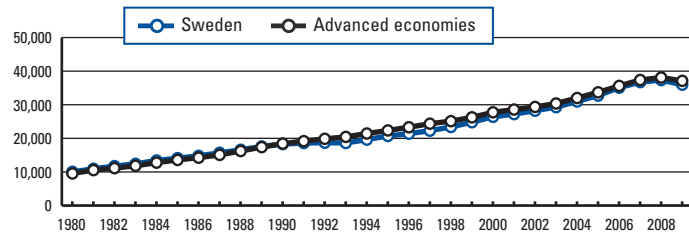
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Sweden

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	9.2
GDP (US\$ billions).....	405.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	43,986
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.48

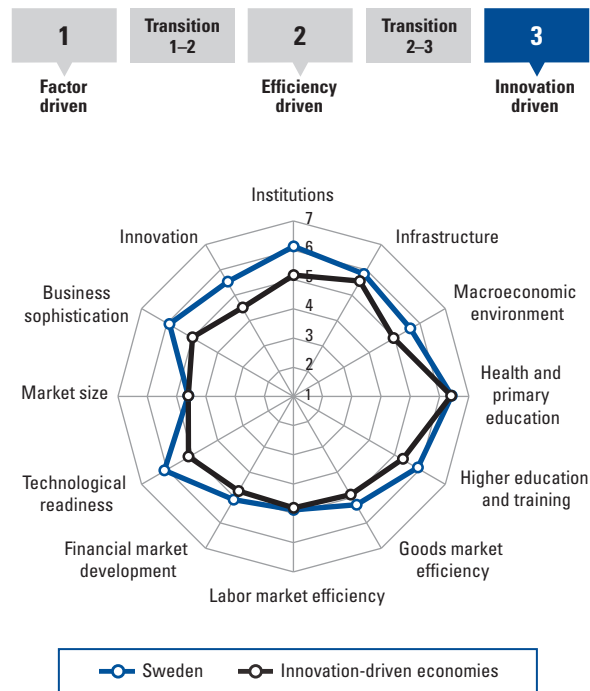
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



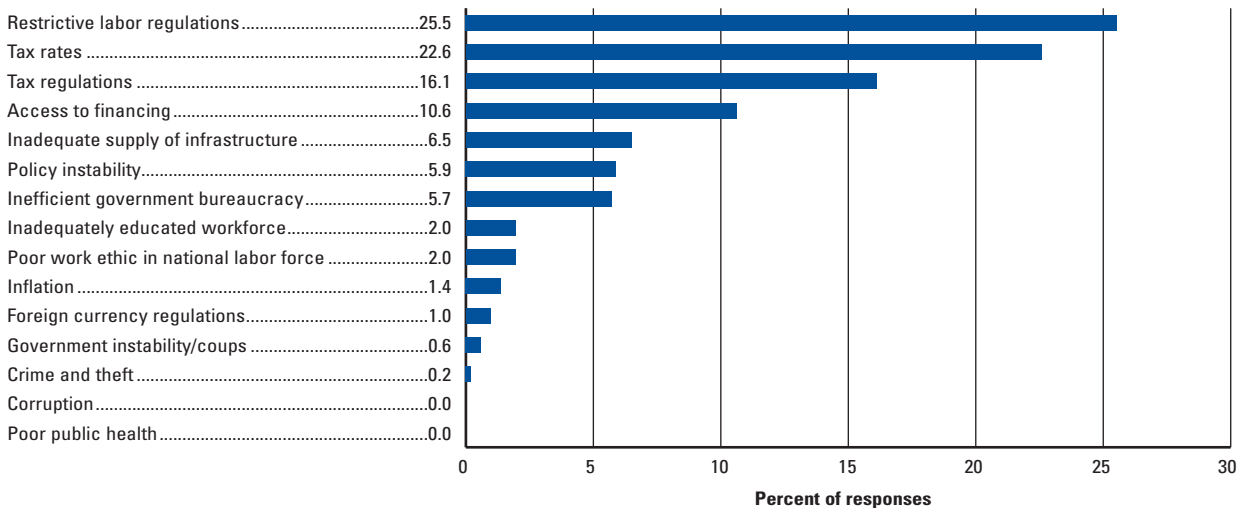
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	2	5.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	4	5.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	4	5.5
Basic requirements	4	6.0
1st pillar: Institutions.....	2	6.1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	10	5.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	14	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	18	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	5	5.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	2	5.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	5	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	18	4.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	13	5.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	1	6.1
10th pillar: Market size.....	34	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	3	5.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	2	5.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	5	5.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights	5	6.01 Intensity of local competition	5
1.02 Intellectual property protection	1	6.02 Extent of market dominance	19
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	1
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	110
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2	6.05 Total tax rate*	108
1.06 Judicial independence	2	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*	6
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1	6.07 Time required to start a business*	56
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	12	6.08 Agricultural policy costs	18
1.09 Burden of government regulation	16	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	6
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2	6.10 Trade tariffs*	4
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	1	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	6	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	15
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	30	6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	27	6.14 Degree of customer orientation	4
1.15 Organized crime	9	6.15 Buyer sophistication	3
1.16 Reliability of police services	14		
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	1	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	1	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	134
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	1	7.03 Rigidity of employment*	90
1.21 Strength of investor protection*	45	7.04 Hiring and firing practices	128
		7.05 Redundancy costs*	48
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity	83
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	7	7.07 Reliance on professional management	1
2.02 Quality of roads	18	7.08 Brain drain	6
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	14	7.09 Female participation in labor force*	11
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	9		
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	12	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*	44	8.01 Availability of financial services	6
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	12	8.02 Affordability of financial services	12
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*	10	8.03 Financing through local equity market	20
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*	29	8.04 Ease of access to loans	11
		8.05 Venture capital availability	7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows	4
3.01 Government budget balance*	20	8.07 Soundness of banks	26
3.02 National savings rate*	48	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges	2
3.03 Inflation*	59	8.09 Legal rights index*	75
3.04 Interest rate spread*	11		
3.05 Government debt*	90	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.06 Country credit rating*	13	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	1
		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	2
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	24
4.01 Business impact of malaria	1	9.04 Internet users*	3
4.02 Malaria incidence*	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	2	9.06 Internet bandwidth*	5
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*	13		
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5	10th pillar: Market size	
4.06 HIV prevalence*	22	10.01 Domestic market size index*	35
4.07 Infant mortality*	4	10.02 Foreign market size index*	31
4.08 Life expectancy*	8		
4.09 Quality of primary education	17	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*	62	11.01 Local supplier quantity	28
		11.02 Local supplier quality	5
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.03 State of cluster development	8
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*	13	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*	16	11.05 Value chain breadth	3
5.03 Quality of the educational system	8	11.06 Control of international distribution	3
5.04 Quality of math and science education	20	11.07 Production process sophistication	4
5.05 Quality of management schools	7	11.08 Extent of marketing	2
5.06 Internet access in schools	3	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	1
5.07 Local availability of research and training services	3		
5.08 Extent of staff training	1	12th pillar: Innovation	
		12.01 Capacity for innovation	3
		12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5
		12.03 Company spending on R&D	1
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	13
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	3
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*	8

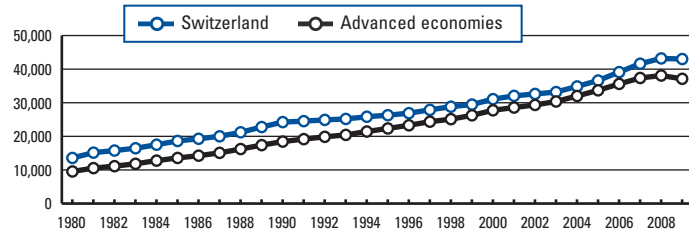
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Switzerland

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	494.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	67,560
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.45

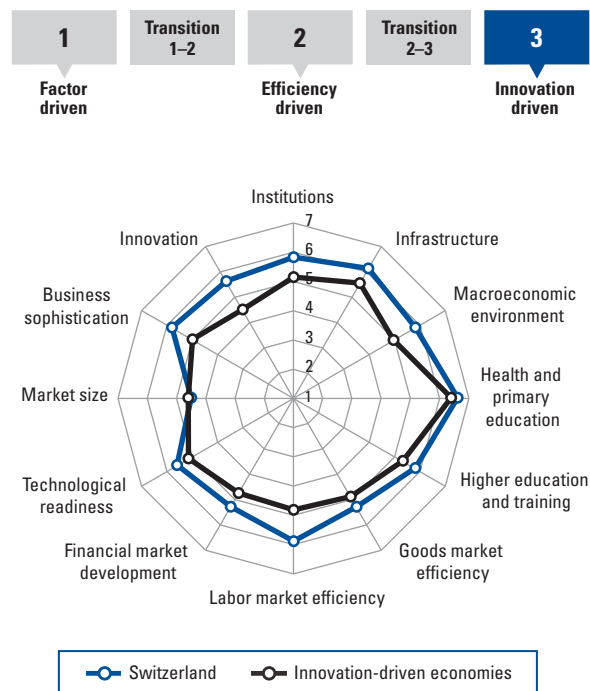
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



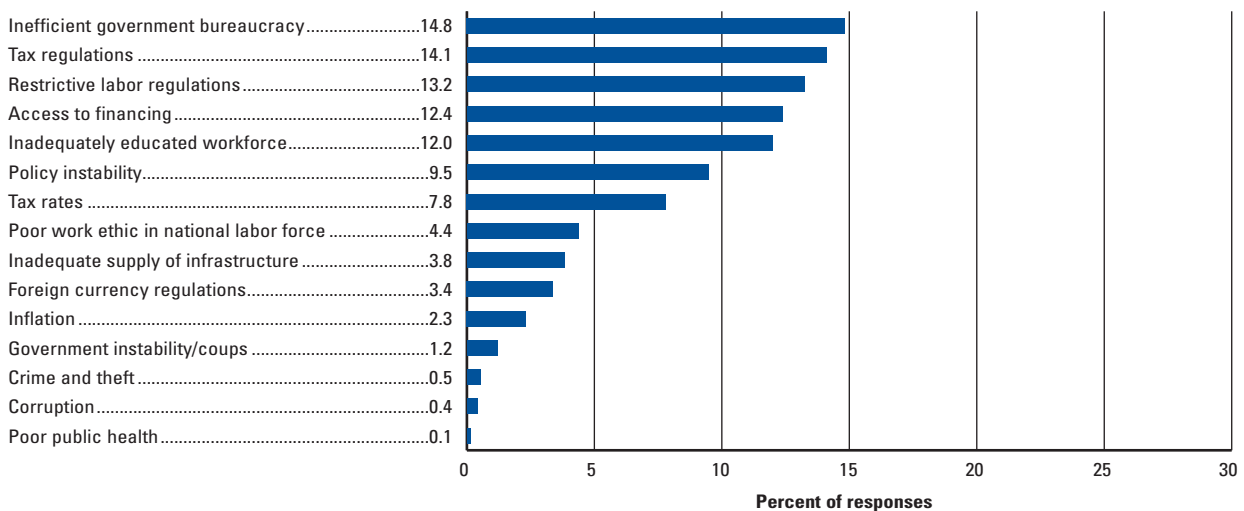
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	1	5.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	1	5.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	2	5.6
Basic requirements	2	6.1
1st pillar: Institutions	7	5.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	6	6.1
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	5	5.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education	7	6.6
Efficiency enhancers	4	5.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	4	5.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	4	5.3
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	2	5.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	8	5.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	7	5.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	36	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	2	5.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	4	5.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	2	5.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights 1	6.01	Intensity of local competition 36
1.02	Intellectual property protection 4	6.02	Extent of market dominance 3
1.03	Diversion of public funds 7	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 23
1.04	Public trust of politicians 12	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation 10
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes 10	6.05	Total tax rate* 28
1.06	Judicial independence 4	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business* 34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials 10	6.07	Time required to start a business* 71
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending 9	6.08	Agricultural policy costs 113
1.09	Burden of government regulation 14	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers 94
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 10	6.10	Trade tariffs* 34
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 5	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 17
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking 5	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 26
1.13	Business costs of terrorism 26	6.13	Burden of customs procedures 20
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence 12	6.14	Degree of customer orientation 3
1.15	Organized crime 20	6.15	Buyer sophistication 2
1.16	Reliability of police services 6	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms 6	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations 2
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards 25	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 22
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards 14	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests 41	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 4
1.21	Strength of investor protection* 127	7.05	Redundancy costs* 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity 5
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure 1	7.07	Reliance on professional management 10
2.02	Quality of roads 3	7.08	Brain drain 1
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure 1	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 40
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure 35	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure 5	8.01	Availability of financial services 1
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers* 27	8.02	Affordability of financial services 1
2.07	Quality of electricity supply 7	8.03	Financing through local equity market 22
2.08	Fixed telephone lines* 3	8.04	Ease of access to loans 22
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions* 33	8.05	Venture capital availability 20
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 3
3.01	Government budget balance* 10	8.07	Soundness of banks 41
3.02	National savings rate* 34	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges 9
3.03	Inflation* 13	8.09	Legal rights index* 20
3.04	Interest rate spread* 25	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 73	9.01	Availability of latest technologies 5
3.06	Country credit rating* 1	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption 4
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 46
4.01	Business impact of malaria 1	9.04	Internet users* 24
4.02	Malaria incidence* 1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions* 5
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis 13	9.06	Internet bandwidth* 9
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence* 7	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS 13	10.01	Domestic market size index* 38
4.06	HIV prevalence* 89	10.02	Foreign market size index* 34
4.07	Infant mortality* 23	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy* 3	11.01	Local supplier quantity 6
4.09	Quality of primary education 6	11.02	Local supplier quality 2
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 67	11.03	State of cluster development 4
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage 2
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate* 38	11.05	Value chain breadth 4
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate* 48	11.06	Control of international distribution 6
5.03	Quality of the educational system 2	11.07	Production process sophistication 3
5.04	Quality of math and science education 5	11.08	Extent of marketing 3
5.05	Quality of management schools 2	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority 5
5.06	Internet access in schools 7	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services 1	12.01	Capacity for innovation 4
5.08	Extent of staff training 2	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions 2
		12.03	Company spending on R&D 2
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D 2
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products 16
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers 11
		12.07	Utility patents per million population* 7

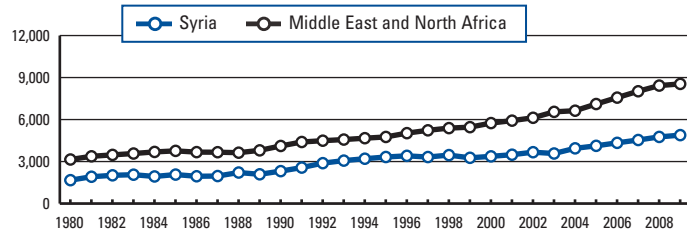
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Syria

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	21.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	52.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	2,579
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.14

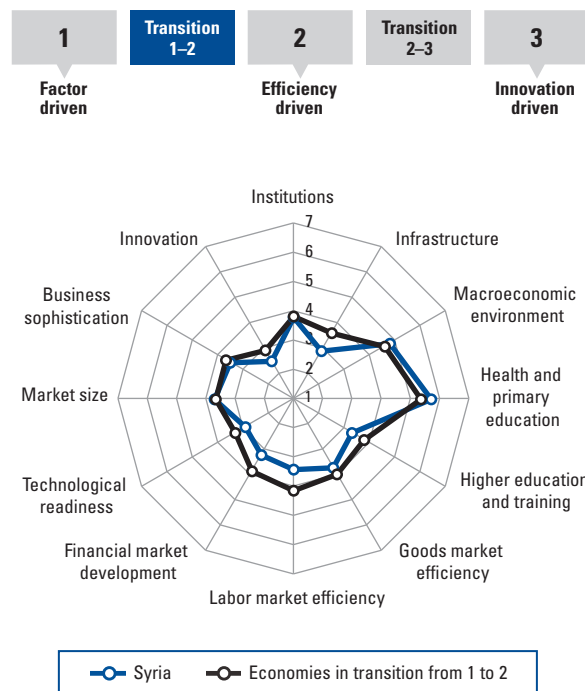
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



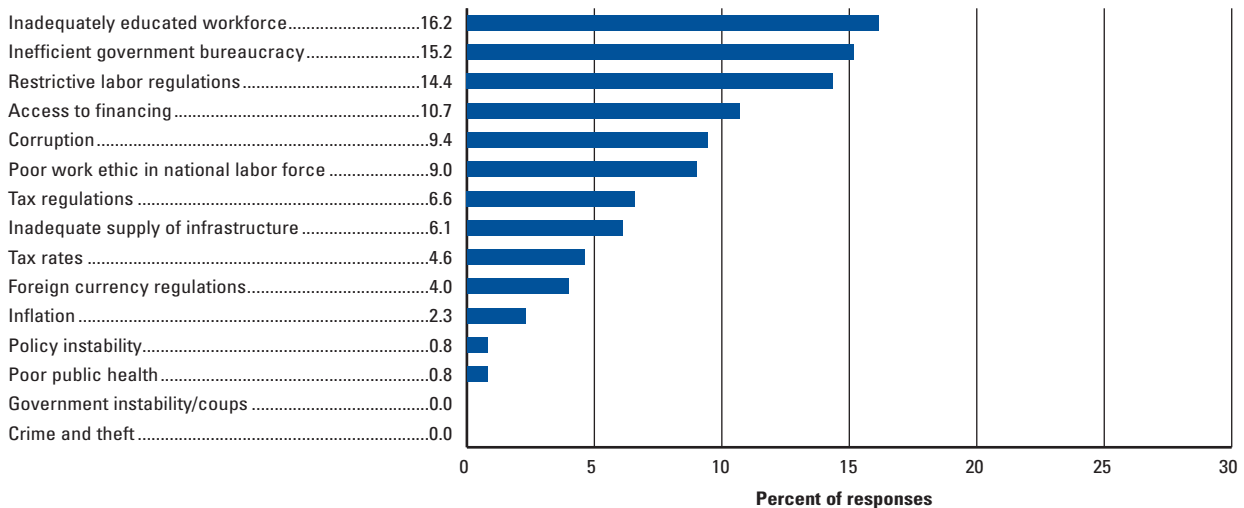
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	97	3.8
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	94	3.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	78	4.0
Basic requirements	84	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	78	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	105	2.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	58	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	67	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	117	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	107	3.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	115	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	132	3.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	124	3.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	111	2.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	65	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	115	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	103	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	128	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....62	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....70
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....75	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....119
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....93	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....110
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 50	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....67
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....116	6.05	Total tax rate*.....76
1.06	Judicial independence.....107	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....91	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....63
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....73	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....59
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....130	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....118
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....118	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....109
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....121	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....137
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....133	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....114
1.13	Business costs of terrorism..... 6	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....134
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 1	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....104
1.15	Organized crime..... 6	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....127
1.16	Reliability of police services.....94	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....80	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....94
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....133	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....52
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....117	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 48
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....56	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....99
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....102
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....100
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....95	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....133
2.02	Quality of roads.....85	7.08	Brain drain.....118
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....66	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....136
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....117	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....126	8.01	Availability of financial services.....130
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....81	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....125
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....107	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....103
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....73	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....100
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....116	8.05	Venture capital availability.....113
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....117
3.01	Government budget balance*.....99	8.07	Soundness of banks.....63
3.02	National savings rate*..... 41	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....102
3.03	Inflation*.....64	8.09	Legal rights index*.....134
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 43	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....54	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....126
3.06	Country credit rating*.....106	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....76
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....121
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....91
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....109
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis..... 49	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....90
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 48	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS..... 33	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....63
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....73
4.07	Infant mortality*.....65	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....57	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....67
4.09	Quality of primary education.....86	11.02	Local supplier quality.....124
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....63	11.03	State of cluster development.....102
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....114
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....97	11.05	Value chain breadth.....100
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....79	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 35
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....109	11.07	Production process sophistication.....85
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....70	11.08	Extent of marketing.....123
5.05	Quality of management schools.....115	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....92
5.06	Internet access in schools.....131	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....114	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....134
5.08	Extent of staff training.....139	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....127
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....137
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....137
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....119
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....62
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

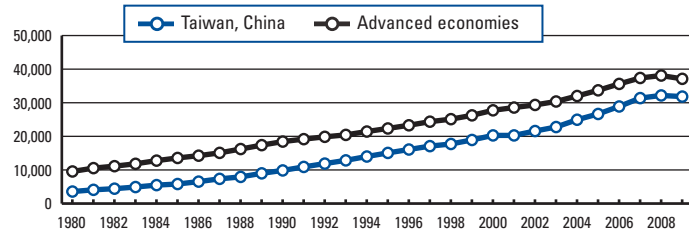
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Taiwan, China

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	23.1
GDP (US\$ billions)	379.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	16,392
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.99

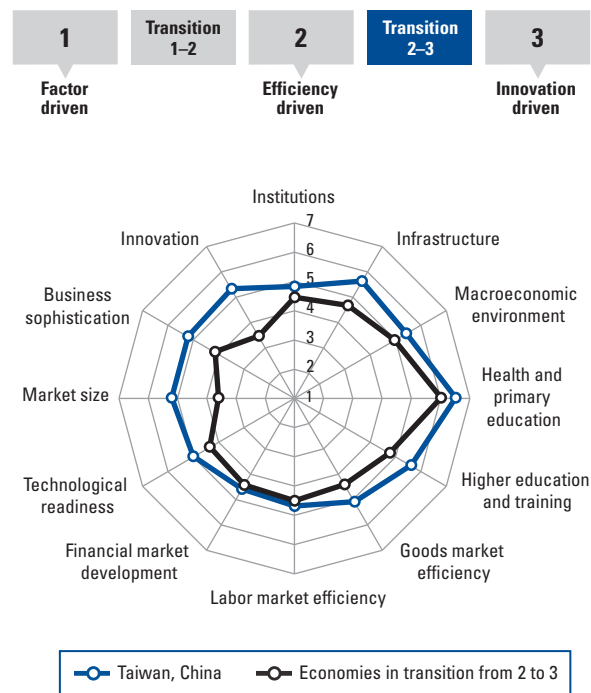
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



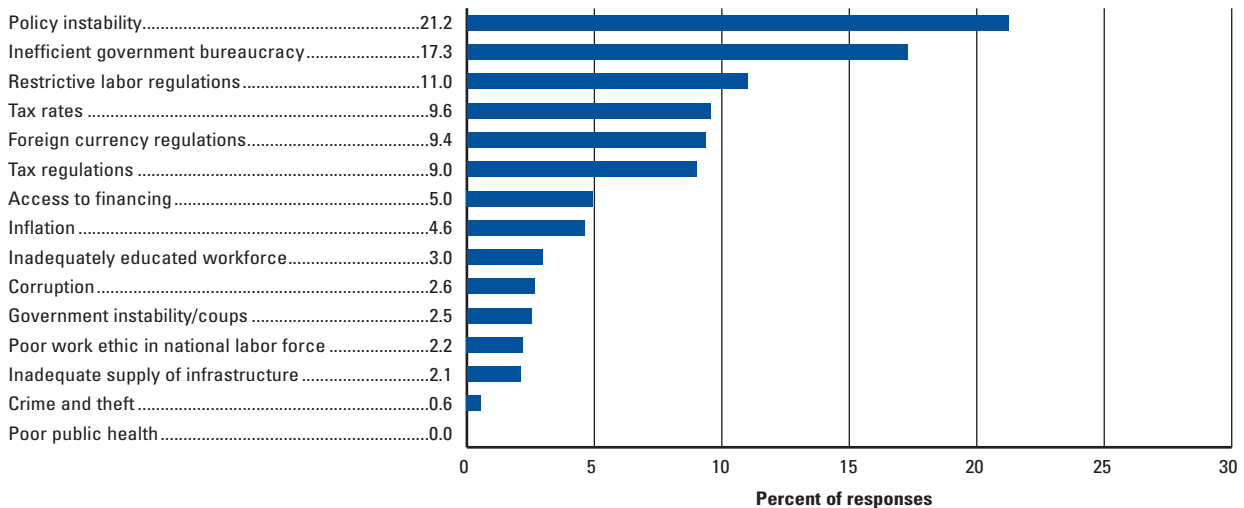
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	13	5.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	12	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	17	5.2
Basic requirements	19	5.6
1st pillar: Institutions	35	4.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	16	5.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	21	5.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	11	6.5
Efficiency enhancers	16	5.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	11	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	15	5.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	34	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market development	35	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	20	5.0
10th pillar: Market size	17	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	7	5.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication	13	5.2
12th pillar: Innovation	7	5.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

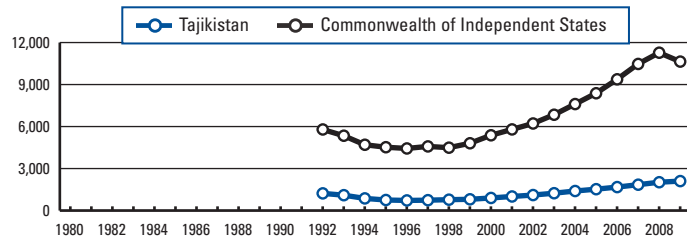
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01 Property rights.....	19	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	1
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	26	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	4
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	36	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	21
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	36	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	25
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	37	6.05 Total tax rate*.....	69
1.06 Judicial independence.....	49	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business*.....	34
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	35	6.07 Time required to start a business*.....	77
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	39	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	31
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	30	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	59
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	51	6.10 Trade tariffs*.....	76
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	46	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	37
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	7	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	20
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	63	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	22
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	39	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	8
1.15 Organized crime.....	61	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	5
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	34	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	37	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	19
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	30	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	18
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	23	7.03 Rigidity of employment*.....	114
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	34	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	26
1.21 Strength of investor protection*.....	59	7.05 Redundancy costs*.....	114
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06 Pay and productivity.....	3
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	19	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	26
2.02 Quality of roads.....	16	7.08 Brain drain.....	25
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	8	7.09 Female participation in labor force*.....	96
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	30	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	53	8.01 Availability of financial services.....	23
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers*.....	25	8.02 Affordability of financial services.....	2
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	24	8.03 Financing through local equity market.....	4
2.08 Fixed telephone lines*.....	1	8.04 Ease of access to loans.....	19
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....	40	8.05 Venture capital availability.....	11
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06 Restriction on capital flows.....	101
3.01 Government budget balance*.....	69	8.07 Soundness of banks.....	58
3.02 National savings rate*.....	32	8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges.....	20
3.03 Inflation*.....	7	8.09 Legal rights index*.....	86
3.04 Interest rate spread*.....	14	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05 Government debt*.....	66	9.01 Availability of latest technologies.....	33
3.06 Country credit rating*.....	27	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption.....	10
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03 FDI and technology transfer.....	27
4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	1	9.04 Internet users*.....	27
4.02 Malaria incidence*.....	1	9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....	27
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	64	9.06 Internet bandwidth*.....	23
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence*.....	83	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	49	10.01 Domestic market size index*.....	20
4.06 HIV prevalence*.....	47	10.02 Foreign market size index*.....	12
4.07 Infant mortality*.....	26	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08 Life expectancy*.....	32	11.01 Local supplier quantity.....	4
4.09 Quality of primary education.....	10	11.02 Local supplier quality.....	11
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate*.....	32	11.03 State of cluster development.....	3
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage.....	20
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate*.....	27	11.05 Value chain breadth.....	16
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....	5	11.06 Control of international distribution.....	14
5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	17	11.07 Production process sophistication.....	16
5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	6	11.08 Extent of marketing.....	18
5.05 Quality of management schools.....	27	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority.....	46
5.06 Internet access in schools.....	8	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07 Local availability of research and training services.....	21	12.01 Capacity for innovation.....	14
5.08 Extent of staff training.....	31	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions.....	17
		12.03 Company spending on R&D.....	9
		12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D.....	12
		12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....	7
		12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	8
		12.07 Utility patents per million population*.....	1

Tajikistan

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	7.0
GDP (US\$ billions).....	5.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.767
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.02

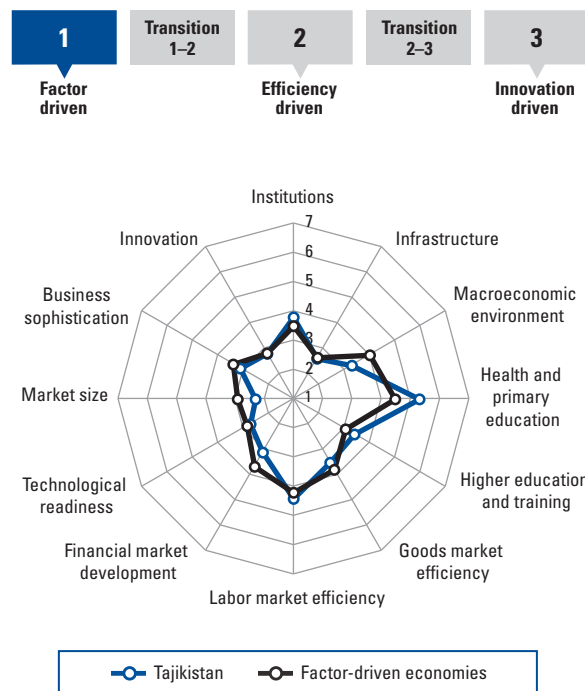
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



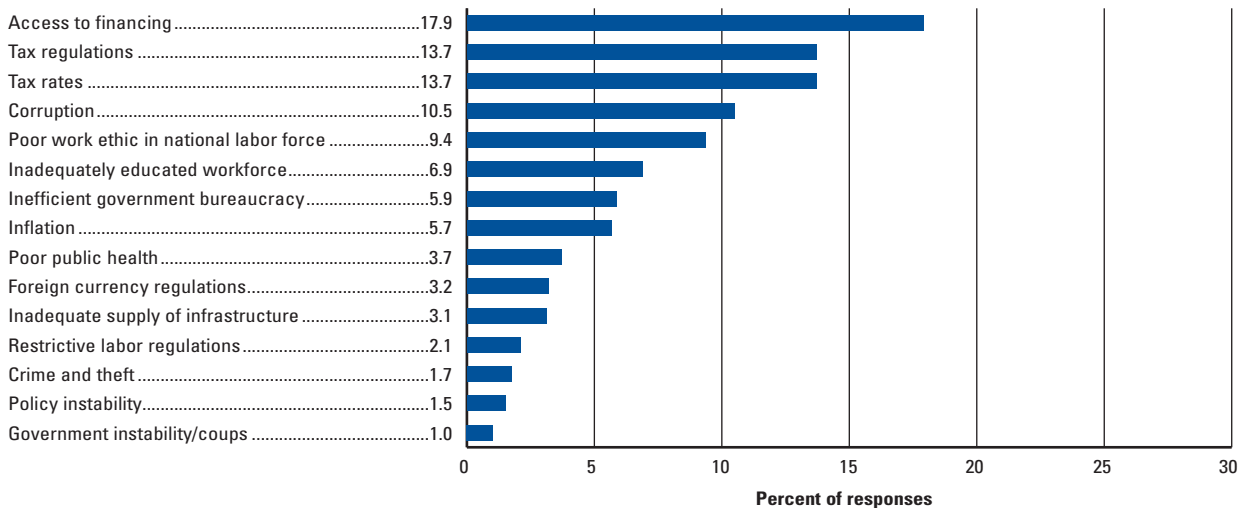
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	116	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	122	3.4
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	116	3.5
Basic requirements	112	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	77	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	116	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	131	3.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	97	5.3
Efficiency enhancers	123	3.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	105	3.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	128	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	73	4.4
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	127	3.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	120	2.7
10th pillar: Market size.....	126	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	118	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	126	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	103	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....97	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....123
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....83	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....98
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....69	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....115
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 42	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....78
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....106	6.05	Total tax rate*.....132
1.06	Judicial independence.....94	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....56	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....82
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 41	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....83
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 43	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....124
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....64	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....64
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....64	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....128
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....101	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....107
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....64	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....104
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 36	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....126
1.15	Organized crime.....62	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....104
1.16	Reliability of police services.....88	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....101	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....95
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....124	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 45
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....135	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....119
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....96	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....54
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....58
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 17
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....93	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....130
2.02	Quality of roads.....102	7.08	Brain drain.....111
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....51	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....52
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....137	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....107	8.01	Availability of financial services.....118
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....101	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....118
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....120	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....109
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....108	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....84
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....96	8.05	Venture capital availability.....69
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....114
3.01	Government budget balance*.....123	8.07	Soundness of banks.....125
3.02	National savings rate*.....92	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....126
3.03	Inflation*.....104	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....131	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....71	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....120
3.06	Country credit rating*.....135	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....122
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....123
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....110	9.04	Internet users*.....102
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....89	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....120
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....107	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....114
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....107	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....104	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....113
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....71	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....135
4.07	Infant mortality*.....112	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....102	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....126
4.09	Quality of primary education.....113	11.02	Local supplier quality.....126
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 36	11.03	State of cluster development.....128
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....100
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....78	11.05	Value chain breadth.....124
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....90	11.06	Control of international distribution.....125
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....113	11.07	Production process sophistication.....103
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....122	11.08	Extent of marketing.....128
5.05	Quality of management schools.....133	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....110
5.06	Internet access in schools.....95	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....121	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....88
5.08	Extent of staff training.....118	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....100
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....118
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....108
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....66
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....111
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

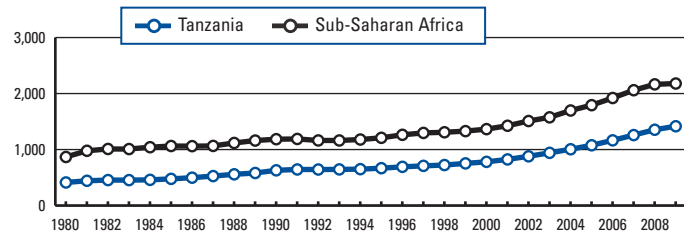
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Tanzania

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	43.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	22.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	551
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

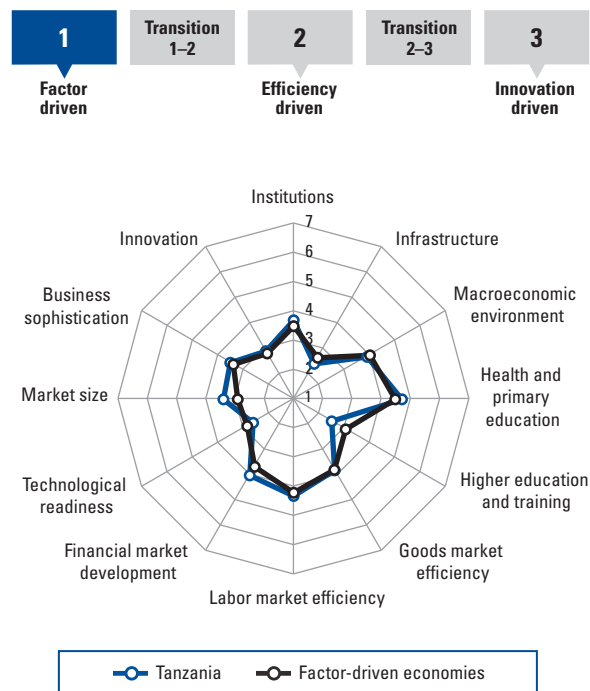
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



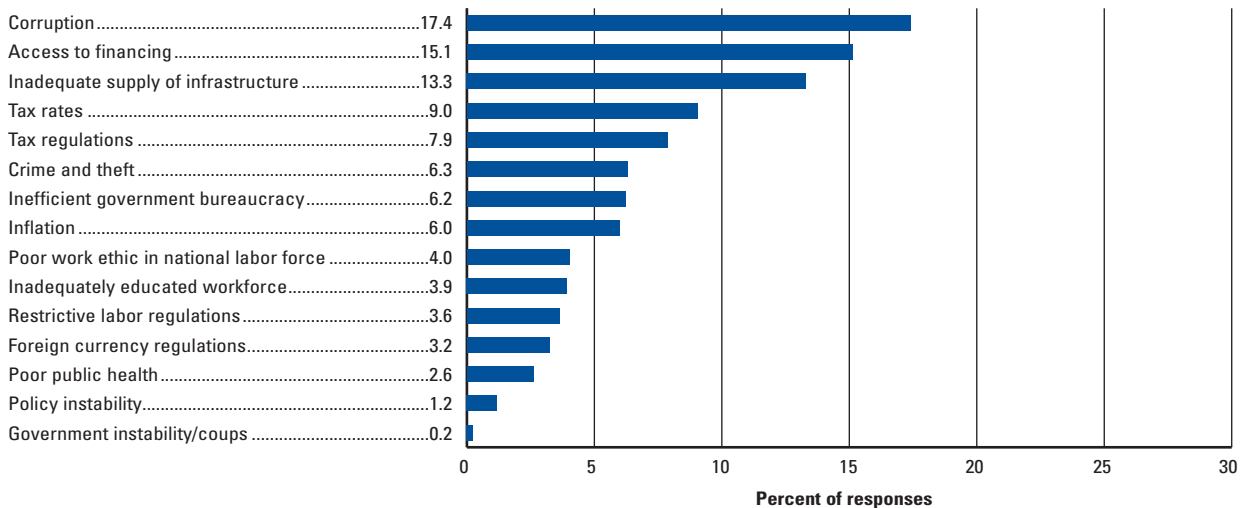
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	113	3.6
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	100	3.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	113	3.5
Basic requirements	116	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	83	3.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	128	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	115	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	113	4.7
Efficiency enhancers	114	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	133	2.5
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	108	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	77	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	90	4.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	131	2.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	81	3.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	94	3.2
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	98	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation.....	86	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....104	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....104
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....74	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....73
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....85	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....67
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....62	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....65
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....112	6.05	Total tax rate*.....87
1.06	Judicial independence.....77	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....114
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 50	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....91
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....63	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....110
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....66	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....97
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....65	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....89
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....72	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....95
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....85	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....89
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....85	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....116
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....76	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....94
1.15	Organized crime.....69	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....112
1.16	Reliability of police services.....84	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....89	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....100
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....94	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....121
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....100	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....125
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....91	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....88
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 38
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....127
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....124	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....84
2.02	Quality of roads.....104	7.08	Brain drain.....83
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....72	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 6
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....119	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....118	8.01	Availability of financial services.....120
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....93	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....115
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....122	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....75
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....133	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....64
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....120	8.05	Venture capital availability.....64
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....95
3.01	Government budget balance*.....83	8.07	Soundness of banks.....119
3.02	National savings rate*.....121	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....93
3.03	Inflation*.....128	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....90	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 28	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....132
3.06	Country credit rating*.....106	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....123
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....95
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....131	9.04	Internet users*.....133
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....125	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....133
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....129	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....136
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....106	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....125	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....78
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....129	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....89
4.07	Infant mortality*.....118	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....119	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....109
4.09	Quality of primary education.....115	11.02	Local supplier quality.....115
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 13	11.03	State of cluster development.....68
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....93
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....131	11.05	Value chain breadth.....105
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....136	11.06	Control of international distribution.....93
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....99	11.07	Production process sophistication.....111
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....127	11.08	Extent of marketing.....104
5.05	Quality of management schools.....128	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....71
5.06	Internet access in schools.....123	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....107	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....78
5.08	Extent of staff training.....106	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....87
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....71
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....77
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....74
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....113
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

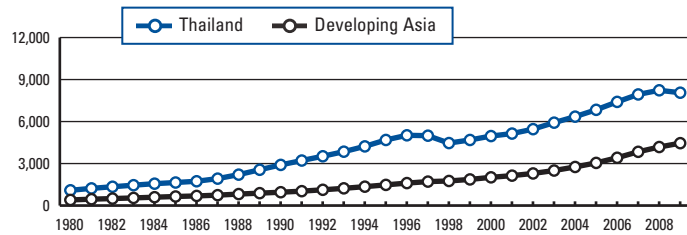
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Thailand

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	67.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	263.9
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,940
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.77

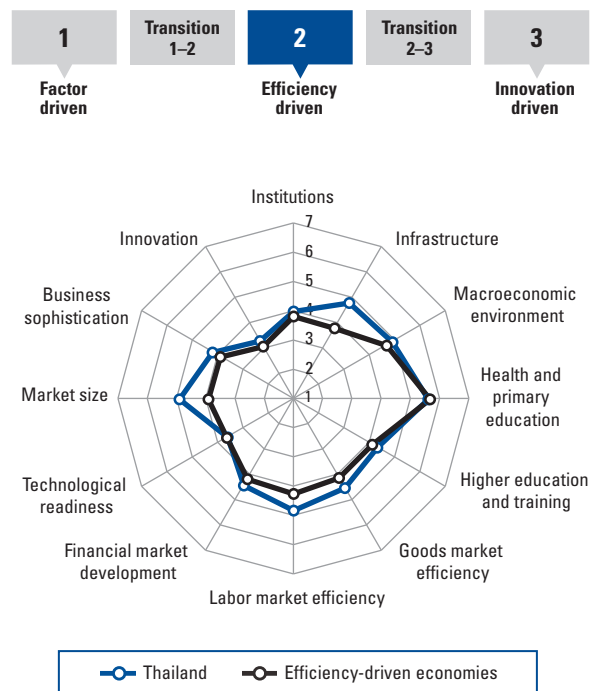
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



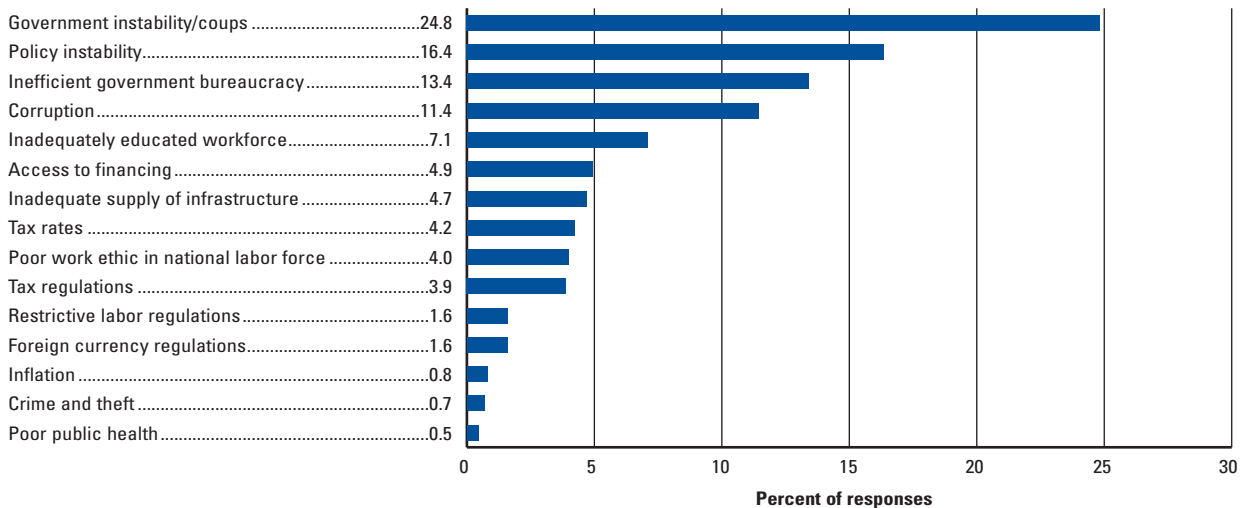
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	38	4.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	36	4.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	34	4.6
Basic requirements	48	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	64	4.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	35	4.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	46	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	80	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	39	4.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	59	4.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	41	4.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	24	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	51	4.4
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	68	3.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	23	4.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	49	3.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	48	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	52	3.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....89	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 37
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....84	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....69
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....65	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....56
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....83	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....53
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....70	6.05	Total tax rate*.....58
1.06	Judicial independence.....54	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....57
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....76	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....98
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....45	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....94
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....42	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....70
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....46	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....70
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....48	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....60
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....63	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....39
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....120	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....74
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....82	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 24
1.15	Organized crime.....83	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....46
1.16	Reliability of police services.....87	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....71	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 34
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....42	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....90
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....78	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 25
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....44	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 31
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 12	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....88
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 29
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....46	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....60
2.02	Quality of roads..... 36	7.08	Brain drain.....38
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....57	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....57
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....43	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 28	8.01	Availability of financial services.....40
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 16	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 29
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....42	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 28
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....93	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 31
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 32	8.05	Venture capital availability.....44
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....76
3.01	Government budget balance*.....79	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 30
3.02	National savings rate*..... 30	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges..... 36
3.03	Inflation*..... 8	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....57	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....86	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....64
3.06	Country credit rating*.....54	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....66
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 34
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....88	9.04	Internet users*.....86
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....101	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....88
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....75	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....75
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....96	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....106	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 25
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....111	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 17
4.07	Infant mortality*.....60	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....96	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 26
4.09	Quality of primary education.....73	11.02	Local supplier quality.....43
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....100	11.03	State of cluster development..... 34
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....70
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....96	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 37
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....54	11.06	Control of international distribution.....41
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....66	11.07	Production process sophistication.....60
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....57	11.08	Extent of marketing.....46
5.05	Quality of management schools.....58	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....77
5.06	Internet access in schools.....43	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....69	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....56
5.08	Extent of staff training.....62	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....59
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....48
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....42
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....59
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....40
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....65

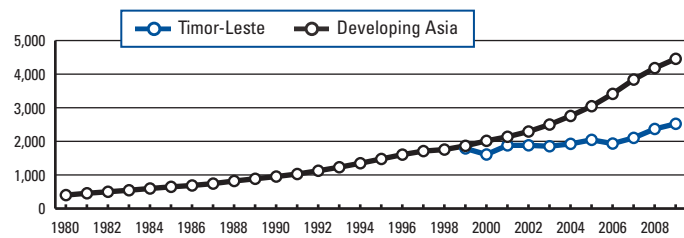
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Timor-Leste

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.1
GDP (US\$ billions).....	0.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	.543
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.00

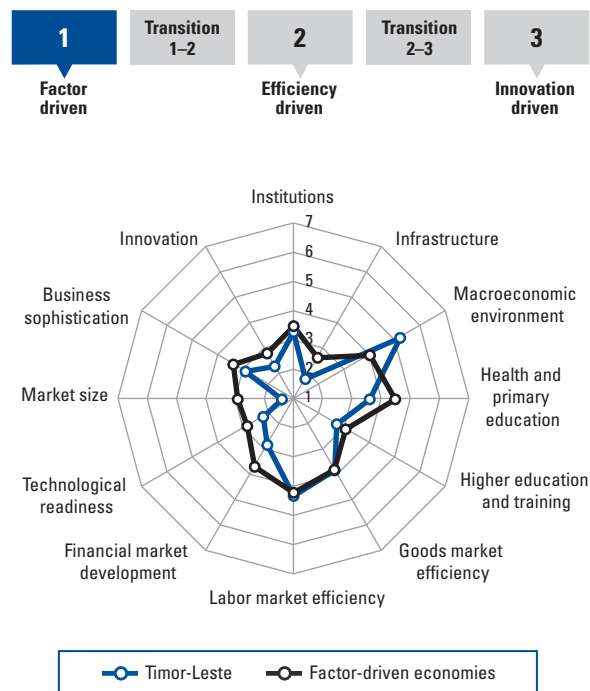
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



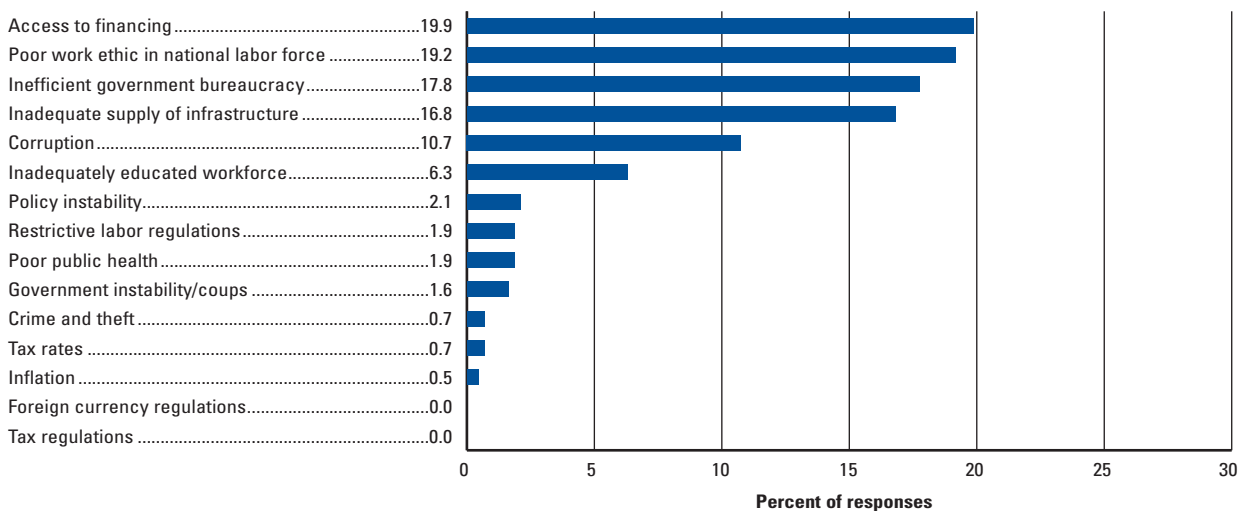
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	133	3.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	126	3.3
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	129	3.2
Basic requirements	127	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	110	3.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	138	1.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	29	5.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	132	3.6
Efficiency enhancers	136	2.9
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	130	2.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	105	3.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	75	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	136	2.8
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	139	2.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	136	1.4
Innovation and sophistication factors	136	2.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	135	2.9
12th pillar: Innovation.....	136	2.3

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....131	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....137
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....132	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....123
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....72	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....131
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....52	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 16
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....99	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 1
1.06	Judicial independence.....70	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....98	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....131
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....62	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....104
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....53	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....90
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....96	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....n/a
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....89	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....77
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....131	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....104
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....106	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....103
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....109	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....122
1.15	Organized crime.....118	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....118
1.16	Reliability of police services.....93	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....103	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....101
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....137	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....79
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....136	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....81
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....133	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....101
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....109	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....89
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....129	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....113
2.02	Quality of roads.....132	7.08	Brain drain.....59
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....90
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....134	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....134	8.01	Availability of financial services.....139
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....127	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....137
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....133	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....135
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....138	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....72
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....137	8.05	Venture capital availability.....59
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....98
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 1	8.07	Soundness of banks.....118
3.02	National savings rate*..... 19	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....128
3.03	Inflation*..... 40	8.09	Legal rights index*.....134
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....114	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 1	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....136
3.06	Country credit rating*.....126	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....139
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....133
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....138	9.04	Internet users*.....139
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....139	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....134
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....138	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....128
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....133	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....110	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....135
4.06	HIV prevalence*..... 47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....139
4.07	Infant mortality*.....124	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....111	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....134
4.09	Quality of primary education.....135	11.02	Local supplier quality.....138
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....126	11.03	State of cluster development.....94
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....101
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....112	11.05	Value chain breadth.....130
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....100	11.06	Control of international distribution.....132
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....114	11.07	Production process sophistication.....136
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....138	11.08	Extent of marketing.....137
5.05	Quality of management schools.....138	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....130
5.06	Internet access in schools.....134	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....136	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....124
5.08	Extent of staff training.....126	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....135
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....128
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....132
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....80
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....138
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

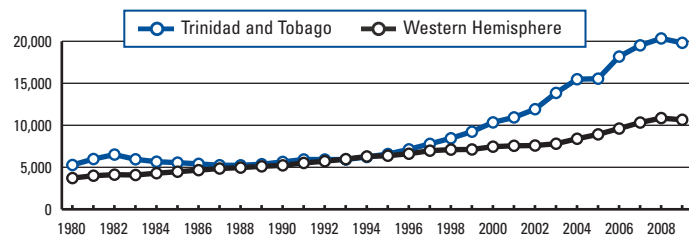
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Trinidad and Tobago

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	1.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	20.4
GDP per capita (US\$).....	15,581
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.04

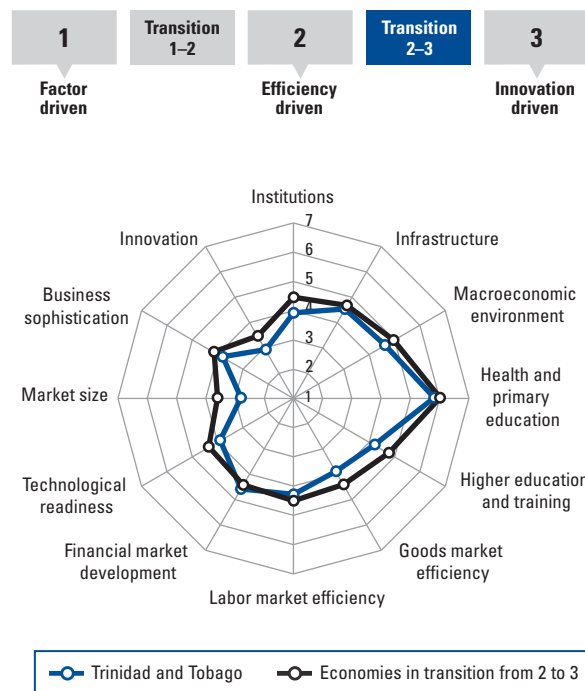
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



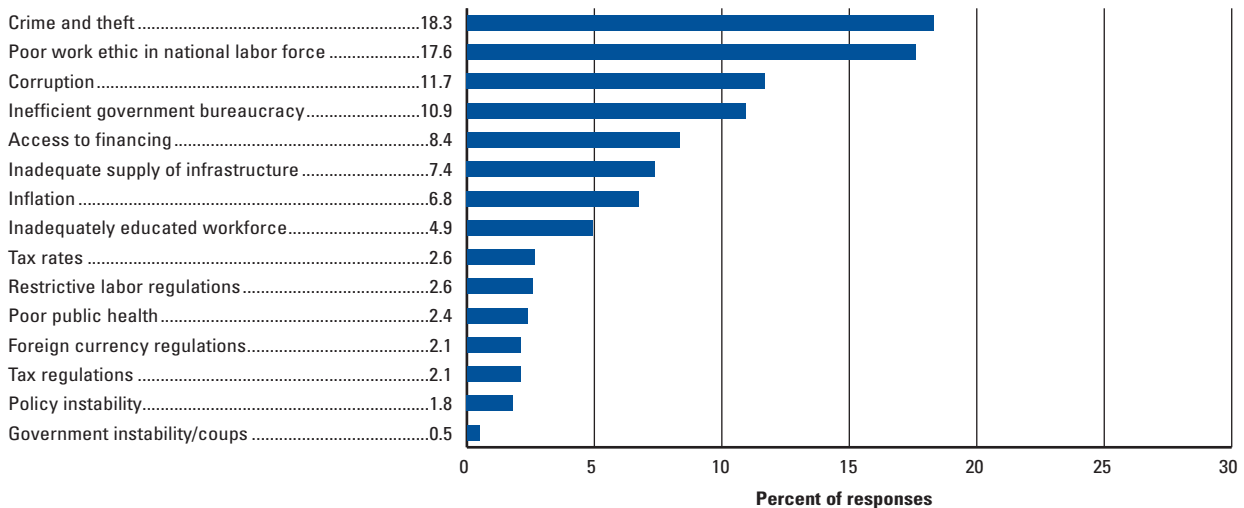
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	84	4.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	86	3.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	92	3.9
Basic requirements	55	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	68	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	45	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	70	4.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	61	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	77	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	61	4.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	89	3.9
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	82	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	43	4.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	53	3.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	108	2.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	78	3.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	73	3.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	94	2.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

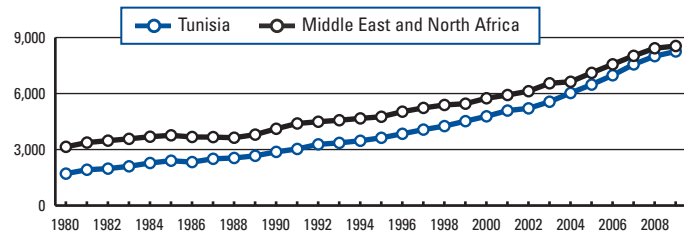
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....75	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 47
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....73	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....101
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....81	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....81
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....103	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 26
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....65	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 45
1.06	Judicial independence..... 45	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....88
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....77	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....115
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....75	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....120
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....51	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 43
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....62	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....104
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....54	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....70
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....81	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....52
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....89	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....125
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....131	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....128
1.15	Organized crime.....99	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....54
1.16	Reliability of police services.....107	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....61	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....126
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards..... 39	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....106
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards..... 41	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....76	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....69
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 20	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....97
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....115
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....53	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 43
2.02	Quality of roads.....64	7.08	Brain drain.....58
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....84
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....66	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 40	8.01	Availability of financial services.....56
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....90	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....54
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 44	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....76
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....56	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....82
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 12	8.05	Venture capital availability.....68
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....58
3.01	Government budget balance*.....91	8.07	Soundness of banks..... 21
3.02	National savings rate*.....73	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....53
3.03	Inflation*.....107	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....104	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 40	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....60
3.06	Country credit rating*..... 43	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....80
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 41
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....63
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....55
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....97	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 31
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....51	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....119	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....115
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....112	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....79
4.07	Infant mortality*.....98	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....95	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 40
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 43	11.02	Local supplier quality.....63
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....81	11.03	State of cluster development.....84
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....117
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....65	11.05	Value chain breadth.....97
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....104	11.06	Control of international distribution.....66
5.03	Quality of the educational system..... 30	11.07	Production process sophistication.....59
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 32	11.08	Extent of marketing.....70
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 34	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....83
5.06	Internet access in schools.....65	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....59	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....138
5.08	Extent of staff training.....51	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....69
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....114
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....68
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....97
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....65
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 46

Tunisia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	10.3
GDP (US\$ billions).....	40.2
GDP per capita (US\$).....	3,852
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.12

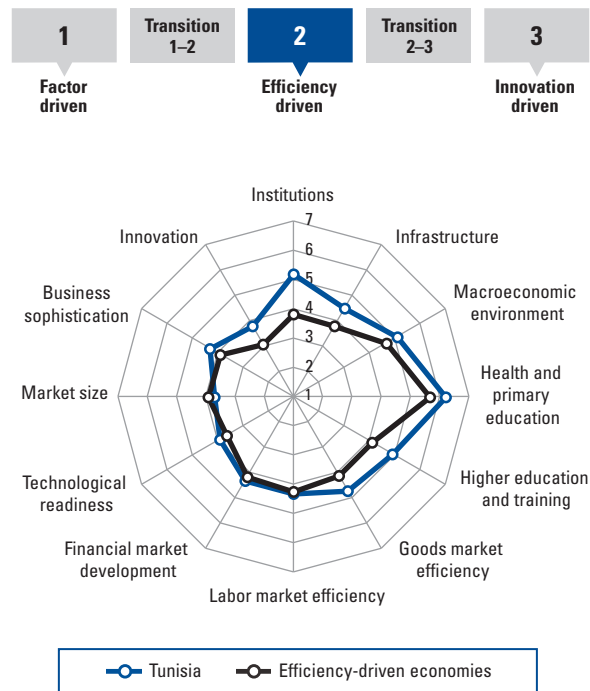
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



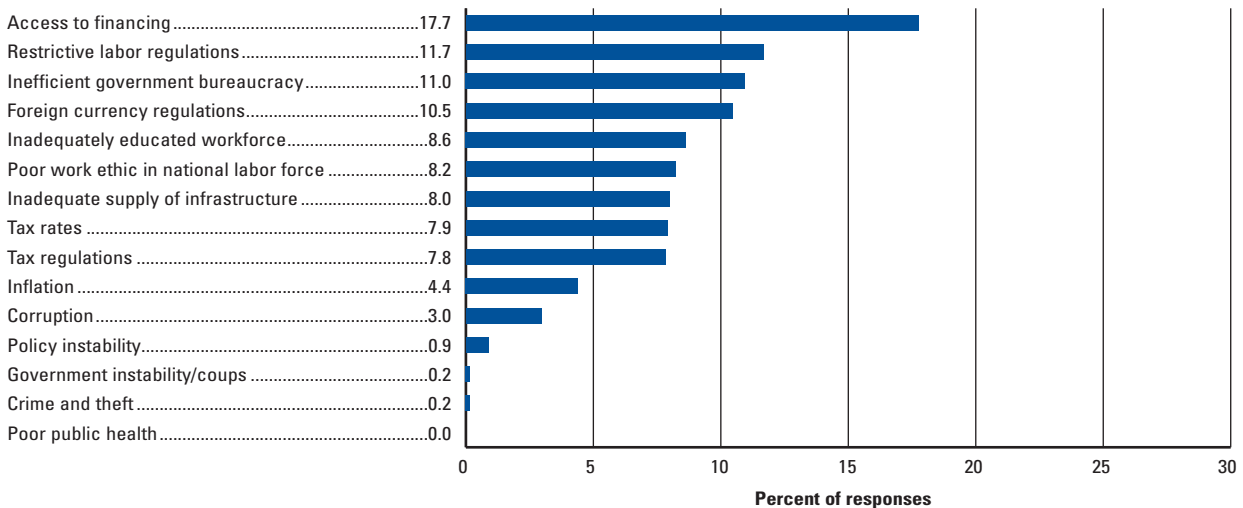
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	32	4.7
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	40	4.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	36	4.6
Basic requirements	31	5.3
1st pillar: Institutions.....	23	5.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	46	4.5
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	38	5.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	31	6.2
Efficiency enhancers	50	4.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	30	4.9
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	33	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	79	4.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	58	4.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	55	3.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	67	3.7
Innovation and sophistication factors	34	4.1
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	42	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	31	3.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....31	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....34
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....37	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....17
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....20	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....18
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....15	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....14
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....33	6.05	Total tax rate*.....119
1.06	Judicial independence.....40	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....12	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....39
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....5	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....8
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....15	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....57
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....17	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....127
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....19	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....45
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....20	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....6
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....28	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....38
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....5	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....36
1.15	Organized crime.....17	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....40
1.16	Reliability of police services.....29	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....29	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....32
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....54	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....115
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....33	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....100
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....11	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....52
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....29
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....52
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....30	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....40
2.02	Quality of roads.....37	7.08	Brain drain.....42
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....29	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....129
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....41	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....38	8.01	Availability of financial services.....42
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....74	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....31
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....35	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....25
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....86	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....30
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....70	8.05	Venture capital availability.....21
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....88
3.01	Government budget balance*.....46	8.07	Soundness of banks.....59
3.02	National savings rate*.....38	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....38
3.03	Inflation*.....85	8.09	Legal rights index*.....103
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....30	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....94	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....42
3.06	Country credit rating*.....53	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....33
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....13
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....67
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....74
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....33	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....52
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....50	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....16	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....69
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....22	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....67
4.07	Infant mortality*.....76	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....56	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....14
4.09	Quality of primary education.....22	11.02	Local supplier quality.....45
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....33	11.03	State of cluster development.....75
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....44
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....53	11.05	Value chain breadth.....24
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....69	11.06	Control of international distribution.....29
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....20	11.07	Production process sophistication.....49
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....8	11.08	Extent of marketing.....55
5.05	Quality of management schools.....22	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....60
5.06	Internet access in schools.....47	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....27	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....36
5.08	Extent of staff training.....18	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....38
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....35
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....41
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....14
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....7
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

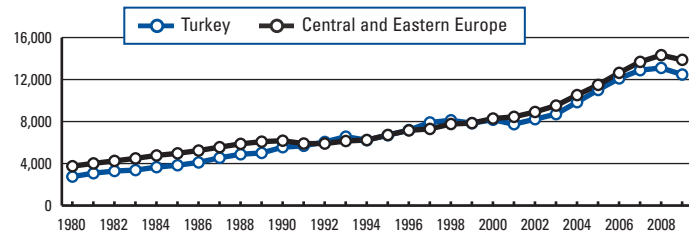
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Turkey

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	74.8
GDP (US\$ billions).....	615.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	8,723
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	1.25

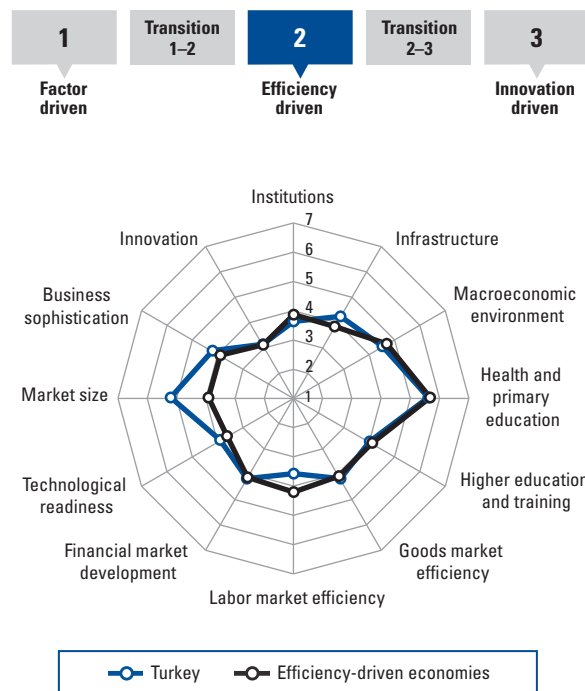
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



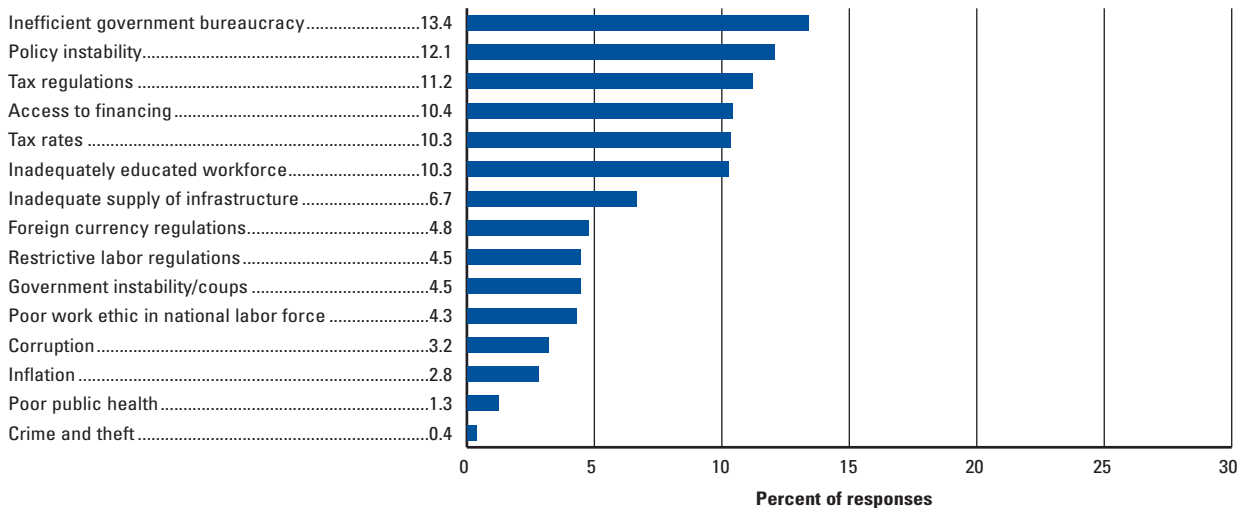
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	61	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	61	4.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	63	4.1
Basic requirements	68	4.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	88	3.6
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	56	4.2
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	83	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	72	5.6
Efficiency enhancers	55	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	71	4.0
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	59	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	127	3.6
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	61	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	56	3.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	16	5.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	57	3.6
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	52	4.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	67	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

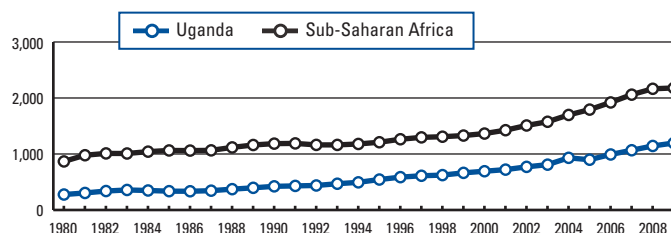
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....83	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....15
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....117	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....45
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....76	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....34
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....81	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....118
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....76	6.05	Total tax rate*.....81
1.06	Judicial independence.....83	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....89	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....96	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....70
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....81	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....65
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....73	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....60
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....74	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....86
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....54	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....58
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....135	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....96
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....86	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....33
1.15	Organized crime.....104	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....114
1.16	Reliability of police services.....98	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....79	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....119
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....87	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....55
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....105	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....86
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....97	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....63
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....45	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....120
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....71
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....40	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....81
2.02	Quality of roads.....46	7.08	Brain drain.....90
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....63	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....131
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....72	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....44	8.01	Availability of financial services.....52
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....23	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....40
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....73	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....46
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....59	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....77
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....86	8.05	Venture capital availability.....99
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....41
3.01	Government budget balance*.....96	8.07	Soundness of banks.....36
3.02	National savings rate*.....102	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....46
3.03	Inflation*.....101	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....39	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....81	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....48
3.06	Country credit rating*.....66	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....51
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....64
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....72	9.04	Internet users*.....65
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....75	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....54
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....30	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....46
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....56	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....23	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....16
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....1	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....26
4.07	Infant mortality*.....81	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....81	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....27
4.09	Quality of primary education.....94	11.02	Local supplier quality.....59
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....60	11.03	State of cluster development.....61
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....68
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....84	11.05	Value chain breadth.....43
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....60	11.06	Control of international distribution.....18
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....95	11.07	Production process sophistication.....38
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....99	11.08	Extent of marketing.....33
5.05	Quality of management schools.....105	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....122
5.06	Internet access in schools.....57	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....58	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....55
5.08	Extent of staff training.....85	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....89
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....62
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....82
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....62
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....44
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....70

Uganda

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	32.7
GDP (US\$ billions).....	15.7
GDP per capita (US\$).....	474
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.06

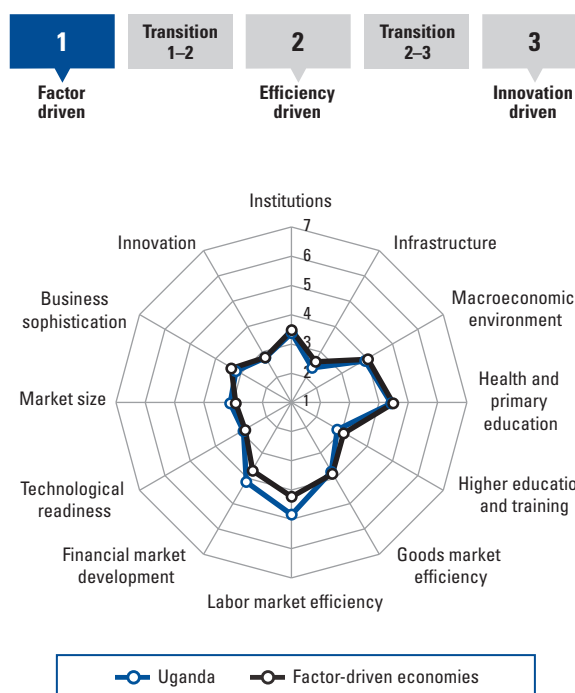
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



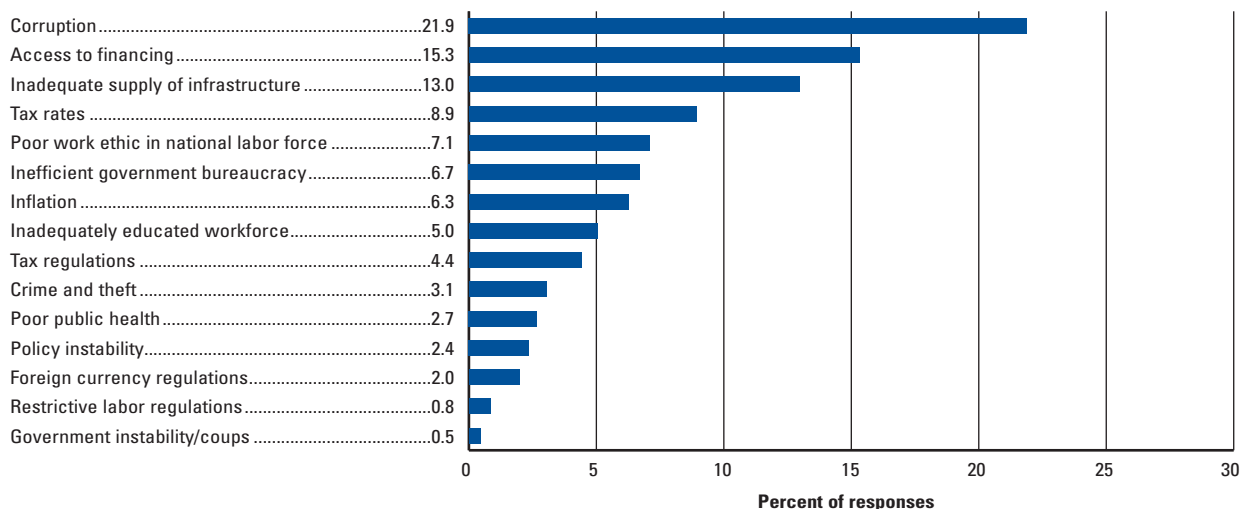
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	118	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	108	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	128	3.3
Basic requirements	123	3.5
1st pillar: Institutions.....	104	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	127	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	114	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	117	4.4
Efficiency enhancers	102	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	127	2.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	117	3.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	27	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	72	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	112	2.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	92	3.1
Innovation and sophistication factors	111	3.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	120	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation.....	104	2.8

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....94	6.01	Intensity of local competition67
1.02	Intellectual property protection100	6.02	Extent of market dominance125
1.03	Diversion of public funds136	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy80
1.04	Public trust of politicians92	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation85
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes122	6.05	Total tax rate*53
1.06	Judicial independence84	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*134
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials120	6.07	Time required to start a business*82
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending112	6.08	Agricultural policy costs75
1.09	Burden of government regulation 24	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers72
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes63	6.10	Trade tariffs*115
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations63	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership 35
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking69	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI 27
1.13	Business costs of terrorism131	6.13	Burden of customs procedures77
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence113	6.14	Degree of customer orientation90
1.15	Organized crime100	6.15	Buyer sophistication129
1.16	Reliability of police services77	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms104	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations60
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards105	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination 4
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards52	7.03	Rigidity of employment* 1
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests86	7.04	Hiring and firing practices 7
1.21	Strength of investor protection*109	7.05	Redundancy costs* 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity130
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure105	7.07	Reliance on professional management95
2.02	Quality of roads119	7.08	Brain drain100
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure111	7.09	Female participation in labor force* 18
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure101	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure100	8.01	Availability of financial services80
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*99	8.02	Affordability of financial services90
2.07	Quality of electricity supply117	8.03	Financing through local equity market77
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*130	8.04	Ease of access to loans99
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*129	8.05	Venture capital availability122
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows 45
3.01	Government budget balance* 41	8.07	Soundness of banks68
3.02	National savings rate*72	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges84
3.03	Inflation*133	8.09	Legal rights index* 39
3.04	Interest rate spread*121	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt* 24	9.01	Availability of latest technologies93
3.06	Country credit rating*100	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption104
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer 39
4.01	Business impact of malaria136	9.04	Internet users*104
4.02	Malaria incidence*132	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*131
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis128	9.06	Internet bandwidth*115
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*121	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS134	10.01	Domestic market size index*87
4.06	HIV prevalence*128	10.02	Foreign market size index*103
4.07	Infant mortality*131	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*126	11.01	Local supplier quantity 49
4.09	Quality of primary education102	11.02	Local supplier quality90
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate* 38	11.03	State of cluster development118
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage108
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*132	11.05	Value chain breadth119
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*127	11.06	Control of international distribution126
5.03	Quality of the educational system72	11.07	Production process sophistication134
5.04	Quality of math and science education102	11.08	Extent of marketing131
5.05	Quality of management schools84	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority119
5.06	Internet access in schools115	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services101	12.01	Capacity for innovation129
5.08	Extent of staff training100	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions99
		12.03	Company spending on R&D95
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D78
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products91
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers102
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*90

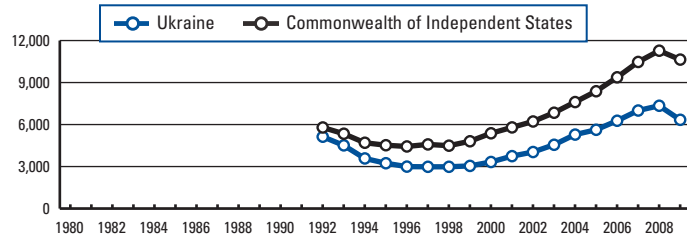
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Ukraine

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	45.7
GDP (US\$ billions)	116.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,542
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.42

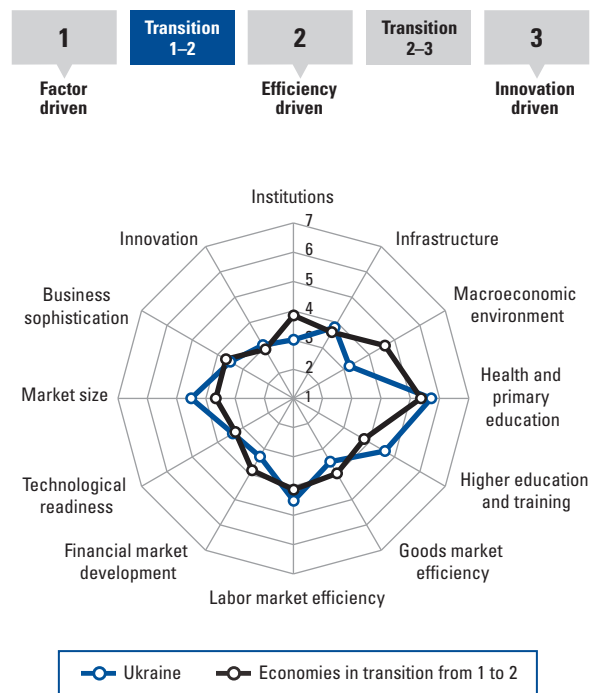
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



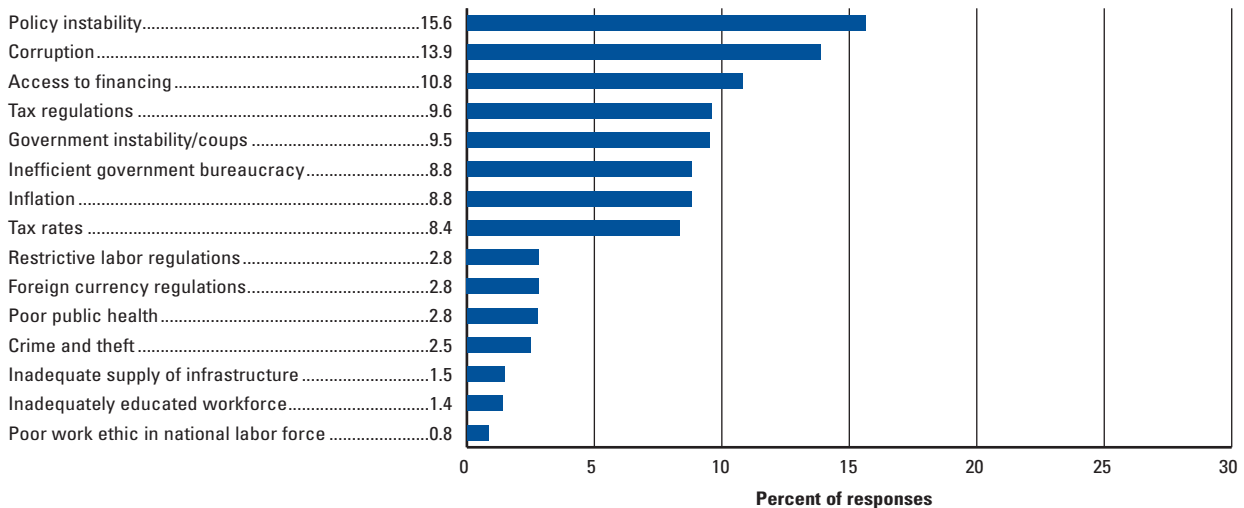
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	89	3.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	82	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	72	4.1
Basic requirements	102	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	134	3.0
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	68	3.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	132	3.2
4th pillar: Health and primary education	66	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	72	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	46	4.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	129	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	54	4.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	119	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	83	3.4
10th pillar: Market size	38	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	88	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication	100	3.5
12th pillar: Innovation	63	3.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....135	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....118
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....113	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....128
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....129	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....126
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....122	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....136
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....127	6.05	Total tax rate*.....113
1.06	Judicial independence.....134	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....127	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....86
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....131	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....135
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....125	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....126
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....138	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 40
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....138	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....121
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....114	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....128
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....58	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....131
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....65	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....103
1.15	Organized crime.....116	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....83
1.16	Reliability of police services.....122	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....130	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....110
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....128	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....54
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....90	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....78
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....138	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 18
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....93	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 21
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 26
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....70	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....122
2.02	Quality of roads.....136	7.08	Brain drain.....115
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure..... 25	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 32
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....94	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....110	8.01	Availability of financial services.....108
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....62	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....122
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....75	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....120
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 47	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....130
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 34	8.05	Venture capital availability.....121
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....125
3.01	Government budget balance*.....134	8.07	Soundness of banks.....138
3.02	National savings rate*.....96	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....127
3.03	Inflation*.....134	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....91	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....52	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....92
3.06	Country credit rating*.....99	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....96
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....124
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....70
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....71
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....113	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....96
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....87	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....96	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 37
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....114	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 37
4.07	Infant mortality*.....64	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....98	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....91
4.09	Quality of primary education..... 49	11.02	Local supplier quality.....100
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....102	11.03	State of cluster development.....106
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....99
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*..... 44	11.05	Value chain breadth.....81
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 8	11.06	Control of international distribution.....108
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....56	11.07	Production process sophistication.....78
5.04	Quality of math and science education..... 42	11.08	Extent of marketing.....91
5.05	Quality of management schools.....108	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....109
5.06	Internet access in schools.....68	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....84	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 37
5.08	Extent of staff training.....109	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....68
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....69
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....72
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....112
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....53
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....64

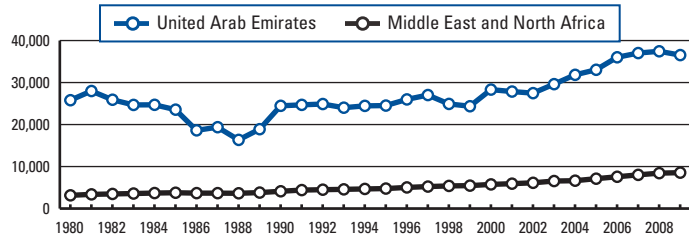
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United Arab Emirates

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	4.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	230.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	46,857
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.27

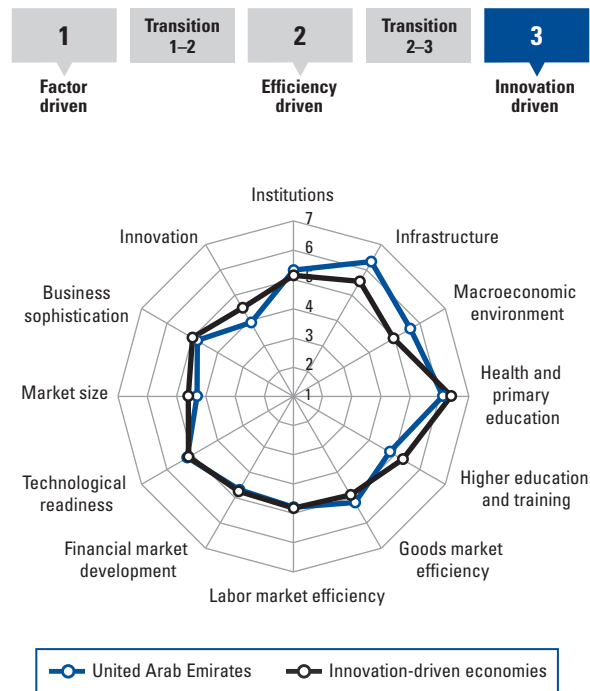
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



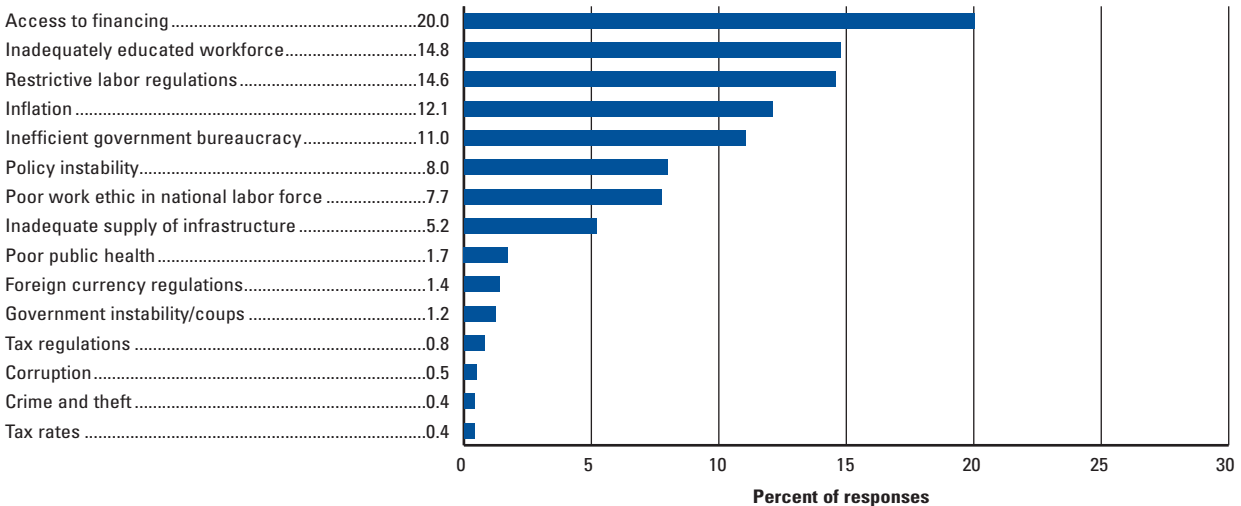
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	25	4.9
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	23	4.9
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	31	4.7
Basic requirements	8	5.8
1st pillar: Institutions.....	20	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	3	6.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	12	5.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	38	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	21	4.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	36	4.8
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	6	5.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	26	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	33	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	14	5.2
10th pillar: Market size.....	51	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors	27	4.4
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	22	4.8
12th pillar: Innovation.....	30	3.9

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

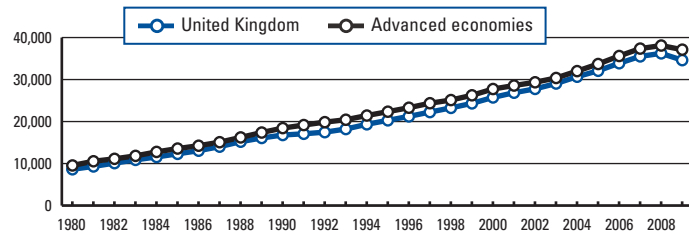
INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....43	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 13
1.02	Intellectual property protection..... 19	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 21
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....26	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 24
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 7	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation..... 5
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes..... 19	6.05	Total tax rate*..... 4
1.06	Judicial independence.....37	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....73
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials..... 15	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....56
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending..... 7	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....38
1.09	Burden of government regulation..... 11	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers..... 10
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 22	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....57
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....25	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....49
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....35	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 16
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....43	6.13	Burden of customs procedures..... 5
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence..... 4	6.14	Degree of customer orientation..... 16
1.15	Organized crime..... 7	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 22
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 11	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms..... 22	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 17
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....34	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 7
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....45	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 10
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests..... 24	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 17
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....104
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 11
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure..... 11	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....34
2.02	Quality of roads..... 6	7.08	Brain drain.....5
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....n/a	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....125
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure..... 8	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure..... 4	8.01	Availability of financial services.....32
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 11	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....34
2.07	Quality of electricity supply..... 17	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....27
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....37	8.04	Ease of access to loans..... 8
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*..... 1	8.05	Venture capital availability..... 16
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....16
3.01	Government budget balance*..... 11	8.07	Soundness of banks.....50
3.02	National savings rate*..... 24	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....27
3.03	Inflation*.....35	8.09	Legal rights index*.....86
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 17	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....101	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 11
3.06	Country credit rating*.....30	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption..... 5
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 6
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 10
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....39
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....69	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....25
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 12	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....50	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....52
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....47	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....38
4.07	Infant mortality*.....43	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....36	11.01	Local supplier quantity..... 21
4.09	Quality of primary education.....29	11.02	Local supplier quality.....38
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....83	11.03	State of cluster development.....28
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 24
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....46	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 22
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....84	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 12
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....27	11.07	Production process sophistication.....28
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....26	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 19
5.05	Quality of management schools.....28	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 20
5.06	Internet access in schools.....29	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 23	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....35
5.08	Extent of staff training.....29	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....45
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....28
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....43
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 3
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 20
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....42

United Kingdom

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	61.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	2,183.6
GDP per capita (US\$).....	35,334
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	3.10

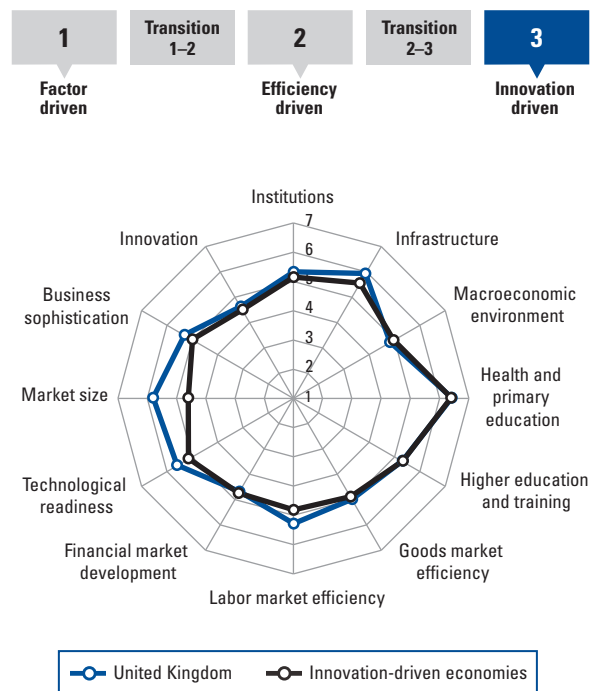
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



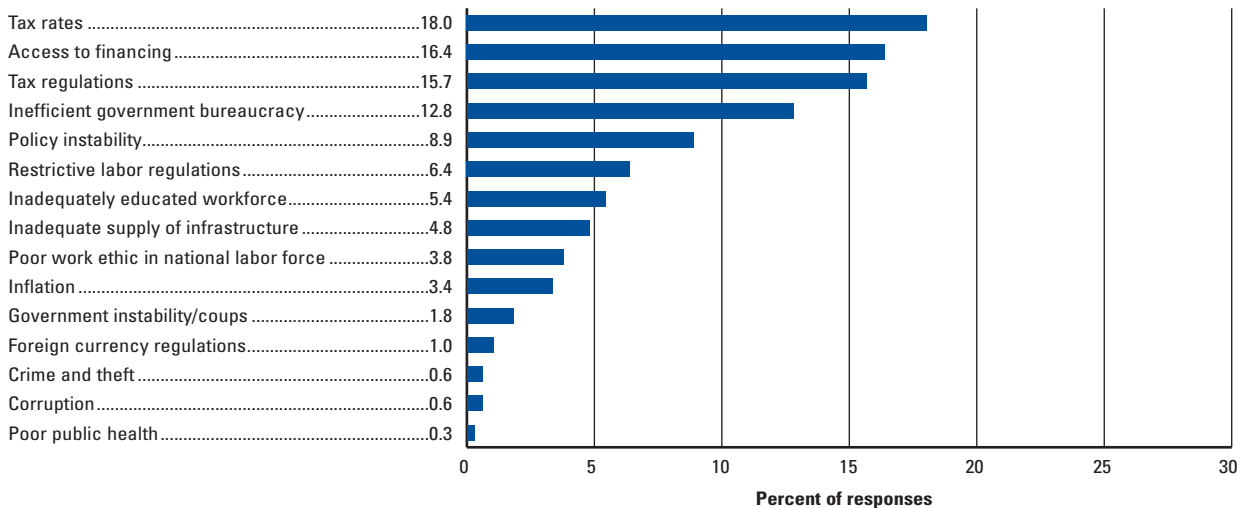
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	12	5.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	13	5.2
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	12	5.3
Basic requirements	18	5.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	17	5.3
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	8	5.9
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	56	4.8
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	19	6.4
Efficiency enhancers	7	5.3
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	18	5.3
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	22	5.0
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	8	5.3
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	25	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	8	5.6
10th pillar: Market size.....	6	5.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	12	5.0
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	9	5.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	14	4.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....17	6.01	Intensity of local competition..... 8
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....17	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 10
1.03	Diversion of public funds..... 11	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy..... 8
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....55	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....95
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....21	6.05	Total tax rate*.....54
1.06	Judicial independence..... 8	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....23	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....45
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....72	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....53
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....89	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....21
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes..... 8	6.10	Trade tariffs*..... 4
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....16	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership..... 7
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....34	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....14
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....99	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....31
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....55	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....44
1.15	Organized crime.....39	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 8
1.16	Reliability of police services.....31	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....14	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....26
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....22	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....20
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....16	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....18
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....17	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....49
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 10	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....40
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....25
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....33	7.07	Reliance on professional management..... 7
2.02	Quality of roads.....35	7.08	Brain drain..... 10
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....19	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....47
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....23	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....34	8.01	Availability of financial services..... 5
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 3	8.02	Affordability of financial services..... 10
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....15	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....32
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 11	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....74
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....24	8.05	Venture capital availability.....38
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows..... 10
3.01	Government budget balance*.....117	8.07	Soundness of banks.....133
3.02	National savings rate*.....107	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....42
3.03	Inflation*.....54	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 6
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 2	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....108	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....15
3.06	Country credit rating*.....18	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....21
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....17
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*..... 9
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*..... 11
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....36	9.06	Internet bandwidth*..... 6
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....32	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....54	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 6
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....55	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 6
4.07	Infant mortality*.....28	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....21	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....23
4.09	Quality of primary education.....27	11.02	Local supplier quality.....30
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*..... 6	11.03	State of cluster development..... 10
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage..... 9
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....28	11.05	Value chain breadth..... 11
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....35	11.06	Control of international distribution.....19
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....28	11.07	Production process sophistication.....17
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....55	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 4
5.05	Quality of management schools..... 10	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....16
5.06	Internet access in schools.....18	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....12	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....15
5.08	Extent of staff training.....28	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 3
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....14
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 4
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....53
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....29
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....20

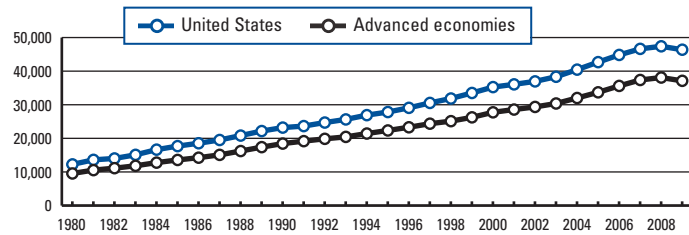
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

United States

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	314.7
GDP (US\$ billions)	14,256.3
GDP per capita (US\$)	46,381
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	20.46

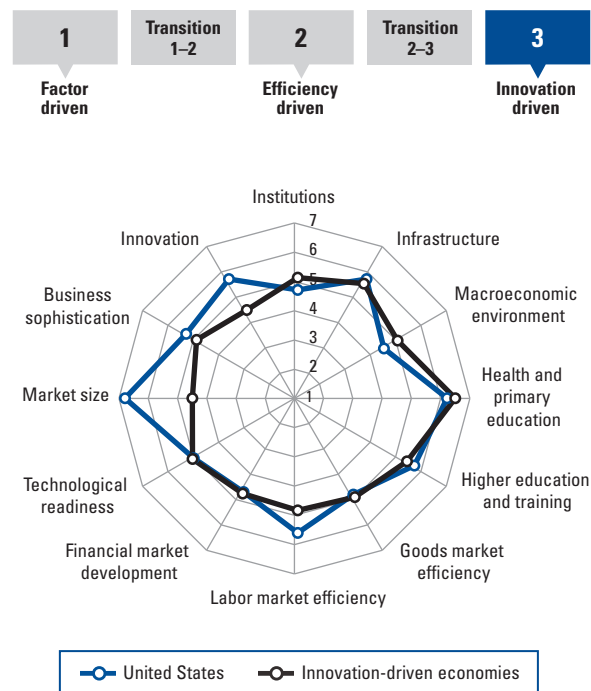
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



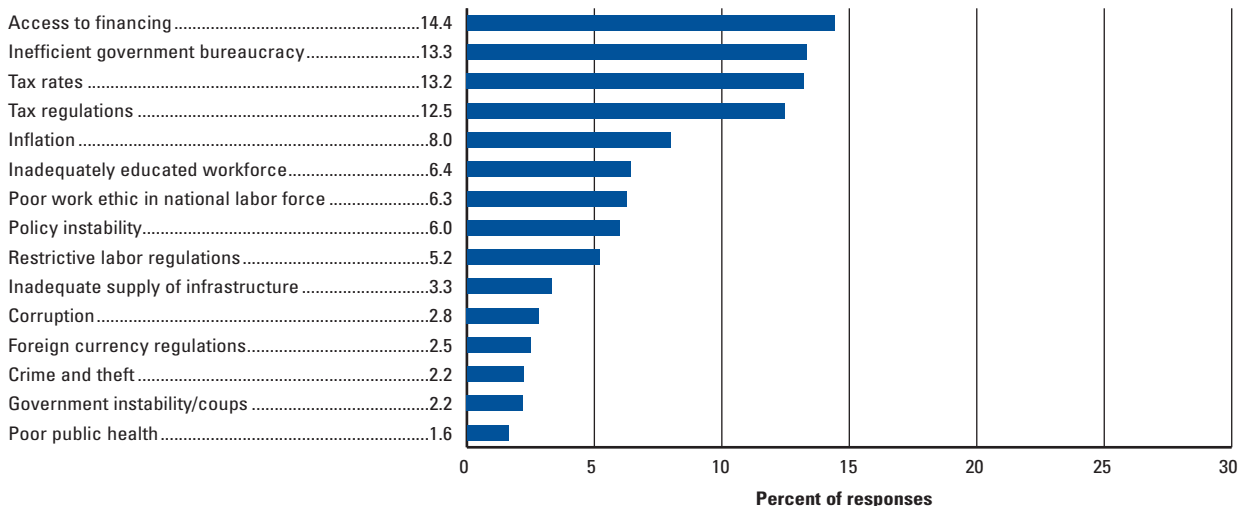
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	4	5.4
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	2	5.6
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	1	5.7
Basic requirements	32	5.2
1st pillar: Institutions	40	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	15	5.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	87	4.4
4th pillar: Health and primary education	42	6.1
Efficiency enhancers	3	5.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training	9	5.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	26	4.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	4	5.6
8th pillar: Financial market development	31	4.7
9th pillar: Technological readiness	17	5.1
10th pillar: Market size	1	6.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	4	5.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication	8	5.4
12th pillar: Innovation	1	5.7

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....40	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....16
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....24	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 9
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....34	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....17
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....54	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....71
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....40	6.05	Total tax rate*.....89
1.06	Judicial independence.....35	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....55	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....13
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....68	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....58
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....49	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....67
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....33	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....32
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....35	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....47
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....41	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....77
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....125	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....48
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....84	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....22
1.15	Organized crime.....86	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....13
1.16	Reliability of police services.....26	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....30	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....33
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....55	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....34
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....28	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 1
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....40	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 6
1.21	Strength of investor protection*..... 5	7.05	Redundancy costs*..... 1
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 9
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....23	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....15
2.02	Quality of roads.....19	7.08	Brain drain..... 3
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....18	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....49
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....22	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....32	8.01	Availability of financial services.....15
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 1	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....21
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....23	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....36
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....16	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....34
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....71	8.05	Venture capital availability.....13
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....69
3.01	Government budget balance*.....118	8.07	Soundness of banks.....111
3.02	National savings rate*.....130	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....64
3.03	Inflation*.....15	8.09	Legal rights index*.....20
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....26	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....122	9.01	Availability of latest technologies..... 7
3.06	Country credit rating*.....11	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....11
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....55
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....17
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....16
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....53	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....29
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*..... 6	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....80	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 1
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....89	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 2
4.07	Infant mortality*.....41	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....34	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....11
4.09	Quality of primary education.....34	11.02	Local supplier quality.....14
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....79	11.03	State of cluster development..... 6
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....19
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....45	11.05	Value chain breadth.....15
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 6	11.06	Control of international distribution..... 8
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....26	11.07	Production process sophistication.....11
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....52	11.08	Extent of marketing..... 1
5.05	Quality of management schools.....11	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority..... 8
5.06	Internet access in schools.....14	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services..... 10	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 6
5.08	Extent of staff training..... 10	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions..... 4
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 6
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D..... 1
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 5
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers..... 4
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*..... 3

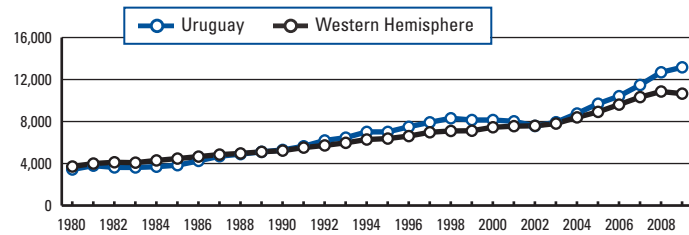
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Uruguay

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	3.4
GDP (US\$ billions).....	31.5
GDP per capita (US\$).....	9,426
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.06

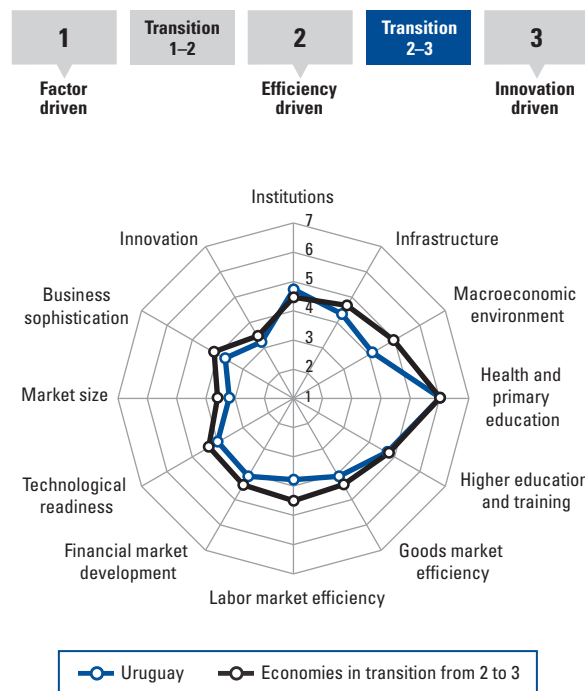
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



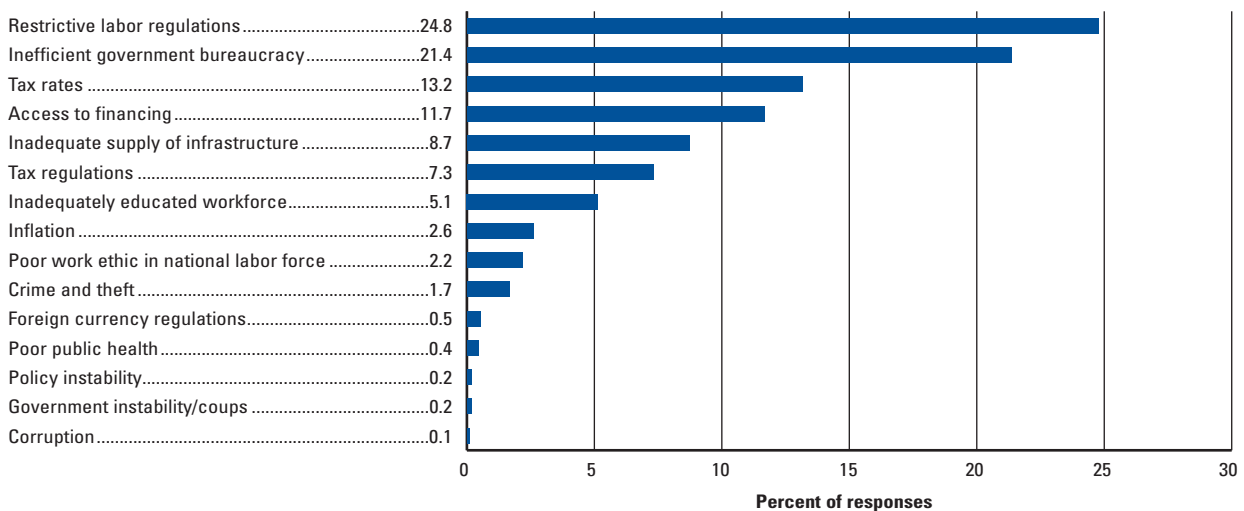
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	64	4.2
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	65	4.1
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	75	4.0
Basic requirements	51	4.8
1st pillar: Institutions	39	4.7
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	53	4.3
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	107	4.1
4th pillar: Health and primary education	47	6.0
Efficiency enhancers	74	4.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	40	4.7
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	74	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	119	3.8
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	70	4.1
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	50	4.0
10th pillar: Market size.....	88	3.2
Innovation and sophistication factors	70	3.5
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	83	3.7
12th pillar: Innovation.....	58	3.2

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....50	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....105
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....53	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....56
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....30	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....104
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....25	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....104
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....32	6.05	Total tax rate*.....90
1.06	Judicial independence.....27	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....24	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....127
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....97	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....14
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....83	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....60
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....55	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....78
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....34	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....6
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....29	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....9
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....1	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....83
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....70	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....67
1.15	Organized crime.....24	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....76
1.16	Reliability of police services.....56	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....27	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....131
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....67	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....138
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....83	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....42
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....68	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....118
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....77	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....61
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....134
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....59	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....90
2.02	Quality of roads.....49	7.08	Brain drain.....108
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....108	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....79
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....38	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....68	8.01	Availability of financial services.....81
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....98	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....64
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....37	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....129
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....48	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....70
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....44	8.05	Venture capital availability.....74
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....7
3.01	Government budget balance*.....36	8.07	Soundness of banks.....49
3.02	National savings rate*.....77	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....54
3.03	Inflation*.....108	8.09	Legal rights index*.....75
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....123	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....110	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....69
3.06	Country credit rating*.....74	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....79
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....12
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....1	9.04	Internet users*.....41
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....1	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....59
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....5	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....74
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....46	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....27	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....86
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....89	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....94
4.07	Infant mortality*.....56	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....41	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....124
4.09	Quality of primary education.....64	11.02	Local supplier quality.....73
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....35	11.03	State of cluster development.....83
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....88
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....52	11.05	Value chain breadth.....65
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....24	11.06	Control of international distribution.....75
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....67	11.07	Production process sophistication.....73
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....92	11.08	Extent of marketing.....74
5.05	Quality of management schools.....39	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....75
5.06	Internet access in schools.....26	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....57	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....64
5.08	Extent of staff training.....86	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....62
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....56
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....57
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....69
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....84
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....47

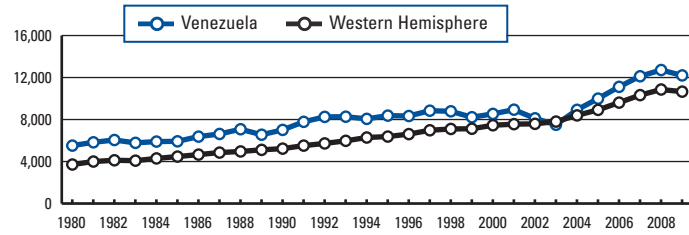
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Venezuela

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	28.6
GDP (US\$ billions).....	337.3
GDP per capita (US\$).....	11,789
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.50

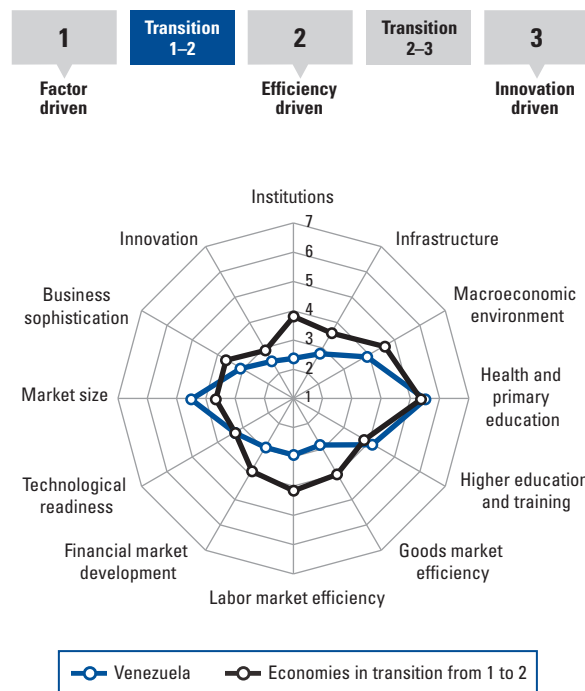
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



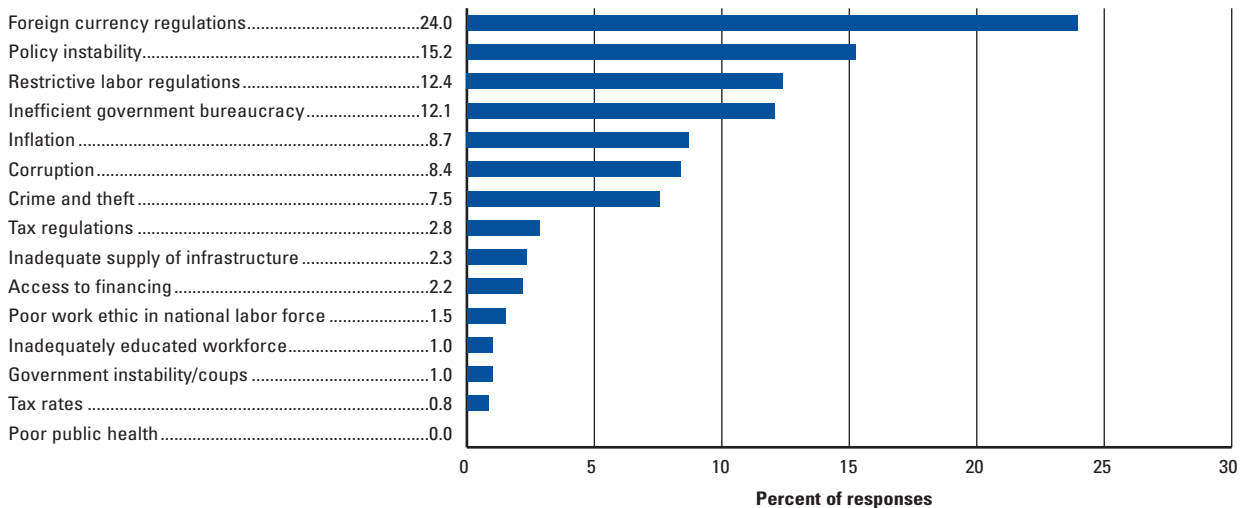
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	122	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	113	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	105	3.6
Basic requirements	117	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	139	2.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	108	2.8
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	113	3.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	86	5.5
Efficiency enhancers	113	3.4
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	68	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	139	2.8
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	138	2.9
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	132	2.9
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	90	3.3
10th pillar: Market size.....	40	4.5
Innovation and sophistication factors	129	2.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	129	3.1
12th pillar: Innovation.....	123	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....139	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....138
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....137	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....135
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....137	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....139
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....139	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....98
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....129	6.05	Total tax rate*.....118
1.06	Judicial independence.....139	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....132
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....135	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....136
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....137	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....138
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....135	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....137
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....139	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....117
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....139	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....117
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....136	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....139
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....110	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....139
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....135	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....138
1.15	Organized crime.....135	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....82
1.16	Reliability of police services.....139	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....127	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....139
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....109	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....122
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....133	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....135
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....130	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....139
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....135	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....135
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....136
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....117	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....96
2.02	Quality of roads.....96	7.08	Brain drain.....128
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....101	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....103
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....135	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....113	8.01	Availability of financial services.....107
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....55	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....109
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....124	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....128
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....55	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....116
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....63	8.05	Venture capital availability.....119
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....139
3.01	Government budget balance*.....105	8.07	Soundness of banks.....126
3.02	National savings rate*..... 36	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....95
3.03	Inflation*.....138	8.09	Legal rights index*.....129
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....59	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*..... 19	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....101
3.06	Country credit rating*.....85	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....110
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....125
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....93	9.04	Internet users*.....72
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....102	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....61
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....80	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....81
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....59	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....82	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 32
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....95	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....55
4.07	Infant mortality*.....72	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....64	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....138
4.09	Quality of primary education.....110	11.02	Local supplier quality.....129
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....91	11.03	State of cluster development.....132
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....138
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....87	11.05	Value chain breadth.....138
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*..... 9	11.06	Control of international distribution.....121
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....127	11.07	Production process sophistication.....94
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....116	11.08	Extent of marketing.....80
5.05	Quality of management schools.....57	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....107
5.06	Internet access in schools.....102	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....123	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....127
5.08	Extent of staff training.....91	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....101
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....121
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....76
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....137
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....109
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....68

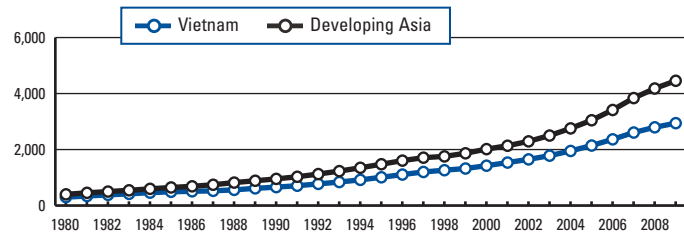
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Vietnam

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	88.1
GDP (US\$ billions)	92.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	1,060
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.37

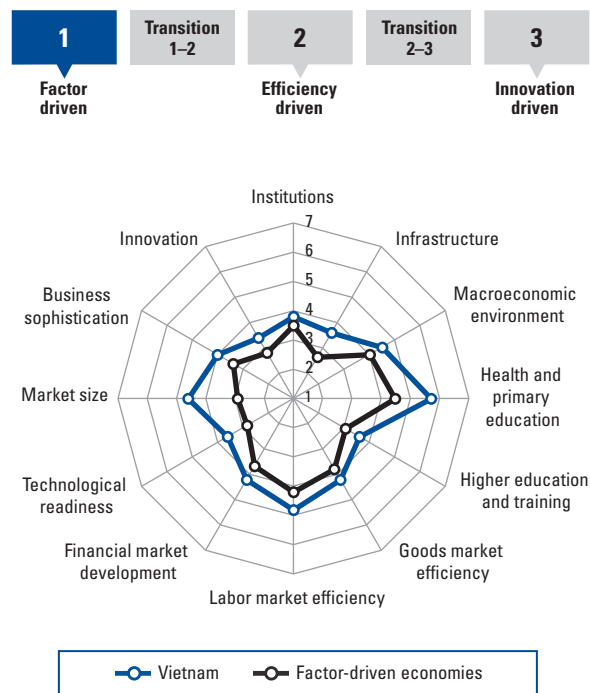
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



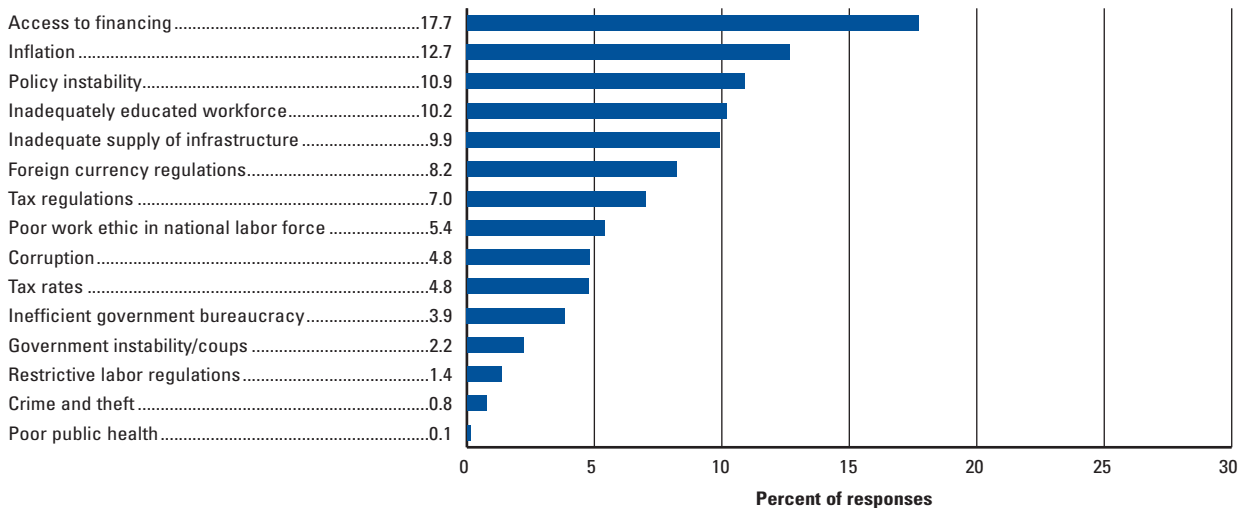
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	59	4.3
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	75	4.0
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	70	4.1
Basic requirements	74	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions	74	3.8
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	83	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	85	4.5
4th pillar: Health and primary education	64	5.7
Efficiency enhancers	57	4.2
5th pillar: Higher education and training	93	3.6
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	60	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	30	4.8
8th pillar: Financial market development	65	4.2
9th pillar: Technological readiness	65	3.6
10th pillar: Market size	35	4.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	53	3.7
11th pillar: Business sophistication	64	4.0
12th pillar: Innovation	49	3.4

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....81	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....75
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....109	6.02	Extent of market dominance..... 48
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....66	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....58
1.04	Public trust of politicians..... 32	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....58
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....107	6.05	Total tax rate*.....67
1.06	Judicial independence.....64	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....110
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....61	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....118
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....83	6.08	Agricultural policy costs..... 24
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....120	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....112
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....61	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....90
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....58	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....114
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....73	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI..... 29
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....109	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....106
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....88	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....76
1.15	Organized crime.....97	6.15	Buyer sophistication..... 45
1.16	Reliability of police services..... 41	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....68	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations..... 38
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....119	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination..... 29
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....74	7.03	Rigidity of employment*..... 50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....70	7.04	Hiring and firing practices..... 34
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....133	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....108
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity..... 4
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....123	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....72
2.02	Quality of roads.....117	7.08	Brain drain.....60
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....59	7.09	Female participation in labor force*..... 20
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....97	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....88	8.01	Availability of financial services.....87
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*..... 36	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....72
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....98	8.03	Financing through local equity market..... 35
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*..... 35	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....71
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....58	8.05	Venture capital availability.....57
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....96
3.01	Government budget balance*.....126	8.07	Soundness of banks.....96
3.02	National savings rate*..... 17	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....86
3.03	Inflation*.....105	8.09	Legal rights index*..... 20
3.04	Interest rate spread*..... 18	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....95	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....102
3.06	Country credit rating*.....78	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....60
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer..... 31
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....92	9.04	Internet users*.....83
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....92	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....77
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....90	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....82
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....108	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....84	10.01	Domestic market size index*..... 39
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....82	10.02	Foreign market size index*..... 29
4.07	Infant mortality*.....57	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....54	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....61
4.09	Quality of primary education.....78	11.02	Local supplier quality.....91
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....71	11.03	State of cluster development..... 13
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....110
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....102	11.05	Value chain breadth.....76
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....109	11.06	Control of international distribution.....72
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....61	11.07	Production process sophistication.....69
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....51	11.08	Extent of marketing.....51
5.05	Quality of management schools.....107	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....64
5.06	Internet access in schools..... 49	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....104	12.01	Capacity for innovation..... 32
5.08	Extent of staff training.....58	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....63
		12.03	Company spending on R&D..... 33
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....62
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products..... 18
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....66
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....87

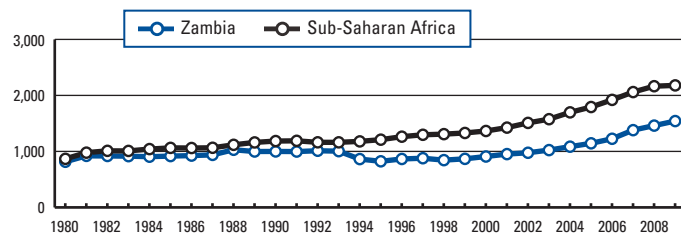
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zambia

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions).....	12.9
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.0
GDP per capita (US\$).....	1,086
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total.....	0.03

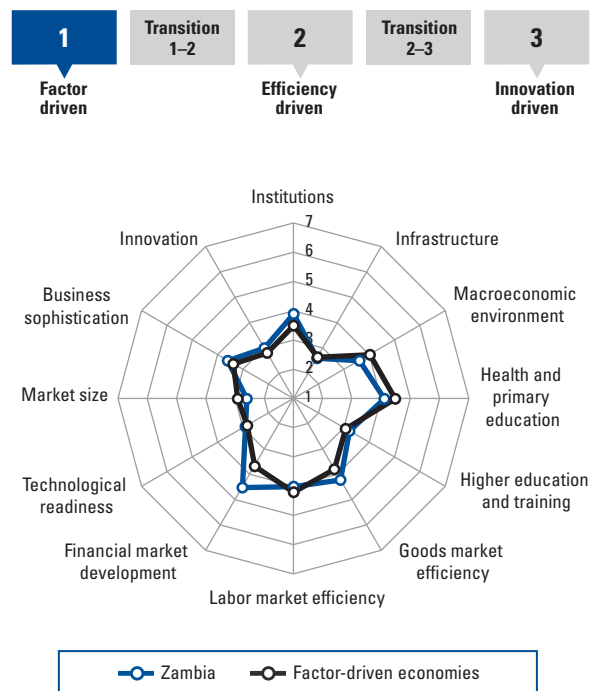
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



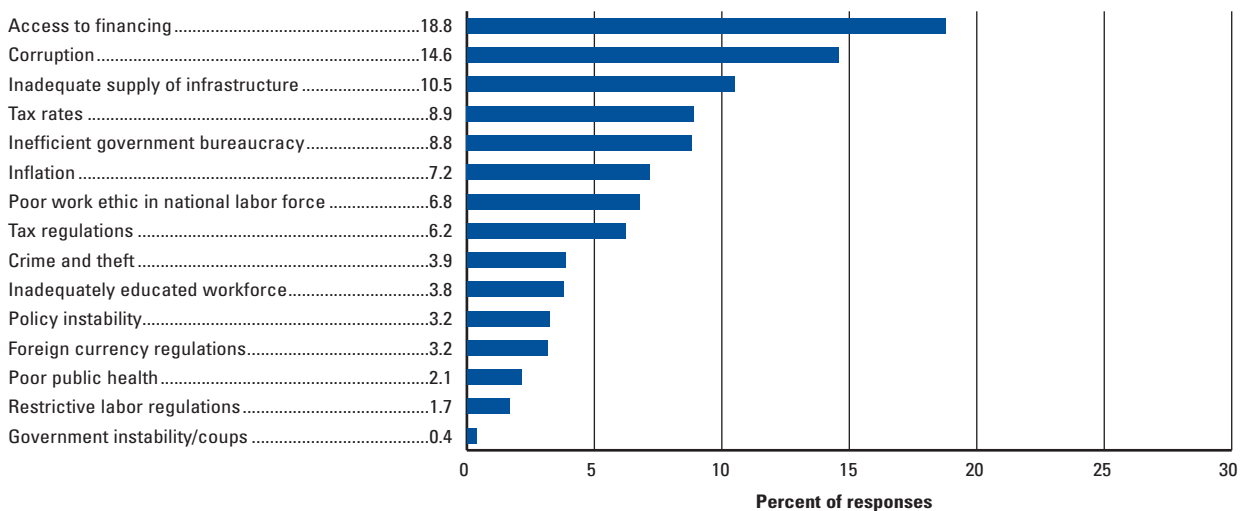
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	115	3.5
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133).....	112	3.5
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134).....	112	3.5
Basic requirements	121	3.6
1st pillar: Institutions.....	65	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	118	2.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment.....	120	3.6
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	128	4.1
Efficiency enhancers	101	3.6
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	114	3.2
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	65	4.2
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	107	4.0
8th pillar: Financial market development.....	49	4.5
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	110	2.9
10th pillar: Market size.....	111	2.6
Innovation and sophistication factors	90	3.3
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	90	3.6
12th pillar: Innovation.....	80	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....80	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....85
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....65	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....77
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....89	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....53
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....84	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....79
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....81	6.05	Total tax rate*.....9
1.06	Judicial independence.....69	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....34
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....59	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....65
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....88	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....54
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....28	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....48
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....54	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....106
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....66	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....18
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....47	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....30
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....55	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....71
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....87	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....78
1.15	Organized crime.....64	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....107
1.16	Reliability of police services.....71	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....72	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....71
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....72	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....91
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....39	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....50
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....62	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....36
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....59	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....131
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....102
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....103	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....48
2.02	Quality of roads.....110	7.08	Brain drain.....81
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....84	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....82
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....95	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....111	8.01	Availability of financial services.....69
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....109	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....74
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....106	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....54
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....131	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....106
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....124	8.05	Venture capital availability.....118
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....60
3.01	Government budget balance*.....76	8.07	Soundness of banks.....56
3.02	National savings rate*.....62	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....56
3.03	Inflation*.....131	8.09	Legal rights index*.....6
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....127	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....35	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....89
3.06	Country credit rating*.....110	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....86
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....71
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....132	9.04	Internet users*.....113
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....127	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....118
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....136	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....129
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....131	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....136	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....114
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....133	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....110
4.07	Infant mortality*.....133	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....137	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....82
4.09	Quality of primary education.....92	11.02	Local supplier quality.....98
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....56	11.03	State of cluster development.....70
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....86
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....115	11.05	Value chain breadth.....107
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....134	11.06	Control of international distribution.....114
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....52	11.07	Production process sophistication.....106
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....77	11.08	Extent of marketing.....111
5.05	Quality of management schools.....78	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....66
5.06	Internet access in schools.....113	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....86	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....104
5.08	Extent of staff training.....81	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....74
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....87
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....67
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....72
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....88
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....90

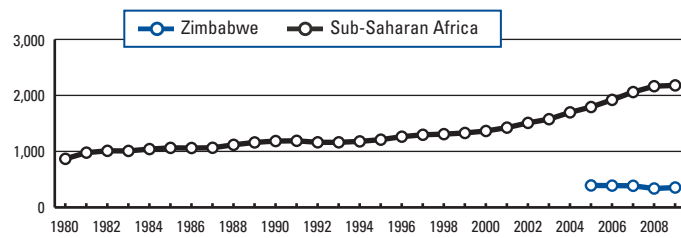
Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

Zimbabwe

Key indicators, 2009

Population (millions)	12.5
GDP (US\$ billions)	4.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	.375
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.01

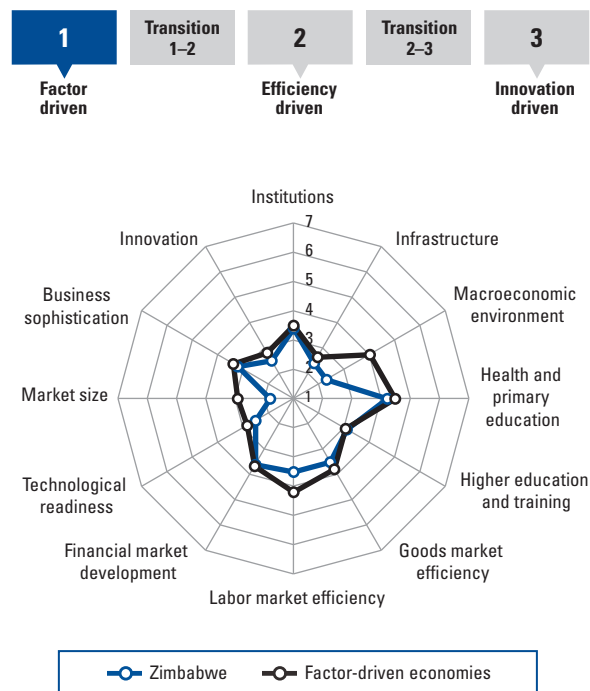
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1980–2009



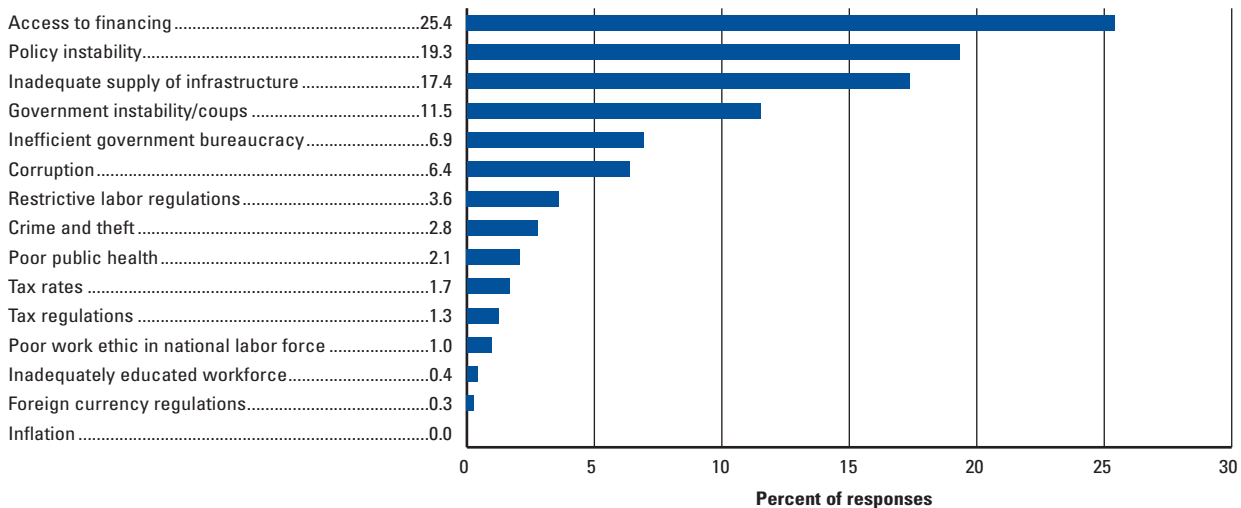
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 139)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2010–2011	136	3.0
GCI 2009–2010 (out of 133)	132	2.8
GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)	133	2.9
Basic requirements	137	3.0
1st pillar: Institutions	105	3.4
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	129	2.4
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	139	2.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education	126	4.2
Efficiency enhancers	134	3.0
5th pillar: Higher education and training	115	3.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	130	3.5
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	129	3.5
8th pillar: Financial market development	105	3.6
9th pillar: Technological readiness	135	2.5
10th pillar: Market size	134	1.8
Innovation and sophistication factors	122	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication	119	3.2
12th pillar: Innovation	122	2.5

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	RANK/139	INDICATOR	RANK/139
1st pillar: Institutions		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	
1.01	Property rights.....138	6.01	Intensity of local competition.....119
1.02	Intellectual property protection.....88	6.02	Extent of market dominance.....64
1.03	Diversion of public funds.....104	6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....86
1.04	Public trust of politicians.....114	6.04	Extent and effect of taxation.....93
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes.....77	6.05	Total tax rate*.....66
1.06	Judicial independence.....131	6.06	Number of procedures required to start a business*.....99
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....110	6.07	Time required to start a business*.....133
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending.....115	6.08	Agricultural policy costs.....139
1.09	Burden of government regulation.....80	6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers.....79
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....88	6.10	Trade tariffs*.....134
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....130	6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership.....108
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking.....65	6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI.....136
1.13	Business costs of terrorism.....9	6.13	Burden of customs procedures.....99
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence.....71	6.14	Degree of customer orientation.....124
1.15	Organized crime.....33	6.15	Buyer sophistication.....103
1.16	Reliability of police services.....126	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms.....88	7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....79
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....49	7.02	Flexibility of wage determination.....137
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards.....50	7.03	Rigidity of employment*.....82
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....51	7.04	Hiring and firing practices.....122
1.21	Strength of investor protection*.....99	7.05	Redundancy costs*.....134
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		7.06	Pay and productivity.....120
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure.....116	7.07	Reliance on professional management.....23
2.02	Quality of roads.....94	7.08	Brain drain.....121
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure.....61	7.09	Female participation in labor force*.....77
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure.....61	8th pillar: Financial market development	
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure.....99	8.01	Availability of financial services.....115
2.06	Available airline seat kilometers*.....114	8.02	Affordability of financial services.....97
2.07	Quality of electricity supply.....130	8.03	Financing through local equity market.....44
2.08	Fixed telephone lines*.....111	8.04	Ease of access to loans.....127
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions*.....134	8.05	Venture capital availability.....134
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		8.06	Restriction on capital flows.....113
3.01	Government budget balance*.....54	8.07	Soundness of banks.....135
3.02	National savings rate*.....135	8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges.....85
3.03	Inflation*.....1	8.09	Legal rights index*.....39
3.04	Interest rate spread*.....137	9th pillar: Technological readiness	
3.05	Government debt*.....136	9.01	Availability of latest technologies.....133
3.06	Country credit rating*.....138	9.02	Firm-level technology absorption.....126
4th pillar: Health and primary education		9.03	FDI and technology transfer.....136
4.01	Business impact of malaria.....114	9.04	Internet users*.....99
4.02	Malaria incidence*.....120	9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions*.....111
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis.....132	9.06	Internet bandwidth*.....123
4.04	Tuberculosis incidence*.....137	10th pillar: Market size	
4.05	Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....131	10.01	Domestic market size index*.....134
4.06	HIV prevalence*.....134	10.02	Foreign market size index*.....126
4.07	Infant mortality*.....115	11th pillar: Business sophistication	
4.08	Life expectancy*.....139	11.01	Local supplier quantity.....123
4.09	Quality of primary education.....85	11.02	Local supplier quality.....119
4.10	Primary education enrollment rate*.....94	11.03	State of cluster development.....120
5th pillar: Higher education and training		11.04	Nature of competitive advantage.....136
5.01	Secondary education enrollment rate*.....118	11.05	Value chain breadth.....134
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment rate*.....126	11.06	Control of international distribution.....98
5.03	Quality of the educational system.....46	11.07	Production process sophistication.....132
5.04	Quality of math and science education.....76	11.08	Extent of marketing.....115
5.05	Quality of management schools.....72	11.09	Willingness to delegate authority.....69
5.06	Internet access in schools.....128	12th pillar: Innovation	
5.07	Local availability of research and training services.....109	12.01	Capacity for innovation.....122
5.08	Extent of staff training.....71	12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions.....107
		12.03	Company spending on R&D.....117
		12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D.....105
		12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products.....124
		12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers.....131
		12.07	Utility patents per million population*.....66

Notes: Ranks of notable competitive advantages are highlighted. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are from sources other than the World Economic Forum. For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.

2.2

Data Tables

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for all 139 economies included in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*. The data tables are organized into 13 sections:

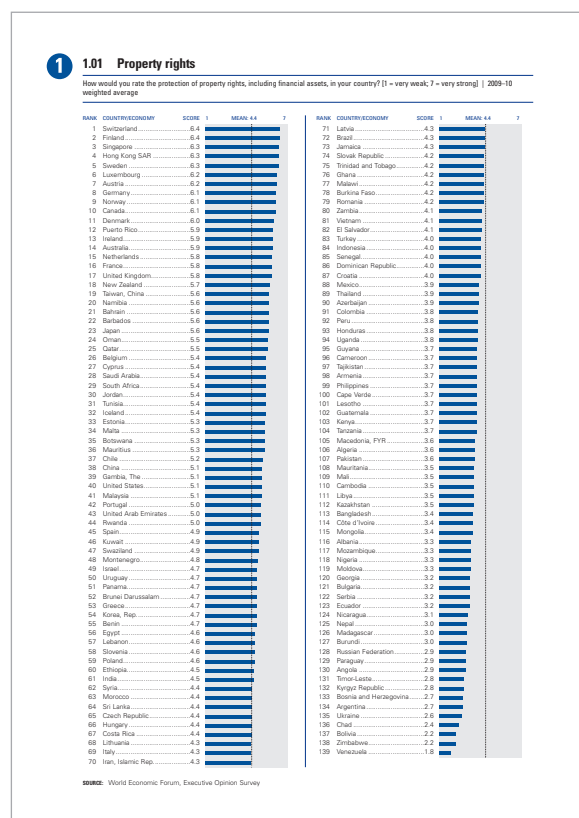
- Basic indicators
 - I. Institutions
 - II. Infrastructure
 - III. Macroeconomic environment
 - IV. Health and primary education
 - V. Higher education and training
 - VI. Goods market efficiency
 - VII. Labor market efficiency
 - VIII. Financial market development
 - IX. Technological readiness
 - X. Market size
 - XI. Business sophistication
 - XII. Innovation

The 12 numbered sections correspond to the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).

Executive Opinion Survey indicators

1 In the tables, indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) have country scores represented by blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 or 7 always corresponds to the worst or best possible outcome, respectively. In the tables, the Survey question and the two extreme answers are shown above the rankings. Country scores are reported with a precision of one decimal point, although exact figures are used to determine rankings. The sample mean is represented by a dotted line running across the bar graphs. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 1.2 of the *Report*.

Note that in Table 2.03, "n/appl." is used for economies with no railroad infrastructure. In Table 4.01, which shows the results of the Survey question about the business impact of malaria, "n/appl." is used when malaria is not endemic or when no case was reported in the economy. Malaria incidence is shown in Table 4.02, where "(NE)" stands for *non-endemic*, indicating that malaria is not present in the country because of its geographical characteristics.



2 0.01 GDP

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	14,256.1	71	Burkina Faso	47.1
2	Japan	5,068.1	72	Dominican Republic	46.7
3	China	4,909.0	73	Azerbaijan	42.1
4	Germany	3,352.7	74	Serbia	42.0
5	France	2,875.9	75	Sri Lanka	41.3
6	United Kingdom	2,182.0	76	Turkey	40.2
7	Italy	2,118.0	77	Guatemala	37.3
8	Brazil	1,574.0	78	Lithuania	37.2
9	Spain	1,464.0	79	Latvia	33.6
10	Canada	1,296.0	80	Kenya	32.7
11	India	1,236.0	81	Ethiopia	32.3
12	Russian Federation	1,225.0	82	Uruguay	31.5
13	Australia	907.0	83	Costa Rica	29.3
14	Mexico	874.0	84	Lebanon	28.2
15	Korea, Rep.	823.0	85	Panama	24.3
16	Netherlands	794.6	86	Cyprus	23.6
17	Switzerland	615.0	87	Jordan	22.9
18	Indonesia	539.4	88	Cote d'Ivoire	22.5
19	Switzerland	494.0	89	Tanzania	22.2
20	Belgium	470.0	90	Cameroon	22.2
21	Poland	430.0	91	El Salvador	21.1
22	Sweden	405.0	92	Tuvalu and Tobago	20.4
23	Norway	383.0	93	Bahrain	20.2
24	Austria	361.0	94	Estonia	19.1
25	Slovakia, China	379.0	95	Bolivia	17.6
26	Saudi Arabia	369.0	96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.1
27	Venezuela	337.0	97	Uganda	15.7
28	Greece	330.0	98	Ghana	15.5
29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	330.0	99	Paraguay	14.7
30	Argentina	310.0	100	Honduras	14.3
31	Denmark	309.0	101	Zambia	13.9
32	South Africa	287.0	102	Senegal	12.7
33	Thailand	263.0	103	Nepal	12.6
34	Finland	258.0	104	Albania	12.2
35	United Arab Emirates	250.0	105	Iceland	12.1
36	Colombia	229.0	106	Jamaica	11.9
37	Portugal	227.0	107	Botswana	11.6
38	Ireland	227.0	108	Cambodia	10.9
39	Hong Kong SAR	210.0	109	Georgia	10.7
40	Czech Republic	194.0	110	Burati Darussalam	10.6
41	Israel	194.0	111	Mozambique	9.6
42	Malaysia	191.0	112	Namibia	9.5
43	Egypt	189.0	113	Mexico, F.Y.R.	9.2
44	Singapore	177.0	114	Mali	9.0
45	Nigeria	173.0	115	Madagascar	8.9
46	Pakistan	166.0	116	Armenia	8.7
47	Chile	161.0	117	Madagascar	8.6
48	Romania	161.0	118	Burkina Faso	8.1
49	Philippines	161.0	119	Malta	8.0
50	Algeria	140.0	120	Chad	7.9
51	Hungary	129.0	121	Burkina Faso	6.7
52	Russia	126.0	122	Nicaragua	6.2
53	New Zealand	117.0	123	Moldova	5.4
54	Ukraine	116.0	124	Rwanda	5.2
55	Kuwait	111.0	125	Tajikistan	5.0
56	Kazakhstan	109.0	126	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
57	Bangladesh	94.0	127	Mali	4.6
58	Vietnam	92.0	128	Zimbabwe	4.4
59	Morocco	90.0	129	Mongolia	4.2
60	Slovak Republic	88.0	130	Montenegro	4.1
61	Qatar	83.0	131	Barbados	3.6
62	Angola	80.0	132	Mauritania	3.0
63	Costa Rica	83.2	133	Swaziland	3.0
64	Puerto Rico	82.6	134	Guinea	2.9
65	Libya	60.4	135	Cape Verde	1.8
66	Equador	57.0	136	Laos	1.6
67	Oman	53.4	137	Burundi	1.3
68	Syria	52.0	138	Gambia, The	0.7
69	Luxembourg	51.7	139	Timor-Leste	0.6
70	Slovenia	49.2			

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2010); national sources

Other indicators

Indicators not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The base year (i.e., the year when a majority of the data were collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular economy, this is indicated in a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each indicator can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of the Report. When data are not available or are too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

Due to the nature of data, ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, Belgium, Japan, Puerto Rico, and Saudi Arabia obtain the same score (7.0 out of 10) on indicator 1.21, *Strength of investor protection*, an index created by the World Bank. As a result, in Table 1.21 the four countries appear in 16th position, listed alphabetically.

Index of Data Tables

Basic indicators	359	Section IV: Health and primary education	405
0.01 GDP.....	360	4.01 Business impact of malaria.....	406
0.02 Population.....	361	4.02 Malaria incidence.....	407
0.03 GDP per capita.....	362	4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis.....	408
0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP.....	363	4.04 Tuberculosis incidence.....	409
Section I: Institutions	365	4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS.....	410
1.01 Property rights.....	366	4.06 HIV prevalence.....	411
1.02 Intellectual property protection.....	367	4.07 Infant mortality.....	412
1.03 Diversion of public funds.....	368	4.08 Life expectancy.....	413
1.04 Public trust of politicians.....	369	4.09 Quality of primary education.....	414
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes.....	370	4.10 Primary education enrollment rate.....	415
1.06 Judicial independence.....	371	Section V: Higher education and training	417
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials.....	372	5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate.....	418
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending.....	373	5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate.....	419
1.09 Burden of government regulation.....	374	5.03 Quality of the educational system.....	420
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes.....	375	5.04 Quality of math and science education.....	421
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations.....	376	5.05 Quality of management schools.....	422
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking.....	377	5.06 Internet access in schools.....	423
1.13 Business costs of terrorism.....	378	5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services.....	424
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence.....	379	5.08 Extent of staff training.....	425
1.15 Organized crime.....	380	Section VI: Goods market efficiency	427
1.16 Reliability of police services.....	381	6.01 Intensity of local competition.....	428
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms.....	382	6.02 Extent of market dominance.....	429
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards.....	383	6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy.....	430
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards.....	384	6.04 Extent and effect of taxation.....	431
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests.....	385	6.05 Total tax rate.....	432
1.21 Strength of investor protection.....	386	6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business.....	433
Section II: Infrastructure	387	6.07 Time required to start a business.....	434
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure.....	388	6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	435
2.02 Quality of roads.....	389	6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers.....	436
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure.....	390	6.10 Trade tariffs.....	437
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure.....	391	6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	438
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	392	6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI.....	439
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers.....	393	6.13 Burden of customs procedures.....	440
2.07 Quality of electricity supply.....	394	6.14 Degree of customer orientation.....	441
2.08 Fixed telephone lines.....	395	6.15 Buyer sophistication.....	442
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions.....	396	Section VII: Labor market efficiency	443
Section III: Macroeconomic environment	397	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations.....	444
3.01 Government budget balance.....	398	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination.....	445
3.02 National savings rate.....	399	7.03 Rigidity of employment.....	446
3.03 Inflation.....	400	7.04 Hiring and firing practices.....	447
3.04 Interest rate spread.....	401	7.05 Redundancy costs.....	448
3.05 Government debt.....	402	7.06 Pay and productivity.....	449
3.06 Country credit rating.....	403	7.07 Reliance on professional management.....	450
		7.08 Brain drain.....	451
		7.09 Female participation in labor force.....	452

Section VIII: Financial market development.....453

8.01	Availability of financial services	454
8.02	Affordability of financial services	455
8.03	Financing through local equity market	456
8.04	Ease of access to loans	457
8.05	Venture capital availability	458
8.06	Restriction on capital flows	459
8.07	Soundness of banks	460
8.08	Regulation of securities exchanges	461
8.09	Legal rights index	462

Section IX: Technological readiness.....463

9.01	Availability of latest technologies	464
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	465
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	466
9.04	Internet users	467
9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions	468
9.06	Internet bandwidth	469

Section X: Market size.....471

10.01	Domestic market size index	472
10.02	Foreign market size index	473
10.03	GDP (PPP)	474
10.04	Imports as a percentage of GDP	475
10.05	Exports as a percentage of GDP	476

Section XI: Business sophistication477

11.01	Local supplier quantity	478
11.02	Local supplier quality	479
11.03	State of cluster development	480
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	481
11.05	Value chain breadth	482
11.06	Control of international distribution	483
11.07	Production process sophistication	484
11.08	Extent of marketing	485
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	486

Section XII: Innovation487

12.01	Capacity for innovation	488
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	489
12.03	Company spending on R&D	490
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	491
12.05	Government procurement of advanced technology products	492
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	493
12.07	Utility patents per million population	494

Basic Indicators

0.01 GDP

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	14,256.3	71	Bulgaria	47.1
2	Japan	5,068.1	72	Dominican Republic	46.7
3	China	4,909.0	73	Azerbaijan	43.1
4	Germany	3,352.7	74	Serbia	42.9
5	France	2,675.9	75	Sri Lanka	41.3
6	United Kingdom	2,183.6	76	Tunisia	40.2
7	Italy	2,118.3	77	Guatemala	37.3
8	Brazil	1,574.0	78	Lithuania	37.3
9	Spain	1,464.0	79	Lebanon	33.6
10	Canada	1,336.4	80	Kenya	32.7
11	India	1,236.0	81	Ethiopia	32.3
12	Russian Federation	1,229.2	82	Uruguay	31.5
13	Australia	997.2	83	Costa Rica	29.3
14	Mexico	874.9	84	Latvia	26.2
15	Korea, Rep.	832.5	85	Panama	24.7
16	Netherlands	794.8	86	Cyprus	23.6
17	Turkey	615.3	87	Jordan	22.9
18	Indonesia	539.4	88	Côte d'Ivoire	22.5
19	Switzerland	494.6	89	Tanzania	22.3
20	Belgium	470.4	90	Cameroon	22.2
21	Poland	430.2	91	El Salvador	21.1
22	Sweden	405.4	92	Trinidad and Tobago	20.4
23	Norway	383.0	93	Bahrain	20.2
24	Austria	381.9	94	Estonia	19.1
25	Taiwan, China	379.0	95	Bolivia	17.6
26	Saudi Arabia	369.7	96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.1
27	Venezuela	337.3	97	Uganda	15.7
28	Greece	330.8	98	Ghana	15.5
29	Iran, Islamic Rep.	330.5	99	Paraguay	14.7
30	Argentina	310.1	100	Honduras	14.3
31	Denmark	309.3	101	Zambia	13.0
32	South Africa	287.2	102	Senegal	12.7
33	Thailand	263.9	103	Nepal	12.6
34	Finland	238.1	104	Albania	12.2
35	United Arab Emirates	230.0	105	Iceland	12.1
36	Colombia	228.8	106	Jamaica	11.9
37	Portugal	227.9	107	Botswana	11.6
38	Ireland	227.8	108	Cambodia	10.8
39	Hong Kong SAR	210.7	109	Georgia	10.7
40	Czech Republic	194.8	110	Brunei Darussalam	10.5
41	Israel	194.8	111	Mozambique	9.8
42	Malaysia	191.5	112	Namibia	9.5
43	Egypt	188.0	113	Macedonia, FYR	9.2
44	Singapore	177.1	114	Mali	9.0
45	Nigeria	173.4	115	Mauritius	8.8
46	Pakistan	166.5	116	Armenia	8.7
47	Chile	161.8	117	Madagascar	8.6
48	Romania	161.5	118	Burkina Faso	8.1
49	Philippines	161.0	119	Malta	8.0
50	Algeria	140.8	120	Chad	6.9
51	Hungary	129.4	121	Benin	6.7
52	Peru	126.8	122	Nicaragua	6.2
53	New Zealand	117.8	123	Moldova	5.4
54	Ukraine	116.2	124	Rwanda	5.2
55	Kuwait	111.3	125	Tajikistan	5.0
56	Kazakhstan	109.3	126	Kyrgyz Republic	4.6
57	Bangladesh	94.5	126	Malawi	4.6
58	Vietnam	92.4	128	Zimbabwe	4.4
59	Morocco	90.8	129	Mongolia	4.2
60	Slovak Republic	88.2	130	Montenegro	4.1
61	Qatar	83.9	131	Barbados	3.6
62	Angola	68.8	132	Mauritania	3.0
63	Croatia	63.2	133	Swaziland	3.0
64	Puerto Rico	62.8	134	Guyana	2.0
65	Libya	60.4	135	Cape Verde	1.8
66	Ecuador	57.3	136	Lesotho	1.6
67	Oman	53.4	137	Burundi	1.3
68	Syria	52.5	138	Gambia, The	0.7
69	Luxembourg	51.7	139	Timor-Leste	0.6
70	Slovenia	49.2			

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

0.02 Population

Total population in millions | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	China	1,345.8
2	India	1,198.0
3	United States	314.7
4	Indonesia	230.0
5	Brazil	193.7
6	Pakistan	180.8
7	Bangladesh	162.2
8	Nigeria	154.7
9	Russian Federation	140.9
10	Japan	127.2
11	Mexico	109.6
12	Philippines	92.0
13	Vietnam	88.1
14	Egypt	83.0
15	Ethiopia	82.8
16	Germany	82.2
17	Turkey	74.8
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	74.2
19	Thailand	67.8
20	France	62.3
21	United Kingdom	61.6
22	Italy	59.9
23	South Africa	50.1
24	Korea, Rep.	48.3
25	Colombia	45.7
25	Ukraine	45.7
27	Spain	44.9
28	Tanzania	43.7
29	Argentina	40.3
30	Kenya	39.8
31	Poland	38.1
32	Algeria	34.9
33	Canada	33.6
34	Uganda	32.7
35	Morocco	32.0
36	Nepal	29.3
37	Peru	29.2
38	Venezuela	28.6
39	Malaysia	27.5
40	Saudi Arabia	25.7
41	Ghana	23.8
42	Taiwan, China	23.1
43	Mozambique	22.9
44	Syria	21.9
45	Australia	21.3
45	Romania	21.3
47	Côte d'Ivoire	21.1
48	Sri Lanka	20.2
49	Madagascar	19.6
50	Cameroon	19.5
51	Angola	18.5
52	Chile	17.0
53	Netherlands	16.6
54	Burkina Faso	15.8
55	Kazakhstan	15.6
56	Malawi	15.3
57	Cambodia	14.8
58	Guatemala	14.0
59	Ecuador	13.6
60	Mali	13.0
61	Zambia	12.9
62	Senegal	12.5
62	Zimbabwe	12.5
64	Chad	11.2
64	Greece	11.2
66	Portugal	10.7
67	Belgium	10.6
68	Czech Republic	10.4
69	Tunisia	10.3
70	Dominican Republic	10.1

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
71	Hungary	10.0
71	Rwanda	10.0
73	Bolivia	9.9
73	Serbia	9.9
75	Sweden	9.2
76	Benin	8.9
77	Azerbaijan	8.8
78	Austria	8.4
79	Burundi	8.3
80	Switzerland	7.6
81	Bulgaria	7.5
81	Honduras	7.5
83	Israel	7.2
84	Hong Kong SAR	7.0
84	Tajikistan	7.0
86	Libya	6.4
87	Jordan	6.3
87	Paraguay	6.3
89	El Salvador	6.2
90	Nicaragua	5.7
91	Denmark	5.5
91	Kyrgyz Republic	5.5
93	Slovak Republic	5.4
94	Finland	5.3
95	Norway	4.8
96	Singapore	4.7
97	Costa Rica	4.6
97	United Arab Emirates	4.6
99	Ireland	4.5
100	Croatia	4.4
101	Georgia	4.3
101	New Zealand	4.3
103	Lebanon	4.2
104	Puerto Rico	4.0
105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8
106	Moldova	3.6
107	Panama	3.5
108	Uruguay	3.4
109	Lithuania	3.3
109	Mauritania	3.3
111	Albania	3.2
112	Armenia	3.1
113	Kuwait	3.0
114	Oman	2.8
115	Jamaica	2.7
115	Mongolia	2.7
117	Latvia	2.2
117	Namibia	2.2
119	Lesotho	2.1
120	Botswana	2.0
120	Macedonia, FYR	2.0
120	Slovenia	2.0
123	Gambia, The	1.7
124	Qatar	1.4
125	Estonia	1.3
125	Mauritius	1.3
125	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3
128	Swaziland	1.2
129	Timor-Leste	1.1
130	Cyprus	0.9
131	Bahrain	0.8
131	Guyana	0.8
133	Montenegro	0.6
134	Cape Verde	0.5
134	Luxembourg	0.5
136	Brunei Darussalam	0.4
136	Malta	0.4
138	Barbados	0.3
138	Iceland	0.3

SOURCES: United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2009*; national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Luxembourg.....	104,512	71	Dominican Republic.....	5,176
2	Norway.....	79,085	72	Colombia.....	5,087
3	Qatar.....	68,872	73	Azerbaijan.....	4,807
4	Switzerland.....	67,560	74	Namibia.....	4,543
5	Denmark.....	56,115	75	Macedonia, FYR.....	4,482
6	Ireland.....	51,356	76	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	4,460
7	Netherlands.....	48,223	77	Jamaica.....	4,390
8	United Arab Emirates.....	46,857	78	Peru.....	4,356
9	United States.....	46,381	79	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	4,279
10	Austria.....	45,989	80	Ecuador.....	4,059
11	Australia.....	45,587	81	Algeria.....	4,027
12	Finland.....	44,492	82	Angola.....	3,972
13	Sweden.....	43,986	83	Thailand.....	3,940
14	Belgium.....	43,533	84	Tunisia.....	3,852
15	France.....	42,747	85	Jordan.....	3,829
16	Germany.....	40,875	86	Albania.....	3,825
17	Japan.....	39,731	87	China.....	3,678
18	Canada.....	39,669	88	El Salvador.....	3,623
19	Iceland.....	37,977	89	Cape Verde.....	3,445
20	Singapore.....	37,293	90	Swaziland.....	2,907
21	Italy.....	35,435	91	Morocco.....	2,865
22	United Kingdom.....	35,334	92	Armenia.....	2,668
23	Spain.....	31,946	93	Guatemala.....	2,662
24	Kuwait.....	31,482	94	Guyana.....	2,629
25	Hong Kong SAR.....	29,826	95	Syria.....	2,579
26	Greece.....	29,635	96	Ukraine.....	2,542
27	Cyprus.....	29,620	97	Egypt.....	2,450
28	New Zealand.....	27,259	98	Georgia.....	2,448
29	Israel.....	26,797	99	Paraguay.....	2,337
30	Brunei Darussalam.....	26,325	100	Indonesia.....	2,329
31	Slovenia.....	24,417	101	Sri Lanka.....	2,041
32	Portugal.....	21,408	102	Honduras.....	1,823
33	Bahrain.....	19,455	103	Philippines.....	1,746
34	Malta.....	19,111	104	Bolivia.....	1,724
35	Czech Republic.....	18,557	105	Mongolia.....	1,560
36	Oman.....	18,013	106	Moldova.....	1,514
37	Korea, Rep.....	17,074	107	Nigeria.....	1,142
38	Taiwan, China.....	16,392	108	Cameroon.....	1,115
39	Slovak Republic.....	16,282	109	Zambia.....	1,086
40	Puerto Rico.....	15,846	110	Vietnam.....	1,060
41	Trinidad and Tobago.....	15,581	111	Côte d'Ivoire.....	1,052
42	Saudi Arabia.....	14,486	112	India.....	1,031
43	Estonia.....	14,267	113	Pakistan.....	1,017
44	Croatia.....	14,243	114	Senegal.....	994
45	Barbados.....	13,003	115	Mauritania.....	975
46	Hungary.....	12,927	116	Nicaragua.....	972
47	Venezuela.....	11,789	117	Kenya.....	912
48	Latvia.....	11,607	118	Kyrgyz Republic.....	851
49	Poland.....	11,288	119	Cambodia.....	775
50	Lithuania.....	11,172	120	Tajikistan.....	767
51	Libya.....	9,529	121	Benin.....	711
52	Chile.....	9,525	122	Chad.....	687
53	Uruguay.....	9,426	123	Ghana.....	671
54	Turkey.....	8,723	124	Mali.....	656
55	Lebanon.....	8,707	125	Lesotho.....	642
56	Russian Federation.....	8,694	126	Bangladesh.....	574
57	Brazil.....	8,220	127	Burkina Faso.....	564
58	Mexico.....	8,135	128	Tanzania.....	551
59	Argentina.....	7,726	129	Timor-Leste.....	543
60	Romania.....	7,542	130	Rwanda.....	536
61	Montenegro.....	7,300	131	Uganda.....	474
62	Panama.....	7,133	132	Mozambique.....	465
63	Kazakhstan.....	7,019	133	Nepal.....	452
64	Malaysia.....	6,897	134	Gambia, The.....	440
65	Mauritius.....	6,838	135	Madagascar.....	412
66	Botswana.....	6,407	136	Ethiopia.....	390
67	Costa Rica.....	6,345	137	Zimbabwe.....	375
68	Bulgaria.....	6,223	138	Malawi.....	328
69	South Africa.....	5,824	139	Burundi.....	163
70	Serbia.....	5,809			

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	20.46
2	China	12.52
3	Japan	6.00
4	India	5.06
5	Germany	4.03
6	United Kingdom	3.10
7	Russian Federation	3.05
8	France	3.03
9	Brazil	2.87
10	Italy	2.51
11	Mexico	2.09
12	Spain	1.96
13	Korea, Rep.	1.94
14	Canada	1.85
15	Indonesia	1.38
16	Turkey	1.25
17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.19
18	Australia	1.17
19	Taiwan, China	0.99
20	Poland	0.98
21	Netherlands	0.95
22	Saudi Arabia	0.86
23	Argentina	0.81
24	Thailand	0.77
25	South Africa	0.70
26	Egypt	0.68
27	Pakistan	0.63
28	Colombia	0.58
29	Belgium	0.55
30	Malaysia	0.54
31	Venezuela	0.50
32	Greece	0.49
33	Nigeria	0.48
34	Sweden	0.48
35	Philippines	0.47
36	Austria	0.46
37	Switzerland	0.45
38	Hong Kong SAR	0.43
39	Ukraine	0.42
40	Norway	0.37
40	Vietnam	0.37
42	Czech Republic	0.37
43	Peru	0.36
44	Romania	0.36
45	Chile	0.35
46	Algeria	0.35
46	Bangladesh	0.35
48	Singapore	0.34
49	Portugal	0.33
50	Israel	0.30
51	Denmark	0.29
52	United Arab Emirates	0.27
53	Hungary	0.27
54	Finland	0.26
55	Kazakhstan	0.25
56	Ireland	0.25
57	Morocco	0.21
58	Kuwait	0.20
59	Slovak Republic	0.17
60	New Zealand	0.17
61	Ecuador	0.16
62	Angola	0.15
62	Qatar	0.15
64	Syria	0.14
65	Sri Lanka	0.14
66	Libya	0.13
67	Bulgaria	0.13
68	Tunisia	0.12
69	Azerbaijan	0.12
70	Croatia	0.11

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
71	Dominican Republic	0.11
71	Serbia	0.11
73	Ethiopia	0.11
74	Oman	0.10
75	Guatemala	0.10
76	Kenya	0.09
77	Slovenia	0.08
77	Tanzania	0.08
79	Lebanon	0.08
80	Lithuania	0.08
81	Costa Rica	0.07
82	Bolivia	0.07
83	El Salvador	0.06
83	Uruguay	0.06
85	Cameroon	0.06
86	Panama	0.06
86	Uganda	0.06
88	Luxembourg	0.06
89	Ghana	0.05
90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.05
91	Jordan	0.05
92	Nepal	0.05
93	Honduras	0.05
94	Latvia	0.05
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.04
96	Bahrain	0.04
96	Paraguay	0.04
98	Cambodia	0.04
99	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
100	Botswana	0.04
100	Estonia	0.04
102	Jamaica	0.03
103	Cyprus	0.03
104	Albania	0.03
104	Senegal	0.03
106	Georgia	0.03
107	Brunei Darussalam	0.03
107	Madagascar	0.03
109	Mozambique	0.03
110	Burkina Faso	0.03
110	Macedonia, FYR	0.03
110	Zambia	0.03
113	Chad	0.02
113	Nicaragua	0.02
115	Armenia	0.02
115	Mali	0.02
115	Mauritius	0.02
118	Benin	0.02
118	Namibia	0.02
120	Tajikistan	0.02
121	Malawi	0.02
122	Iceland	0.02
122	Kyrgyz Republic	0.02
124	Rwanda	0.02
125	Malta	0.01
125	Moldova	0.01
125	Mongolia	0.01
128	Montenegro	0.01
129	Mauritania	0.01
129	Swaziland	0.01
131	Barbados	0.01
131	Guyana	0.01
133	Burundi	0.01
133	Lesotho	0.01
133	Zimbabwe	0.01
136	Timor-Leste	0.00
137	Cape Verde	0.00
137	Gambia, The	0.00
n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

Section I

Institutions

1.01 Property rights

How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7
1	Switzerland	6.4				71	Latvia	4.3			
2	Finland	6.4				72	Brazil	4.3			
3	Singapore	6.3				73	Jamaica	4.3			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				74	Slovak Republic	4.2			
5	Sweden	6.3				75	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2			
6	Luxembourg	6.2				76	Ghana	4.2			
7	Austria	6.2				77	Malawi	4.2			
8	Germany	6.1				78	Burkina Faso	4.2			
9	Norway	6.1				79	Romania	4.2			
10	Canada	6.1				80	Zambia	4.1			
11	Denmark	6.0				81	Vietnam	4.1			
12	Puerto Rico	5.9				82	El Salvador	4.1			
13	Ireland	5.9				83	Turkey	4.0			
14	Australia	5.9				84	Indonesia	4.0			
15	Netherlands	5.8				85	Senegal	4.0			
16	France	5.8				86	Dominican Republic	4.0			
17	United Kingdom	5.8				87	Croatia	4.0			
18	New Zealand	5.7				88	Mexico	3.9			
19	Taiwan, China	5.6				89	Thailand	3.9			
20	Namibia	5.6				90	Azerbaijan	3.9			
21	Bahrain	5.6				91	Colombia	3.8			
22	Barbados	5.6				92	Peru	3.8			
23	Japan	5.6				93	Honduras	3.8			
24	Oman	5.5				94	Uganda	3.8			
25	Qatar	5.5				95	Guyana	3.7			
26	Belgium	5.4				96	Cameroon	3.7			
27	Cyprus	5.4				97	Tajikistan	3.7			
28	Saudi Arabia	5.4				98	Armenia	3.7			
29	South Africa	5.4				99	Philippines	3.7			
30	Jordan	5.4				100	Cape Verde	3.7			
31	Tunisia	5.4				101	Lesotho	3.7			
32	Iceland	5.4				102	Guatemala	3.7			
33	Estonia	5.3				103	Kenya	3.7			
34	Malta	5.3				104	Tanzania	3.7			
35	Botswana	5.3				105	Macedonia, FYR	3.6			
36	Mauritius	5.3				106	Algeria	3.6			
37	Chile	5.2				107	Pakistan	3.6			
38	China	5.1				108	Mauritania	3.5			
39	Gambia, The	5.1				109	Mali	3.5			
40	United States	5.1				110	Cambodia	3.5			
41	Malaysia	5.1				111	Libya	3.5			
42	Portugal	5.0				112	Kazakhstan	3.5			
43	United Arab Emirates	5.0				113	Bangladesh	3.4			
44	Rwanda	5.0				114	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
45	Spain	4.9				115	Mongolia	3.4			
46	Kuwait	4.9				116	Albania	3.3			
47	Swaziland	4.9				117	Mozambique	3.3			
48	Montenegro	4.8				118	Nigeria	3.3			
49	Israel	4.7				119	Moldova	3.3			
50	Uruguay	4.7				120	Georgia	3.2			
51	Panama	4.7				121	Bulgaria	3.2			
52	Brunei Darussalam	4.7				122	Serbia	3.2			
53	Greece	4.7				123	Ecuador	3.2			
54	Korea, Rep.	4.7				124	Nicaragua	3.1			
55	Benin	4.7				125	Nepal	3.0			
56	Egypt	4.6				126	Madagascar	3.0			
57	Lebanon	4.6				127	Burundi	3.0			
58	Slovenia	4.6				128	Russian Federation	2.9			
59	Poland	4.6				129	Paraguay	2.9			
60	Ethiopia	4.5				130	Angola	2.9			
61	India	4.5				131	Timor-Leste	2.8			
62	Syria	4.4				132	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8			
63	Morocco	4.4				133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7			
64	Sri Lanka	4.4				134	Argentina	2.7			
65	Czech Republic	4.4				135	Ukraine	2.6			
66	Hungary	4.4				136	Chad	2.4			
67	Costa Rica	4.4				137	Bolivia	2.2			
68	Lithuania	4.3				138	Zimbabwe	2.2			
69	Italy	4.3				139	Venezuela	1.8			
70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.3									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.02 Intellectual property protection

How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	Sweden	6.2			
2	Finland	6.2			
3	Singapore	6.1			
4	Switzerland	6.0			
5	Luxembourg	6.0			
6	France	5.9			
7	New Zealand	5.8			
8	Puerto Rico	5.8			
9	Germany	5.7			
10	Netherlands	5.7			
11	Austria	5.7			
12	Denmark	5.7			
13	Canada	5.6			
14	Australia	5.6			
15	Ireland	5.6			
16	Norway	5.6			
17	United Kingdom	5.5			
18	Hong Kong SAR	5.4			
19	United Arab Emirates	5.3			
20	Oman	5.3			
21	Japan	5.2			
22	Bahrain	5.2			
23	Belgium	5.1			
24	United States	5.1			
25	Iceland	5.1			
26	Taiwan, China	4.9			
27	South Africa	4.9			
28	Qatar	4.8			
29	Barbados	4.8			
30	Saudi Arabia	4.8			
31	Namibia	4.8			
32	Cyprus	4.7			
33	Malaysia	4.7			
34	Estonia	4.6			
35	Gambia, The	4.6			
36	Malta	4.6			
37	Tunisia	4.4			
38	Jordan	4.4			
39	Slovenia	4.4			
40	Portugal	4.4			
41	Rwanda	4.4			
42	Spain	4.3			
43	Israel	4.2			
44	Korea, Rep.	4.1			
45	Botswana	4.1			
46	Sri Lanka	4.1			
47	Kuwait	4.1			
48	Panama	4.0			
49	China	4.0			
50	Greece	4.0			
51	Hungary	4.0			
52	Czech Republic	3.9			
53	Uruguay	3.9			
54	Mauritius	3.9			
55	Brunei Darussalam	3.9			
56	Malawi	3.8			
57	Slovak Republic	3.8			
58	Indonesia	3.8			
59	Chile	3.7			
60	Poland	3.7			
61	Italy	3.7			
62	Montenegro	3.6			
63	Azerbaijan	3.6			
64	Latvia	3.6			
65	Zambia	3.6			
66	India	3.6			
67	Egypt	3.6			
68	Costa Rica	3.6			
69	Lithuania	3.5			
70	Croatia	3.5			
71	Ethiopia	3.4			
72	Morocco	3.4			
73	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
74	Tanzania	3.3			
75	Syria	3.3			
76	Ghana	3.3			
77	Burkina Faso	3.3			
78	Swaziland	3.2			
79	Jamaica	3.2			
80	Honduras	3.2			
81	Romania	3.2			
82	Senegal	3.2			
83	Tajikistan	3.1			
84	Thailand	3.1			
85	Mexico	3.1			
86	Pakistan	3.1			
87	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
88	Zimbabwe	3.1			
89	Brazil	3.1			
90	Guyana	3.1			
91	Benin	3.0			
92	Lesotho	3.0			
93	Colombia	3.0			
94	Kenya	2.9			
95	Nigeria	2.9			
96	El Salvador	2.9			
97	Georgia	2.9			
98	Kazakhstan	2.8			
99	Cambodia	2.8			
100	Uganda	2.8			
101	Albania	2.8			
102	Libya	2.8			
103	Philippines	2.8			
104	Dominican Republic	2.8			
105	Algeria	2.7			
106	Cameroon	2.7			
107	Armenia	2.7			
108	Mali	2.7			
109	Vietnam	2.7			
110	Lebanon	2.7			
111	Serbia	2.6			
112	Bulgaria	2.6			
113	Ukraine	2.6			
114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.6			
115	Nicaragua	2.6			
116	Nepal	2.6			
117	Turkey	2.6			
118	Moldova	2.6			
119	Russian Federation	2.6			
120	Angola	2.6			
121	Guatemala	2.6			
122	Bangladesh	2.6			
123	Peru	2.6			
124	Mozambique	2.5			
125	Mauritania	2.5			
126	Argentina	2.5			
127	Cape Verde	2.5			
128	Ecuador	2.5			
129	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
130	Mongolia	2.3			
131	Chad	2.3			
132	Timor-Leste	2.3			
133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2			
134	Madagascar	2.2			
135	Paraguay	2.2			
136	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2			
137	Venezuela	1.9			
138	Burundi	1.9			
139	Bolivia	1.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.03 Diversion of public funds

In your country, how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? [1 = very common; 7 = never occurs] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	New Zealand	6.6				71	India	3.2			
2	Sweden	6.5				72	Timor-Leste	3.2			
3	Singapore	6.4				73	Lesotho	3.2			
4	Denmark	6.4				74	El Salvador	3.2			
5	Finland	6.3				75	Panama	3.2			
6	Luxembourg	6.1				76	Turkey	3.2			
7	Switzerland	6.1				77	Italy	3.1			
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				78	Jamaica	3.1			
9	Norway	5.9				79	Latvia	3.1			
10	Netherlands	5.9				80	Guyana	3.1			
11	United Kingdom	5.8				81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
12	Qatar	5.8				82	South Africa	3.1			
13	Australia	5.8				83	Egypt	3.1			
14	Germany	5.7				84	Romania	3.1			
15	Rwanda	5.7				85	Tanzania	3.1			
16	Canada	5.7				86	Peru	3.1			
17	Austria	5.7				87	Cambodia	3.0			
18	Oman	5.5				88	Azerbaijan	3.0			
19	Iceland	5.5				89	Zambia	3.0			
20	Tunisia	5.5				90	Croatia	3.0			
21	Ireland	5.3				91	Swaziland	3.0			
22	Bahrain	5.3				92	Pakistan	3.0			
23	Barbados	5.3				93	Syria	2.9			
24	Israel	5.3				94	Greece	2.9			
25	France	5.2				95	Serbia	2.9			
26	United Arab Emirates	5.2				96	Moldova	2.8			
27	Japan	5.2				97	Kazakhstan	2.8			
28	Saudi Arabia	5.1				98	Mexico	2.8			
29	Brunei Darussalam	5.1				99	Senegal	2.8			
30	Uruguay	5.1				100	Hungary	2.7			
31	Belgium	5.1				101	Bulgaria	2.7			
32	Cyprus	5.0				102	Czech Republic	2.7			
33	Botswana	4.8				103	Armenia	2.7			
34	United States	4.7				104	Zimbabwe	2.7			
35	Chile	4.6				105	Mauritania	2.7			
36	Taiwan, China	4.6				106	Colombia	2.6			
37	Estonia	4.6				107	Bangladesh	2.6			
38	Malta	4.5				108	Mali	2.6			
39	Cape Verde	4.5				109	Russian Federation	2.6			
40	Gambia, The	4.5				110	Honduras	2.6			
41	Jordan	4.3				111	Madagascar	2.6			
42	Montenegro	4.2				112	Nepal	2.6			
43	Poland	4.2				113	Slovak Republic	2.5			
44	Namibia	4.2				114	Mozambique	2.5			
45	Portugal	4.1				115	Burkina Faso	2.5			
46	Georgia	4.1				116	Lebanon	2.4			
47	Malaysia	4.1				117	Benin	2.4			
48	Mauritius	4.1				118	Nicaragua	2.4			
49	Costa Rica	4.1				119	Bolivia	2.3			
50	Spain	4.0				120	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
51	Puerto Rico	3.9				121	Brazil	2.3			
52	Slovenia	3.9				122	Angola	2.3			
53	Malawi	3.9				123	Libya	2.3			
54	Ethiopia	3.9				124	Cameroon	2.3			
55	China	3.8				125	Mongolia	2.3			
56	Korea, Rep.	3.7				126	Nigeria	2.2			
57	Kuwait	3.6				127	Kenya	2.2			
58	Albania	3.6				128	Guatemala	2.2			
59	Macedonia, FYR	3.5				129	Ukraine	2.2			
60	Indonesia	3.5				130	Ecuador	2.1			
61	Sri Lanka	3.5				131	Argentina	2.1			
62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4				132	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0			
63	Morocco	3.4				133	Chad	2.0			
64	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4				134	Dominican Republic	2.0			
65	Thailand	3.3				135	Philippines	2.0			
66	Vietnam	3.3				136	Uganda	2.0			
67	Algeria	3.3				137	Venezuela	1.9			
68	Ghana	3.3				138	Paraguay	1.9			
69	Tajikistan	3.3				139	Burundi	1.8			
70	Lithuania	3.3									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.04 Public trust of politicians

How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country? [1 = very low; 7 = very high] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.05 Irregular payments and bribes

This indicator represents the average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions. The answer to each question ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs). | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.3	7
1	New Zealand	6.7				71	Brazil	4.0			
2	Sweden	6.6				72	Slovak Republic	3.9			
3	Singapore	6.6				73	Italy	3.9			
4	Finland	6.5				74	El Salvador	3.9			
5	Denmark	6.5				75	Latvia	3.9			
6	Iceland	6.4				76	Turkey	3.9			
7	Norway	6.4				77	Zimbabwe	3.9			
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				78	Panama	3.9			
9	Luxembourg	6.3				79	Jamaica	3.9			
10	Switzerland	6.3				80	Croatia	3.8			
11	Japan	6.2				81	Zambia	3.8			
12	Canada	6.2				82	Morocco	3.8			
13	Netherlands	6.1				83	India	3.7			
14	Ireland	6.1				84	Mozambique	3.7			
15	Israel	6.0				85	Guatemala	3.7			
16	Australia	6.0				86	Senegal	3.7			
17	Qatar	6.0				87	Serbia	3.7			
18	Austria	6.0				88	Ethiopia	3.6			
19	United Arab Emirates	5.9				89	Greece	3.6			
20	Germany	5.9				90	Colombia	3.6			
21	United Kingdom	5.9				91	Mexico	3.6			
22	Oman	5.9				92	Ghana	3.5			
23	Bahrain	5.8				93	Kazakhstan	3.5			
24	Chile	5.7				94	Bulgaria	3.5			
25	Belgium	5.7				95	Indonesia	3.4			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.6				96	Dominican Republic	3.4			
27	Rwanda	5.6				97	Algeria	3.4			
28	Barbados	5.6				98	Lesotho	3.4			
29	France	5.5				99	Timor-Leste	3.4			
30	Estonia	5.5				100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3			
31	Cyprus	5.5				101	Azerbaijan	3.3			
32	Uruguay	5.4				102	Moldova	3.3			
33	Tunisia	5.4				103	Ecuador	3.3			
34	Brunei Darussalam	5.3				104	Armenia	3.3			
35	Portugal	5.3				105	Honduras	3.3			
36	Slovenia	5.2				106	Tajikistan	3.3			
37	Taiwan, China	5.1				107	Vietnam	3.2			
38	Botswana	5.1				108	Nicaragua	3.2			
39	Spain	5.0				109	Guyana	3.2			
40	United States	5.0				110	Angola	3.2			
41	Poland	4.9				111	Russian Federation	3.2			
42	Georgia	4.9				112	Tanzania	3.1			
43	Puerto Rico	4.9				113	Madagascar	3.1			
44	Namibia	4.8				114	Burkina Faso	3.1			
45	Cape Verde	4.8				115	Argentina	3.1			
46	Mauritius	4.8				116	Syria	3.0			
47	Jordan	4.8				117	Pakistan	3.0			
48	Malta	4.8				118	Lebanon	3.0			
49	South Africa	4.6				119	Mongolia	3.0			
50	Lithuania	4.6				120	Bolivia	2.9			
51	Korea, Rep.	4.6				121	Nigeria	2.9			
52	Costa Rica	4.6				122	Uganda	2.9			
53	Kuwait	4.5				123	Cameroon	2.9			
54	Gambia, The	4.5				124	Cambodia	2.8			
55	Malaysia	4.5				125	Benin	2.8			
56	Macedonia, FYR	4.4				126	Libya	2.8			
57	Romania	4.4				127	Ukraine	2.8			
58	Montenegro	4.3				128	Philippines	2.8			
59	Malawi	4.2				129	Venezuela	2.7			
60	Hungary	4.2				130	Nepal	2.7			
61	Swaziland	4.1				131	Paraguay	2.7			
62	Sri Lanka	4.1				132	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7			
63	China	4.1				133	Mauritania	2.6			
64	Egypt	4.1				134	Kenya	2.6			
65	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1				135	Burundi	2.6			
66	Peru	4.1				136	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6			
67	Czech Republic	4.0				137	Bangladesh	2.5			
68	Albania	4.0				138	Chad	2.5			
69	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0				139	Mali	2.5			
70	Thailand	4.0									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.06 Judicial independence

To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.0	7
1	New Zealand	6.8			
2	Sweden	6.6			
3	Denmark	6.4			
4	Switzerland	6.4			
5	Germany	6.4			
6	Finland	6.3			
7	Qatar	6.3			
8	United Kingdom	6.3			
9	Australia	6.3			
10	Ireland	6.2			
11	Canada	6.2			
12	Netherlands	6.2			
13	Norway	6.2			
14	Israel	6.2			
15	Hong Kong SAR	6.1			
16	Iceland	5.9			
17	Luxembourg	5.9			
18	Austria	5.8			
19	Barbados	5.7			
20	Japan	5.7			
21	Singapore	5.6			
22	Cyprus	5.5			
23	Namibia	5.5			
24	Estonia	5.5			
25	Chile	5.4			
26	Costa Rica	5.3			
27	Uruguay	5.3			
28	Belgium	5.2			
29	Saudi Arabia	5.2			
30	Botswana	5.2			
31	Oman	5.1			
32	Rwanda	5.1			
33	Malta	5.0			
34	Bahrain	5.0			
35	United States	5.0			
36	Kuwait	4.9			
37	United Arab Emirates	4.9			
38	Mauritius	4.8			
39	France	4.8			
40	Tunisia	4.8			
41	India	4.8			
42	Puerto Rico	4.7			
43	Brunei Darussalam	4.7			
44	South Africa	4.7			
45	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7			
46	Sri Lanka	4.7			
47	Malawi	4.6			
48	Jordan	4.6			
49	Taiwan, China	4.6			
50	Gambia, The	4.6			
51	Jamaica	4.5			
52	Malaysia	4.3			
53	Poland	4.3			
54	Thailand	4.3			
55	Portugal	4.3			
56	Slovenia	4.2			
57	Montenegro	4.1			
58	Cape Verde	4.1			
59	Hungary	4.0			
60	Korea, Rep.	4.0			
61	Czech Republic	4.0			
62	China	4.0			
63	Egypt	3.9			
64	Vietnam	3.9			
65	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
66	Spain	3.8			
67	Indonesia	3.8			
68	Ghana	3.8			
69	Zambia	3.8			
70	Timor-Leste	3.7			
71	Latvia	3.7			
72	Swaziland	3.6			
73	Lithuania	3.6			
74	Pakistan	3.6			
75	Greece	3.5			
76	Brazil	3.5			
77	Tanzania	3.5			
78	Colombia	3.5			
79	Morocco	3.5			
80	Nigeria	3.5			
81	Italy	3.5			
82	Romania	3.5			
83	Turkey	3.4			
84	Uganda	3.4			
85	Bangladesh	3.4			
86	Guyana	3.4			
87	Azerbaijan	3.3			
88	Albania	3.3			
89	Ethiopia	3.3			
90	Benin	3.3			
91	Lesotho	3.2			
92	Mexico	3.2			
93	Nepal	3.2			
94	Tajikistan	3.2			
95	Libya	3.1			
96	Honduras	3.1			
97	Croatia	3.1			
98	Senegal	3.1			
99	Dominican Republic	3.1			
100	El Salvador	3.0			
101	Bulgaria	3.0			
102	Angola	3.0			
103	Macedonia, FYR	2.9			
104	Georgia	2.9			
105	Mozambique	2.9			
106	Slovak Republic	2.9			
107	Syria	2.9			
108	Cambodia	2.9			
109	Kazakhstan	2.9			
110	Mali	2.8			
111	Philippines	2.8			
112	Algeria	2.8			
113	Lebanon	2.7			
114	Guatemala	2.7			
115	Russian Federation	2.7			
116	Chad	2.7			
117	Cameroon	2.6			
118	Armenia	2.6			
119	Peru	2.6			
120	Mongolia	2.6			
121	Kenya	2.6			
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6			
123	Argentina	2.6			
124	Serbia	2.5			
125	Panama	2.5			
126	Madagascar	2.5			
127	Burkina Faso	2.5			
128	Mauritania	2.4			
129	Bolivia	2.3			
130	Moldova	2.3			
131	Zimbabwe	2.3			
132	Nicaragua	2.1			
133	Kyrgyz Republic	2.1			
134	Ukraine	2.0			
135	Ecuador	2.0			
136	Burundi	1.9			
137	Côte d'Ivoire	1.9			
138	Paraguay	1.7			
139	Venezuela	1.7			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials

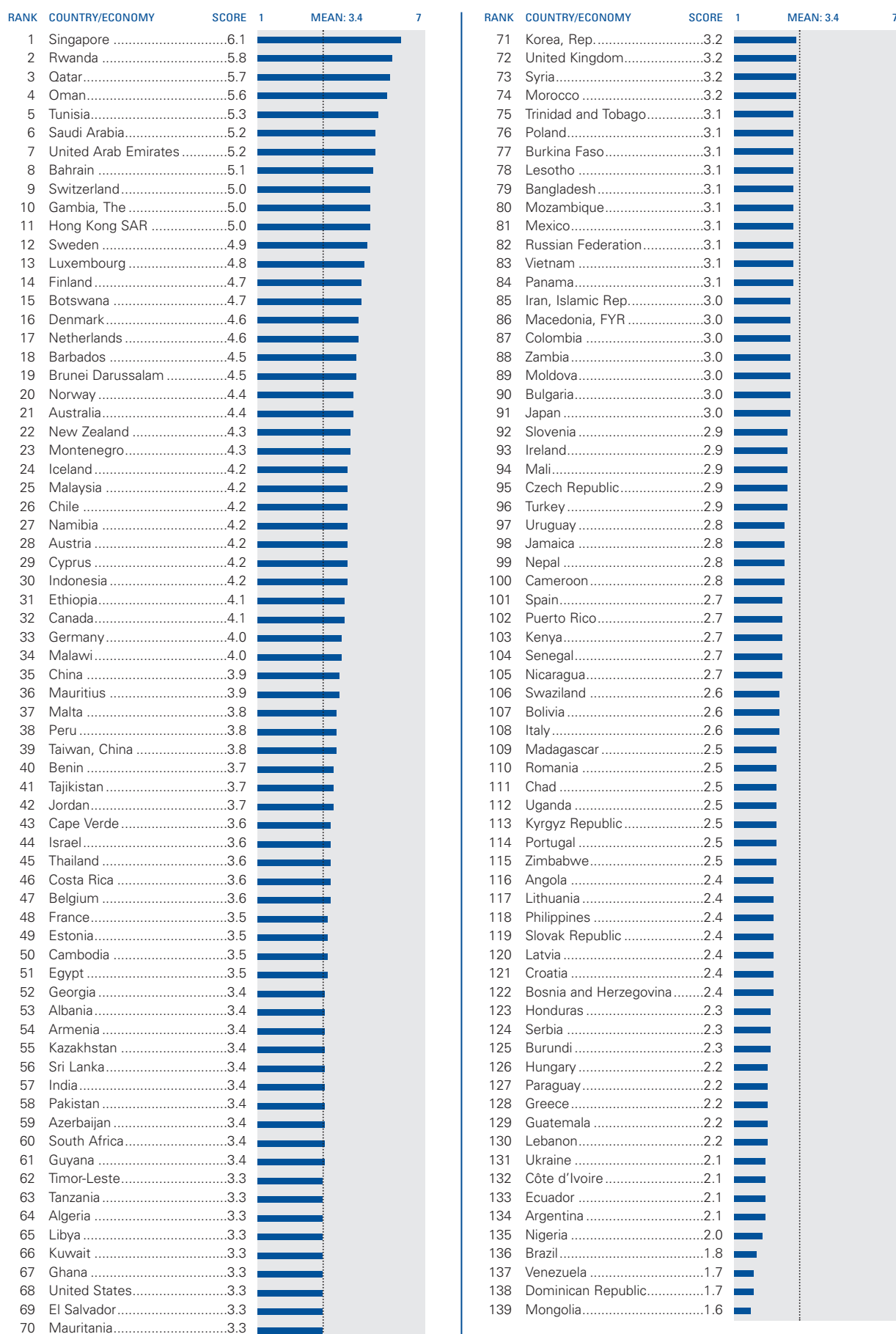
To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? [1 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.3	7
1	Sweden	6.0				71	Macedonia, FYR	2.9			
2	New Zealand	5.7				72	India	2.9			
3	Singapore	5.6				73	Peru	2.9			
4	Qatar	5.4				74	Brazil	2.9			
5	Denmark	5.4				75	Benin	2.9			
6	Netherlands	5.2				76	Thailand	2.9			
7	Norway	5.2				77	Trinidad and Tobago	2.8			
8	Rwanda	5.1				78	Armenia	2.8			
9	Finland	5.0				79	Ghana	2.8			
10	Switzerland	4.8				80	Cameroon	2.8			
11	Luxembourg	4.8				81	Kazakhstan	2.8			
12	Tunisia	4.7				82	Algeria	2.8			
13	Saudi Arabia	4.6				83	Mexico	2.8			
14	Japan	4.6				84	Korea, Rep.	2.8			
15	United Arab Emirates	4.6				85	Swaziland	2.8			
16	Germany	4.6				86	Senegal	2.8			
17	Oman	4.6				87	Pakistan	2.8			
18	Gambia, The	4.6				88	Puerto Rico	2.8			
19	Australia	4.6				89	Turkey	2.8			
20	Canada	4.3				90	Lesotho	2.7			
21	Chile	4.3				91	Syria	2.7			
22	Botswana	4.2				92	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7			
23	United Kingdom	4.2				93	Croatia	2.7			
24	Uruguay	4.1				94	Moldova	2.7			
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.0				95	Egypt	2.7			
26	Austria	4.0				96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7			
27	Belgium	3.9				97	Chad	2.7			
28	Indonesia	3.9				98	Timor-Leste	2.7			
29	Iceland	3.9				99	Guyana	2.7			
30	Brunei Darussalam	3.9				100	Madagascar	2.6			
31	Barbados	3.9				101	Mauritania	2.6			
32	France	3.8				102	South Africa	2.6			
33	Montenegro	3.8				103	Panama	2.6			
34	Israel	3.8				104	Latvia	2.6			
35	Taiwan, China	3.8				105	Greece	2.6			
36	Estonia	3.8				106	Russian Federation	2.6			
37	China	3.8				107	Czech Republic	2.6			
38	Malaysia	3.7				108	El Salvador	2.6			
39	Costa Rica	3.6				109	Hungary	2.6			
40	Cyprus	3.6				110	Zimbabwe	2.6			
41	Ireland	3.6				111	Bulgaria	2.6			
42	Bahrain	3.6				112	Ecuador	2.6			
43	Cape Verde	3.5				113	Burundi	2.5			
44	Jordan	3.5				114	Mali	2.5			
45	Namibia	3.5				115	Italy	2.5			
46	Malta	3.5				116	Jamaica	2.5			
47	Kuwait	3.5				117	Bangladesh	2.5			
48	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5				118	Colombia	2.5			
49	Poland	3.4				119	Honduras	2.5			
50	Tanzania	3.4				120	Uganda	2.4			
51	Ethiopia	3.3				121	Kenya	2.4			
52	Morocco	3.3				122	Libya	2.4			
53	Malawi	3.3				123	Romania	2.4			
54	Lithuania	3.3				124	Nigeria	2.4			
55	United States	3.3				125	Serbia	2.4			
56	Tajikistan	3.3				126	Guatemala	2.3			
57	Spain	3.2				127	Ukraine	2.3			
58	Cambodia	3.2				128	Bolivia	2.3			
59	Zambia	3.2				129	Côte d'Ivoire	2.3			
60	Sri Lanka	3.2				130	Nicaragua	2.3			
61	Vietnam	3.1				131	Philippines	2.2			
62	Mauritius	3.1				132	Angola	2.2			
63	Portugal	3.1				133	Paraguay	2.2			
64	Azerbaijan	3.1				134	Mongolia	2.2			
65	Albania	3.1				135	Venezuela	2.0			
66	Nepal	3.0				136	Lebanon	2.0			
67	Burkina Faso	3.0				137	Argentina	1.9			
68	Georgia	3.0				138	Slovak Republic	1.9			
69	Slovenia	3.0				139	Dominican Republic	1.8			
70	Mozambique	3.0									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending

How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country? [1 = extremely wasteful; 7 = highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.09 Burden of government regulation

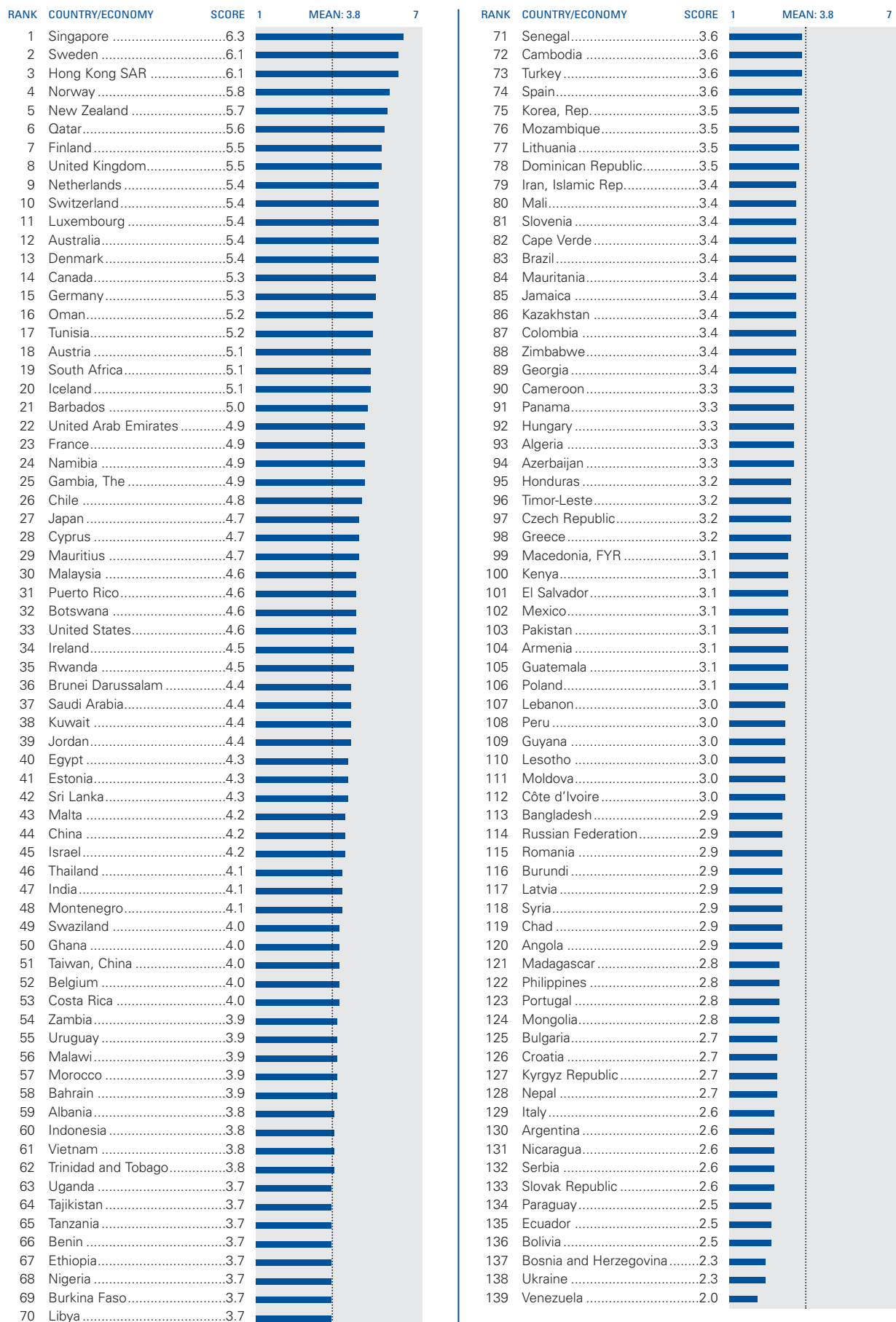
How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.3	7
1	Singapore	5.5			
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.1			
3	Rwanda	5.0			
4	Georgia	4.6			
5	Gambia, The	4.6			
6	Qatar	4.5			
7	Estonia	4.4			
8	Oman	4.3			
9	Mauritania	4.3			
10	Finland	4.3			
11	United Arab Emirates	4.3			
12	Iceland	4.3			
13	Barbados	4.3			
14	Switzerland	4.2			
15	Tunisia	4.2			
16	Sweden	4.0			
17	Malaysia	4.0			
18	Saudi Arabia	4.0			
19	Bahrain	4.0			
20	Albania	4.0			
21	China	4.0			
22	Luxembourg	4.0			
23	Cyprus	4.0			
24	Uganda	3.9			
25	New Zealand	3.9			
26	Denmark	3.8			
27	Ethiopia	3.8			
28	Zambia	3.8			
29	Mauritius	3.8			
30	Taiwan, China	3.7			
31	Montenegro	3.7			
32	Azerbaijan	3.7			
33	Brunei Darussalam	3.7			
34	Benin	3.7			
35	Honduras	3.7			
36	Indonesia	3.7			
37	Malawi	3.7			
38	Namibia	3.6			
39	Austria	3.6			
40	Panama	3.6			
41	Canada	3.6			
42	Thailand	3.6			
43	Tajikistan	3.6			
44	Botswana	3.6			
45	Chile	3.6			
46	Guatemala	3.6			
47	Ghana	3.5			
48	Guyana	3.5			
49	United States	3.5			
50	Jordan	3.5			
51	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5			
52	Slovenia	3.5			
53	Timor-Leste	3.5			
54	Mali	3.4			
55	El Salvador	3.4			
56	Senegal	3.4			
57	Mozambique	3.4			
58	Paraguay	3.4			
59	Norway	3.4			
60	Australia	3.4			
61	Morocco	3.4			
62	Lesotho	3.4			
63	Nicaragua	3.4			
64	Cambodia	3.4			
65	Burkina Faso	3.3			
66	Tanzania	3.3			
67	Cape Verde	3.3			
68	Sri Lanka	3.3			
69	Costa Rica	3.3			
70	Japan	3.3			
71	Swaziland	3.2			
72	Pakistan	3.2			
73	Kazakhstan	3.2			
74	Bolivia	3.2			
75	Burundi	3.2			
76	Bulgaria	3.2			
77	Netherlands	3.1			
78	Dominican Republic	3.1			
79	Egypt	3.1			
80	Zimbabwe	3.1			
81	Turkey	3.1			
82	Lebanon	3.1			
83	Uruguay	3.1			
84	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
85	Israel	3.1			
86	Nigeria	3.1			
87	Ireland	3.1			
88	Latvia	3.1			
89	United Kingdom	3.1			
90	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
91	Armenia	3.1			
92	Germany	3.0			
93	Madagascar	3.0			
94	South Africa	3.0			
95	India	3.0			
96	Malta	3.0			
97	Ecuador	2.9			
98	Romania	2.9			
99	Iran, Islamic Rep	2.9			
100	Chad	2.9			
101	Cameroon	2.9			
102	Bangladesh	2.9			
103	Côte d'Ivoire	2.9			
104	Moldova	2.8			
105	Slovak Republic	2.8			
106	Kenya	2.8			
107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8			
108	Korea, Rep	2.8			
109	Libya	2.8			
110	Spain	2.8			
111	Poland	2.7			
112	Jamaica	2.7			
113	Mongolia	2.7			
114	Nepal	2.7			
115	Lithuania	2.7			
116	Mexico	2.7			
117	Kuwait	2.7			
118	Czech Republic	2.7			
119	Peru	2.7			
120	Vietnam	2.6			
121	Belgium	2.6			
122	France	2.6			
123	Argentina	2.6			
124	Colombia	2.6			
125	Ukraine	2.6			
126	Philippines	2.5			
127	Portugal	2.5			
128	Russian Federation	2.5			
129	Greece	2.4			
130	Syria	2.3			
131	Serbia	2.3			
132	Algeria	2.3			
133	Italy	2.2			
134	Hungary	2.2			
135	Venezuela	2.1			
136	Croatia	2.1			
137	Angola	2.0			
138	Puerto Rico	2.0			
139	Brazil	1.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in settling disputes? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations

How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses in challenging the legality of government actions and/or regulations?
[1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = highly efficient] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	Sweden	5.8				71	Brazil	3.5			
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.8				72	Tanzania	3.5			
3	Luxembourg	5.6				73	Colombia	3.4			
4	Finland	5.5				74	Turkey	3.4			
5	Switzerland	5.4				75	Benin	3.4			
6	Singapore	5.3				76	Honduras	3.4			
7	New Zealand	5.3				77	Mexico	3.4			
8	Germany	5.3				78	Mozambique	3.4			
9	Norway	5.3				79	Slovenia	3.4			
10	Austria	5.2				80	Nigeria	3.3			
11	Denmark	5.2				81	Jamaica	3.3			
12	Netherlands	5.1				82	Senegal	3.3			
13	Australia	5.0				83	Mauritania	3.3			
14	Iceland	5.0				84	Czech Republic	3.3			
15	Namibia	4.9				85	Kazakhstan	3.3			
16	United Kingdom	4.9				86	Panama	3.2			
17	France	4.9				87	Korea, Rep.	3.2			
18	Canada	4.9				88	Cape Verde	3.2			
19	Tunisia	4.8				89	Timor-Leste	3.2			
20	South Africa	4.7				90	Angola	3.2			
21	Cyprus	4.7				91	Lithuania	3.2			
22	Barbados	4.7				92	Burkina Faso	3.2			
23	Oman	4.7				93	Peru	3.1			
24	Chile	4.6				94	Greece	3.1			
25	United Arab Emirates	4.5				95	Poland	3.1			
26	Botswana	4.5				96	Pakistan	3.1			
27	Ireland	4.5				97	Cameroon	3.1			
28	Mauritius	4.4				98	Georgia	3.1			
29	Saudi Arabia	4.4				99	Moldova	3.1			
30	Malaysia	4.4				100	Algeria	3.1			
31	Puerto Rico	4.3				101	El Salvador	3.0			
32	Qatar	4.3				102	Bangladesh	3.0			
33	Japan	4.3				103	Armenia	3.0			
34	Uruguay	4.3				104	Guatemala	3.0			
35	United States	4.3				105	Chad	3.0			
36	Gambia, The	4.2				106	Madagascar	3.0			
37	India	4.2				107	Guyana	3.0			
38	Costa Rica	4.2				108	Kenya	3.0			
39	Montenegro	4.2				109	Portugal	3.0			
40	Estonia	4.2				110	Macedonia, FYR	3.0			
41	Kuwait	4.2				111	Romania	2.9			
42	Rwanda	4.2				112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
43	Israel	4.1				113	Mongolia	2.9			
44	Belgium	4.1				114	Hungary	2.8			
45	Bahrain	4.1				115	Russian Federation	2.8			
46	Taiwan, China	4.1				116	Philippines	2.8			
47	Sri Lanka	4.1				117	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8			
48	Thailand	4.0				118	Latvia	2.8			
49	Malta	4.0				119	Bulgaria	2.8			
50	Jordan	4.0				120	Dominican Republic	2.8			
51	China	4.0				121	Syria	2.7			
52	Malawi	3.9				122	Italy	2.7			
53	Morocco	3.9				123	Nepal	2.7			
54	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9				124	Lesotho	2.7			
55	Indonesia	3.9				125	Serbia	2.7			
56	Albania	3.8				126	Croatia	2.6			
57	Ghana	3.8				127	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
58	Vietnam	3.8				128	Burundi	2.6			
59	Brunei Darussalam	3.8				129	Paraguay	2.5			
60	Swaziland	3.8				130	Zimbabwe	2.4			
61	Cambodia	3.8				131	Slovak Republic	2.4			
62	Azerbaijan	3.7				132	Ecuador	2.4			
63	Uganda	3.7				133	Lebanon	2.4			
64	Tajikistan	3.7				134	Nicaragua	2.3			
65	Spain	3.7				135	Bolivia	2.3			
66	Zambia	3.6				136	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3			
67	Mali	3.6				137	Argentina	2.3			
68	Libya	3.5				138	Ukraine	2.3			
69	Egypt	3.5				139	Venezuela	1.5			
70	Ethiopia	3.5									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7
1	Singapore	6.3			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.2			
3	New Zealand	6.0			
4	Luxembourg	5.9			
5	Switzerland	5.8			
6	Sweden	5.8			
7	Taiwan, China	5.7			
8	Finland	5.6			
9	Denmark	5.6			
10	Chile	5.6			
11	Canada	5.5			
12	Norway	5.4			
13	Germany	5.4			
14	Estonia	5.4			
15	Qatar	5.3			
16	Iceland	5.3			
17	Austria	5.3			
18	Netherlands	5.2			
19	Australia	5.2			
20	Tunisia	5.2			
21	Barbados	5.2			
22	Rwanda	5.1			
23	Slovenia	5.1			
24	Mauritius	5.1			
25	Ireland	5.1			
26	Botswana	5.0			
27	South Africa	5.0			
28	France	4.9			
29	Uruguay	4.9			
30	Gambia, The	4.9			
31	Cyprus	4.9			
32	Oman	4.9			
33	Georgia	4.9			
34	United Kingdom	4.9			
35	United Arab Emirates	4.8			
36	Montenegro	4.8			
37	Malaysia	4.8			
38	China	4.8			
39	Namibia	4.8			
40	Saudi Arabia	4.8			
41	United States	4.7			
42	India	4.7			
43	Bahrain	4.7			
44	Benin	4.6			
45	Lithuania	4.6			
46	Guatemala	4.6			
47	Zambia	4.6			
48	Japan	4.6			
49	Albania	4.6			
50	Cape Verde	4.6			
51	Malta	4.6			
52	Panama	4.5			
53	Armenia	4.5			
54	Turkey	4.5			
55	Jordan	4.5			
56	Costa Rica	4.5			
57	Malawi	4.5			
58	Azerbaijan	4.5			
59	Peru	4.4			
60	Colombia	4.4			
61	Dominican Republic	4.4			
62	Belgium	4.3			
63	Thailand	4.3			
64	Jamaica	4.3			
65	Zimbabwe	4.3			
66	Mozambique	4.3			
67	Moldova	4.3			
68	Egypt	4.3			
69	Uganda	4.3			
70	Spain	4.3			
71	Croatia	4.3			
72	Portugal	4.3			
73	Vietnam	4.3			
74	El Salvador	4.2			
75	Kazakhstan	4.2			
76	Morocco	4.2			
77	Latvia	4.2			
78	Mali	4.2			
79	Mexico	4.2			
80	Macedonia, FYR	4.2			
81	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2			
82	Slovak Republic	4.2			
83	Honduras	4.2			
84	Guyana	4.1			
85	Tanzania	4.1			
86	Burkina Faso	4.1			
87	Brazil	4.1			
88	Brunei Darussalam	4.1			
89	Greece	4.1			
90	Israel	4.1			
91	Indonesia	4.1			
92	Mauritania	4.1			
93	Swaziland	4.1			
94	Hungary	4.0			
95	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0			
96	Puerto Rico	4.0			
97	Serbia	4.0			
98	Nepal	4.0			
99	Ghana	3.9			
100	Ethiopia	3.9			
101	Tajikistan	3.9			
102	Czech Republic	3.9			
103	Senegal	3.9			
104	Lebanon	3.9			
105	Russian Federation	3.8			
106	Bangladesh	3.8			
107	Sri Lanka	3.8			
108	Paraguay	3.8			
109	Kenya	3.8			
110	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
111	Korea, Rep.	3.8			
112	Ecuador	3.7			
113	Poland	3.7			
114	Ukraine	3.7			
115	Pakistan	3.7			
116	Nicaragua	3.7			
117	Cameroon	3.7			
118	Kuwait	3.7			
119	Italy	3.7			
120	Mongolia	3.6			
121	Algeria	3.6			
122	Lesotho	3.6			
123	Philippines	3.6			
124	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
125	Cambodia	3.6			
126	Nigeria	3.6			
127	Angola	3.5			
128	Madagascar	3.5			
129	Argentina	3.5			
130	Bulgaria	3.5			
131	Timor-Leste	3.4			
132	Bolivia	3.4			
133	Syria	3.3			
134	Burundi	3.3			
135	Libya	3.0			
136	Venezuela	3.0			
137	Romania	2.9			
138	Chad	2.8			
139	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.13 Business costs of terrorism

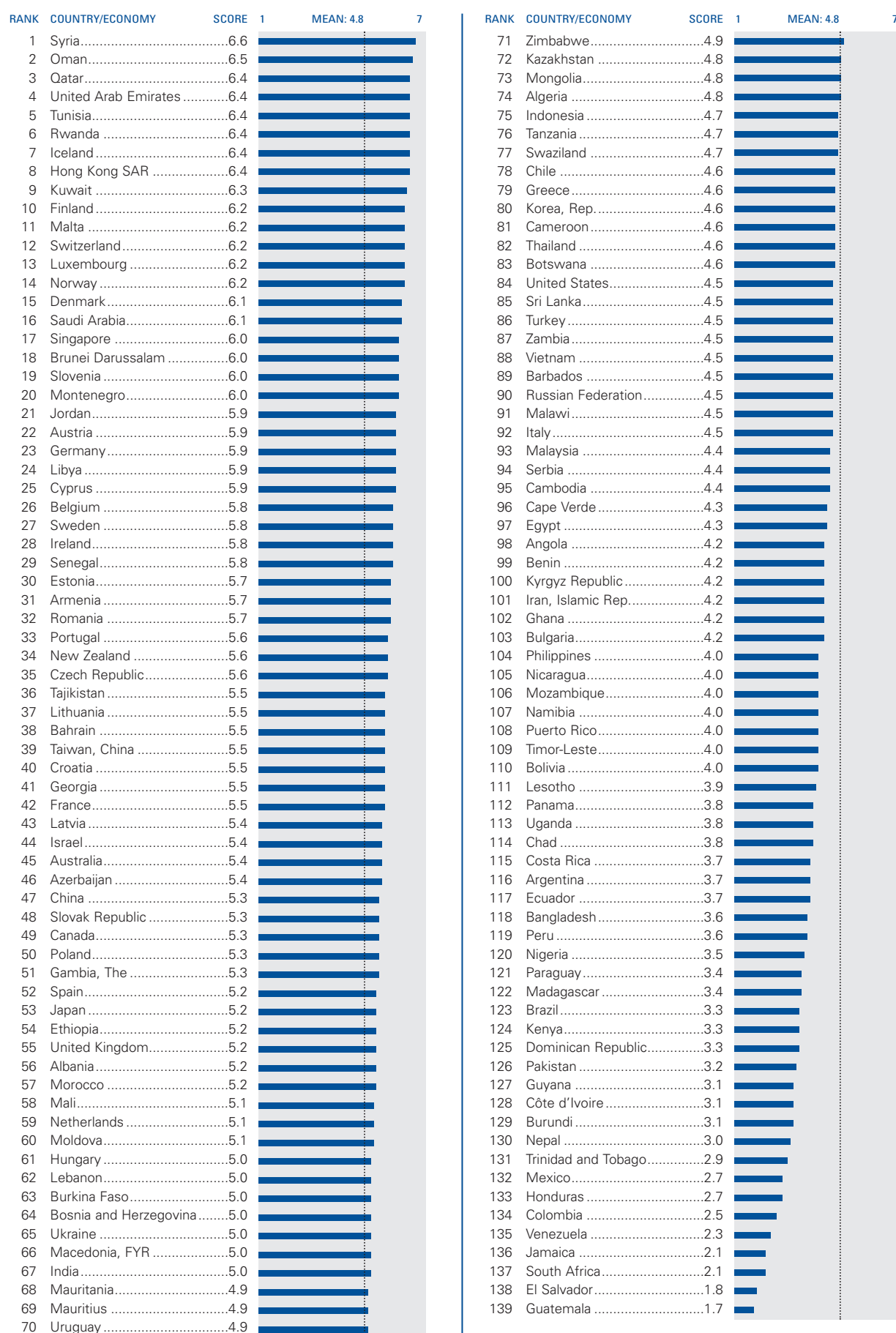
To what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.6	7
1	Uruguay	6.8				71	Gambia, The	5.7			
2	Rwanda	6.7				72	Cape Verde	5.7			
3	Iceland	6.7				73	Italy	5.7			
4	Slovak Republic	6.7				74	France	5.6			
5	Lithuania	6.7				75	Netherlands	5.6			
6	Syria	6.7				76	Jamaica	5.6			
7	Austria	6.7				77	Panama	5.6			
8	Finland	6.7				78	Benin	5.5			
9	Zimbabwe	6.6				79	China	5.5			
10	Slovenia	6.6				80	Australia	5.5			
11	Oman	6.6				81	Kazakhstan	5.5			
12	Estonia	6.6				82	Guyana	5.5			
13	Montenegro	6.6				83	Mali	5.4			
14	Croatia	6.6				84	Morocco	5.4			
15	Brazil	6.6				85	Tanzania	5.4			
16	Malta	6.6				86	Serbia	5.4			
17	Angola	6.5				87	Bahrain	5.4			
18	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.5				88	Dominican Republic	5.4			
19	Mongolia	6.5				89	Trinidad and Tobago	5.4			
20	Latvia	6.5				90	Lesotho	5.3			
21	Chile	6.4				91	Korea, Rep.	5.3			
22	Hungary	6.4				92	Bulgaria	5.3			
23	Brunei Darussalam	6.4				93	Russian Federation	5.3			
24	Czech Republic	6.4				94	Greece	5.3			
25	Norway	6.4				95	Japan	5.3			
26	Switzerland	6.4				96	Canada	5.3			
27	Romania	6.4				97	Mozambique	5.2			
28	Tunisia	6.4				98	Ecuador	5.2			
29	Ireland	6.4				99	United Kingdom	5.2			
30	Sweden	6.4				100	Ethiopia	5.2			
31	Senegal	6.4				101	Indonesia	5.1			
32	Armenia	6.4				102	Singapore	5.1			
33	Portugal	6.4				103	Malaysia	5.1			
34	Argentina	6.4				104	Bolivia	5.1			
35	Luxembourg	6.4				105	Israel	5.1			
36	Denmark	6.3				106	Timor-Leste	5.1			
37	Namibia	6.3				107	Cambodia	5.0			
38	Qatar	6.3				108	Paraguay	5.0			
39	Libya	6.3				109	Vietnam	5.0			
40	Costa Rica	6.3				110	Venezuela	4.9			
41	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				111	Honduras	4.9			
42	South Africa	6.3				112	Mexico	4.9			
43	United Arab Emirates	6.2				113	El Salvador	4.9			
44	Swaziland	6.2				114	Chad	4.8			
45	Malawi	6.2				115	Peru	4.8			
46	Botswana	6.2				116	Kyrgyz Republic	4.8			
47	Belgium	6.2				117	Spain	4.8			
48	Moldova	6.2				118	Nicaragua	4.8			
49	Mauritius	6.1				119	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8			
50	Kuwait	6.1				120	Thailand	4.7			
51	Albania	6.1				121	Nigeria	4.7			
52	Burkina Faso	6.1				122	Madagascar	4.7			
53	Cyprus	6.1				123	Guatemala	4.6			
54	Côte d'Ivoire	6.1				124	Bangladesh	4.6			
55	Zambia	6.1				125	United States	4.5			
56	Germany	6.1				126	Philippines	4.4			
57	Saudi Arabia	6.1				127	India	4.4			
58	Ukraine	6.0				128	Algeria	4.4			
59	Poland	6.0				129	Mauritania	4.4			
60	Ghana	6.0				130	Burundi	4.3			
61	Georgia	5.9				131	Uganda	4.2			
62	Azerbaijan	5.9				132	Egypt	4.1			
63	Taiwan, China	5.9				133	Kenya	4.1			
64	Tajikistan	5.9				134	Sri Lanka	4.0			
65	Jordan	5.9				135	Turkey	4.0			
66	Macedonia, FYR	5.8				136	Lebanon	3.8			
67	New Zealand	5.8				137	Nepal	3.4			
68	Barbados	5.8				138	Pakistan	2.9			
69	Puerto Rico	5.8				139	Colombia	2.5			
70	Cameroon	5.8									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.14 Business costs of crime and violence

To what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.15 Organized crime

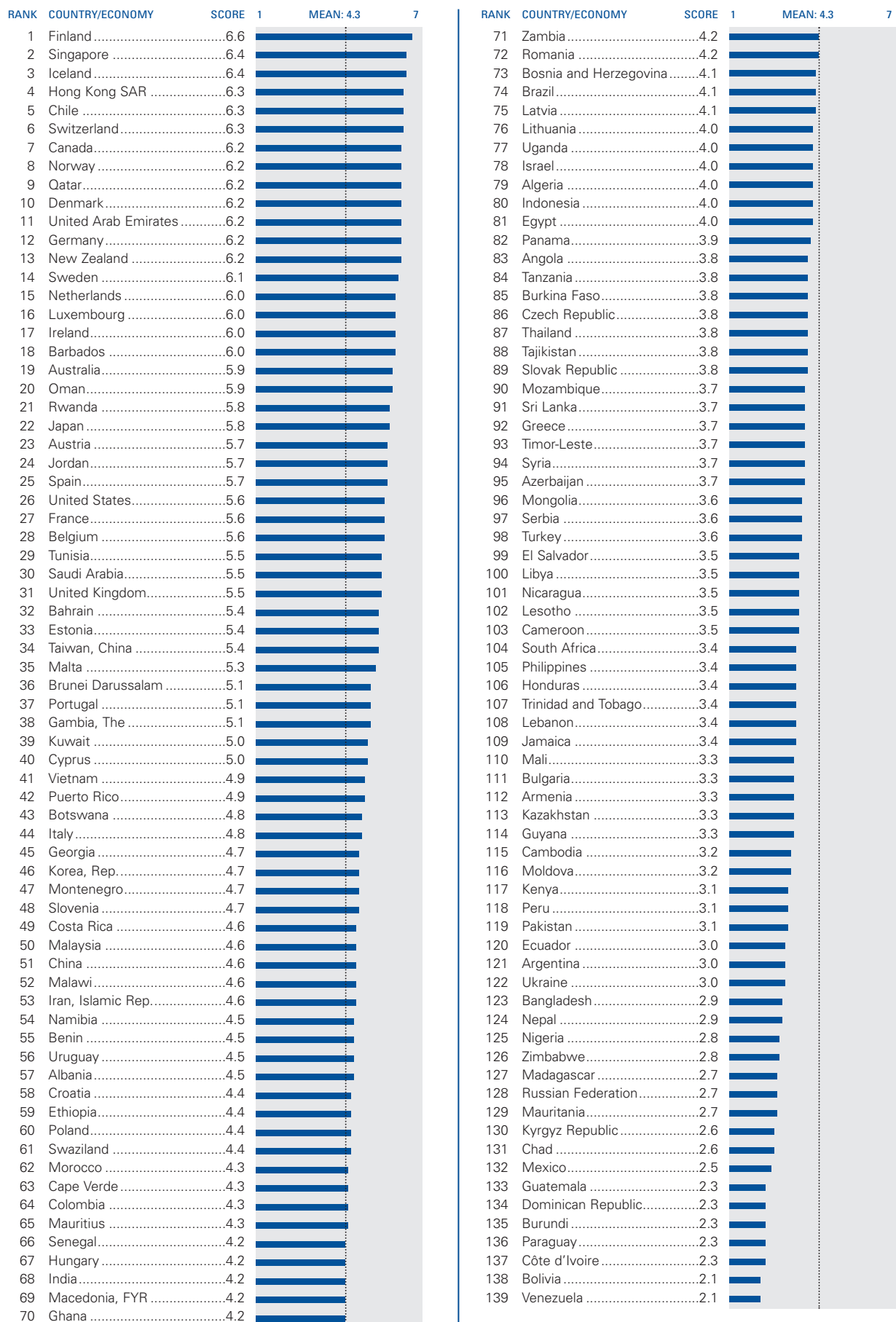
To what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = significant costs; 7 = no costs] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.2	7
1	Rwanda	6.9				71	Japan	5.3			
2	Iceland	6.8				72	Hungary	5.3			
3	Luxembourg	6.8				73	India	5.3			
4	Singapore	6.7				74	Croatia	5.3			
5	Finland	6.7				75	Namibia	5.3			
6	Syria	6.7				76	China	5.2			
7	United Arab Emirates	6.7				77	Malaysia	5.2			
8	Malta	6.7				78	Mali	5.2			
9	Sweden	6.7				79	Slovak Republic	5.2			
10	Austria	6.6				80	Cameroon	5.2			
11	Norway	6.6				81	Burkina Faso	5.2			
12	Denmark	6.6				82	Albania	5.2			
13	Jordan	6.6				83	Thailand	5.1			
14	Egypt	6.6				84	Mongolia	5.1			
15	Oman	6.6				85	Korea, Rep.	5.1			
16	Saudi Arabia	6.6				86	United States	5.1			
17	Tunisia	6.6				87	Algeria	5.1			
18	Ireland	6.5				88	Azerbaijan	5.0			
19	Estonia	6.5				89	Sri Lanka	5.0			
20	Switzerland	6.5				90	Cambodia	4.9			
21	New Zealand	6.5				91	Lesotho	4.9			
22	Brunei Darussalam	6.5				92	Macedonia, FYR	4.8			
23	Barbados	6.4				93	Cape Verde	4.8			
24	Uruguay	6.4				94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8			
25	Belgium	6.3				95	Kazakhstan	4.8			
26	Qatar	6.3				96	Guyana	4.7			
27	Kuwait	6.3				97	Vietnam	4.7			
28	Germany	6.3				98	Indonesia	4.7			
29	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				99	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7			
30	Bahrain	6.2				100	Uganda	4.7			
31	Portugal	6.2				101	Costa Rica	4.7			
32	Australia	6.2				102	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.6			
33	Zimbabwe	6.1				103	Panama	4.5			
34	Mauritius	6.1				104	Turkey	4.4			
35	Senegal	6.0				105	Nicaragua	4.4			
36	Angola	6.0				106	Philippines	4.4			
37	Latvia	6.0				107	Bangladesh	4.4			
38	Lithuania	6.0				108	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4			
39	United Kingdom	6.0				109	Peru	4.3			
40	Cyprus	6.0				110	Madagascar	4.3			
41	Netherlands	6.0				111	Serbia	4.3			
42	Slovenia	6.0				112	Russian Federation	4.3			
43	Romania	5.9				113	Ecuador	4.3			
44	Malawi	5.9				114	South Africa	4.3			
45	Chile	5.8				115	Argentina	4.2			
46	France	5.8				116	Ukraine	4.2			
47	Gambia, The	5.8				117	Bolivia	4.2			
48	Libya	5.8				118	Timor-Leste	4.2			
49	Czech Republic	5.8				119	Nigeria	4.2			
50	Canada	5.8				120	Paraguay	4.1			
51	Ethiopia	5.7				121	Dominican Republic	4.1			
52	Botswana	5.7				122	Mozambique	4.0			
53	Montenegro	5.7				123	Kenya	4.0			
54	Swaziland	5.7				124	Bulgaria	3.9			
55	Poland	5.7				125	Brazil	3.9			
56	Greece	5.6				126	Burundi	3.9			
57	Israel	5.6				127	Pakistan	3.9			
58	Morocco	5.6				128	Benin	3.8			
59	Lebanon	5.6				129	Chad	3.8			
60	Spain	5.6				130	Italy	3.7			
61	Taiwan, China	5.5				131	Nepal	3.7			
62	Tajikistan	5.5				132	Côte d'Ivoire	3.4			
63	Georgia	5.4				133	Honduras	3.2			
64	Zambia	5.4				134	Jamaica	3.2			
65	Mauritania	5.4				135	Venezuela	3.0			
66	Armenia	5.4				136	Mexico	2.9			
67	Puerto Rico	5.4				137	Colombia	2.5			
68	Moldova	5.3				138	Guatemala	2.2			
69	Tanzania	5.3				139	El Salvador	2.2			
70	Ghana	5.3									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.16 Reliability of police services

To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country? [1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can always be relied upon] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.17 Ethical behavior of firms

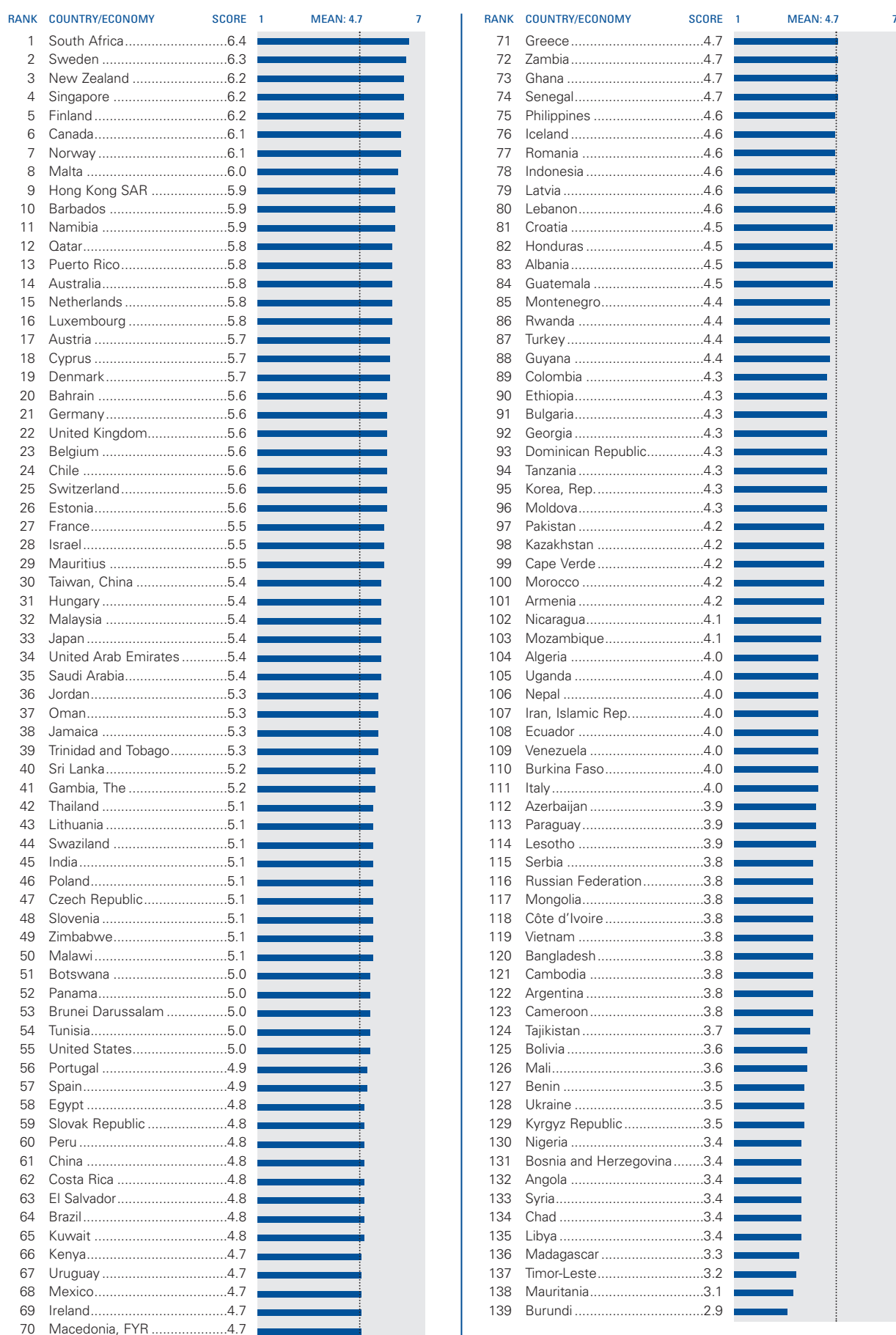
How would you compare the corporate ethics (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other enterprises) of firms in your country with those of other countries in the world? [1 = among the worst in the world; 7 = among the best in the world] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
1	Sweden	6.8				71	Thailand	3.8			
2	New Zealand	6.7				72	Zambia	3.8			
3	Finland	6.6				73	Croatia	3.8			
4	Singapore	6.6				74	Senegal	3.8			
5	Denmark	6.5				75	Guatemala	3.8			
6	Switzerland	6.4				76	Morocco	3.8			
7	Norway	6.4				77	Macedonia, FYR	3.8			
8	Canada	6.3				78	Georgia	3.8			
9	Netherlands	6.3				79	Turkey	3.7			
10	Australia	6.2				80	Syria	3.7			
11	Austria	6.2				81	Honduras	3.7			
12	Luxembourg	6.1				82	Italy	3.7			
13	Germany	6.0				83	Guyana	3.7			
14	United Kingdom	6.0				84	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7			
15	Hong Kong SAR	6.0				85	Cambodia	3.7			
16	Iceland	5.7				86	Peru	3.6			
17	France	5.7				87	Kazakhstan	3.6			
18	Japan	5.6				88	Zimbabwe	3.6			
19	Chile	5.6				89	Tanzania	3.6			
20	Barbados	5.5				90	Czech Republic	3.6			
21	Belgium	5.5				91	Slovak Republic	3.6			
22	United Arab Emirates	5.4				92	Romania	3.6			
23	Oman	5.4				93	Mexico	3.6			
24	Israel	5.3				94	Brazil	3.5			
25	Ireland	5.3				95	Latvia	3.5			
26	Bahrain	5.3				96	Benin	3.5			
27	Uruguay	5.3				97	Burkina Faso	3.5			
28	Qatar	5.2				98	Algeria	3.5			
29	Tunisia	5.2				99	Indonesia	3.5			
30	United States	5.2				100	Pakistan	3.4			
31	Saudi Arabia	5.2				101	Tajikistan	3.4			
32	Brunei Darussalam	5.0				102	Swaziland	3.4			
33	Estonia	5.0				103	Timor-Leste	3.4			
34	Rwanda	5.0				104	Uganda	3.4			
35	Costa Rica	5.0				105	Hungary	3.3			
36	Botswana	5.0				106	Greece	3.3			
37	Taiwan, China	4.9				107	Moldova	3.3			
38	Puerto Rico	4.9				108	Mozambique	3.3			
39	Cyprus	4.7				109	Dominican Republic	3.3			
40	Malta	4.7				110	Bulgaria	3.3			
41	Spain	4.7				111	Mali	3.3			
42	Malaysia	4.7				112	Russian Federation	3.3			
43	Gambia, The	4.7				113	Ecuador	3.3			
44	Cape Verde	4.6				114	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3			
45	Namibia	4.6				115	Argentina	3.3			
46	Mauritius	4.6				116	Bangladesh	3.3			
47	Portugal	4.6				117	Kenya	3.3			
48	Jordan	4.5				118	Armenia	3.2			
49	Slovenia	4.5				119	Lesotho	3.2			
50	South Africa	4.5				120	Serbia	3.2			
51	Kuwait	4.4				121	Cameroon	3.2			
52	Montenegro	4.4				122	Nicaragua	3.2			
53	Malawi	4.3				123	Lebanon	3.2			
54	Poland	4.2				124	Bolivia	3.2			
55	China	4.2				125	Nigeria	3.1			
56	Panama	4.2				126	Madagascar	3.1			
57	Korea, Rep.	4.1				127	Venezuela	3.1			
58	Albania	4.1				128	Chad	3.1			
59	Egypt	4.1				129	Philippines	3.0			
60	Sri Lanka	4.1				130	Ukraine	3.0			
61	Trinidad and Tobago	4.0				131	Mauritania	2.9			
62	El Salvador	4.0				132	Burundi	2.9			
63	Colombia	3.9				133	Mongolia	2.9			
64	Jamaica	3.9				134	Nepal	2.9			
65	Ethiopia	3.9				135	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
66	Ghana	3.9				136	Paraguay	2.8			
67	Azerbaijan	3.9				137	Libya	2.8			
68	Vietnam	3.9				138	Angola	2.7			
69	Lithuania	3.9				139	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6			
70	India	3.9									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

In your country, how would you assess financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards

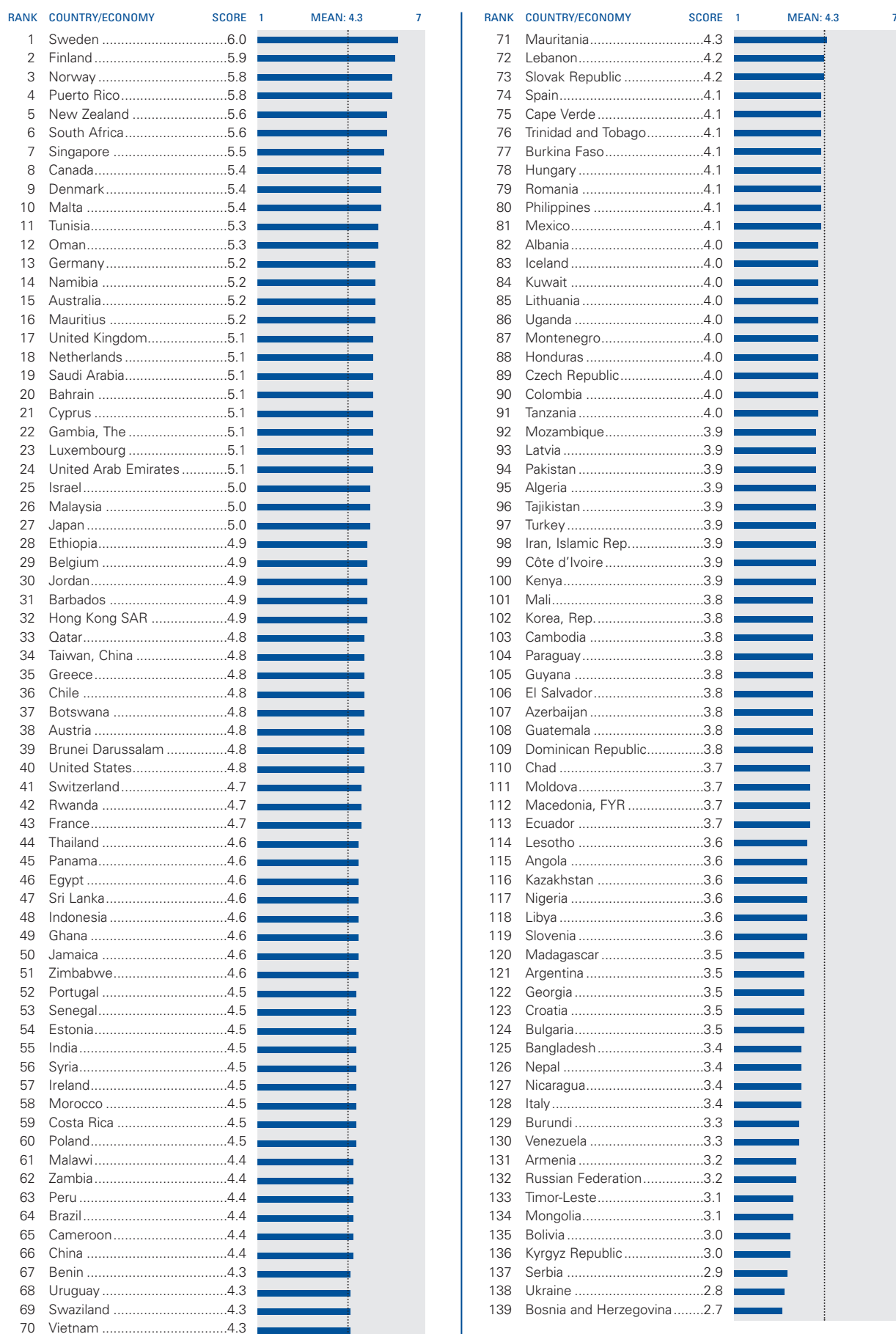
How would you characterize corporate governance by investors and boards of directors in your country? [1 = management has little accountability to investors and boards; 7 = investors and boards exert strong supervision of management decisions] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7
1	Sweden	5.9				71	Burkina Faso	4.5			
2	South Africa	5.8				72	Guyana	4.5			
3	Rwanda	5.8				73	Poland	4.5			
4	Canada	5.7				74	Vietnam	4.5			
5	Singapore	5.6				75	Montenegro	4.5			
6	Norway	5.5				76	India	4.5			
7	Australia	5.5				77	Dominican Republic	4.5			
8	New Zealand	5.5				78	Thailand	4.5			
9	Finland	5.5				79	Moldova	4.4			
10	Qatar	5.4				80	Ethiopia	4.4			
11	Luxembourg	5.3				81	Jordan	4.4			
12	Netherlands	5.3				82	Egypt	4.4			
13	Denmark	5.2				83	Uruguay	4.4			
14	Switzerland	5.2				84	Ireland	4.4			
15	Germany	5.2				85	China	4.4			
16	United Kingdom	5.2				86	Kazakhstan	4.4			
17	Malaysia	5.2				87	Swaziland	4.4			
18	Chile	5.1				88	Romania	4.4			
19	Japan	5.1				89	Latvia	4.4			
20	Puerto Rico	5.1				90	Ukraine	4.3			
21	Namibia	5.0				91	Jamaica	4.3			
22	Côte d'Ivoire	5.0				92	Kenya	4.3			
23	Taiwan, China	5.0				93	Spain	4.3			
24	Bahrain	5.0				94	Portugal	4.3			
25	El Salvador	5.0				95	Cambodia	4.3			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.0				96	Lebanon	4.3			
27	Belgium	5.0				97	Madagascar	4.2			
28	United States	5.0				98	Korea, Rep.	4.2			
29	Guatemala	5.0				99	Nicaragua	4.2			
30	Austria	5.0				100	Tanzania	4.2			
31	France	5.0				101	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.2			
32	Oman	4.9				102	Azerbaijan	4.2			
33	Tunisia	4.9				103	Ecuador	4.2			
34	Sri Lanka	4.9				104	Argentina	4.2			
35	Lithuania	4.9				105	Turkey	4.2			
36	Slovak Republic	4.9				106	Macedonia, FYR	4.1			
37	Benin	4.9				107	Nigeria	4.1			
38	Gambia, The	4.9				108	Cyprus	4.1			
39	Zambia	4.9				109	Georgia	4.1			
40	Costa Rica	4.8				110	Algeria	4.1			
41	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8				111	Bulgaria	4.1			
42	Mauritius	4.8				112	Mexico	4.1			
43	Czech Republic	4.8				113	Russian Federation	4.1			
44	Hong Kong SAR	4.8				114	Kuwait	4.1			
45	United Arab Emirates	4.8				115	Pakistan	4.1			
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.8				116	Cape Verde	4.1			
47	Albania	4.8				117	Syria	4.0			
48	Cameroon	4.8				118	Slovenia	4.0			
49	Barbados	4.8				119	Nepal	4.0			
50	Zimbabwe	4.8				120	Greece	4.0			
51	Iceland	4.8				121	Kyrgyz Republic	4.0			
52	Uganda	4.7				122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0			
53	Ghana	4.7				123	Bangladesh	4.0			
54	Indonesia	4.7				124	Mali	4.0			
55	Peru	4.7				125	Mozambique	4.0			
56	Philippines	4.7				126	Italy	3.9			
57	Malawi	4.7				127	Paraguay	3.9			
58	Malta	4.7				128	Mongolia	3.9			
59	Honduras	4.7				129	Bolivia	3.9			
60	Colombia	4.7				130	Armenia	3.9			
61	Senegal	4.7				131	Croatia	3.8			
62	Israel	4.6				132	Chad	3.8			
63	Panama	4.6				133	Venezuela	3.8			
64	Morocco	4.6				134	Serbia	3.7			
65	Botswana	4.6				135	Tajikistan	3.6			
66	Estonia	4.6				136	Timor-Leste	3.6			
67	Brazil	4.5				137	Angola	3.6			
68	Hungary	4.5				138	Mauritania	3.5			
69	Burundi	4.5				139	Libya	2.8			
70	Lesotho	4.5									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests

In your country, to what extent are the interests of minority shareholders protected by the legal system? [1 = not protected at all; 7 = fully protected] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

1.21 Strength of investor protection

Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	9.7	59	Serbia	5.3
2	Singapore	9.3	59	Sri Lanka	5.3
3	Hong Kong SAR	9.0	59	Taiwan, China	5.3
4	Malaysia	8.7	59	Tajikistan	5.3
5	Canada	8.3	59	Tunisia	5.3
5	Colombia	8.3	59	Zambia	5.3
5	Ireland	8.3	77	Armenia	5.0
5	Israel	8.3	77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.0
5	United States	8.3	77	China	5.0
10	South Africa	8.0	77	Cyprus	5.0
10	United Kingdom	8.0	77	Czech Republic	5.0
12	Kyrgyz Republic	7.7	77	Germany	5.0
12	Mauritius	7.7	77	Kenya	5.0
12	Thailand	7.7	77	Lebanon	5.0
15	Albania	7.3	77	Lithuania	5.0
16	Belgium	7.0	77	Nicaragua	5.0
16	Japan	7.0	77	Oman	5.0
16	Puerto Rico	7.0	77	Qatar	5.0
16	Saudi Arabia	7.0	77	Russian Federation	5.0
20	Azerbaijan	6.7	77	Spain	5.0
20	Bangladesh	6.7	77	Tanzania	5.0
20	Macedonia, FYR	6.7	77	Uruguay	5.0
20	Norway	6.7	93	Argentina	4.7
20	Peru	6.7	93	Moldova	4.7
20	Slovenia	6.7	93	Netherlands	4.7
20	Trinidad and Tobago	6.7	93	Panama	4.7
27	Denmark	6.3	93	Slovak Republic	4.7
27	Kuwait	6.3	93	Ukraine	4.7
27	Mongolia	6.3	99	Brunei Darussalam	4.3
27	Montenegro	6.3	99	Cameroon	4.3
27	Pakistan	6.3	99	El Salvador	4.3
27	Rwanda	6.3	99	Ethiopia	4.3
33	Botswana	6.0	99	Hungary	4.3
33	Bulgaria	6.0	99	Jordan	4.3
33	Chile	6.0	99	Luxembourg	4.3
33	Georgia	6.0	99	Syria	4.3
33	Ghana	6.0	99	United Arab Emirates	4.3
33	India	6.0	99	Zimbabwe	4.3
33	Indonesia	6.0	109	Austria	4.0
33	Mexico	6.0	109	Bolivia	4.0
33	Mozambique	6.0	109	Cape Verde	4.0
33	Poland	6.0	109	Chad	4.0
33	Portugal	6.0	109	Croatia	4.0
33	Romania	6.0	109	Ecuador	4.0
45	Angola	5.7	109	Guatemala	4.0
45	Australia	5.7	109	Philippines	4.0
45	Bahrain	5.7	109	Timor-Leste	4.0
45	Dominican Republic	5.7	109	Uganda	4.0
45	Estonia	5.7	119	Burkina Faso	3.7
45	Finland	5.7	119	Lesotho	3.7
45	Italy	5.7	119	Mali	3.7
45	Kazakhstan	5.7	119	Mauritania	3.7
45	Latvia	5.7	123	Benin	3.3
45	Madagascar	5.7	123	Burundi	3.3
45	Nigeria	5.7	123	Côte d'Ivoire	3.3
45	Paraguay	5.7	123	Greece	3.3
45	Sweden	5.7	127	Costa Rica	3.0
45	Turkey	5.7	127	Honduras	3.0
59	Algeria	5.3	127	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0
59	Brazil	5.3	127	Morocco	3.0
59	Cambodia	5.3	127	Senegal	3.0
59	Egypt	5.3	127	Switzerland	3.0
59	France	5.3	133	Gambia, The	2.7
59	Guyana	5.3	133	Vietnam	2.7
59	Iceland	5.3	135	Venezuela	2.3
59	Jamaica	5.3	136	Swaziland	2.0
59	Korea, Rep.	5.3	n/a	Barbados	n/a
59	Malawi	5.3	n/a	Libya	n/a
59	Namibia	5.3	n/a	Malta	n/a
59	Nepal	5.3			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

Section II

Infrastructure

2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure

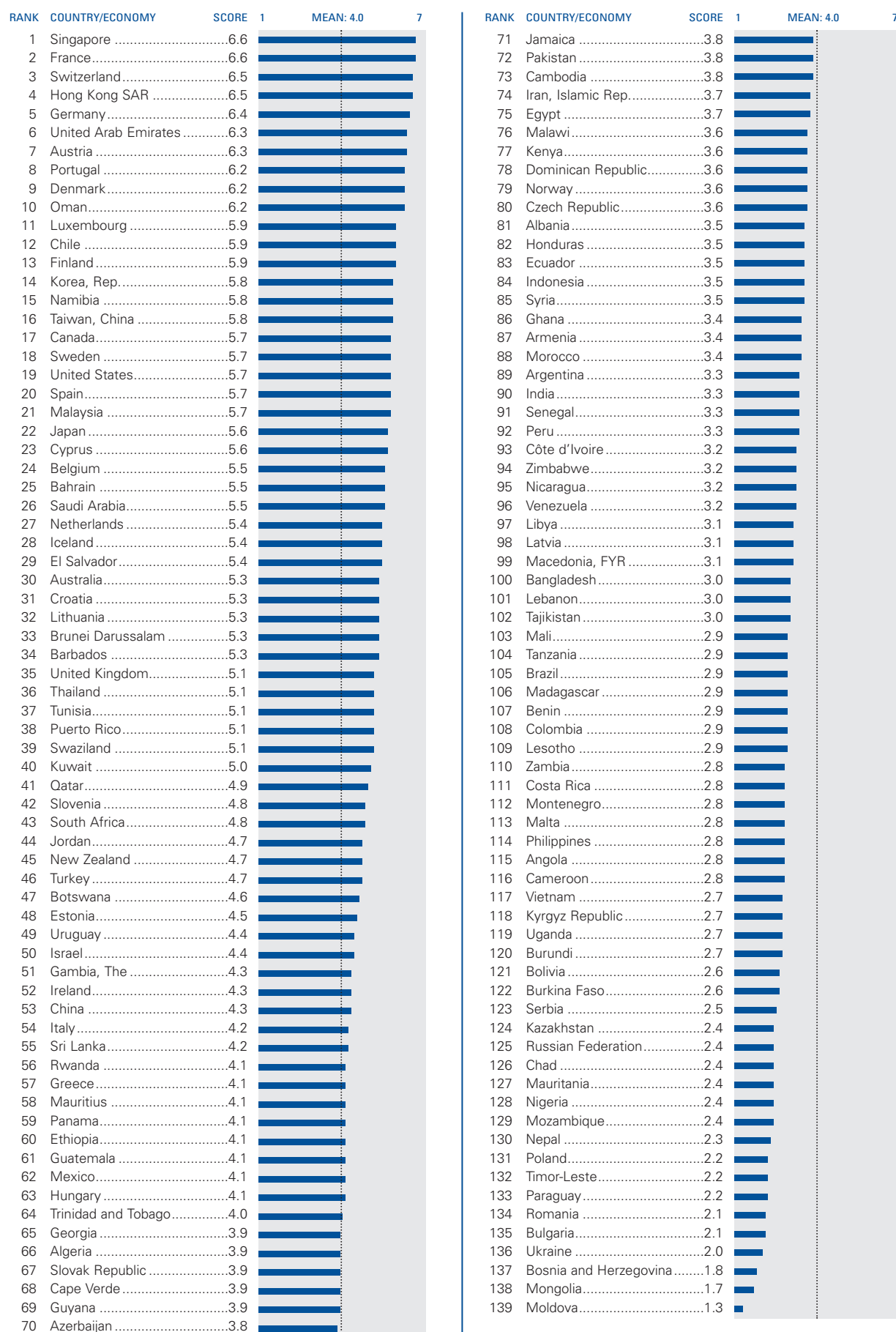
How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.3	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.3	7
1	Switzerland	6.8				71	Morocco	4.1			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.7				72	China	4.1			
3	Singapore	6.6				73	Italy	4.0			
4	France	6.6				74	Kazakhstan	4.0			
5	Iceland	6.6				75	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0			
6	Austria	6.4				76	Armenia	4.0			
7	Sweden	6.4				77	Costa Rica	3.9			
8	Finland	6.4				78	Albania	3.9			
9	Germany	6.3				79	Mexico	3.9			
10	Denmark	6.3				80	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
11	United Arab Emirates	6.2				81	Senegal	3.9			
12	Korea, Rep.	6.0				82	Honduras	3.8			
13	Canada	6.0				83	Cambodia	3.8			
14	Portugal	6.0				84	Brazil	3.8			
15	Japan	6.0				85	Ghana	3.8			
16	Luxembourg	6.0				86	Algeria	3.8			
17	Netherlands	5.9				87	Ethiopia	3.8			
18	Barbados	5.9				88	Kenya	3.8			
19	Taiwan, China	5.9				89	Macedonia, FYR	3.7			
20	Belgium	5.8				90	Indonesia	3.7			
21	Oman	5.8				91	India	3.6			
22	Spain	5.8				92	Peru	3.6			
23	United States	5.8				93	Tajikistan	3.6			
24	Chile	5.7				94	Russian Federation	3.6			
25	Namibia	5.6				95	Syria	3.6			
26	Bahrain	5.6				96	Guyana	3.6			
27	Malaysia	5.5				97	Colombia	3.6			
28	Estonia	5.5				98	Ecuador	3.5			
29	Saudi Arabia	5.5				99	Cape Verde	3.5			
30	Tunisia	5.5				100	Pakistan	3.5			
31	Cyprus	5.4				101	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
32	Slovenia	5.3				102	Argentina	3.5			
33	United Kingdom	5.3				103	Zambia	3.4			
34	Australia	5.2				104	Lesotho	3.4			
35	Jordan	5.2				105	Uganda	3.4			
36	Brunei Darussalam	5.1				106	Malawi	3.4			
37	Czech Republic	5.1				107	Mali	3.4			
38	Norway	5.1				108	Poland	3.4			
39	Qatar	5.1				109	Bolivia	3.3			
40	Turkey	5.1				110	Mozambique	3.3			
41	Lithuania	5.1				111	Dominican Republic	3.2			
42	Croatia	5.1				112	Madagascar	3.2			
43	Puerto Rico	5.1				113	Philippines	3.2			
44	El Salvador	5.1				114	Nicaragua	3.2			
45	Kuwait	4.9				115	Libya	3.2			
46	Thailand	4.9				116	Zimbabwe	3.2			
47	Israel	4.9				117	Venezuela	3.1			
48	New Zealand	4.8				118	Montenegro	3.1			
49	Hungary	4.8				119	Moldova	3.1			
50	Guatemala	4.8				120	Bulgaria	3.1			
51	Latvia	4.7				121	Cameroon	3.1			
52	Gambia, The	4.7				122	Serbia	3.0			
53	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7				123	Vietnam	3.0			
54	Botswana	4.7				124	Tanzania	3.0			
55	Malta	4.7				125	Benin	2.9			
56	South Africa	4.6				126	Burundi	2.8			
57	Mauritius	4.6				127	Mauritania	2.8			
58	Greece	4.5				128	Burkina Faso	2.8			
59	Uruguay	4.5				129	Timor-Leste	2.7			
60	Swaziland	4.5				130	Bangladesh	2.7			
61	Sri Lanka	4.4				131	Chad	2.5			
62	Georgia	4.4				132	Lebanon	2.5			
63	Azerbaijan	4.4				133	Nepal	2.4			
64	Jamaica	4.4				134	Nigeria	2.4			
65	Slovak Republic	4.4				135	Paraguay	2.4			
66	Panama	4.3				136	Romania	2.4			
67	Rwanda	4.3				137	Mongolia	2.3			
68	Egypt	4.3				138	Angola	2.2			
69	Ireland	4.2				139	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0			
70	Ukraine	4.1									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.02 Quality of roads

How would you assess roads in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

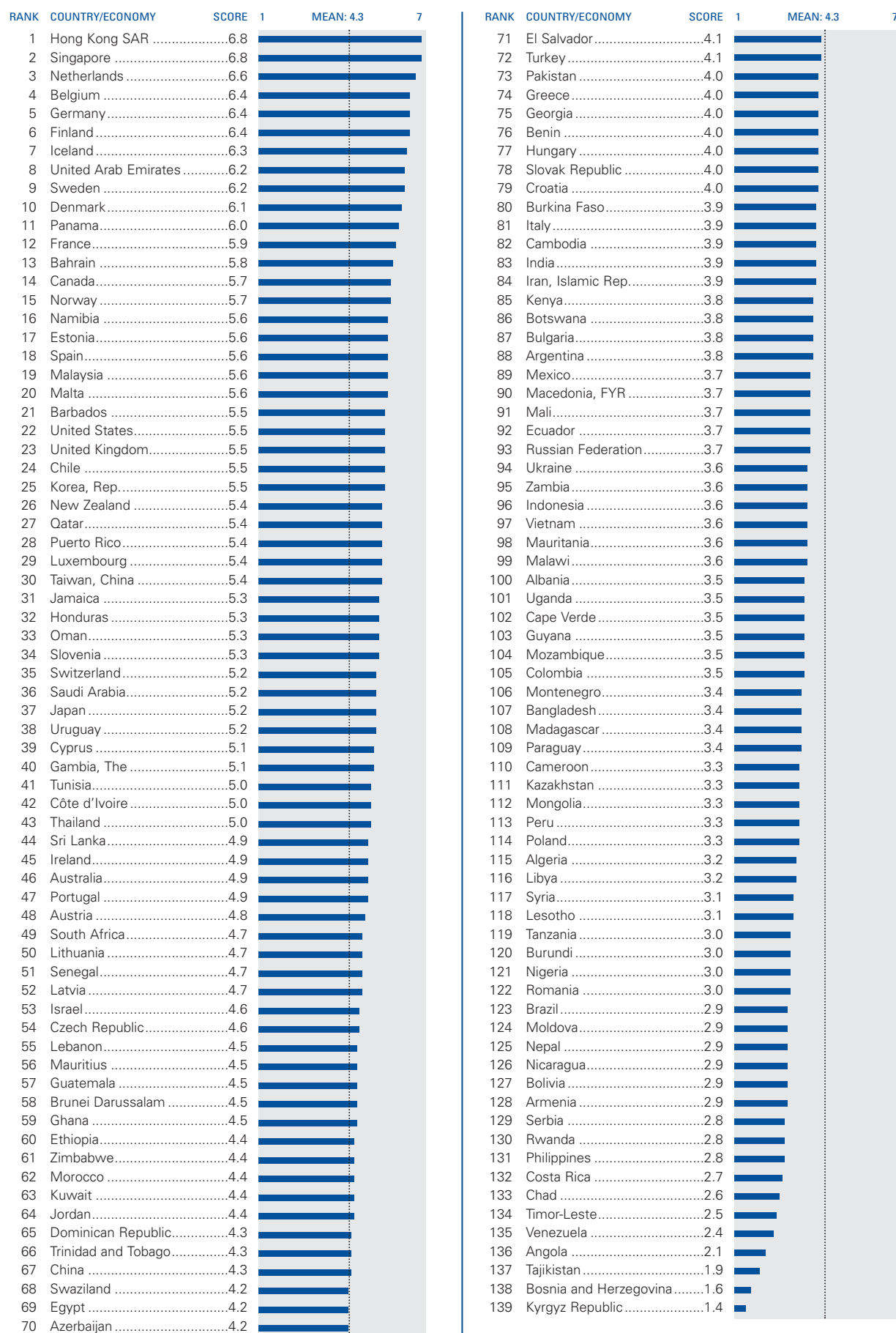
How would you assess the railroad system in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards]
| 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.2	7
1	Switzerland	6.8			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.7			
3	Japan	6.6			
4	France	6.5			
5	Germany	6.2			
6	Singapore	5.8			
7	Finland	5.8			
8	Taiwan, China	5.7			
9	Netherlands	5.7			
10	Korea, Rep.	5.7			
11	Belgium	5.5			
12	Denmark	5.4			
13	Spain	5.4			
14	Sweden	5.4			
15	Austria	5.3			
16	Canada	5.3			
17	Luxembourg	5.2			
18	United States	4.8			
19	United Kingdom	4.7			
20	Malaysia	4.7			
21	Slovak Republic	4.7			
22	Czech Republic	4.6			
23	India	4.6			
24	Portugal	4.5			
25	Ukraine	4.4			
26	Australia	4.4			
27	China	4.3			
28	Lithuania	4.3			
29	Tunisia	4.2			
30	Namibia	4.1			
31	Russian Federation	4.1			
32	Kazakhstan	4.0			
33	Latvia	3.9			
34	Azerbaijan	3.9			
35	Swaziland	3.7			
36	Estonia	3.7			
37	Morocco	3.7			
38	Saudi Arabia	3.6			
39	Italy	3.6			
40	Sri Lanka	3.6			
41	Georgia	3.6			
42	Ireland	3.5			
43	Hungary	3.5			
44	Botswana	3.5			
45	New Zealand	3.4			
46	Egypt	3.4			
47	South Africa	3.3			
48	Croatia	3.3			
49	Slovenia	3.2			
50	Norway	3.2			
51	Tajikistan	3.2			
52	Israel	3.2			
53	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
54	Bulgaria	3.1			
55	Pakistan	3.1			
56	Indonesia	3.0			
57	Thailand	3.0			
58	Panama	3.0			
59	Vietnam	2.9			
60	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8			
61	Zimbabwe	2.8			
62	Poland	2.7			
63	Turkey	2.7			
64	Greece	2.7			
65	Algeria	2.7			
66	Syria	2.6			
67	Moldova	2.6			
68	Montenegro	2.6			
69	Mongolia	2.5			
70	Romania	2.5			
71	Bangladesh	2.5			
72	Tanzania	2.4			
73	Mozambique	2.4			
74	Kenya	2.3			
75	Cameroon	2.3			
76	Mexico	2.3			
77	Chile	2.2			
78	Malawi	2.2			
79	Armenia	2.2			
80	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1			
81	Macedonia, FYR	2.1			
82	Argentina	2.1			
83	Dominican Republic	2.0			
84	Zambia	2.0			
85	Mali	2.0			
86	Mauritania	2.0			
87	Brazil	1.9			
88	Benin	1.9			
89	Senegal	1.9			
90	Guyana	1.9			
91	Peru	1.9			
92	Burkina Faso	1.8			
93	Serbia	1.7			
94	Bolivia	1.7			
95	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7			
96	Madagascar	1.7			
97	Philippines	1.7			
98	Jordan	1.6			
99	Cambodia	1.6			
100	Costa Rica	1.6			
101	Venezuela	1.5			
102	Colombia	1.5			
103	Ethiopia	1.5			
104	Nigeria	1.5			
105	Honduras	1.5			
106	Ghana	1.4			
107	Angola	1.4			
108	Uruguay	1.4			
109	Albania	1.3			
110	El Salvador	1.2			
111	Uganda	1.2			
112	Nepal	1.2			
113	Ecuador	1.1			
114	Guatemala	1.1			
115	Paraguay	1.0			
116	Lebanon	1.0			
	Bahrain	n/appl.			
	Barbados	n/appl.			
	Brunei Darussalam	n/appl.			
	Burundi	n/appl.			
	Cape Verde	n/appl.			
	Chad	n/appl.			
	Cyprus	n/appl.			
	Gambia, The	n/appl.			
	Iceland	n/appl.			
	Jamaica	n/appl.			
	Kuwait	n/appl.			
	Lesotho	n/appl.			
	Libya	n/appl.			
	Malta	n/appl.			
	Mauritius	n/appl.			
	Nicaragua	n/appl.			
	Oman	n/appl.			
	Puerto Rico	n/appl.			
	Qatar	n/appl.			
	Rwanda	n/appl.			
	Timor-Leste	n/appl.			
	Trinidad and Tobago	n/appl.			
	United Arab Emirates	n/appl.			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.04 Quality of port infrastructure

How would you assess port facilities in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards]
For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities? [1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure

How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.9				71	India	4.6			
2	Singapore	6.9				72	Croatia	4.6			
3	Germany	6.6				73	Ecuador	4.6			
4	United Arab Emirates	6.6				74	Estonia	4.6			
5	Switzerland	6.5				75	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5			
6	Denmark	6.4				76	Senegal	4.5			
7	Iceland	6.4				77	Armenia	4.5			
8	Netherlands	6.3				78	Peru	4.5			
9	France	6.3				79	China	4.4			
10	Norway	6.2				80	Costa Rica	4.4			
11	New Zealand	6.2				81	Pakistan	4.3			
12	Sweden	6.2				82	Cape Verde	4.3			
13	Barbados	6.2				83	Cambodia	4.3			
14	Belgium	6.2				84	Italy	4.3			
15	Finland	6.2				85	Ghana	4.2			
16	Qatar	6.1				86	Georgia	4.2			
17	Czech Republic	6.1				87	Nicaragua	4.2			
18	South Africa	6.1				88	Vietnam	4.2			
19	Puerto Rico	6.0				89	Colombia	4.1			
20	Bahrain	6.0				90	Bulgaria	4.1			
21	Malta	6.0				91	Montenegro	4.1			
22	Korea, Rep.	6.0				92	Mozambique	4.1			
23	Canada	6.0				93	Brazil	4.0			
24	Panama	6.0				94	Botswana	4.0			
25	Austria	6.0				95	Kazakhstan	3.9			
26	Chile	5.9				96	Benin	3.9			
27	Luxembourg	5.9				97	Rwanda	3.9			
28	Thailand	5.9				98	Algeria	3.9			
29	Malaysia	5.9				99	Zimbabwe	3.9			
30	Australia	5.8				100	Uganda	3.9			
31	Spain	5.8				101	Nigeria	3.9			
32	United States	5.8				102	Romania	3.9			
33	El Salvador	5.7				103	Bolivia	3.8			
34	United Kingdom	5.7				104	Russian Federation	3.8			
35	Jordan	5.7				105	Guyana	3.8			
36	Lebanon	5.7				106	Madagascar	3.8			
37	Israel	5.6				107	Tajikistan	3.8			
38	Tunisia	5.6				108	Poland	3.6			
39	Egypt	5.5				109	Moldova	3.6			
40	Trinidad and Tobago	5.5				110	Ukraine	3.6			
41	Oman	5.5				111	Zambia	3.6			
42	Latvia	5.4				112	Philippines	3.6			
43	Cyprus	5.4				113	Venezuela	3.6			
44	Turkey	5.4				114	Lithuania	3.6			
45	Greece	5.4				115	Argentina	3.6			
46	Saudi Arabia	5.4				116	Nepal	3.5			
47	Jamaica	5.4				117	Bangladesh	3.5			
48	Ethiopia	5.4				118	Tanzania	3.4			
49	Guatemala	5.4				119	Malawi	3.3			
50	Portugal	5.3				120	Slovak Republic	3.3			
51	Dominican Republic	5.3				121	Burundi	3.3			
52	Ireland	5.2				122	Cameroon	3.3			
53	Taiwan, China	5.2				123	Mali	3.2			
54	Japan	5.1				124	Serbia	3.2			
55	Namibia	5.1				125	Swaziland	3.2			
56	Mauritius	5.0				126	Syria	3.1			
57	Kenya	5.0				127	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
58	Albania	4.9				128	Angola	3.0			
59	Azerbaijan	4.9				129	Mongolia	3.0			
60	Brunei Darussalam	4.9				130	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
61	Gambia, The	4.8				131	Burkina Faso	3.0			
62	Sri Lanka	4.8				132	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
63	Slovenia	4.8				133	Libya	2.9			
64	Kuwait	4.7				134	Timor-Leste	2.9			
65	Mexico	4.7				135	Mauritania	2.9			
66	Hungary	4.7				136	Chad	2.8			
67	Morocco	4.7				137	Paraguay	2.6			
68	Uruguay	4.7				138	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5			
69	Indonesia	4.6				139	Lesotho	2.3			
70	Honduras	4.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.06 Available airline seat kilometers

Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions) | January 2010 and July 2010 average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	31,076.0	71	Jamaica	140.3
2	China	9,126.5	72	Ecuador	139.3
3	United Kingdom	6,076.5	73	Oman	135.9
4	Japan	4,796.8	74	Tunisia	129.4
5	Germany	4,365.4	75	Costa Rica	124.1
6	Australia	3,587.1	76	Hungary	123.8
7	France	3,501.5	77	Libya	123.6
8	Spain	3,353.1	78	Senegal	107.0
9	Brazil	3,001.8	79	Ghana	96.1
10	Canada	2,959.0	80	Angola	93.4
11	United Arab Emirates	2,899.5	81	Syria	91.4
12	India	2,770.2	82	Bulgaria	85.2
13	Russian Federation	2,517.3	83	Iceland	77.0
14	Italy	2,266.4	84	Barbados	72.7
15	Hong Kong SAR	2,079.6	85	Latvia	72.5
16	Thailand	2,028.7	86	El Salvador	70.2
17	Singapore	1,908.6	87	Nepal	66.0
18	Korea, Rep.	1,665.3	88	Croatia	62.4
19	Netherlands	1,639.2	89	Brunei Darussalam	62.1
20	Mexico	1,561.1	90	Trinidad and Tobago	61.5
21	Indonesia	1,450.9	91	Azerbaijan	59.7
22	Malaysia	1,294.7	92	Malta	58.2
23	Turkey	1,250.2	93	Tanzania	56.9
24	South Africa	1,139.4	94	Bolivia	55.6
25	Taiwan, China	835.0	95	Cambodia	49.6
26	Saudi Arabia	822.4	96	Serbia	46.9
27	Switzerland	799.2	97	Guatemala	43.4
28	Philippines	788.7	98	Uruguay	43.3
29	Argentina	708.3	99	Uganda	40.8
30	Qatar	699.7	100	Armenia	40.0
31	New Zealand	667.6	101	Tajikistan	39.7
32	Portugal	658.8	102	Cameroon	39.7
33	Egypt	658.6	103	Madagascar	37.6
34	Greece	569.3	104	Côte d'Ivoire	34.5
35	Belgium	506.0	105	Lithuania	32.8
36	Vietnam	493.4	106	Namibia	30.5
37	Israel	470.5	107	Cape Verde	28.9
38	Puerto Rico	461.7	108	Mali	26.6
39	Chile	426.0	109	Zambia	25.5
40	Norway	424.7	110	Honduras	24.1
41	Colombia	403.1	111	Georgia	23.6
42	Denmark	397.8	112	Mozambique	23.2
43	Austria	393.0	113	Albania	22.9
44	Sweden	391.0	114	Zimbabwe	22.7
45	Ireland	384.6	115	Kyrgyz Republic	21.8
46	Morocco	364.8	116	Luxembourg	20.1
47	Peru	352.8	117	Slovak Republic	20.0
48	Pakistan	345.6	118	Benin	18.7
49	Finland	341.4	119	Mongolia	18.6
50	Iran, Islamic Rep.	318.9	120	Nicaragua	17.8
51	Dominican Republic	297.2	121	Slovenia	14.9
52	Poland	289.3	122	Paraguay	14.5
53	Nigeria	276.6	123	Montenegro	13.7
54	Kenya	257.5	124	Moldova	13.6
55	Venezuela	246.8	125	Estonia	13.6
56	Bahrain	240.3	126	Burkina Faso	13.3
57	Kuwait	230.7	127	Timor-Leste	9.8
58	Panama	203.1	128	Gambia, The	8.0
59	Bangladesh	197.2	129	Chad	7.7
60	Czech Republic	180.5	130	Guyana	7.5
61	Cyprus	180.5	131	Malawi	7.3
62	Ukraine	179.3	132	Mauritania	7.2
63	Romania	177.9	133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.9
64	Sri Lanka	177.7	134	Macedonia, FYR	5.3
65	Jordan	171.4	135	Rwanda	4.1
66	Mauritius	167.3	136	Botswana	3.5
67	Kazakhstan	163.2	137	Burundi	2.1
68	Ethiopia	152.3	138	Swaziland	0.4
69	Lebanon	151.4	139	Lesotho	0.3
70	Algeria	147.2			

SOURCES: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

2.07 Quality of electricity supply

How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions; 7 = sufficient and reliable] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.5	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.9				71	Kuwait	4.7			
2	Iceland	6.9				72	Macedonia, FYR	4.6			
3	Denmark	6.9				73	Turkey	4.6			
4	Finland	6.8				74	Serbia	4.6			
5	Japan	6.8				75	Ukraine	4.6			
6	Germany	6.8				76	Sri Lanka	4.6			
7	Switzerland	6.8				77	Romania	4.5			
8	Austria	6.7				78	Armenia	4.4			
9	Singapore	6.7				79	Bolivia	4.4			
10	France	6.7				80	Russian Federation	4.3			
11	Netherlands	6.7				81	Libya	4.3			
12	Sweden	6.7				82	Honduras	4.2			
13	Belgium	6.7				83	Jamaica	4.2			
14	Canada	6.6				84	Kazakhstan	4.1			
15	United Kingdom	6.6				85	Rwanda	4.1			
16	Norway	6.6				86	Azerbaijan	4.1			
17	United Arab Emirates	6.5				87	Moldova	4.1			
18	Czech Republic	6.4				88	Botswana	4.1			
19	Korea, Rep.	6.3				89	Malta	4.0			
20	Luxembourg	6.3				90	Albania	4.0			
21	Qatar	6.3				91	Mexico	3.9			
22	Oman	6.2				92	Montenegro	3.9			
23	United States	6.2				93	Argentina	3.8			
24	Taiwan, China	6.2				94	South Africa	3.8			
25	Ireland	6.2				95	Swaziland	3.8			
26	Portugal	6.1				96	Bulgaria	3.7			
27	Barbados	6.1				97	Indonesia	3.6			
28	Slovak Republic	6.1				98	Vietnam	3.6			
29	Saudi Arabia	6.1				99	Lesotho	3.6			
30	Chile	6.0				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5			
31	Cyprus	6.0				101	Philippines	3.4			
32	Slovenia	6.0				102	Ecuador	3.4			
33	Australia	6.0				103	Kenya	3.4			
34	Israel	5.9				104	Mali	3.3			
35	Tunisia	5.9				105	Mozambique	3.3			
36	Spain	5.9				106	Zambia	3.3			
37	Uruguay	5.8				107	Syria	3.3			
38	Jordan	5.8				108	Benin	3.3			
39	Estonia	5.7				109	Ghana	3.2			
40	Malaysia	5.7				110	India	3.1			
41	Namibia	5.7				111	Mongolia	3.1			
42	Thailand	5.7				112	Cambodia	3.1			
43	Costa Rica	5.7				113	Nicaragua	3.0			
44	Trinidad and Tobago	5.6				114	Mauritania	3.0			
45	Lithuania	5.6				115	Paraguay	2.9			
46	Hungary	5.5				116	Guyana	2.9			
47	Italy	5.5				117	Uganda	2.8			
48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.4				118	Cameroon	2.8			
49	Croatia	5.4				119	Ethiopia	2.7			
50	Latvia	5.3				120	Tajikistan	2.6			
51	Panama	5.3				121	Madagascar	2.6			
52	China	5.3				122	Tanzania	2.5			
53	Egypt	5.3				123	Burundi	2.5			
54	Poland	5.2				124	Venezuela	2.3			
55	Brunei Darussalam	5.2				125	Senegal	2.3			
56	New Zealand	5.2				126	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
57	Colombia	5.2				127	Burkina Faso	2.2			
58	Georgia	5.1				128	Pakistan	2.1			
59	Puerto Rico	5.1				129	Malawi	2.0			
60	El Salvador	5.1				130	Zimbabwe	1.8			
61	Guatemala	5.1				131	Cape Verde	1.8			
62	Bahrain	5.1				132	Dominican Republic	1.7			
63	Brazil	5.1				133	Timor-Leste	1.6			
64	Mauritius	5.1				134	Bangladesh	1.6			
65	Greece	5.0				135	Angola	1.5			
66	Morocco	4.9				136	Lebanon	1.5			
67	Gambia, The	4.8				137	Chad	1.5			
68	Peru	4.8				138	Nigeria	1.3			
69	Algeria	4.8				139	Nepal	1.2			
70	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.7									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.08 Fixed telephone lines

Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Taiwan, China	63.2	71	Lebanon	17.8
2	Malta	61.8	72	Mexico	17.7
3	Switzerland	61.4	73	Syria	17.7
4	Hong Kong SAR	59.6	74	Libya	17.1
5	Germany	59.3	75	Guyana	17.0
6	Montenegro	58.7	76	Sri Lanka	17.0
7	Iceland	57.4	77	Colombia	16.4
8	France	56.9	78	Saudi Arabia	16.2
9	Luxembourg	56.3	79	Azerbaijan	15.8
10	Sweden	55.6	80	Malaysia	15.7
11	United Kingdom	54.6	81	Panama	15.6
12	Canada	54.4	82	Indonesia	14.8
13	Greece	53.1	83	Ecuador	14.7
14	Barbados	53.0	84	Georgia	14.6
15	Slovenia	51.2	85	Cape Verde	14.3
16	United States	49.3	86	Tunisia	12.4
17	Cyprus	47.6	87	Egypt	12.4
18	Ireland	46.1	88	Albania	11.5
19	Israel	45.3	89	Jamaica	11.1
20	Spain	44.7	90	Honduras	11.1
21	Netherlands	44.1	91	Morocco	11.0
22	New Zealand	43.8	92	Oman	10.5
23	Australia	42.4	93	Thailand	10.4
24	Croatia	42.1	94	Peru	10.2
25	Belgium	40.0	95	Guatemala	10.1
26	Korea, Rep.	39.9	96	Dominican Republic	9.6
27	Norway	39.5	97	Kyrgyz Republic	9.1
28	Singapore	39.1	98	South Africa	8.6
29	Austria	38.9	99	Bolivia	8.2
30	Portugal	37.8	100	Jordan	7.9
31	Denmark	37.7	101	Botswana	7.4
32	Estonia	36.8	102	Algeria	7.4
33	Italy	35.6	103	Mongolia	7.1
34	Japan	34.9	104	Namibia	6.5
35	Vietnam	34.9	105	Paraguay	6.1
36	Iran, Islamic Rep.	34.8	106	Philippines	4.5
37	United Arab Emirates	33.9	107	Nicaragua	4.4
38	Costa Rica	32.6	108	Tajikistan	4.2
39	Russian Federation	31.8	109	Swaziland	3.7
40	Moldova	31.6	110	India	3.1
41	Serbia	31.5	111	Zimbabwe	3.1
42	Hungary	30.7	112	Gambia, The	2.9
43	Bahrain	30.1	113	Nepal	2.8
44	Mauritius	29.4	114	Mauritania	2.3
45	Bulgaria	28.7	115	Pakistan	2.2
46	Latvia	28.6	116	Senegal	2.2
47	Ukraine	28.5	117	Lesotho	1.9
48	Uruguay	28.4	118	Kenya	1.7
49	Finland	26.9	119	Cameroon	1.7
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	26.5	120	Angola	1.6
51	Poland	25.1	121	Benin	1.4
52	Romania	25.0	122	Côte d'Ivoire	1.3
53	Argentina	24.2	123	Malawi	1.1
54	Kazakhstan	24.1	124	Ghana	1.1
55	Venezuela	24.0	125	Ethiopia	1.1
56	Trinidad and Tobago	23.5	126	Burkina Faso	1.1
57	China	23.3	127	Bangladesh	0.9
58	Lithuania	22.7	128	Madagascar	0.9
59	Turkey	22.1	129	Nigeria	0.9
60	Puerto Rico	21.9	130	Uganda	0.7
61	Macedonia, FYR	21.7	131	Zambia	0.7
62	Brazil	21.4	132	Mali	0.6
63	Chile	21.1	133	Tanzania	0.4
64	Armenia	20.4	134	Burundi	0.4
65	Qatar	20.2	135	Cambodia	0.4
66	Czech Republic	20.2	136	Mozambique	0.4
67	Brunei Darussalam	20.2	137	Rwanda	0.3
68	Slovak Republic	18.9	138	Timor-Leste	0.2
69	Kuwait	18.5	139	Chad	0.1
70	El Salvador	17.8			

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010* (June 2010 edition); national sources

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions

Number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United Arab Emirates	232.1	71	United States	94.8
2	Estonia	203.0	72	Algeria	93.8
3	Bahrain	199.4	73	South Africa	92.7
4	Qatar	175.4	74	Colombia	92.3
5	Saudi Arabia	174.4	75	Japan	90.4
6	Hong Kong SAR	173.8	76	Brazil	89.8
7	Panama	164.4	77	Paraguay	88.5
8	Russian Federation	163.6	78	Azerbaijan	87.8
9	Italy	151.3	79	Bosnia and Herzegovina	86.5
10	Lithuania	151.0	80	Dominican Republic	85.5
11	Luxembourg	147.9	81	Armenia	85.0
12	Trinidad and Tobago	147.2	82	Peru	84.7
13	Finland	144.6	83	Mauritius	84.4
14	Portugal	141.8	84	Mongolia	84.2
15	Austria	140.8	85	Gambia, The	84.0
16	Bulgaria	140.7	86	Turkey	83.9
17	Singapore	140.4	87	Kyrgyz Republic	81.8
18	Oman	139.5	88	Philippines	81.0
19	Czech Republic	137.5	89	Morocco	79.1
20	Croatia	136.7	90	Libya	77.9
21	Denmark	135.4	91	Cape Verde	77.5
22	Albania	131.9	92	Moldova	77.3
23	Barbados	131.7	93	Mexico	76.2
24	United Kingdom	130.6	94	Bolivia	72.5
25	Argentina	128.8	95	Iran, Islamic Rep.	70.8
26	Germany	127.8	96	Tajikistan	70.5
27	Netherlands	127.7	97	Sri Lanka	69.6
28	Israel	125.8	98	Indonesia	69.2
29	Sweden	123.5	99	Guyana ¹	69.0
30	Guatemala	123.4	100	Canada	68.7
31	El Salvador	122.8	101	Puerto Rico	68.2
32	Thailand	122.6	102	Egypt	66.7
33	Switzerland	122.3	103	Georgia	66.6
34	Ukraine	121.1	104	Mauritania	66.3
35	Montenegro	120.5	105	Ghana	63.4
36	Romania	119.3	106	Côte d'Ivoire	63.3
37	Greece	119.1	107	Pakistan	57.0
38	Hungary	118.0	108	Benin	56.3
39	Poland	117.0	109	Namibia	56.1
40	Taiwan, China	116.7	110	Nicaragua	55.8
41	Belgium	116.6	111	China	55.5
42	Australia	113.7	112	Swaziland	55.4
43	Spain	113.6	113	Senegal	55.1
44	Uruguay	113.1	114	Kenya	48.7
45	Cyprus	112.2	115	Nigeria	47.2
46	Norway	110.9	116	Syria	44.3
47	Malaysia	110.6	117	Angola	43.8
48	New Zealand	110.2	118	India	43.8
49	Jamaica	109.3	119	Costa Rica	42.6
50	Iceland	108.1	120	Tanzania	39.9
51	Ireland	107.9	121	Cameroon	37.9
52	Brunei Darussalam	106.7	122	Cambodia	37.8
53	Slovenia	104.0	123	Lebanon	36.1
54	Honduras	103.3	124	Zambia	34.1
55	Malta	103.3	125	Lesotho	32.0
56	Slovak Republic	101.7	126	Bangladesh	31.1
57	Serbia	100.6	127	Madagascar	30.6
58	Vietnam	100.6	128	Mali	28.8
59	Ecuador	100.1	129	Uganda	28.7
60	Latvia	99.7	130	Mozambique	26.1
61	Kuwait ¹	99.6	131	Nepal	26.0
62	Korea, Rep.	99.2	132	Rwanda	24.3
63	Venezuela	98.4	133	Chad	24.0
64	Chile	96.9	134	Zimbabwe	23.9
65	Botswana	96.1	135	Burkina Faso	20.9
66	Kazakhstan	95.9	136	Malawi	15.7
67	France	95.5	137	Timor-Leste	10.2
68	Jordan	95.2	138	Burundi	10.1
69	Macedonia, FYR	95.1	139	Ethiopia	4.9
70	Tunisia	95.0			

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010* (June 2010 edition); national sources

¹ 2008

Section III

Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

Government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Timor-Leste	178.0	69	Taiwan, China	-4.0
2	Kuwait	18.9	72	Bangladesh	-4.0
3	Libya	9.6	73	Serbia	-4.1
4	Azerbaijan	9.4	74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-4.1
5	Qatar	9.2	75	Lesotho	-4.1
6	Brunei Darussalam	3.7	76	Chile	-4.4
7	Côte d'Ivoire	1.1	76	Gambia, The	-4.4
7	Mauritania	1.1	76	Zambia	-4.4
9	Oman	0.8	79	Thailand	-4.4
10	Switzerland	0.7	80	Netherlands	-4.5
11	Cameroon	0.4	81	India	-4.6
11	United Arab Emirates	0.4	82	Senegal	-4.6
13	New Zealand	0.4	83	Mali	-4.7
14	Bolivia	0.1	83	Tanzania	-4.7
14	Paraguay	0.1	85	Belgium	-4.8
16	Denmark	0.0	86	Slovak Republic	-4.9
17	Korea, Rep.	0.0	87	France	-4.9
18	Finland	-0.1	88	Slovenia	-4.9
19	Mexico	-0.2	89	Israel	-5.1
20	Sweden	-0.6	90	Nigeria	-5.2
21	Argentina	-0.7	91	Kenya	-5.4
22	Luxembourg	-0.7	91	Malawi	-5.4
23	Bahrain	-0.9	91	Pakistan	-5.4
23	Hong Kong SAR	-0.9	91	Trinidad and Tobago	-5.4
25	Panama	-1.0	95	Mongolia	-5.4
26	Germany	-1.1	96	Turkey	-5.5
27	South Africa	-1.2	97	Cyprus	-5.5
28	Singapore	-1.6	98	Burkina Faso	-5.6
29	Estonia	-1.7	99	Mozambique	-5.7
30	Rwanda	-1.9	99	Syria	-5.7
31	Namibia	-2.0	101	Guyana	-5.8
31	Peru	-2.0	102	Czech Republic	-5.9
33	Kazakhstan	-2.0	103	Cape Verde	-6.0
34	Canada	-2.0	104	Honduras	-6.1
35	China	-2.2	105	Venezuela	-6.2
36	Madagascar	-2.3	106	Russian Federation	-6.2
36	Nicaragua	-2.3	107	Egypt	-6.6
36	Uruguay	-2.3	108	Cambodia	-6.7
39	Nepal	-2.4	109	Moldova	-6.8
40	Morocco	-2.5	110	Albania	-6.8
41	Indonesia	-2.6	111	Norway	-6.8
41	Uganda	-2.6	112	Malaysia	-7.0
43	Colombia	-2.7	113	Poland	-7.1
43	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-2.7	114	Armenia	-7.7
45	Macedonia, FYR	-2.9	115	Angola	-7.7
46	Tunisia	-2.9	116	Portugal	-7.8
47	Montenegro	-2.9	117	United Kingdom	-7.8
48	Austria	-3.0	118	United States	-7.9
49	Costa Rica	-3.0	119	Romania	-8.3
50	Malta	-3.1	120	Algeria	-8.4
51	Brazil	-3.2	120	Barbados	-8.4
51	Guatemala	-3.2	122	Spain	-8.4
53	Saudi Arabia	-3.2	123	Tajikistan	-8.5
54	Dominican Republic	-3.3	124	Lithuania	-8.9
54	Swaziland	-3.3	125	Latvia	-8.9
54	Zimbabwe	-3.3	126	Vietnam	-9.0
57	Croatia	-3.3	127	Georgia	-9.4
58	Mauritius	-3.4	128	Sri Lanka	-9.7
59	Benin	-3.6	129	Ghana	-10.0
60	Ethiopia	-3.7	130	Ireland	-10.0
61	El Salvador	-3.8	131	Chad	-10.8
62	Kyrgyz Republic	-3.8	131	Jamaica	-10.8
63	Philippines	-3.9	133	Botswana	-11.1
64	Bulgaria	-3.9	134	Japan	-11.4
64	Ecuador	-3.9	134	Ukraine	-11.4
66	Italy	-3.9	136	Jordan	-11.8
67	Australia	-4.0	137	Lebanon	-12.3
68	Hungary	-4.0	138	Greece	-13.1
69	Burundi	-4.0	139	Iceland	-15.5
69	Puerto Rico	-4.0			

SOURCES: African Development Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Inter-American Development Bank; International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); national sources

3.02 National savings rate

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Kuwait	54.1	71	Spain	19.8
2	Brunei Darussalam ¹	53.5	72	Uganda	19.5
3	China	52.3	73	Trinidad and Tobago	19.4
4	Mongolia ¹	46.3	74	Philippines	19.3
5	Bahrain	41.3	75	Jamaica	19.2
6	Singapore	40.1	76	Sri Lanka	18.9
7	Oman	39.1	77	Uruguay	18.8
8	Nepal ³	37.9	78	Czech Republic	18.6
9	India	37.5	79	Kyrgyz Republic	18.6
10	Qatar	37.1	80	Canada	18.5
11	Azerbaijan	35.6	81	Cameroon	18.2
12	Norway	35.4	82	Cape Verde	18.1
13	Saudi Arabia	33.3	82	Finland	18.1
14	Madagascar	33.1	84	Bulgaria	17.6
15	Lesotho	33.0	84	Poland	17.6
16	Indonesia	32.9	86	Slovak Republic	17.4
17	Vietnam	31.6	87	France	16.7
18	Hong Kong SAR	31.3	88	Paraguay	16.5
19	Timor-Leste ³	31.2	89	Pakistan	16.4
20	Korea, Rep.	31.0	90	New Zealand	16.3
21	Mauritius	31.0	91	Honduras	16.2
21	Morocco	31.0	92	Tajikistan	16.1
23	Jordan	30.7	93	Lithuania	15.9
24	United Arab Emirates	30.6	94	Ethiopia	15.8
25	Latvia	30.2	95	Italy	15.7
26	Algeria	30.0	96	Moldova	15.6
26	Iran, Islamic Rep.	30.0	96	Ukraine	15.6
28	Malaysia	29.9	98	South Africa	15.5
29	Namibia	29.7	99	Macedonia, FYR	15.4
30	Thailand	29.5	100	Kenya	15.2
31	Kazakhstan	28.9	101	Brazil	15.0
32	Taiwan, China	28.5	102	Turkey	14.8
33	Botswana	28.5	103	Nicaragua ²	14.3
34	Ghana	27.5	104	Guatemala ³	14.2
34	Switzerland	27.5	105	Angola	13.8
36	Venezuela	27.4	106	Albania	13.4
37	Bangladesh	27.4	107	United Kingdom	12.6
38	Tunisia	26.9	108	Egypt	12.5
39	Libya	26.5	109	Mauritania	12.4
40	Panama ³	26.2	110	Cambodia	12.3
41	Syria	25.9	110	Georgia	12.3
42	Lebanon	25.7	112	Côte d'Ivoire ³	12.2
43	Ecuador	25.5	113	Costa Rica	11.9
44	Argentina	24.9	114	Burkina Faso	11.9
45	Austria	24.1	114	Gambia, The	11.9
46	Australia	24.1	114	Rwanda	11.9
47	Estonia	24.1	117	Luxembourg ³	11.8
48	Sweden	24.0	118	El Salvador	11.1
49	Armenia	23.8	119	Ireland	10.9
50	Netherlands	23.6	120	Iceland	10.9
51	Japan	23.1	121	Benin	10.5
52	Bolivia	22.7	121	Tanzania	10.5
52	Senegal	22.7	123	Dominican Republic	10.0
54	Colombia	22.4	124	Bosnia and Herzegovina ³	9.6
54	Slovenia	22.4	125	Chad	9.2
56	Germany	22.1	126	Portugal	8.8
56	Nigeria	22.1	127	Cyprus	8.7
58	Russian Federation	21.9	127	Mozambique	8.7
59	Mexico	21.7	129	Burundi	8.5
60	Denmark	21.7	130	United States	8.5
61	Chile	21.6	131	Serbia ³	7.2
62	Hungary	21.3	132	Greece	6.9
62	Zambia	21.3	133	Malta	6.9
64	Belgium	21.2	134	Swaziland	6.8
65	Croatia	21.1	135	Zimbabwe	1.0
66	Romania	20.6	136	Malawi	0.6
67	Guyana	20.2	n/a	Barbados	n/a
67	Mali	20.2	n/a	Montenegro	n/a
67	Peru	20.2	n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
70	Israel	19.8			

SOURCES: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June/July 2010); International Monetary Fund; The World Bank Group, *World dataBank* (July 2010); national sources

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2008

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Zimbabwe	-7.7	71	Peru	2.9
2	Qatar	-4.9	72	Cameroon	3.0
3	Ireland	-1.7	73	Philippines	3.2
4	Japan	-1.4	74	Mozambique	3.3
5	Senegal	-1.1	75	Latvia	3.3
6	Portugal	-0.9	76	Israel	3.3
7	Taiwan, China	-0.9	77	Sri Lanka	3.4
8	Thailand	-0.8	78	Armenia	3.4
9	Macedonia, FYR	-0.8	79	Poland	3.5
10	China	-0.7	80	Bolivia	3.5
11	Jordan	-0.7	81	Barbados	3.5
12	Cambodia	-0.7	82	Oman	3.5
13	Switzerland	-0.4	83	Montenegro	3.6
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.4	84	Nicaragua	3.7
15	United States	-0.3	85	Tunisia	3.7
16	Spain	-0.3	86	Lithuania	4.2
17	Belgium	-0.2	87	Colombia	4.2
18	Estonia	-0.1	88	Hungary	4.2
19	Moldova	0.0	89	Puerto Rico	4.4
20	Germany	0.1	90	Gambia, The	4.6
21	France	0.1	91	Kuwait	4.7
22	Cyprus	0.2	92	Indonesia	4.8
23	Singapore	0.2	93	Brazil	4.9
24	Canada	0.3	94	Saudi Arabia	5.1
25	Austria	0.4	95	Ecuador	5.1
26	Hong Kong SAR	0.5	96	Mexico	5.3
27	El Salvador	0.5	97	Honduras	5.5
28	Malaysia	0.6	98	Romania	5.6
29	Italy	0.8	99	Algeria	5.7
30	Luxembourg	0.8	100	Bangladesh	6.1
31	Slovenia	0.8	101	Turkey	6.3
32	Slovak Republic	0.9	102	Mongolia	6.3
33	Morocco	1.0	103	Argentina	6.3
34	Netherlands	1.0	104	Tajikistan	6.5
35	United Arab Emirates	1.0	105	Vietnam	6.7
36	Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	106	Kyrgyz Republic	6.8
37	Czech Republic	1.0	107	Trinidad and Tobago	7.0
38	Lebanon	1.2	108	Uruguay	7.1
39	Cape Verde	1.2	109	South Africa	7.1
40	Timor-Leste	1.3	110	Kazakhstan	7.3
41	Denmark	1.3	111	Swaziland	7.6
42	Greece	1.4	112	Lesotho	7.7
43	Azerbaijan	1.5	113	Costa Rica	7.8
44	Dominican Republic	1.5	114	Botswana	8.1
45	Finland	1.6	115	Serbia	8.1
46	Chile	1.7	116	Malawi	8.4
47	Georgia	1.7	117	Madagascar	9.0
48	Brunei Darussalam	1.8	118	Namibia	9.1
49	Australia	1.8	119	Jamaica	9.6
50	Malta	1.8	120	Chad	10.1
51	Guatemala	1.9	121	Iran, Islamic Rep.	10.3
52	New Zealand	2.1	122	Rwanda	10.4
53	Benin	2.2	123	India	10.9
54	United Kingdom	2.2	124	Burundi	11.3
55	Norway	2.2	125	Russian Federation	11.7
56	Mali	2.2	126	Kenya	11.8
57	Albania	2.2	127	Iceland	12.0
58	Mauritania	2.2	128	Tanzania	12.1
59	Sweden	2.2	129	Nigeria	12.4
60	Croatia	2.4	130	Nepal	13.2
61	Panama	2.4	131	Zambia	13.4
62	Bulgaria	2.5	132	Angola	14.0
63	Mauritius	2.5	133	Uganda	14.2
64	Syria	2.5	134	Ukraine	15.9
65	Paraguay	2.6	135	Egypt	16.2
66	Burkina Faso	2.6	136	Ghana	19.3
67	Libya	2.7	137	Pakistan	20.8
68	Korea, Rep.	2.8	138	Venezuela	27.1
69	Bahrain	2.8	139	Ethiopia	36.4
70	Guyana	2.9			

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

NOTES: Economies are ranked in ascending order for presentation purposes only. See Appendix A of Chapter 1.1 for details about the treatment of deflationary economies in the Global Competitiveness Index.

3.04 Interest rate spread

Average interest rate spread between typical lending and deposit rates | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Netherlands	0.6	69	Swaziland	5.5
2	United Kingdom	0.2	72	Montenegro	5.6
3	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.3	73	Moldova	5.6
4	France	0.7	74	Nigeria	5.8
5	Slovak Republic	0.8	75	Philippines	5.8
6	Finland	0.9	76	Albania	5.9
7	Japan	1.1	77	Saudi Arabia	6.0
8	Austria	1.2	78	Mali	6.0
9	Luxembourg	1.5	79	New Zealand	6.1
10	Malta	1.6	80	Mozambique	6.2
11	Ireland	1.9	81	Algeria	6.2
11	Sweden	1.9	82	Belgium	6.3
13	Lithuania	1.9	83	Botswana	6.3
14	Taiwan, China	2.1	84	Bahrain	6.4
15	Norway	2.1	85	Barbados	6.4
16	Korea, Rep.	2.2	86	Bangladesh	6.4
17	United Arab Emirates	2.2	87	Russian Federation	6.7
18	Vietnam	2.2	88	Colombia	6.8
19	Lebanon	2.3	89	Cape Verde	7.0
20	Canada	2.3	90	Tanzania	7.1
21	Morocco	2.4	91	Ukraine	7.1
22	Portugal	2.6	92	Côte d'Ivoire	7.5
23	Kazakhstan	2.6	92	Mongolia	7.5
24	Israel	2.6	94	Pakistan	7.7
25	Switzerland	2.7	95	Azerbaijan	7.8
26	United States	2.7	96	Rwanda	7.9
27	Italy	2.7	97	Sri Lanka	8.0
28	Germany	2.7	98	Nicaragua	8.0
29	Malaysia	2.8	99	Angola	8.1
30	Tunisia	2.9	100	Lesotho	8.1
31	Hungary	2.9	101	Latvia	8.2
32	Macedonia, FYR	3.0	102	Guatemala	8.3
33	China	3.1	103	Croatia	8.4
34	South Africa	3.2	104	Honduras	8.5
35	Australia	3.2	104	Trinidad and Tobago	8.5
36	Denmark	3.2	106	Serbia	8.7
37	Kuwait	3.2	107	Kenya	8.8
38	Oman	3.3	108	Burundi	8.9
39	Turkey	3.4	109	Bolivia	9.0
40	Poland	3.4	110	Iceland	9.3
41	Greece	3.4	111	Jamaica	9.5
42	Libya	3.5	112	Armenia	10.1
43	Syria	3.6	113	Dominican Republic	10.3
44	Ecuador	3.8	114	Timor-Leste	10.4
45	El Salvador	3.9	115	Cameroon	10.7
46	Argentina	4.1	116	Mauritius	10.8
47	Jordan	4.3	117	Senegal	11.0
48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	118	Puerto Rico	11.5
49	Cyprus	4.4	119	Chad	11.7
50	Spain	4.5	120	Ghana	11.7
51	Estonia	4.6	121	Uganda	12.0
52	Slovenia	4.6	122	Guyana	12.2
53	Panama	4.7	123	Uruguay	12.3
54	Czech Republic	4.7	124	Costa Rica	12.8
55	Brunei Darussalam	4.8	125	Cambodia	14.2
56	Namibia	4.9	126	Gambia, The	14.6
57	Thailand	4.9	127	Zambia	15.0
58	Hong Kong SAR	5.0	128	Georgia	15.2
59	Ethiopia	5.0	129	Mauritania ¹	15.5
59	Venezuela	5.0	130	Kyrgyz Republic	15.8
61	Qatar	5.0	131	Tajikistan	17.1
62	Mexico	5.1	132	Peru	18.2
63	Singapore	5.1	133	Malawi	21.8
64	Bulgaria	5.2	134	Paraguay	27.2
65	India	5.2	135	Madagascar	33.2
66	Indonesia	5.2	136	Brazil	35.4
67	Chile	5.3	137	Zimbabwe	75.0
68	Romania	5.4	n/a	Benin	n/a
69	Egypt	5.5	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a
69	Nepal	5.5			

SOURCES: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (July 2010); national sources

¹ 2007

3.05 Government debt

General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Timor-Leste	0.0	71	Tajikistan	41.0
2	Libya	3.9	72	Lesotho	41.4
3	Oman	4.5	73	Switzerland	41.6
4	Botswana	6.8	74	Bolivia	42.0
5	Estonia	7.2	75	Czech Republic	42.1
6	Kuwait	8.1	75	El Salvador	42.1
7	Kazakhstan	8.5	77	Costa Rica	42.3
8	Russian Federation	8.5	78	Colombia	42.7
9	Azerbaijan	9.9	79	Nepal ¹	44.1
10	Algeria	13.5	80	Panama	45.1
11	Nigeria	14.3	81	Turkey	45.2
12	Benin	14.5	82	Pakistan	46.2
13	Bulgaria	14.8	83	Montenegro	46.5
14	Cameroon	14.9	84	Brazil	48.0
15	Namibia	15.1	85	Argentina	48.8
16	Qatar	15.7	86	Thailand	49.0
17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	16.3	87	Norway	49.2
18	China	16.9	88	Ghana	49.8
19	Swaziland	17.3	89	Poland	51.0
19	Venezuela	17.3	90	Denmark	51.8
21	Ecuador	17.9	90	Sweden	51.8
22	Luxembourg	18.2	92	Albania	51.9
23	Australia	19.2	93	Finland	52.6
24	Uganda	19.7	94	Tunisia	53.0
25	Paraguay	20.0	95	Malaysia	53.7
26	Burkina Faso	21.0	95	Vietnam	53.7
27	Macedonia, FYR	21.3	97	Kyrgyz Republic	54.8
28	Tanzania	21.4	98	Morocco	55.1
29	Chile	22.1	99	Puerto Rico	55.4
29	Rwanda	22.1	100	Cyprus	56.2
31	Chad	22.3	101	United Arab Emirates	56.3
32	Mali	22.4	102	Philippines	57.3
33	Guatemala	22.7	103	Mauritius	59.7
33	Honduras	22.7	104	Cape Verde	60.5
35	Angola	22.8	105	Spain	62.6
35	Zambia	22.8	106	Jordan	64.4
37	Saudi Arabia	22.9	107	Kenya	66.7
38	Romania	23.7	108	United Kingdom	68.2
39	Madagascar	24.2	109	Netherlands	68.6
40	Trinidad and Tobago	26.0	110	Uruguay	68.9
41	Peru	26.6	111	Malta	69.1
42	Mongolia	26.9	112	Austria	70.3
43	Burundi	28.3	112	Ireland	70.3
44	Bosnia and Herzegovina	28.8	114	Germany	72.5
45	Cambodia	29.2	115	India	73.1
46	Lithuania	29.3	116	France	77.4
47	South Africa	29.5	117	Israel	78.4
48	Dominican Republic	29.9	118	Nicaragua	78.5
49	Moldova	30.0	119	Egypt	80.1
50	Mexico	30.3	120	Canada	81.6
51	Indonesia	31.1	121	Côte d'Ivoire	82.1
52	Ukraine	31.3	122	United States	83.2
53	Serbia	31.6	123	Hungary	84.3
54	Syria	31.9	124	Sri Lanka	86.7
55	Senegal	32.1	125	Portugal	87.0
56	Gambia, The	33.3	126	Barbados	100.6
57	Hong Kong SAR	33.4	127	Belgium	101.0
58	Korea, Rep.	34.9	128	Mauritania	103.1
59	New Zealand	35.0	129	Guyana	108.6
60	Slovak Republic	35.7	130	Singapore	113.1
61	Croatia	35.9	131	Italy	115.8
61	Slovenia	35.9	132	Jamaica	117.1
63	Latvia	36.1	133	Greece	119.0
64	Bahrain	36.3	134	Iceland	122.7
65	Ethiopia	36.8	135	Lebanon	162.0
66	Taiwan, China	38.0	136	Zimbabwe	162.5
67	Mozambique	38.1	137	Japan	217.6
68	Bangladesh	38.8	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
69	Malawi	39.5	n/a	Georgia	n/a
70	Armenia	40.1			

SOURCES: African Development Bank; African Development Bank and OECD Development Centre, *Africa Economic Outlook* (retrieved July 6, 2010); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); national sources

3.06 Country credit rating

Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0–100 (lowest probability) scale | September 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Switzerland	92.8	71	Iceland	50.3
2	Luxembourg	92.6	72	Indonesia	50.1
3	Norway	92.5	73	Kazakhstan	49.8
4	Canada	92.1	74	Uruguay	49.0
5	Netherlands	91.7	75	Philippines	48.5
6	Germany	91.5	76	Azerbaijan	48.2
7	Finland	90.6	77	El Salvador	47.9
8	Denmark	90.4	78	Vietnam	46.8
9	France	90.2	79	Jordan	45.5
10	Singapore	89.1	80	Latvia	45.1
11	Puerto Rico	88.9	81	Guatemala	44.9
11	United States	88.9	82	Macedonia, FYR	42.7
13	Sweden	88.8	83	Serbia	42.3
14	Australia	87.6	84	Montenegro	40.8
14	Austria	87.6	85	Venezuela	40.1
16	Japan	87.3	86	Armenia	39.0
17	Belgium	87.2	87	Dominican Republic	38.3
18	United Kingdom	86.8	88	Albania	38.2
19	New Zealand	83.9	89	Jamaica	37.1
20	Slovenia	82.6	90	Angola	36.4
21	Hong Kong SAR	82.1	91	Nigeria	36.1
22	Spain	81.6	92	Lesotho	35.3
23	Portugal	80.1	93	Mongolia	34.5
24	Ireland	80.0	94	Cape Verde	33.8
25	Italy	78.5	94	Ghana	33.8
26	Chile	77.9	96	Senegal	33.5
27	Taiwan, China	77.7	97	Iran, Islamic Rep.	33.1
28	Malta	76.8	98	Honduras	32.7
29	Qatar	76.7	99	Ukraine	32.1
30	United Arab Emirates	76.5	100	Uganda	31.9
31	Czech Republic	75.5	101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31.4
32	China	75.4	101	Paraguay	31.4
32	Slovak Republic	75.4	103	Argentina	31.1
34	Kuwait	75.0	104	Georgia	30.9
35	Cyprus	74.9	105	Swaziland	30.4
35	Greece	74.9	106	Syria	29.5
37	Korea, Rep.	72.7	106	Tanzania	29.5
38	Saudi Arabia	72.2	108	Lebanon	29.4
39	Poland	70.5	109	Cambodia	29.2
40	Malaysia	70.1	110	Zambia	29.0
41	Israel	69.4	111	Sri Lanka	28.9
42	Oman	69.1	112	Benin	28.6
43	Bahrain	68.4	112	Kenya	28.6
43	Trinidad and Tobago	68.4	114	Bolivia	28.4
45	Mexico	66.0	115	Cameroon	28.2
46	Brazil	65.3	116	Mozambique	27.4
47	Botswana	64.7	117	Moldova	27.1
48	Barbados	63.4	118	Burkina Faso	26.9
49	Russian Federation	63.2	119	Mali	26.5
50	India	62.2	120	Bangladesh	25.4
51	South Africa	62.0	121	Nepal	25.3
52	Peru	59.5	122	Guyana	25.0
53	Tunisia	59.2	123	Kyrgyz Republic	24.7
54	Thailand	58.5	124	Madagascar	23.9
55	Hungary	57.6	125	Pakistan	23.4
56	Estonia	57.1	126	Timor-Leste	22.6
57	Panama	56.7	127	Malawi	21.4
58	Colombia	56.3	128	Côte d'Ivoire	20.4
59	Algeria	55.9	129	Ecuador	20.3
60	Croatia	55.8	129	Rwanda	20.3
61	Mauritius	54.3	131	Mauritania	19.9
62	Costa Rica	53.7	132	Ethiopia	19.7
63	Morocco	53.3	133	Nicaragua	19.5
64	Lithuania	52.7	134	Gambia, The	18.4
65	Romania	52.6	135	Tajikistan	16.7
66	Turkey	52.5	136	Burundi	14.1
67	Bulgaria	52.4	137	Chad	12.8
68	Namibia	51.8	138	Zimbabwe	6.7
69	Egypt	51.4	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a
70	Libya	50.9			

SOURCE: © Institutional Investor, 2010. No further copying or transmission of this material is allowed without the express permission of Institutional Investor (publisher@institutionalinvestor.com).

Section IV

Health and primary education

4.01 Business impact of malaria

How serious an impact do you consider malaria will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
1	Albania	n/appl.				1	Uruguay	n/appl.			
1	Algeria	n/appl.				72	Turkey	6.7			
1	Armenia	n/appl.				73	Costa Rica	6.6			
1	Australia	n/appl.				74	Mexico	6.4			
1	Austria	n/appl.				75	Saudi Arabia	6.3			
1	Bahrain	n/appl.				76	Korea, Rep.	6.3			
1	Barbados	n/appl.				77	Argentina	6.3			
1	Belgium	n/appl.				78	Hong Kong SAR	6.2			
1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/appl.				79	Georgia	6.2			
1	Brunei Darussalam	n/appl.				80	El Salvador	6.1			
1	Bulgaria	n/appl.				81	Brazil	6.1			
1	Canada	n/appl.				82	Panama	6.0			
1	Chile	n/appl.				83	Peru	6.0			
1	Croatia	n/appl.				84	Jamaica	5.9			
1	Cyprus	n/appl.				85	Guatemala	5.9			
1	Czech Republic	n/appl.				86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.8			
1	Denmark	n/appl.				87	Sri Lanka	5.7			
1	Egypt	n/appl.				88	Thailand	5.7			
1	Estonia	n/appl.				89	Honduras	5.7			
1	Finland	n/appl.				90	China	5.7			
1	France	n/appl.				91	Dominican Republic	5.7			
1	Germany	n/appl.				92	Vietnam	5.5			
1	Greece	n/appl.				93	Venezuela	5.5			
1	Hungary	n/appl.				94	Paraguay	5.4			
1	Iceland	n/appl.				95	Ecuador	5.4			
1	Ireland	n/appl.				96	Colombia	5.4			
1	Israel	n/appl.				97	Kyrgyz Republic	5.3			
1	Italy	n/appl.				98	Malaysia	5.3			
1	Japan	n/appl.				99	Azerbaijan	5.2			
1	Jordan	n/appl.				100	Cape Verde	5.1			
1	Kazakhstan	n/appl.				101	Philippines	5.1			
1	Kuwait	n/appl.				102	India	5.1			
1	Latvia	n/appl.				103	Bangladesh	5.0			
1	Lebanon	n/appl.				104	Bolivia	5.0			
1	Lesotho	n/appl.				105	South Africa	4.9			
1	Libya	n/appl.				106	Indonesia	4.8			
1	Lithuania	n/appl.				107	Botswana	4.8			
1	Luxembourg	n/appl.				108	Nicaragua	4.7			
1	Macedonia, FYR	n/appl.				109	Nepal	4.7			
1	Malta	n/appl.				110	Tajikistan	4.6			
1	Mauritius	n/appl.				111	Pakistan	4.4			
1	Moldova	n/appl.				112	Swaziland	4.4			
1	Mongolia	n/appl.				113	Cambodia	4.4			
1	Montenegro	n/appl.				114	Zimbabwe	4.4			
1	Morocco	n/appl.				115	Namibia	4.2			
1	Netherlands	n/appl.				116	Gambia, The	4.1			
1	New Zealand	n/appl.				117	Ethiopia	4.1			
1	Norway	n/appl.				118	Guyana	4.1			
1	Oman	n/appl.				119	Kenya	3.9			
1	Poland	n/appl.				120	Benin	3.7			
1	Portugal	n/appl.				121	Madagascar	3.5			
1	Puerto Rico	n/appl.				122	Senegal	3.5			
1	Qatar	n/appl.				123	Rwanda	3.5			
1	Romania	n/appl.				124	Mauritania	3.5			
1	Russian Federation	n/appl.				125	Burundi	3.3			
1	Serbia	n/appl.				126	Ghana	3.3			
1	Singapore	n/appl.				127	Burkina Faso	3.3			
1	Slovak Republic	n/appl.				128	Mozambique	3.2			
1	Slovenia	n/appl.				129	Cameroon	3.2			
1	Spain	n/appl.				130	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1			
1	Sweden	n/appl.				131	Tanzania	3.0			
1	Switzerland	n/appl.				132	Zambia	2.9			
1	Syria	n/appl.				133	Malawi	2.8			
1	Taiwan, China	n/appl.				134	Mali	2.7			
1	Trinidad and Tobago	n/appl.				135	Nigeria	2.6			
1	Tunisia	n/appl.				136	Uganda	2.6			
1	Ukraine	n/appl.				137	Chad	2.6			
1	United Arab Emirates	n/appl.				138	Timor-Leste	2.5			
1	United Kingdom	n/appl.				139	Angola	2.1			
1	United States	n/appl.									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.02 Malaria incidence

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006



SOURCES: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

NOTE: (NE) indicates that malaria is not endemic.

¹ 2008 ² 2009

4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis

How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.4	7
1	Finland	7.0			
2	Sweden	6.9			
3	Norway	6.9			
4	Denmark	6.8			
5	Uruguay	6.7			
6	Austria	6.7			
7	Albania	6.7			
8	Iceland	6.7			
9	Canada	6.7			
10	Belgium	6.7			
11	Germany	6.7			
12	Israel	6.7			
13	Switzerland	6.7			
14	Spain	6.7			
15	Slovak Republic	6.7			
16	New Zealand	6.6			
17	Luxembourg	6.6			
18	Greece	6.6			
19	Costa Rica	6.6			
20	Italy	6.6			
21	Croatia	6.6			
22	Montenegro	6.5			
23	Cyprus	6.5			
24	Ireland	6.5			
25	Slovenia	6.5			
26	Hungary	6.5			
27	Puerto Rico	6.5			
28	Netherlands	6.5			
29	France	6.5			
30	Turkey	6.4			
31	Chile	6.4			
32	Egypt	6.4			
33	Tunisia	6.3			
34	Malta	6.3			
35	Australia	6.3			
36	United Kingdom	6.3			
37	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.3			
38	Saudi Arabia	6.2			
39	Poland	6.2			
40	Mauritius	6.1			
41	Czech Republic	6.1			
42	Portugal	6.1			
43	Guatemala	6.1			
44	Mexico	6.1			
45	Bahrain	6.1			
46	Jordan	6.1			
47	Singapore	6.0			
48	Korea, Rep.	6.0			
49	Syria	6.0			
50	Japan	6.0			
51	Barbados	6.0			
52	Estonia	5.9			
53	United States	5.9			
54	Jamaica	5.9			
55	Brazil	5.9			
56	Serbia	5.9			
57	Argentina	5.9			
58	El Salvador	5.9			
59	Hong Kong SAR	5.9			
60	Sri Lanka	5.8			
61	Panama	5.8			
62	Libya	5.8			
63	Lithuania	5.8			
64	Taiwan, China	5.8			
65	Honduras	5.7			
66	Russian Federation	5.7			
67	Kuwait	5.7			
68	Oman	5.7			
69	United Arab Emirates	5.7			
70	Macedonia, FYR	5.7			
71	Lebanon	5.6			
72	Qatar	5.6			
73	Romania	5.5			
74	China	5.5			
75	Thailand	5.5			
76	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.5			
77	Latvia	5.4			
78	Georgia	5.4			
79	Ecuador	5.4			
80	Venezuela	5.3			
81	Dominican Republic	5.3			
82	Peru	5.3			
83	Colombia	5.3			
84	Armenia	5.2			
85	Paraguay	5.2			
86	Bulgaria	5.2			
87	India	5.2			
88	Malaysia	5.0			
89	Brunei Darussalam	5.0			
90	Vietnam	5.0			
91	Algeria	5.0			
92	Cape Verde	5.0			
93	Azerbaijan	4.9			
94	Bangladesh	4.8			
95	Moldova	4.8			
96	Mongolia	4.8			
97	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8			
98	Bolivia	4.7			
99	Morocco	4.7			
100	Nicaragua	4.7			
101	Gambia, The	4.7			
102	Indonesia	4.7			
103	Ghana	4.7			
104	Kazakhstan	4.5			
105	Madagascar	4.5			
106	Philippines	4.5			
107	Tajikistan	4.5			
108	Guyana	4.5			
109	Senegal	4.5			
110	Rwanda	4.5			
111	Nepal	4.4			
112	Benin	4.3			
113	Ukraine	4.3			
114	Pakistan	4.3			
115	Burkina Faso	4.2			
116	Kyrgyz Republic	4.2			
117	Mali	4.2			
118	Cambodia	4.2			
119	Cameroon	4.2			
120	Burundi	4.1			
121	Namibia	4.0			
122	Côte d'Ivoire	4.0			
123	Angola	3.9			
124	Nigeria	3.9			
125	Ethiopia	3.8			
126	Kenya	3.8			
127	Mauritania	3.7			
128	Uganda	3.6			
129	Tanzania	3.6			
130	Mozambique	3.6			
131	Botswana	3.6			
132	Zimbabwe	3.5			
133	Malawi	3.3			
134	Chad	3.2			
135	South Africa	3.2			
136	Zambia	3.1			
137	Lesotho	3.0			
138	Timor-Leste	2.9			
139	Swaziland	2.2			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Austria.....	0.0	71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.6
1	Luxembourg.....	0.0	72	Qatar.....	54.7
3	Barbados.....	1.4	73	Algeria.....	57.9
4	Iceland.....	2.2	74	Guatemala.....	62.9
5	Puerto Rico.....	2.4	75	Honduras.....	64.4
6	United States.....	4.8	76	Brunei Darussalam	65.4
7	Switzerland.....	4.9	77	Sri Lanka.....	66.2
8	Canada.....	5.0	78	Lithuania.....	70.9
9	Germany.....	5.1	79	Ecuador.....	71.9
10	Greece.....	5.5	80	Armenia.....	72.6
11	Cyprus.....	5.6	81	Dominican Republic.....	72.9
12	United Arab Emirates	5.6	82	Hong Kong SAR.....	82.1
13	Sweden.....	5.7	83	Taiwan, China.....	84.0
14	Israel.....	6.0	84	Korea, Rep.	88.0
15	Jordan.....	6.1	85	Benin.....	91.8
16	Norway.....	6.1	86	China.....	97.3
17	France.....	6.2	87	Ukraine.....	101.5
18	Jamaica.....	6.5	88	Malaysia.....	102.4
19	Italy.....	6.6	89	Georgia.....	106.6
20	Australia.....	6.6	90	Russian Federation	106.7
21	Netherlands.....	6.7	91	Azerbaijan.....	109.7
22	Denmark.....	7.0	92	Guyana.....	112.5
23	Finland.....	7.2	93	Morocco.....	116.3
24	New Zealand.....	7.9	94	Peru.....	119.1
25	Ireland.....	8.7	95	Romania.....	133.8
26	Belgium.....	8.8	96	Thailand.....	136.7
27	Czech Republic.....	9.0	97	Bolivia.....	143.9
28	Costa Rica.....	10.7	98	Cape Verde.....	149.2
29	Chile.....	11.5	99	Kyrgyz Republic	159.0
30	Slovenia.....	11.9	100	Nepal.....	163.2
31	Slovak Republic	11.9	101	India.....	167.8
32	United Kingdom.....	12.4	102	Moldova.....	174.7
33	Lebanon.....	13.7	103	Kazakhstan.....	175.1
34	Malta.....	13.8	104	Cameroon.....	186.7
35	Oman.....	14.4	105	Indonesia.....	189.0
36	Albania.....	15.6	106	Tanzania.....	189.8
37	Hungary.....	16.4	107	Tajikistan.....	199.1
38	Libya.....	16.7	108	Vietnam.....	200.5
39	Spain.....	17.5	109	Ghana.....	201.8
40	Serbia.....	18.4	110	Mongolia.....	205.4
41	Saudi Arabia.....	18.6	111	Burkina Faso.....	220.3
42	Mexico.....	18.7	112	Bangladesh.....	224.8
43	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	19.8	113	Pakistan.....	231.4
44	Egypt.....	20.3	114	Madagascar.....	255.9
45	Japan.....	21.8	115	Gambia, The.....	263.4
46	Uruguay.....	22.0	116	Senegal.....	276.9
47	Mauritius.....	22.1	117	Philippines.....	284.8
48	Syria.....	22.3	118	Chad.....	291.0
49	Montenegro.....	22.6	119	Angola.....	292.1
50	Tunisia.....	23.9	120	Nigeria.....	302.7
51	Trinidad and Tobago	24.1	121	Uganda.....	310.7
52	Macedonia, FYR	24.2	122	Mali.....	321.7
53	Poland.....	24.5	123	Mauritania.....	323.9
54	Croatia.....	25.5	124	Malawi.....	324.5
55	Argentina.....	29.6	125	Kenya.....	327.6
56	Turkey.....	30.1	126	Burundi.....	357.5
57	Portugal.....	30.3	127	Ethiopia.....	368.4
58	El Salvador.....	31.8	128	Rwanda.....	386.7
59	Venezuela.....	33.5	129	Côte d'Ivoire.....	409.6
60	Estonia.....	34.0	130	Mozambique.....	420.2
61	Kuwait.....	34.2	131	Zambia.....	468.4
62	Colombia.....	36.0	132	Cambodia.....	490.2
63	Singapore.....	38.6	133	Timor-Leste.....	498.5
64	Bulgaria.....	42.6	134	Lesotho.....	635.4
65	Bahrain.....	45.6	135	Botswana.....	712.4
66	Brazil.....	46.5	136	Namibia.....	746.9
67	Nicaragua.....	46.5	137	Zimbabwe.....	761.8
68	Panama.....	47.4	138	South Africa.....	959.8
69	Paraguay.....	47.5	139	Swaziland.....	1,227.2
70	Latvia.....	49.8			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 27, 2010)

4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS

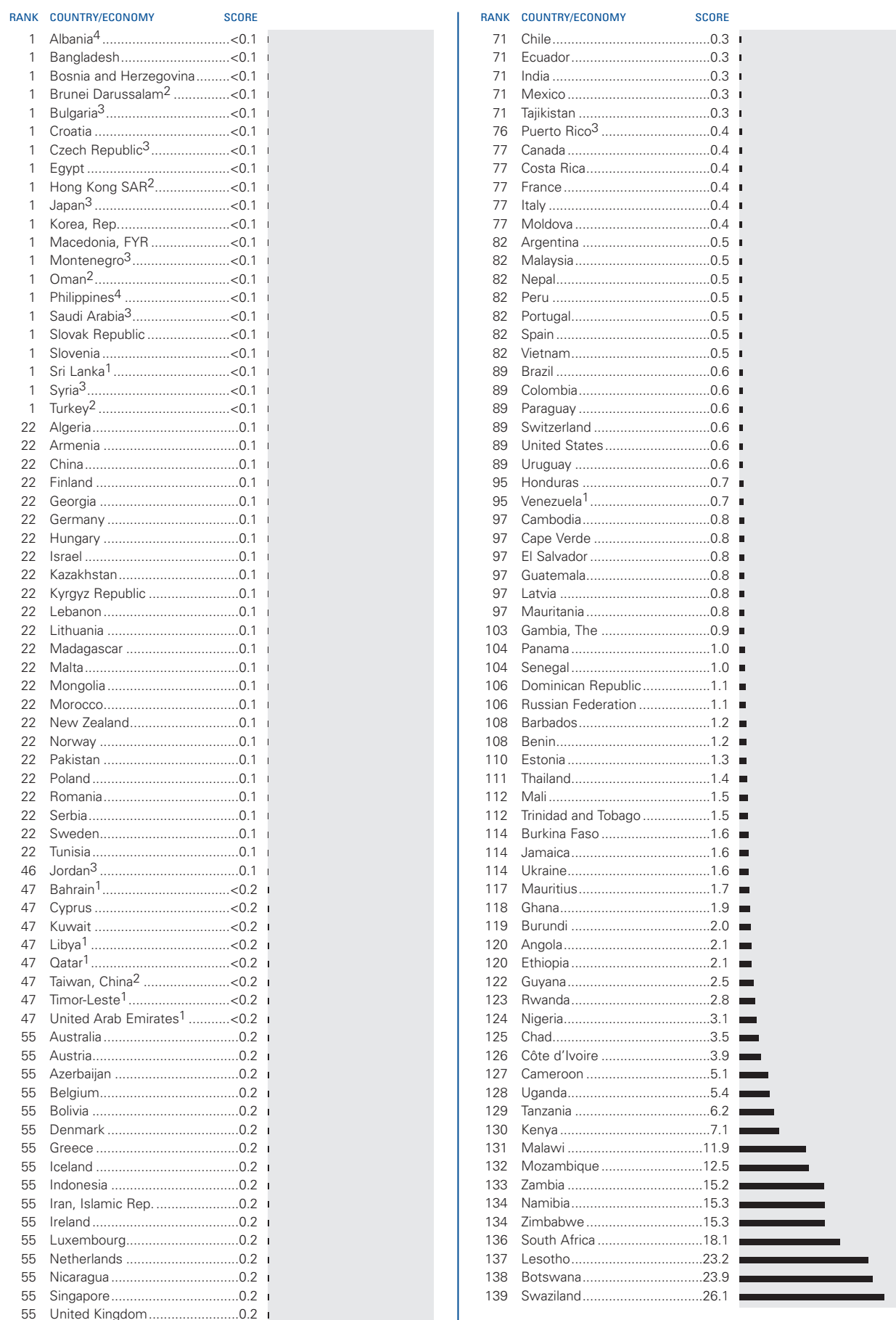
How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? [1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.1	7
1	Norway	6.7			
2	Albania	6.7			
3	Slovak Republic	6.7			
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.6			
5	Sweden	6.6			
6	Finland	6.6			
7	Iceland	6.6			
8	Austria	6.5			
9	Israel	6.5			
10	New Zealand	6.5			
11	Slovenia	6.4			
12	Germany	6.4			
13	Switzerland	6.4			
14	Croatia	6.4			
15	Hungary	6.4			
16	Tunisia	6.3			
17	Ireland	6.3			
18	Belgium	6.3			
19	Greece	6.3			
20	Montenegro	6.2			
21	Cyprus	6.2			
22	Spain	6.2			
23	Turkey	6.2			
24	Poland	6.2			
25	Canada	6.2			
26	Denmark	6.1			
27	Uruguay	6.1			
28	Luxembourg	6.1			
29	Egypt	6.1			
30	Saudi Arabia	6.1			
31	Jordan	6.1			
32	Chile	6.1			
33	Syria	6.0			
34	Netherlands	6.0			
35	Lithuania	6.0			
36	Italy	6.0			
37	Hong Kong SAR	5.9			
38	Portugal	5.9			
39	Kuwait	5.9			
40	Sri Lanka	5.9			
41	Korea, Rep.	5.9			
42	Japan	5.9			
43	Malta	5.9			
44	Serbia	5.8			
45	Costa Rica	5.8			
46	Macedonia, FYR	5.8			
47	Singapore	5.8			
48	Bahrain	5.7			
49	Taiwan, China	5.7			
50	United Arab Emirates	5.7			
51	France	5.7			
52	Czech Republic	5.6			
53	Australia	5.6			
54	United Kingdom	5.6			
55	Armenia	5.5			
56	China	5.5			
57	Estonia	5.5			
58	Romania	5.5			
59	Lebanon	5.5			
60	Oman	5.4			
61	Guatemala	5.4			
62	Russian Federation	5.4			
63	Algeria	5.4			
64	Latvia	5.4			
65	Peru	5.3			
66	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.3			
67	Mongolia	5.3			
68	Brazil	5.3			
69	Puerto Rico	5.3			
70	Georgia	5.3			
71	Bulgaria	5.2			
72	Argentina	5.2			
73	El Salvador	5.2			
74	Moldova	5.2			
75	Ecuador	5.2			
76	Bangladesh	5.2			
77	Brunei Darussalam	5.2			
78	Mexico	5.2			
79	Mauritius	5.1			
80	United States	5.1			
81	Panama	5.1			
82	Venezuela	5.1			
83	Philippines	5.0			
84	Vietnam	5.0			
85	Cape Verde	5.0			
86	Kazakhstan	4.9			
87	Bolivia	4.9			
88	Honduras	4.9			
89	Libya	4.9			
90	Gambia, The	4.9			
91	Paraguay	4.9			
92	Senegal	4.8			
93	Malaysia	4.8			
94	Qatar	4.7			
95	Indonesia	4.7			
96	Ukraine	4.7			
97	Madagascar	4.7			
98	Nicaragua	4.7			
99	India	4.7			
100	Azerbaijan	4.6			
101	Colombia	4.6			
102	Pakistan	4.6			
103	Dominican Republic	4.6			
104	Tajikistan	4.6			
105	Morocco	4.5			
106	Thailand	4.4			
107	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4			
108	Jamaica	4.4			
109	Ghana	4.4			
110	Timor-Leste	4.3			
111	Benin	4.2			
112	Barbados	4.2			
113	Burkina Faso	3.9			
114	Cambodia	3.9			
115	Nepal	3.9			
116	Rwanda	3.8			
117	Cameroon	3.8			
118	Nigeria	3.7			
119	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7			
120	Mauritania	3.7			
121	Mali	3.7			
122	Guyana	3.6			
123	Côte d'Ivoire	3.6			
124	Ethiopia	3.4			
125	Tanzania	3.4			
126	Angola	3.3			
127	Kenya	3.3			
128	Namibia	3.2			
129	Burundi	3.1			
130	Mozambique	3.1			
131	Zimbabwe	2.9			
132	Botswana	2.9			
133	Chad	2.7			
134	Uganda	2.7			
135	Malawi	2.7			
136	Zambia	2.7			
137	Lesotho	2.5			
138	South Africa	2.5			
139	Swaziland	1.6			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.06 HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007



SOURCES: UNAIDS/World Health Organization, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2007/2008; national sources

¹ 2005 ² 2008 ³ 2009 ⁴ 2010

4.07 Infant mortality

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	1.8	71	El Salvador	15.6
2	Iceland	1.9	72	Venezuela	15.8
2	Luxembourg	1.9	73	Colombia	16.5
4	Singapore	2.3	74	Jordan	17.0
4	Sweden	2.3	75	China	17.8
6	Japan	2.5	76	Brazil	18.3
7	Finland	2.7	76	Tunisia	18.3
8	Norway	2.9	78	Saudi Arabia	18.4
8	Portugal	2.9	79	Panama	19.3
8	Slovenia	2.9	80	Egypt	19.8
11	Ireland	3.0	81	Turkey	19.9
11	Italy	3.0	82	Armenia	20.7
13	Czech Republic	3.1	83	Ecuador	21.1
14	France	3.3	84	Peru	21.9
14	Greece	3.3	85	Nicaragua	22.9
16	Austria	3.4	86	Paraguay	24.0
17	Cyprus	3.5	87	Cape Verde	24.2
17	Spain	3.5	88	Honduras	25.7
19	Israel	3.6	89	Philippines	25.7
20	Denmark	3.7	90	Botswana	26.0
20	Germany	3.7	91	Jamaica	26.0
22	Belgium	3.9	92	Georgia	26.5
23	Netherlands	4.0	93	Kazakhstan	26.9
23	Switzerland	4.0	94	Iran, Islamic Rep.	27.1
25	Estonia	4.4	95	Dominican Republic	27.2
26	Taiwan, China	4.5	96	Guatemala	28.6
27	Korea, Rep.	4.7	97	Indonesia	30.7
28	Australia	4.9	98	Trinidad and Tobago	31.1
28	New Zealand	4.9	99	Namibia	31.4
28	United Kingdom	4.9	100	Azerbaijan	31.9
31	Croatia	5.1	101	Morocco	32.3
32	Hungary	5.4	102	Kyrgyz Republic	33.3
33	Brunei Darussalam	5.5	103	Mongolia	33.5
33	Malta	5.5	104	Algeria	36.0
35	Canada	5.7	105	Nepal	40.8
36	Poland	5.8	106	Bangladesh	42.9
37	Malaysia	5.9	107	Bolivia	45.7
38	Lithuania	6.1	108	Guyana	46.5
39	Serbia	6.3	109	South Africa	47.9
40	Slovak Republic	6.6	110	Ghana	51.0
41	United States	6.7	111	India	52.3
42	Montenegro	6.9	112	Tajikistan	54.1
43	United Arab Emirates	7.1	113	Senegal	56.9
44	Chile	7.2	114	Swaziland	58.8
45	Latvia	7.9	115	Zimbabwe	61.5
46	Puerto Rico ¹	8.6	116	Lesotho	63.1
47	Bulgaria	8.8	117	Malawi	64.7
48	Qatar	9.2	118	Tanzania	66.8
49	Kuwait	9.4	119	Madagascar	68.1
50	Costa Rica	9.6	120	Cambodia	69.3
51	Bahrain	9.6	121	Ethiopia	69.4
52	Barbados	10.1	122	Rwanda	71.6
53	Oman	10.3	123	Pakistan	71.9
54	Macedonia, FYR	10.5	124	Timor-Leste	74.6
55	Romania	11.6	125	Mauritania	74.6
56	Uruguay	11.7	126	Benin	76.3
57	Vietnam	11.8	127	Gambia, The	79.9
58	Lebanon	11.9	128	Kenya	80.5
59	Russian Federation	11.9	129	Côte d'Ivoire	80.9
60	Thailand	12.5	130	Cameroon	82.3
61	Albania	12.6	131	Uganda	84.5
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.7	132	Mozambique	90.4
63	Sri Lanka	13.1	133	Zambia	92.0
64	Ukraine	13.7	134	Burkina Faso	92.1
65	Syria	14.3	135	Nigeria	95.8
66	Argentina	14.6	136	Burundi	101.9
67	Mauritius	15.1	137	Mali	102.5
68	Moldova	15.2	138	Chad	124.0
69	Libya	15.3	139	Angola	130.3
70	Mexico	15.3			

SOURCES: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved June 23, 2010); national sources

¹ 2006

4.08 Life expectancy

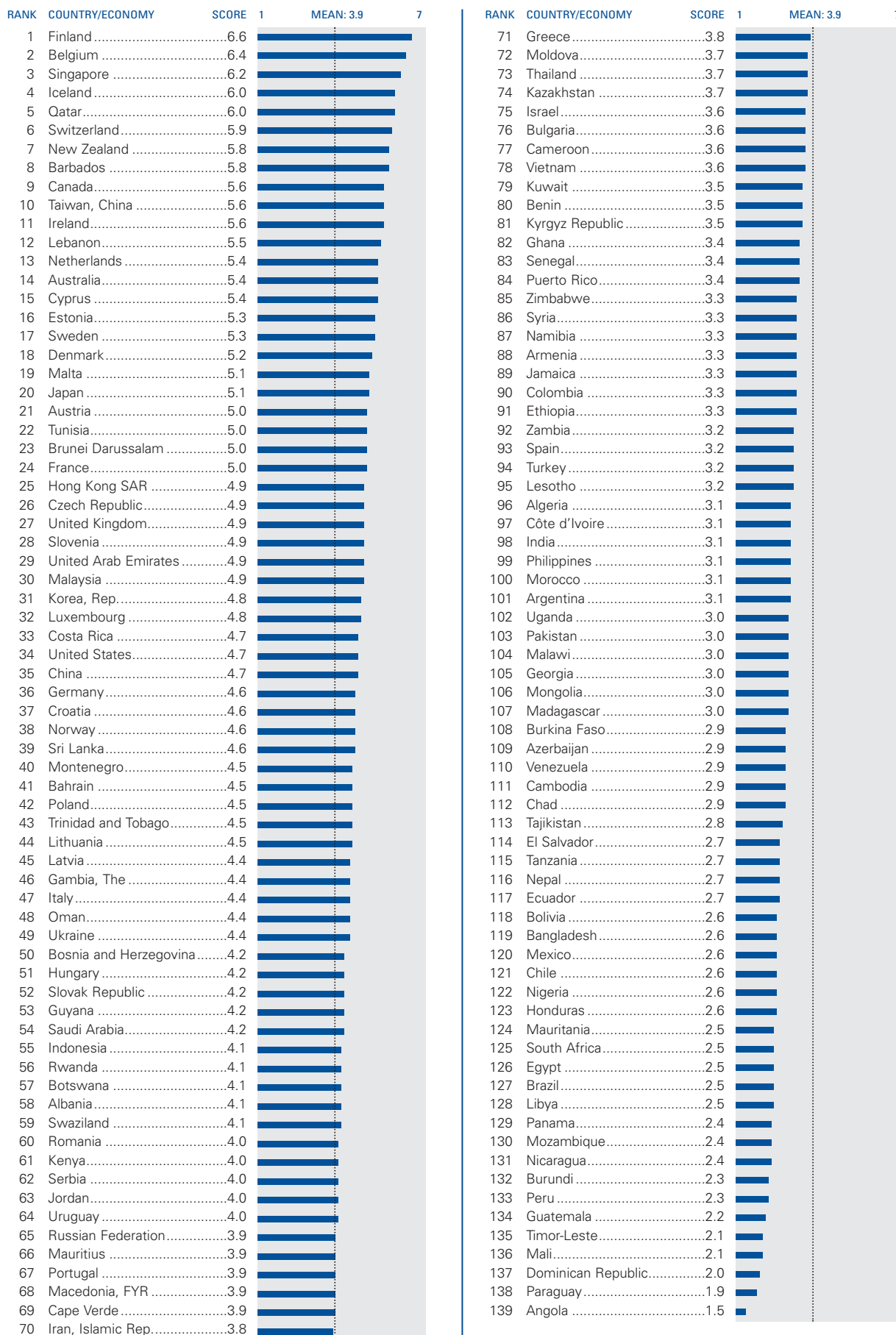
Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Japan	82.6	71	Saudi Arabia	73.1
2	Hong Kong SAR	82.3	72	Colombia	73.0
3	Switzerland	82.2	73	Jordan	72.7
4	Italy	81.9	74	Dominican Republic	72.6
5	Iceland	81.6	75	Mauritius	72.6
6	France	81.5	76	Brazil	72.4
7	Australia	81.4	77	Algeria	72.4
8	Sweden	81.2	78	Latvia	72.2
9	Spain	81.1	79	Honduras	72.2
10	Israel	81.0	80	Lebanon	72.0
11	Canada	81.0	81	Turkey	71.9
12	Norway	80.7	82	Paraguay	71.9
12	Singapore	80.7	83	Jamaica	71.8
14	Luxembourg	80.5	84	Philippines	71.8
15	Austria	80.4	85	Lithuania	71.8
16	Netherlands	80.4	86	Georgia	71.5
17	New Zealand	80.2	87	Iran, Islamic Rep.	71.4
18	Belgium	80.1	88	Morocco	71.3
19	Germany	80.1	89	El Salvador	71.3
20	Greece	80.0	90	Cape Verde	71.0
21	United Kingdom	79.9	91	Indonesia	70.8
22	Ireland	79.9	92	Guatemala	70.3
23	Korea, Rep.	79.8	93	Azerbaijan	70.2
24	Finland	79.8	94	Egypt	70.1
25	Cyprus	79.7	95	Trinidad and Tobago	69.3
26	Malta	79.6	96	Thailand	68.9
27	Portugal	79.2	97	Moldova	68.4
28	Slovenia	79.0	98	Ukraine	68.3
29	Costa Rica	78.9	99	Russian Federation	67.8
30	Denmark	78.7	100	Kyrgyz Republic	67.4
31	Chile	78.6	101	Guyana	67.1
32	Taiwan, China	78.6	102	Tajikistan	66.7
33	Puerto Rico	78.6	103	Nepal	66.7
34	United States	78.4	104	Mongolia	66.6
35	Kuwait	78.0	105	Pakistan	66.5
36	United Arab Emirates	77.7	106	Kazakhstan	66.4
37	Brunei Darussalam	77.4	107	Bangladesh	66.1
38	Czech Republic	77.2	108	Bolivia	65.7
39	Barbados	77.0	109	India	63.7
40	Albania	76.6	110	Benin	61.4
41	Uruguay	76.0	111	Timor-Leste	61.1
42	Qatar	75.9	112	Namibia	61.0
43	Oman	75.9	113	Cambodia	61.0
44	Croatia	75.9	114	Madagascar	60.3
45	Bahrain	75.9	115	Côte d'Ivoire	57.4
46	Panama	75.7	116	Mauritania	56.7
47	Poland	75.5	117	Ghana	56.6
48	Argentina	75.3	118	Gambia, The	55.9
49	Ecuador	75.1	119	Tanzania	55.6
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	75.1	120	Senegal	55.6
51	Mexico	75.1	121	Ethiopia	55.2
52	Slovak Republic	74.8	122	Botswana	54.2
53	Malaysia	74.4	123	Kenya	54.2
54	Vietnam	74.4	124	Malawi	53.1
55	Libya	74.3	125	Burkina Faso	53.0
56	Tunisia	74.3	126	Uganda	52.7
57	Syria	74.2	127	South Africa	51.5
58	Macedonia, FYR	74.2	128	Cameroon	51.1
59	Sri Lanka	74.1	129	Burundi	50.4
60	Montenegro	74.1	130	Rwanda	50.1
61	Hungary	74.0	131	Chad	48.7
62	Estonia	74.0	132	Mali	48.4
63	Serbia	73.6	133	Nigeria	47.9
64	Venezuela	73.5	134	Mozambique	47.9
65	Armenia	73.5	135	Angola	47.0
66	Romania	73.4	136	Swaziland	45.8
67	Bulgaria	73.3	137	Zambia	45.4
68	Peru	73.3	138	Lesotho	45.0
69	Nicaragua	73.1	139	Zimbabwe	44.2
70	China	73.1			

SOURCES: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 27, 2010); national sources

4.09 Quality of primary education

How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent—among the best in the world] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Costa Rica	100.0	71	Vietnam ²	94.0
2	Japan	100.0	72	Bolivia ⁸	93.7
3	Russian Federation	99.8	73	Egypt ⁸	93.6
4	Spain	99.8	74	Hong Kong SAR ⁶	93.5
5	Iran, Islamic Rep. ⁵	99.7	75	Brunei Darussalam	93.3
6	United Kingdom	99.6	76	Mauritius	93.1
7	China	99.5	77	Benin	92.8
8	Canada ¹	99.5	78	Lithuania	92.2
9	Sri Lanka	99.5	79	United States	92.0
10	New Zealand	99.5	80	Nicaragua	91.8
11	Greece ⁸	99.4	81	Trinidad and Tobago	91.8
12	Burundi	99.4	82	Philippines	91.7
13	Tanzania	99.3	83	United Arab Emirates ⁸	91.6
14	Portugal ⁸	98.9	84	Malta ⁸	91.4
15	Korea, Rep.	98.8	85	Albania ⁵	90.8
16	Netherlands	98.7	86	Malawi	90.6
17	Georgia	98.7	87	Kazakhstan	90.3
18	Cyprus	98.7	88	Romania	90.3
19	Norway	98.7	89	Croatia ⁸	90.2
20	Italy ⁸	98.6	90	Latvia ⁶	90.1
21	Montenegro	98.5	91	Venezuela	90.1
22	Argentina ⁶	98.5	92	Colombia	90.0
23	Madagascar ⁸	98.5	93	Paraguay ⁸	90.0
24	France	98.4	94	Zimbabwe ⁷	89.9
25	Belgium	98.4	95	India ⁸	89.8
26	Panama	98.3	96	Hungary	89.7
27	Germany ⁸	98.2	97	Czech Republic ⁷	89.6
28	Puerto Rico	98.2	98	Jordan	89.5
29	Mexico	98.1	99	Morocco	89.5
30	Austria ⁷	97.9	100	Thailand	89.1
31	Bahrain	97.9	101	Namibia	89.0
32	Taiwan, China	97.7	102	Ukraine	88.9
33	Tunisia	97.7	103	Mongolia	88.7
34	Iceland	97.6	104	Cambodia	88.6
35	Uruguay ⁸	97.5	105	Lebanon	88.3
36	Tajikistan	97.3	106	Cameroon	88.3
37	Ireland	97.1	107	Moldova	87.7
38	Uganda	97.1	108	Kuwait	87.6
39	Israel	97.1	109	South Africa ⁸	87.5
40	Slovenia	97.0	110	Macedonia, FYR ⁸	86.5
41	Barbados	96.9	111	Botswana	85.6
42	Australia	96.9	112	Bangladesh	85.5
43	Ecuador ⁸	96.9	113	Saudi Arabia	84.5
44	Singapore ⁹	96.8	114	Cape Verde	84.4
45	Slovak Republic	96.7	115	Armenia ⁸	84.1
46	Honduras	96.6	116	Kyrgyz Republic	83.5
47	Malaysia ⁸	96.1	117	Swaziland ⁸	82.8
48	Finland	96.0	118	Kenya	81.5
49	Azerbaijan	96.0	119	Jamaica	80.2
50	Rwanda	95.9	120	Dominican Republic	80.0
51	Bulgaria	95.8	121	Mozambique	79.9
52	Indonesia	95.7	122	Nepal ⁵	78.8
53	Luxembourg	95.7	123	Ethiopia	78.2
54	Denmark ⁸	95.6	124	Mauritania	76.5
55	Poland ⁸	95.6	125	Ghana	76.5
56	Zambia	95.2	126	Timor-Leste	75.9
57	Guatemala	95.1	127	Senegal	72.9
58	Algeria	94.9	128	Lesotho ⁸	72.7
59	Serbia	94.8	129	Mali	71.5
60	Turkey	94.7	130	Gambia, The	68.7
61	Guyana	94.7	131	Oman	68.3
62	Sweden	94.6	132	Pakistan	66.1
63	Syria ³	94.5	133	Nigeria ⁸	61.4
64	Peru	94.4	134	Chad ⁴	61.0
65	Chile ⁸	94.4	135	Burkina Faso	60.1
66	Estonia	94.3	136	Côte d'Ivoire ⁴	56.0
67	Switzerland	94.2	n/a	Angola	n/a
68	Brazil	94.2	n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a
69	Qatar ⁴	94.1	n/a	Libya	n/a
70	El Salvador	94.0			

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); The World Bank, *EdStats query* (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

¹ 2000 ² 2001 ³ 2002 ⁴ 2003 ⁵ 2004 ⁶ 2005 ⁷ 2006 ⁸ 2007 ⁹ 2009

Section V

Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Australia	149.3	71	Moldova	87.7
2	Netherlands	120.7	72	Mauritius	87.6
3	Spain	119.9	73	Sri Lanka ³	87.0
4	Denmark ⁶	119.2	74	Montenegro ⁷	85.8
5	New Zealand	118.5	75	Kyrgyz Republic	85.1
6	Ireland	115.0	76	Argentina ⁶	84.9
7	France	113.2	77	Russian Federation	84.8
8	Norway	111.6	78	Tajikistan	84.4
9	Finland	110.3	79	Macedonia, FYR	83.7
10	Iceland	110.1	80	Algeria ⁴	83.2
11	Belgium	108.3	81	Hong Kong SAR	82.9
12	Azerbaijan	105.6	82	Philippines	82.5
13	Sweden	103.5	83	Puerto Rico	82.2
14	Barbados ⁶	103.2	84	Turkey	82.0
15	Singapore ⁷	103.0	85	Bolivia ⁶	81.8
16	Guyana	102.1	86	Lebanon	81.6
17	Greece ⁶	101.8	87	Venezuela	81.1
18	Germany	101.7	88	Botswana ⁵	80.2
19	Canada ⁵	101.3	89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	79.7
20	Portugal ⁶	101.3	90	Egypt ³	79.3
21	Japan	100.9	91	Albania ³	77.7
22	Brazil	100.8	92	China	76.1
23	Austria	100.0	93	Ecuador	75.7
24	Italy ⁶	99.9	94	Dominican Republic	74.9
25	Poland ⁶	99.8	95	Indonesia	74.4
26	Estonia	99.3	96	Thailand	74.3
27	Taiwan, China	99.2	97	Syria	74.0
28	United Kingdom	99.0	98	Panama	71.2
29	Lithuania	99.0	99	Malaysia ⁶	68.2
30	Cyprus	98.3	100	Nicaragua	67.9
31	Malta ⁶	98.1	101	Cape Verde ³	67.7
32	Latvia	98.0	102	Vietnam ¹	66.9
33	Hungary	97.4	103	Namibia	65.8
34	Korea, Rep.	97.2	104	Paraguay ⁶	65.7
35	Slovenia	96.8	105	Honduras	64.5
36	Bahrain	96.8	106	El Salvador	63.6
37	Brunei Darussalam	96.7	107	Kenya	58.3
38	Switzerland	96.1	108	India ⁶	57.0
39	Luxembourg	96.0	109	Guatemala	56.6
40	Mongolia	95.1	110	Morocco ⁶	55.8
41	South Africa ⁶	95.1	111	Ghana	55.2
42	Czech Republic	94.9	112	Timor-Leste ⁴	54.7
43	Saudi Arabia	94.6	113	Swaziland ⁶	53.3
44	Ukraine	94.4	114	Gambia, The	50.8
45	United States	94.1	115	Zambia	45.6
46	United Arab Emirates ⁶	93.8	116	Bangladesh ⁶	44.1
47	Croatia ⁶	93.6	117	Nepal ⁵	43.5
48	Libya ⁵	93.5	118	Zimbabwe ⁵	41.0
49	Qatar	93.2	119	Cambodia ⁶	40.4
50	Slovak Republic	92.1	120	Lesotho ⁶	39.9
51	Kazakhstan	92.0	121	Cameroon	37.3
52	Uruguay ⁶	92.0	122	Benin ⁴	36.3
53	Tunisia	91.8	123	Mali	34.8
54	Romania	91.6	124	Ethiopia	33.4
55	Jamaica	91.2	125	Pakistan	32.9
56	Chile ⁶	90.6	126	Senegal	30.6
57	Colombia	90.6	127	Nigeria ⁶	30.5
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	90.2	128	Madagascar	30.1
59	Georgia	90.0	129	Malawi	29.4
60	Israel	90.0	130	Côte d'Ivoire ²	26.3
61	Mexico	89.9	131	Tanzania	26.1
62	Kuwait	89.8	132	Uganda	25.3
63	Costa Rica	89.2	133	Mauritania ⁶	24.5
64	Peru	89.1	134	Rwanda	21.9
65	Trinidad and Tobago	88.8	135	Mozambique	20.6
66	Bulgaria	88.6	136	Chad ⁶	19.0
67	Serbia	88.5	137	Burkina Faso	18.4
68	Jordan	88.2	138	Burundi	17.9
69	Armenia	88.1	139	Angola ²	17.3
70	Oman	88.1			

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

1 2001 2 2002 3 2004 4 2005 5 2006 6 2007 7 2009

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Korea, Rep.	98.1	71	Dominican Republic ⁴	33.3
2	Finland	94.4	72	Malta ⁷	33.0
3	Greece ⁷	90.8	73	Malaysia ⁷	32.1
4	Slovenia	86.7	74	Bahrain ⁶	29.9
5	Taiwan, China	83.2	75	Saudi Arabia	29.9
6	United States	82.9	76	Philippines	28.7
7	Denmark ⁷	80.3	77	Paraguay ⁷	28.6
8	Ukraine	79.4	78	Egypt	28.5
9	Venezuela	78.6	79	Syria ⁸	27.4
10	New Zealand	78.5	80	Mexico	27.2
11	Lithuania	77.3	81	Oman	26.9
12	Russian Federation	77.2	82	Mauritius	25.9
13	Australia	77.0	83	Costa Rica ⁵	25.3
14	Iceland	74.6	84	United Arab Emirates	25.2
15	Norway	73.2	85	El Salvador	24.6
16	Sweden	71.1	86	Jamaica	24.2
17	Spain	70.6	87	Algeria ⁷	24.0
18	Latvia	69.2	88	China	22.7
19	Argentina ⁷	67.7	89	Indonesia	21.3
20	Italy ⁷	67.1	90	Tajikistan	20.2
21	Poland ⁷	66.9	91	Albania ⁴	19.3
22	Romania	65.6	92	Kuwait ⁴	18.9
23	Hungary	65.0	93	Honduras	18.7
24	Uruguay ⁷	64.3	94	Nicaragua ³	18.0
25	Estonia	63.7	95	Guatemala ⁷	17.7
26	Belgium	63.0	96	Sri Lanka	17.1
27	Canada ⁴	62.3	97	Brunei Darussalam	16.0
28	Puerto Rico	61.1	98	Azerbaijan	15.8
29	Netherlands	60.6	99	South Africa ⁶	15.4
30	Singapore ⁸	60.0	100	Timor-Leste ⁸	15.2
31	Israel	59.7	101	India ⁷	13.5
32	Czech Republic	58.6	102	Morocco	12.3
33	Ireland	58.3	103	Cape Verde	11.9
34	Japan	58.0	104	Trinidad and Tobago ⁵	11.6
35	United Kingdom	57.4	105	Guyana	11.5
36	Portugal ⁷	56.9	106	Qatar	11.0
37	Libya ³	55.7	107	Nigeria ⁵	10.1
38	Austria	54.7	108	Luxembourg ⁶	10.0
39	France	54.6	109	Vietnam ²	9.5
40	Slovak Republic	53.6	110	Namibia	8.9
41	Barbados ⁷	53.1	111	Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	8.4
42	Montenegro ⁸	52.1	112	Senegal	8.0
43	Chile ⁷	52.1	113	Cameroon	7.8
44	Kyrgyz Republic	52.0	114	Botswana ⁶	7.6
45	Lebanon	51.5	115	Cambodia	7.0
46	Bulgaria	51.0	116	Bangladesh ⁷	7.0
47	Mongolia	49.8	117	Ghana ⁷	6.2
48	Switzerland	49.4	118	Benin ⁶	5.8
49	Serbia	47.8	119	Nepal ⁴	5.6
50	Croatia ⁷	47.0	120	Mali	5.4
51	Kazakhstan	46.9	121	Pakistan	5.2
52	Germany ⁶	46.3	122	Swaziland ⁶	4.4
53	Panama ⁷	45.0	123	Kenya ⁸	4.1
54	Thailand	44.7	124	Rwanda	4.0
55	Cyprus	42.6	125	Mauritania ⁷	3.8
56	Ecuador	42.4	126	Zimbabwe ³	3.8
57	Jordan	40.7	127	Uganda	3.7
58	Macedonia, FYR	40.4	128	Lesotho ⁶	3.6
59	Moldova	40.0	129	Ethiopia	3.6
60	Turkey	38.4	130	Madagascar	3.4
61	Bolivia ⁷	38.3	131	Burkina Faso	3.1
62	Iran, Islamic Rep.	36.1	132	Angola ⁶	2.8
63	Colombia	35.4	133	Burundi	2.5
64	Peru ⁶	34.5	134	Zambia ¹	2.3
65	Brazil	34.4	135	Chad	1.9
66	Georgia	34.3	136	Tanzania ⁷	1.5
67	Hong Kong SAR ⁷	34.3	137	Mozambique ⁵	1.5
68	Armenia ⁷	34.2	138	Gambia, The ⁴	1.2
69	Tunisia	33.7	139	Malawi ⁷	0.5
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁷	33.5			

SOURCES: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

1 2000 2 2001 3 2003 4 2004 5 2005 6 2006 7 2007 8 2009

5.03 Quality of the educational system

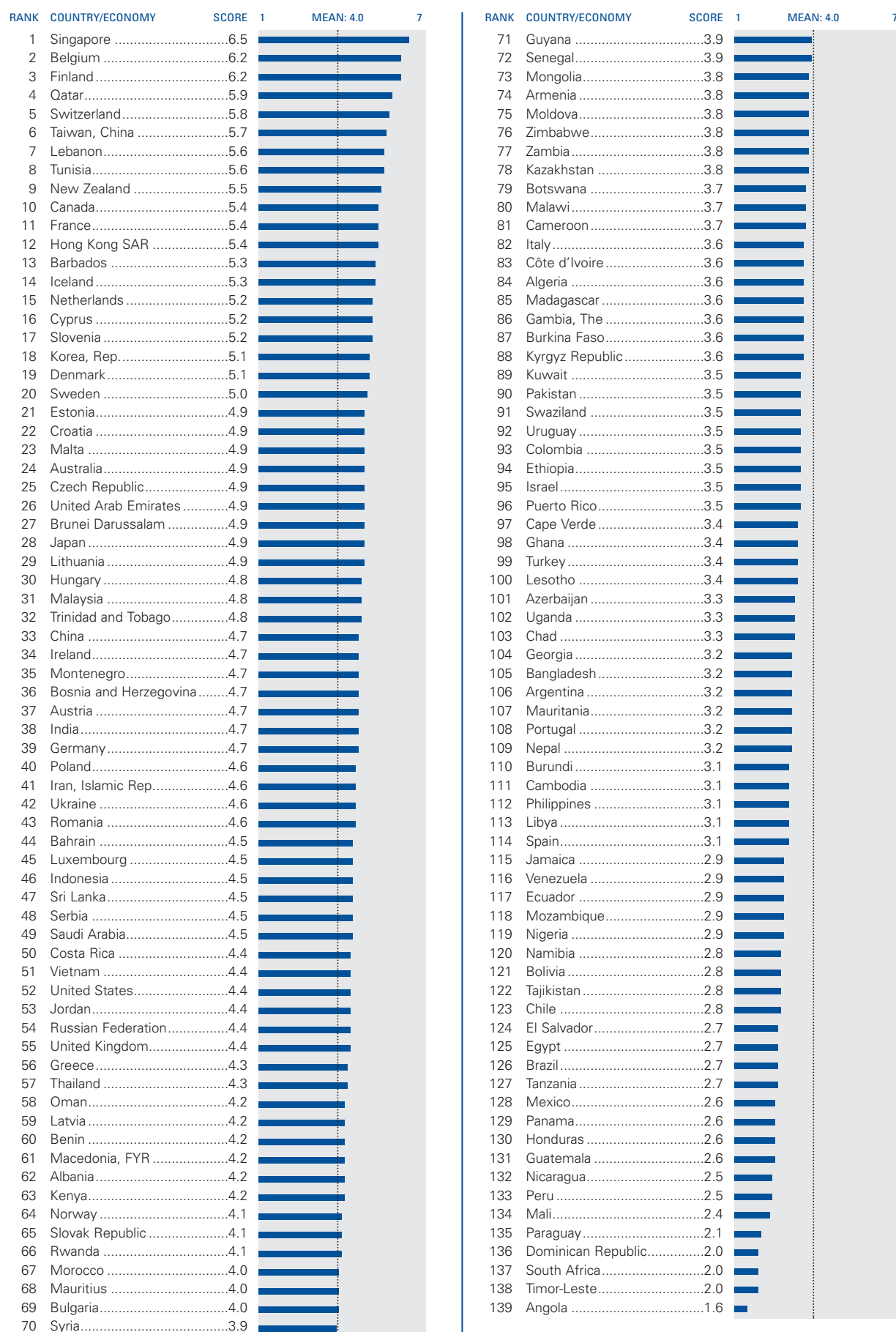
How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = very well] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.8	7
1	Singapore	6.1				71	Ghana	3.7			
2	Switzerland	6.0				72	Uganda	3.6			
3	Iceland	5.9				73	Senegal	3.6			
4	Qatar	5.7				74	Israel	3.6			
5	Canada	5.7				75	Hungary	3.6			
6	Finland	5.6				76	Portugal	3.6			
7	Belgium	5.5				77	Lesotho	3.6			
8	Sweden	5.4				78	Russian Federation	3.6			
9	New Zealand	5.4				79	Cameroon	3.5			
10	Denmark	5.3				80	Colombia	3.5			
11	Ireland	5.3				81	Mozambique	3.5			
12	Australia	5.2				82	Cambodia	3.4			
13	Cyprus	5.1				83	Italy	3.4			
14	Netherlands	5.1				84	Romania	3.4			
15	Barbados	5.0				85	Bulgaria	3.4			
16	Lebanon	5.0				86	Serbia	3.3			
17	Taiwan, China	5.0				87	Pakistan	3.3			
18	Germany	5.0				88	Kuwait	3.3			
19	Norway	5.0				89	Croatia	3.3			
20	Tunisia	5.0				90	Argentina	3.3			
21	Malta	4.9				91	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3			
22	Costa Rica	4.9				92	Madagascar	3.3			
23	Malaysia	4.9				93	Kazakhstan	3.3			
24	Austria	4.9				94	Bangladesh	3.3			
25	Hong Kong SAR	4.8				95	Turkey	3.2			
26	United States	4.8				96	Moldova	3.2			
27	United Arab Emirates	4.7				97	Chad	3.2			
28	United Kingdom	4.7				98	Jamaica	3.2			
29	France	4.7				99	Tanzania	3.2			
30	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6				100	Chile	3.2			
31	Brunei Darussalam	4.5				101	Swaziland	3.2			
32	Kenya	4.5				102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1			
33	Gambia, The	4.5				103	Brazil	3.1			
34	Czech Republic	4.5				104	Azerbaijan	3.1			
35	Japan	4.5				105	Morocco	3.1			
36	Luxembourg	4.4				106	Côte d'Ivoire	3.1			
37	Montenegro	4.4				107	Spain	3.1			
38	Bahrain	4.4				108	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
39	India	4.3				109	Syria	3.1			
40	Indonesia	4.3				110	Bolivia	3.1			
41	Saudi Arabia	4.3				111	Slovak Republic	3.1			
42	Estonia	4.3				112	Namibia	3.0			
43	Oman	4.2				113	Tajikistan	3.0			
44	Sri Lanka	4.2				114	Timor-Leste	3.0			
45	Benin	4.2				115	Armenia	3.0			
46	Zimbabwe	4.2				116	Nepal	3.0			
47	Slovenia	4.2				117	Algeria	2.9			
48	Botswana	4.1				118	Greece	2.9			
49	Malawi	4.0				119	Georgia	2.9			
50	Mauritius	4.0				120	Mexico	2.9			
51	Puerto Rico	4.0				121	El Salvador	2.9			
52	Zambia	4.0				122	Ecuador	2.8			
53	China	4.0				123	Honduras	2.8			
54	Albania	3.9				124	Peru	2.7			
55	Jordan	3.9				125	Mali	2.7			
56	Ukraine	3.9				126	Guatemala	2.6			
57	Korea, Rep.	3.9				127	Venezuela	2.6			
58	Rwanda	3.9				128	Panama	2.6			
59	Macedonia, FYR	3.9				129	Burkina Faso	2.5			
60	Ethiopia	3.8				130	South Africa	2.5			
61	Vietnam	3.8				131	Egypt	2.5			
62	Poland	3.8				132	Nicaragua	2.5			
63	Nigeria	3.8				133	Dominican Republic	2.4			
64	Latvia	3.8				134	Burundi	2.3			
65	Cape Verde	3.8				135	Mauritania	2.3			
66	Thailand	3.7				136	Mongolia	2.2			
67	Uruguay	3.7				137	Paraguay	2.1			
68	Guyana	3.7				138	Libya	2.0			
69	Philippines	3.7				139	Angola	2.0			
70	Lithuania	3.7									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.04 Quality of math and science education

How would you assess the quality of math and science education in your country's schools? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent – among the best in the world] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.05 Quality of management schools

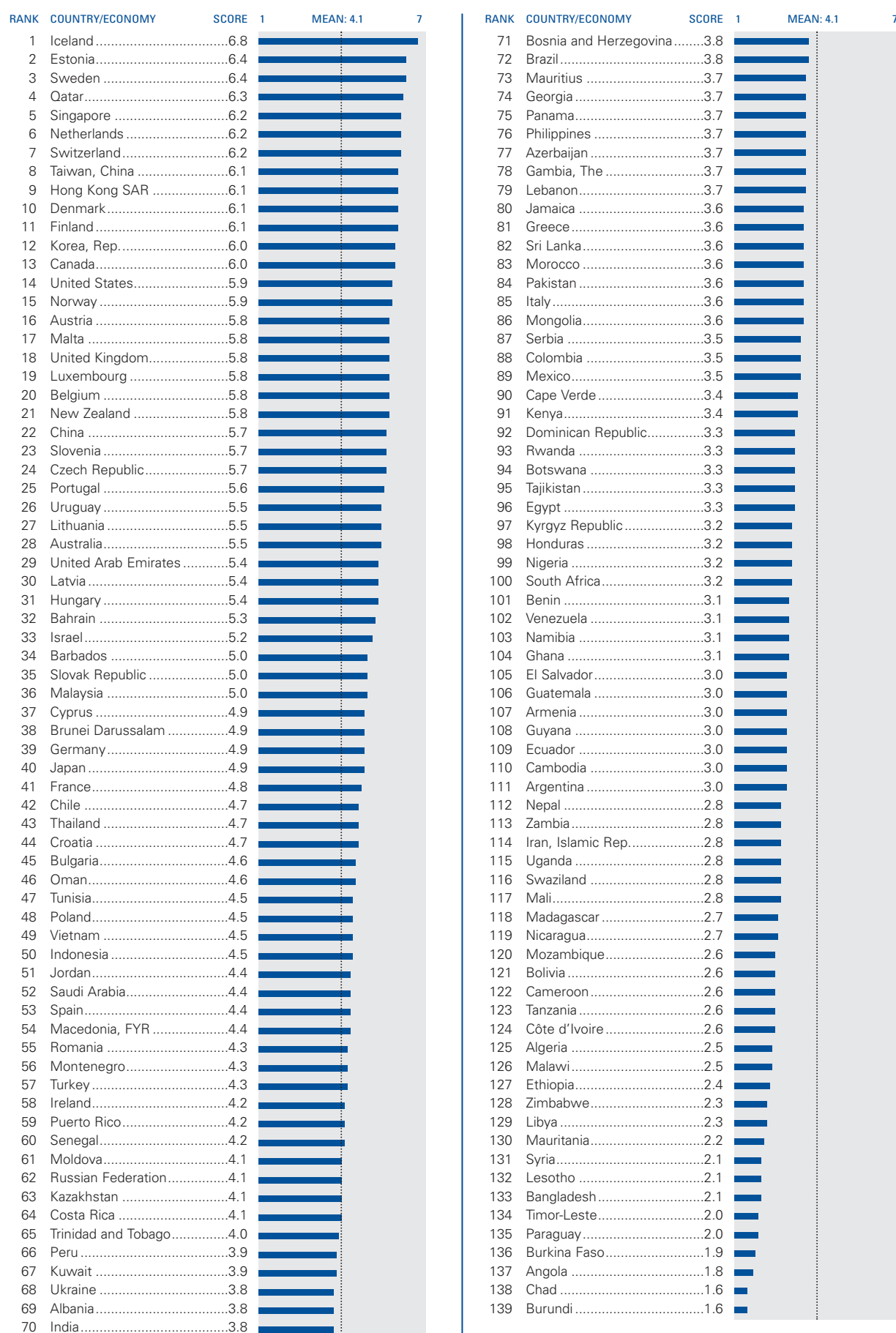
How would you assess the quality of management or business schools in your country? [1 = poor; 7 = excellent – among the best in the world] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
1	Qatar	6.1				71	Hungary	4.1			
2	Switzerland	6.1				72	Zimbabwe	4.1			
3	Canada	6.0				73	Brazil	4.1			
4	Belgium	6.0				74	Cameroon	4.0			
5	France	5.7				75	Macedonia, FYR	4.0			
6	Singapore	5.7				76	Guyana	4.0			
7	Sweden	5.6				77	Madagascar	4.0			
8	Spain	5.6				78	Zambia	4.0			
9	Iceland	5.6				79	El Salvador	4.0			
10	United Kingdom	5.5				80	Pakistan	4.0			
11	United States	5.5				81	Oman	4.0			
12	Netherlands	5.5				82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9			
13	Costa Rica	5.5				83	Jordan	3.9			
14	Denmark	5.4				84	Uganda	3.9			
15	Chile	5.3				85	Albania	3.8			
16	Argentina	5.3				86	Bangladesh	3.8			
17	Australia	5.3				87	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
18	Finland	5.3				88	Croatia	3.8			
19	Norway	5.2				89	Burkina Faso	3.8			
20	Lebanon	5.1				90	Mauritius	3.8			
21	South Africa	5.1				91	Algeria	3.8			
22	Tunisia	5.1				92	Russian Federation	3.8			
23	India	5.1				93	Dominican Republic	3.7			
24	Hong Kong SAR	5.1				94	Bulgaria	3.7			
25	New Zealand	5.0				95	Kuwait	3.7			
26	Ireland	5.0				96	Malawi	3.7			
27	Taiwan, China	5.0				97	Greece	3.7			
28	United Arab Emirates	5.0				98	Romania	3.7			
29	Barbados	5.0				99	Nigeria	3.7			
30	Cyprus	4.9				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.7			
31	Germany	4.9				101	Serbia	3.6			
32	Portugal	4.9				102	Rwanda	3.6			
33	Austria	4.9				103	Ecuador	3.6			
34	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9				104	Kazakhstan	3.6			
35	Malaysia	4.7				105	Turkey	3.6			
36	Malta	4.7				106	Ethiopia	3.6			
37	Sri Lanka	4.7				107	Vietnam	3.5			
38	Italy	4.7				108	Ukraine	3.5			
39	Uruguay	4.7				109	Panama	3.5			
40	Senegal	4.6				110	Honduras	3.5			
41	Estonia	4.6				111	Lesotho	3.5			
42	Peru	4.6				112	Nicaragua	3.5			
43	Guatemala	4.6				113	Botswana	3.5			
44	Slovenia	4.6				114	Slovak Republic	3.4			
45	Bahrain	4.6				115	Syria	3.4			
46	Israel	4.6				116	Georgia	3.4			
47	Korea, Rep.	4.5				117	Mozambique	3.3			
48	Montenegro	4.5				118	Cambodia	3.3			
49	Morocco	4.5				119	Bolivia	3.3			
50	Benin	4.5				120	Chad	3.3			
51	Kenya	4.5				121	Cape Verde	3.3			
52	Mexico	4.5				122	Egypt	3.3			
53	Gambia, The	4.5				123	Moldova	3.3			
54	Puerto Rico	4.4				124	Azerbaijan	3.2			
55	Indonesia	4.4				125	Nepal	3.2			
56	Czech Republic	4.4				126	Mali	3.1			
57	Venezuela	4.4				127	Namibia	3.1			
58	Thailand	4.4				128	Tanzania	3.0			
59	Colombia	4.3				129	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
60	Saudi Arabia	4.3				130	Armenia	2.9			
61	Philippines	4.3				131	Burundi	2.9			
62	Poland	4.2				132	Paraguay	2.9			
63	China	4.2				133	Tajikistan	2.8			
64	Ghana	4.2				134	Swaziland	2.7			
65	Japan	4.2				135	Mongolia	2.7			
66	Luxembourg	4.2				136	Mauritania	2.4			
67	Latvia	4.2				137	Libya	2.2			
68	Lithuania	4.2				138	Timor-Leste	2.2			
69	Brunei Darussalam	4.1				139	Angola	1.8			
70	Jamaica	4.1									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.06 Internet access in schools

How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country? [1 = very limited; 7 = extensive] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.07 Local availability of specialized research and training services

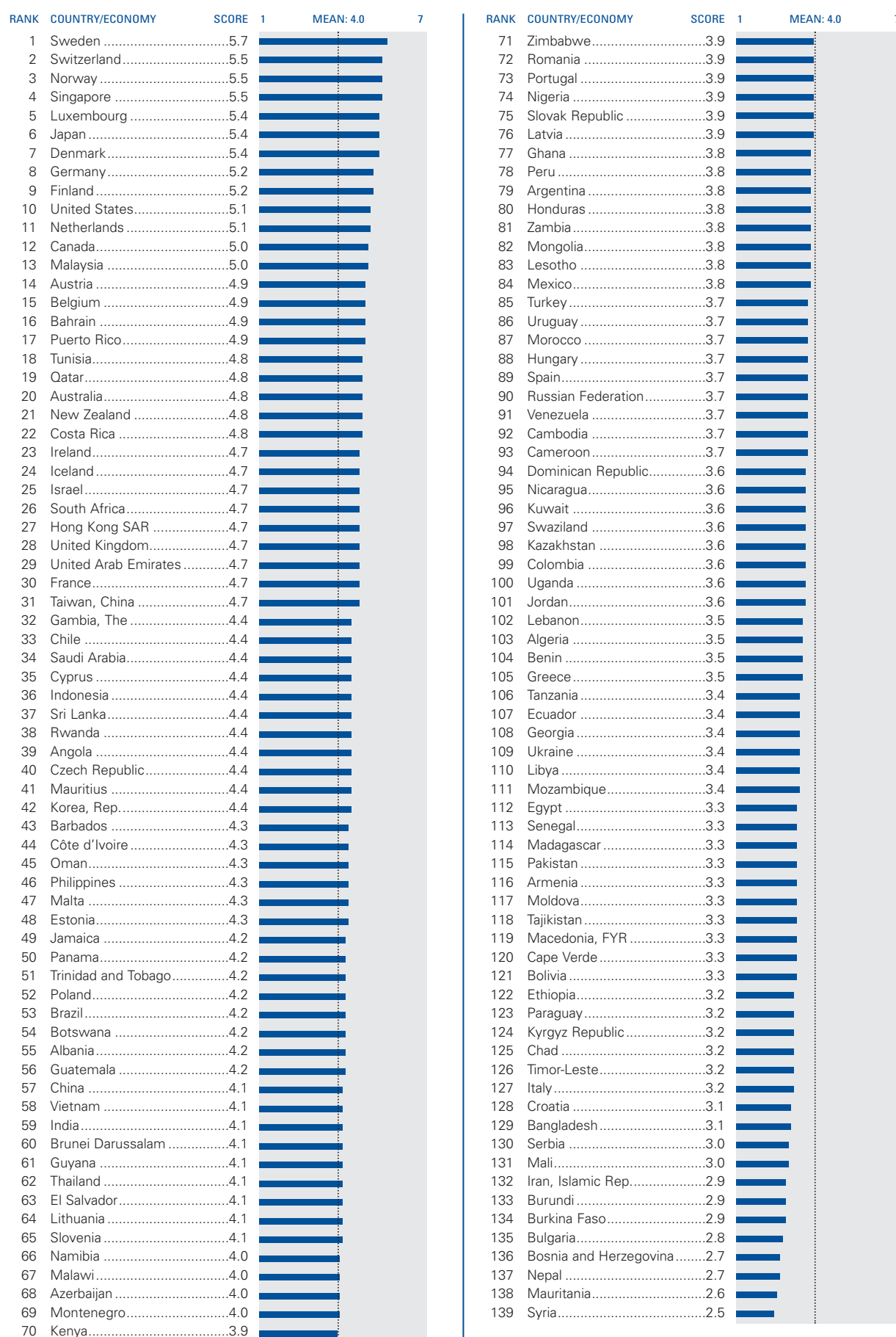
In your country, to what extent are high-quality, specialized training services available? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7
1	Switzerland	6.5				71	Qatar	4.1			
2	Germany	6.2				72	Gambia, The	4.0			
3	Sweden	6.1				73	Peru	4.0			
4	Netherlands	6.0				74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0			
5	France	5.9				75	Kuwait	4.0			
6	Austria	5.9				76	Kazakhstan	4.0			
7	Finland	5.8				77	Philippines	4.0			
8	Denmark	5.8				78	Dominican Republic	3.9			
9	Belgium	5.8				79	Montenegro	3.9			
10	United States	5.8				80	Bulgaria	3.9			
11	Canada	5.7				81	Bahrain	3.9			
12	United Kingdom	5.7				82	Benin	3.9			
13	Japan	5.6				83	El Salvador	3.9			
14	Norway	5.5				84	Ukraine	3.9			
15	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				85	Oman	3.8			
16	Iceland	5.4				86	Zambia	3.8			
17	Czech Republic	5.4				87	Mauritius	3.8			
18	Puerto Rico	5.3				88	Greece	3.7			
19	Singapore	5.3				89	Honduras	3.7			
20	Australia	5.3				90	Nigeria	3.7			
21	Taiwan, China	5.2				91	Burkina Faso	3.7			
22	Poland	5.1				92	Malawi	3.7			
23	United Arab Emirates	5.1				93	Moldova	3.6			
24	Ireland	5.0				94	Albania	3.6			
25	Malaysia	5.0				95	Romania	3.5			
26	Spain	5.0				96	Cameroon	3.5			
27	Tunisia	5.0				97	Pakistan	3.5			
28	Luxembourg	4.9				98	Ghana	3.5			
29	New Zealand	4.9				99	Jamaica	3.5			
30	Israel	4.9				100	Serbia	3.5			
31	Chile	4.9				101	Uganda	3.4			
32	Costa Rica	4.9				102	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
33	Estonia	4.8				103	Ecuador	3.4			
34	Saudi Arabia	4.7				104	Vietnam	3.4			
35	Slovenia	4.7				105	Algeria	3.4			
36	Brazil	4.7				106	Guyana	3.4			
37	Italy	4.7				107	Tanzania	3.4			
38	Lithuania	4.6				108	Botswana	3.4			
39	Korea, Rep.	4.6				109	Zimbabwe	3.3			
40	Portugal	4.6				110	Madagascar	3.3			
41	Slovak Republic	4.6				111	Cambodia	3.3			
42	Argentina	4.5				112	Bolivia	3.3			
43	Cyprus	4.5				113	Mali	3.3			
44	Malta	4.5				114	Syria	3.3			
45	Senegal	4.5				115	Brunei Darussalam	3.2			
46	Sri Lanka	4.4				116	Namibia	3.2			
47	Hungary	4.4				117	Lesotho	3.2			
48	Jordan	4.4				118	Rwanda	3.2			
49	South Africa	4.4				119	Nicaragua	3.1			
50	China	4.4				120	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
51	India	4.4				121	Tajikistan	3.1			
52	Indonesia	4.4				122	Ethiopia	3.1			
53	Lebanon	4.4				123	Venezuela	3.0			
54	Guatemala	4.4				124	Armenia	3.0			
55	Mexico	4.3				125	Georgia	3.0			
56	Kenya	4.3				126	Mozambique	3.0			
57	Uruguay	4.3				127	Bangladesh	3.0			
58	Turkey	4.2				128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0			
59	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2				129	Cape Verde	2.9			
60	Morocco	4.2				130	Paraguay	2.9			
61	Croatia	4.2				131	Chad	2.9			
62	Panama	4.2				132	Nepal	2.7			
63	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2				133	Angola	2.7			
64	Egypt	4.1				134	Libya	2.7			
65	Colombia	4.1				135	Mauritania	2.6			
66	Azerbaijan	4.1				136	Timor-Leste	2.6			
67	Russian Federation	4.1				137	Swaziland	2.3			
68	Latvia	4.1				138	Burundi	2.2			
69	Thailand	4.1				139	Mongolia	1.9			
70	Barbados	4.1									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

5.08 Extent of staff training

To what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? [1 = hardly at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section VI

Goods market efficiency

6.01 Intensity of local competition

How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? [1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.8	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.8	7
1	Taiwan, China	6.1				71	Ghana	4.8			
2	Germany	6.1				72	Jamaica	4.8			
3	Qatar	6.1				73	Mali	4.8			
4	Belgium	5.9				74	Benin	4.8			
5	Sweden	5.9				75	Vietnam	4.8			
6	Austria	5.9				76	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8			
7	Japan	5.8				77	Greece	4.7			
8	United Kingdom	5.8				78	Lithuania	4.7			
9	Malta	5.8				79	Romania	4.7			
10	Netherlands	5.8				80	Barbados	4.7			
11	Australia	5.7				81	Bangladesh	4.7			
12	Czech Republic	5.7				82	Colombia	4.7			
13	United Arab Emirates	5.7				83	Malawi	4.7			
14	Korea, Rep.	5.7				84	Italy	4.7			
15	Turkey	5.7				85	Zambia	4.6			
16	United States	5.6				86	Dominican Republic	4.6			
17	France	5.6				87	Pakistan	4.6			
18	Cyprus	5.6				88	Namibia	4.6			
19	China	5.6				89	Botswana	4.6			
20	Canada	5.6				90	Gambia, The	4.6			
21	Lebanon	5.6				91	Egypt	4.6			
22	Israel	5.6				92	Latvia	4.6			
23	Denmark	5.6				93	Algeria	4.5			
24	Saudi Arabia	5.6				94	Bulgaria	4.5			
25	Chile	5.5				95	Mongolia	4.5			
26	Spain	5.5				96	Macedonia, FYR	4.5			
27	Norway	5.5				97	Honduras	4.5			
28	Singapore	5.5				98	Mexico	4.5			
29	Puerto Rico	5.5				99	Guyana	4.5			
30	India	5.4				100	Rwanda	4.3			
31	Estonia	5.4				101	Moldova	4.3			
32	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				102	Swaziland	4.3			
33	Slovak Republic	5.4				103	Madagascar	4.3			
34	Tunisia	5.4				104	Tanzania	4.3			
35	Poland	5.4				105	Uruguay	4.3			
36	Switzerland	5.4				106	Cambodia	4.3			
37	Thailand	5.3				107	Argentina	4.3			
38	Malaysia	5.3				108	Nepal	4.2			
39	Hungary	5.3				109	Kazakhstan	4.2			
40	Bahrain	5.2				110	Lesotho	4.2			
41	El Salvador	5.2				111	Ethiopia	4.2			
42	Sri Lanka	5.2				112	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.2			
43	Slovenia	5.2				113	Albania	4.2			
44	Luxembourg	5.2				114	Croatia	4.2			
45	Portugal	5.2				115	Russian Federation	4.1			
46	Jordan	5.2				116	Ecuador	4.1			
47	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2				117	Paraguay	4.1			
48	Guatemala	5.2				118	Ukraine	4.1			
49	Senegal	5.1				119	Zimbabwe	4.1			
50	Brazil	5.1				120	Mozambique	4.0			
51	Ireland	5.1				121	Cape Verde	4.0			
52	Finland	5.1				122	Montenegro	4.0			
53	Oman	5.1				123	Tajikistan	4.0			
54	Indonesia	5.1				124	Georgia	3.9			
55	Kenya	5.1				125	Nicaragua	3.9			
56	Mauritius	5.1				126	Bolivia	3.9			
57	Cameroon	5.0				127	Angola	3.9			
58	Panama	5.0				128	Burkina Faso	3.9			
59	Costa Rica	5.0				129	Kyrgyz Republic	3.8			
60	Kuwait	5.0				130	Libya	3.8			
61	Brunei Darussalam	5.0				131	Serbia	3.8			
62	Nigeria	5.0				132	Mauritania	3.8			
63	South Africa	5.0				133	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7			
64	New Zealand	5.0				134	Azerbaijan	3.7			
65	Philippines	4.9				135	Burundi	3.6			
66	Iceland	4.9				136	Armenia	3.5			
67	Uganda	4.9				137	Timor-Leste	3.5			
68	Peru	4.9				138	Venezuela	3.2			
69	Morocco	4.9				139	Chad	3.1			
70	Syria	4.9									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.02 Extent of market dominance

How would you characterize corporate activity in your country? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.8	7
1	Germany	5.9			
2	Japan	5.9			
3	Switzerland	5.7			
4	Taiwan, China	5.7			
5	Belgium	5.5			
6	Netherlands	5.4			
7	Qatar	5.3			
8	Austria	5.3			
9	United States	5.3			
10	United Kingdom	5.2			
11	Australia	5.1			
12	Denmark	5.1			
13	Canada	5.0			
14	Singapore	5.0			
15	Czech Republic	5.0			
16	Italy	4.9			
17	Tunisia	4.9			
18	Norway	4.9			
19	Sweden	4.9			
20	Puerto Rico	4.8			
21	United Arab Emirates	4.8			
22	France	4.8			
23	China	4.8			
24	Benin	4.8			
25	Saudi Arabia	4.7			
26	India	4.7			
27	Finland	4.7			
28	Luxembourg	4.6			
29	Costa Rica	4.6			
30	Malaysia	4.6			
31	Cyprus	4.6			
32	Spain	4.5			
33	Slovak Republic	4.5			
34	Sri Lanka	4.4			
35	Gambia, The	4.4			
36	Ireland	4.4			
37	Bahrain	4.3			
38	Estonia	4.2			
39	Poland	4.2			
40	New Zealand	4.2			
41	Panama	4.2			
42	Indonesia	4.2			
43	South Africa	4.2			
44	Ghana	4.2			
45	Turkey	4.2			
46	Brazil	4.2			
47	Malta	4.1			
48	Vietnam	4.0			
49	Kenya	4.0			
50	Burundi	4.0			
51	Guatemala	4.0			
52	Montenegro	3.9			
53	Senegal	3.9			
54	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
55	Algeria	3.9			
56	Uruguay	3.9			
57	Slovenia	3.9			
58	Jordan	3.9			
59	Romania	3.8			
60	Kuwait	3.8			
61	Nigeria	3.8			
62	Hungary	3.7			
63	Albania	3.7			
64	Zimbabwe	3.7			
65	Pakistan	3.7			
66	Hong Kong SAR	3.7			
67	Greece	3.7			
68	Morocco	3.7			
69	Thailand	3.7			
70	Latvia	3.7			
71	Lebanon	3.6			
72	Oman	3.6			
73	Tanzania	3.6			
74	Brunei Darussalam	3.6			
75	Cameroon	3.6			
76	Mali	3.5			
77	Zambia	3.5			
78	Chile	3.5			
79	Guyana	3.5			
80	Cambodia	3.5			
81	Chad	3.5			
82	Ethiopia	3.5			
83	Botswana	3.4			
84	Cape Verde	3.4			
85	Macedonia, FYR	3.4			
86	Namibia	3.4			
87	Bulgaria	3.4			
88	Russian Federation	3.4			
89	Rwanda	3.4			
90	Peru	3.4			
91	Kazakhstan	3.4			
92	Swaziland	3.3			
93	Jamaica	3.3			
94	Barbados	3.3			
95	Egypt	3.3			
96	Portugal	3.3			
97	Lithuania	3.3			
98	Tajikistan	3.3			
99	El Salvador	3.3			
100	Malawi	3.3			
101	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
102	Moldova	3.3			
103	Lesotho	3.3			
104	Argentina	3.3			
105	Bolivia	3.2			
106	Azerbaijan	3.2			
107	Iceland	3.2			
108	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2			
109	Philippines	3.2			
110	Paraguay	3.2			
111	Madagascar	3.2			
112	Korea, Rep.	3.2			
113	Georgia	3.2			
114	Mozambique	3.1			
115	Bangladesh	3.1			
116	Mauritius	3.1			
117	Israel	3.1			
118	Burkina Faso	3.1			
119	Syria	3.1			
120	Honduras	3.1			
121	Croatia	3.0			
122	Mauritania	3.0			
123	Timor-Leste	3.0			
124	Colombia	3.0			
125	Uganda	3.0			
126	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
127	Mexico	2.9			
128	Ukraine	2.9			
129	Nicaragua	2.8			
130	Angola	2.8			
131	Dominican Republic	2.8			
132	Ecuador	2.8			
133	Armenia	2.8			
134	Libya	2.7			
135	Venezuela	2.7			
136	Nepal	2.6			
137	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5			
138	Serbia	2.5			
139	Mongolia	2.2			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

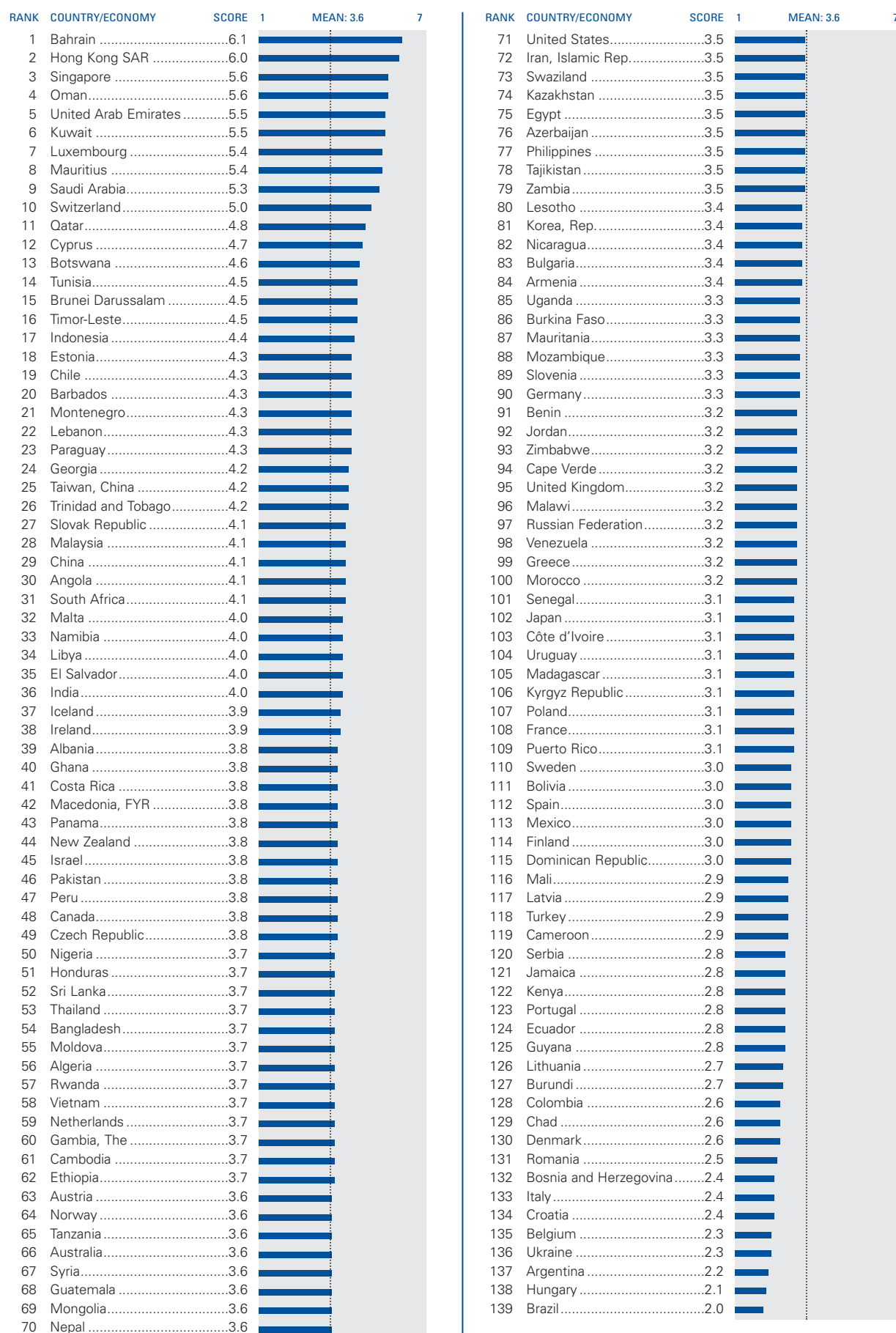
To what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition in your country? [1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7
1	Sweden	5.8				71	Morocco	4.0			
2	Netherlands	5.8				72	Greece	4.0			
3	Germany	5.5				73	Pakistan	3.9			
4	Finland	5.4				74	Cape Verde	3.9			
5	New Zealand	5.4				75	Brunei Darussalam	3.9			
6	Denmark	5.4				76	Peru	3.9			
7	Japan	5.4				77	Cameroon	3.9			
8	United Kingdom	5.4				78	Latvia	3.9			
9	Singapore	5.3				79	Cambodia	3.9			
10	France	5.3				80	Uganda	3.8			
11	Norway	5.3				81	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8			
12	South Africa	5.2				82	Mauritania	3.8			
13	Belgium	5.2				83	Botswana	3.8			
14	Canada	5.2				84	Montenegro	3.8			
15	Australia	5.2				85	Romania	3.8			
16	Austria	5.1				86	Zimbabwe	3.8			
17	United States	5.1				87	Kuwait	3.8			
18	Tunisia	5.0				88	Burkina Faso	3.8			
19	Puerto Rico	5.0				89	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
20	Luxembourg	5.0				90	Colombia	3.8			
21	Taiwan, China	4.9				91	Algeria	3.7			
22	Chile	4.9				92	Philippines	3.7			
23	Switzerland	4.9				93	Italy	3.7			
24	United Arab Emirates	4.9				94	Macedonia, FYR	3.7			
25	Ireland	4.8				95	Guyana	3.7			
26	Cyprus	4.8				96	El Salvador	3.7			
27	Bahrain	4.8				97	Swaziland	3.7			
28	Saudi Arabia	4.8				98	Croatia	3.6			
29	India	4.8				99	Lesotho	3.6			
30	Qatar	4.7				100	Mozambique	3.6			
31	Czech Republic	4.6				101	Guatemala	3.6			
32	Malaysia	4.6				102	Bangladesh	3.6			
33	Spain	4.6				103	Ethiopia	3.6			
34	Turkey	4.6				104	Uruguay	3.6			
35	Indonesia	4.6				105	Honduras	3.5			
36	Oman	4.6				106	Egypt	3.5			
37	Malta	4.5				107	Nepal	3.5			
38	Israel	4.5				108	Russian Federation	3.4			
39	Brazil	4.5				109	Albania	3.4			
40	Slovenia	4.5				110	Syria	3.4			
41	Costa Rica	4.5				111	Lithuania	3.4			
42	Gambia, The	4.5				112	Mali	3.4			
43	Korea, Rep.	4.4				113	Kazakhstan	3.4			
44	Iceland	4.4				114	Bulgaria	3.3			
45	Sri Lanka	4.4				115	Tajikistan	3.3			
46	Estonia	4.4				116	Mexico	3.3			
47	Rwanda	4.4				117	Mongolia	3.3			
48	Panama	4.4				118	Argentina	3.3			
49	Portugal	4.4				119	Moldova	3.2			
50	China	4.4				120	Dominican Republic	3.2			
51	Jordan	4.4				121	Chad	3.2			
52	Poland	4.3				122	Madagascar	3.2			
53	Zambia	4.3				123	Nicaragua	3.1			
54	Kenya	4.3				124	Bolivia	3.1			
55	Benin	4.3				125	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1			
56	Thailand	4.2				126	Ukraine	3.1			
57	Malawi	4.2				127	Lebanon	3.1			
58	Vietnam	4.2				128	Angola	3.1			
59	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.2				129	Azerbaijan	3.0			
60	Namibia	4.2				130	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
61	Slovak Republic	4.2				131	Timor-Leste	3.0			
62	Jamaica	4.2				132	Paraguay	3.0			
63	Hong Kong SAR	4.1				133	Ecuador	2.9			
64	Mauritius	4.1				134	Burundi	2.9			
65	Ghana	4.0				135	Georgia	2.8			
66	Hungary	4.0				136	Libya	2.8			
67	Tanzania	4.0				137	Serbia	2.8			
68	Nigeria	4.0				138	Armenia	2.6			
69	Barbados	4.0				139	Venezuela	2.6			
70	Senegal	4.0									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.04 Extent and effect of taxation

What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest? [1 = significantly limits incentives to work or invest; 7 = has no impact on incentives to work or invest] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.05 Total tax rate

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Timor-Leste	0.2	70	Guatemala	40.9
2	Namibia	9.6	72	Norway	41.6
3	Qatar	11.3	73	Morocco	41.7
4	United Arab Emirates	14.1	74	Poland	42.5
5	Saudi Arabia	14.5	75	Lithuania	42.7
6	Bahrain	15.0	76	Portugal	42.9
7	Georgia	15.3	76	Syria	42.9
8	Kuwait	15.5	78	Egypt	43.0
9	Zambia	16.1	79	Canada	43.6
10	Macedonia, FYR	16.4	80	Iran, Islamic Rep.	44.2
11	Botswana	17.1	81	Turkey	44.5
12	Lesotho	18.5	82	Romania	44.6
13	Luxembourg	20.9	83	Côte d'Ivoire	44.7
14	Oman	21.6	84	Albania	44.9
15	Cambodia	22.7	84	Burkina Faso	44.9
16	Mongolia	22.8	84	Germany	44.9
17	Mauritius	22.9	87	Tanzania	45.2
18	Hong Kong SAR	24.2	88	Senegal	46.0
19	Iceland	25.0	89	United States	46.3
20	Chile	25.3	90	Uruguay	46.7
21	Malawi	25.8	91	Czech Republic	47.2
22	Ireland	26.5	92	Greece	47.4
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.1	93	Finland	47.7
24	Singapore	27.8	94	Australia	48.0
25	Cyprus	28.8	95	Honduras	48.3
26	Montenegro	28.9	95	Russian Federation	48.3
27	Denmark	29.2	97	Slovak Republic	48.6
28	Switzerland	29.7	98	Estonia	49.1
29	Lebanon	30.2	99	Philippines	49.4
29	South Africa	30.2	100	Cape Verde	49.7
31	Brunei Darussalam	30.3	100	Kenya	49.7
32	Ethiopia	31.1	102	Panama	50.1
32	Jordan	31.1	103	Cameroon	50.5
32	Moldova	31.1	104	Mexico	51.0
35	Rwanda	31.3	105	Jamaica	51.3
36	Bulgaria	31.4	106	Mali	52.1
37	Pakistan	31.6	107	Angola	53.2
38	Korea, Rep.	31.9	108	Sweden	54.6
39	Nigeria	32.2	109	Costa Rica	54.8
40	Croatia	32.5	110	Austria	55.5
41	Israel	32.6	111	Japan	55.7
42	Ghana	32.7	112	Spain	56.9
43	New Zealand	32.8	113	Ukraine	57.2
44	Latvia	33.0	114	Belgium	57.3
45	Trinidad and Tobago	33.1	115	Hungary	57.5
46	Serbia	34.0	116	Kyrgyz Republic	59.4
47	Malaysia	34.2	117	Chad	60.9
48	Mozambique	34.3	118	Venezuela	61.1
49	Ecuador	34.9	119	Tunisia	62.8
50	Bangladesh	35.0	120	Nicaragua	63.2
50	El Salvador	35.0	121	Sri Lanka	63.7
50	Paraguay	35.0	122	China	63.8
53	Uganda	35.7	123	India	64.7
54	Kazakhstan	35.9	123	Puerto Rico	64.7
54	United Kingdom	35.9	125	France	65.8
56	Armenia	36.2	126	Italy	68.4
57	Swaziland	36.6	127	Brazil	69.2
58	Thailand	37.2	128	Algeria	72.0
59	Slovenia	37.5	129	Benin	73.3
60	Indonesia	37.6	130	Colombia	78.7
61	Nepal	38.8	131	Bolivia	80.0
62	Guyana	38.9	132	Tajikistan	85.9
63	Dominican Republic	39.0	133	Mauritania	86.1
64	Madagascar	39.2	134	Argentina	108.1
65	Netherlands	39.3	135	Burundi	278.6
66	Zimbabwe	39.4	136	Gambia, The	292.4
67	Vietnam	40.1	n/a	Barbados	n/a
68	Peru	40.3	n/a	Libya	n/a
69	Taiwan, China	40.4	n/a	Malta	n/a
70	Azerbaijan	40.9			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2009



SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.07 Time required to start a business

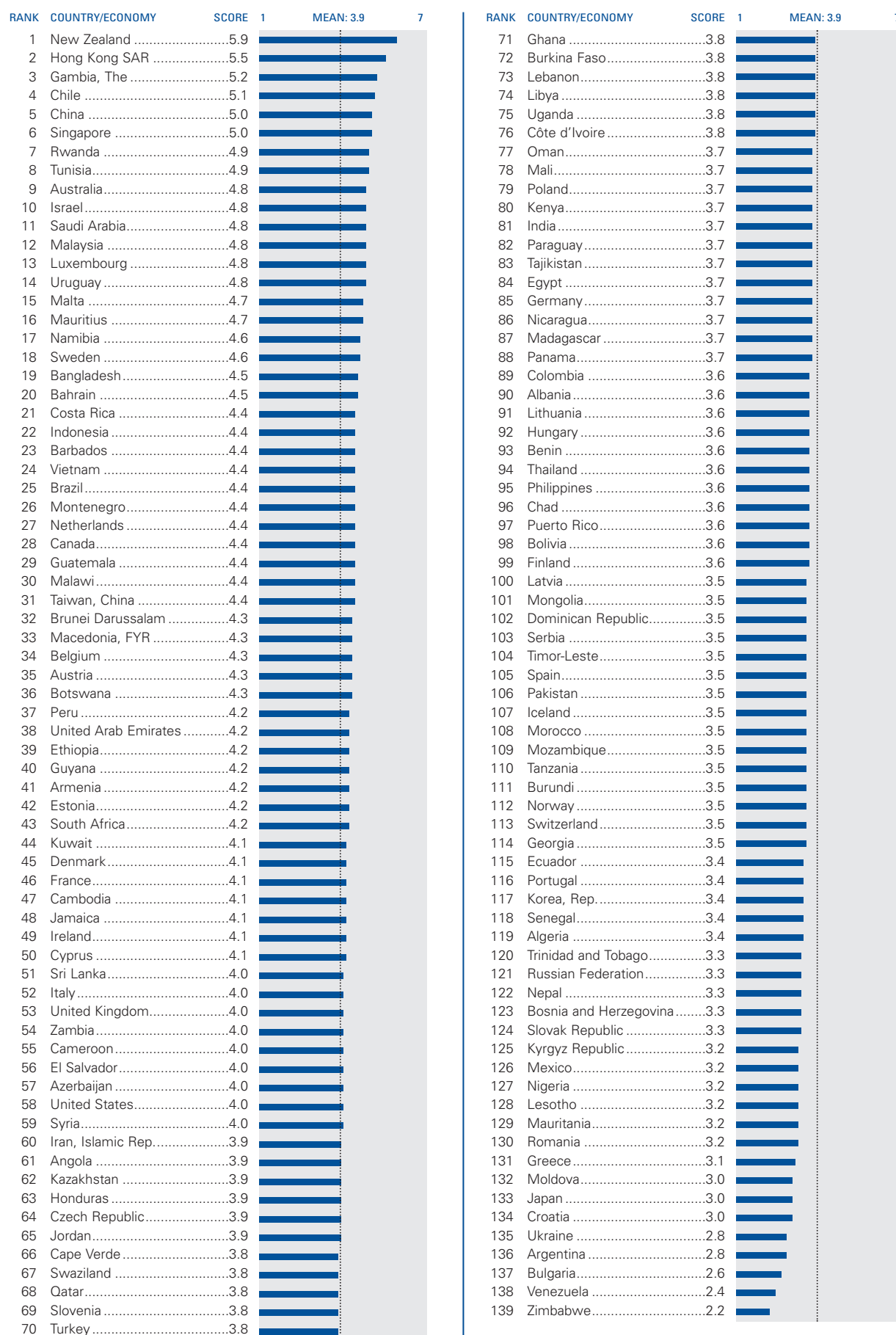
Number of days required to start a business | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	1	71	Colombia	20
2	Australia	2	71	Kazakhstan	20
3	Georgia	3	71	Pakistan	20
3	Rwanda	3	71	Switzerland	20
3	Singapore	3	75	Croatia	22
6	Belgium	4	75	South Africa	22
6	Hungary	4	77	Japan	23
6	Macedonia, FYR	4	77	Taiwan, China	23
9	Albania	5	79	Algeria	24
9	Canada	5	79	Cape Verde	24
9	Iceland	5	79	Luxembourg	24
9	Saudi Arabia	5	82	Tajikistan	25
13	Denmark	6	82	Uganda	25
13	Hong Kong SAR	6	84	Lithuania	26
13	Mauritius	6	84	Mozambique	26
13	Portugal	6	86	Argentina	27
13	Qatar	6	86	Chile	27
13	Slovenia	6	86	Gambia, The	27
13	Turkey	6	86	Ukraine	27
13	United States	6	90	Austria	28
21	Egypt	7	91	Guatemala	29
21	Estonia	7	91	Tanzania	29
21	France	7	93	India	30
21	Madagascar	7	93	Russian Federation	30
21	Norway	7	95	Benin	31
21	Puerto Rico	7	95	Nepal	31
27	Cyprus	8	95	Nigeria	31
27	Jamaica	8	98	Burundi	32
27	Senegal	8	98	Poland	32
30	Bahrain	9	98	Thailand	32
30	Ethiopia	9	101	Ghana	33
30	Iran, Islamic Rep.	9	102	Cameroon	34
30	Lebanon	9	102	Guyana	34
34	Azerbaijan	10	102	Israel	34
34	Italy	10	102	Kenya	34
34	Moldova	10	106	Kuwait	35
34	Netherlands	10	106	Paraguay	35
34	Romania	10	108	China	37
39	Kyrgyz Republic	11	109	Sri Lanka	38
39	Malaysia	11	110	Malawi	39
39	Tunisia	11	110	Nicaragua	39
42	Morocco	12	112	Côte d'Ivoire	40
42	Oman	12	112	Lesotho	40
42	Panama	12	114	Peru	41
45	Ireland	13	115	Trinidad and Tobago	43
45	Jordan	13	116	Bangladesh	44
45	Mexico	13	117	Spain	47
45	Mongolia	13	118	Bolivia	50
45	Montenegro	13	118	Vietnam	50
45	Serbia	13	120	Philippines	52
45	United Kingdom	13	121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	60
52	Burkina Faso	14	121	Costa Rica	60
52	Finland	14	121	Indonesia	60
52	Honduras	14	124	Botswana	61
52	Korea, Rep.	14	124	Swaziland	61
56	Armenia	15	126	Ecuador	64
56	Czech Republic	15	127	Uruguay	65
56	Mali	15	128	Namibia	66
56	Sweden	15	129	Angola	68
56	United Arab Emirates	15	130	Chad	75
61	Latvia	16	131	Timor-Leste	83
61	Slovak Republic	16	132	Cambodia	85
63	El Salvador	17	133	Zimbabwe	96
63	Syria	17	134	Brunei Darussalam	116
65	Bulgaria	18	135	Brazil	120
65	Germany	18	136	Venezuela	141
65	Zambia	18	n/a	Barbados	n/a
68	Dominican Republic	19	n/a	Libya	n/a
68	Greece	19	n/a	Malta	n/a
68	Mauritania	19			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.08 Agricultural policy costs

How would you assess the agricultural policy in your country? [1 = excessively burdensome for the economy; 7 = balances the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

In your country, to what extent do tariff and non-tariff barriers limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7
1	Qatar	6.4				71	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6			
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				72	Uganda	4.6			
3	New Zealand	6.3				73	Senegal	4.5			
4	Chile	6.3				74	Mongolia	4.5			
5	Singapore	6.2				75	Namibia	4.5			
6	Sweden	6.2				76	Macedonia, FYR	4.5			
7	Luxembourg	6.1				77	Cambodia	4.4			
8	Finland	5.9				78	Guyana	4.4			
9	Belgium	5.9				79	Zimbabwe	4.4			
10	United Arab Emirates	5.9				80	Madagascar	4.4			
11	Bahrain	5.8				81	Honduras	4.4			
12	Czech Republic	5.7				82	Serbia	4.4			
13	Portugal	5.6				83	Paraguay	4.4			
14	Estonia	5.6				84	Jordan	4.4			
15	Hungary	5.6				85	Japan	4.4			
16	Ireland	5.6				86	Moldova	4.4			
17	Austria	5.5				87	Kenya	4.3			
18	Israel	5.5				88	Malaysia	4.3			
19	Slovak Republic	5.5				89	Philippines	4.3			
20	Malta	5.5				90	Timor-Leste	4.3			
21	United Kingdom	5.4				91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3			
22	Netherlands	5.4				92	Libya	4.3			
23	Saudi Arabia	5.3				93	Barbados	4.3			
24	Australia	5.3				94	Switzerland	4.2			
25	Cyprus	5.3				95	Mauritania	4.2			
26	Greece	5.2				96	India	4.2			
27	France	5.2				97	Tanzania	4.2			
28	Oman	5.2				98	Iceland	4.2			
29	Latvia	5.2				99	Norway	4.2			
30	Slovenia	5.1				100	Armenia	4.2			
31	Denmark	5.1				101	Costa Rica	4.2			
32	Cameroon	5.0				102	Benin	4.2			
33	Georgia	5.0				103	Sri Lanka	4.2			
34	Peru	5.0				104	Morocco	4.1			
35	Spain	5.0				105	Bangladesh	4.1			
36	Germany	5.0				106	Pakistan	4.1			
37	Montenegro	5.0				107	Bulgaria	4.1			
38	Kuwait	5.0				108	Ethiopia	4.0			
39	Mauritius	5.0				109	Nepal	4.0			
40	Ghana	4.9				110	Mali	4.0			
41	Italy	4.9				111	Korea, Rep.	4.0			
42	Romania	4.9				112	Vietnam	4.0			
43	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9				113	Nicaragua	4.0			
44	Burkina Faso	4.9				114	Egypt	4.0			
45	Canada	4.9				115	Lesotho	3.9			
46	Brunei Darussalam	4.8				116	Kazakhstan	3.9			
47	Poland	4.8				117	Mozambique	3.9			
48	Zambia	4.8				118	Syria	3.9			
49	Albania	4.8				119	Brazil	3.9			
50	Gambia, The	4.8				120	Malawi	3.8			
51	El Salvador	4.8				121	Dominican Republic	3.8			
52	Puerto Rico	4.8				122	Swaziland	3.8			
53	Botswana	4.8				123	Angola	3.7			
54	Panama	4.8				124	Tajikistan	3.7			
55	Mexico	4.8				125	Cape Verde	3.7			
56	Algeria	4.7				126	Ukraine	3.6			
57	Tunisia	4.7				127	Nigeria	3.6			
58	Indonesia	4.7				128	Rwanda	3.6			
59	Taiwan, China	4.7				129	Burundi	3.6			
60	Uruguay	4.7				130	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6			
61	South Africa	4.7				131	Bolivia	3.6			
62	Jamaica	4.7				132	Azerbaijan	3.5			
63	Lebanon	4.7				133	Russian Federation	3.5			
64	Lithuania	4.7				134	Colombia	3.5			
65	Turkey	4.6				135	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4			
66	Croatia	4.6				136	Chad	3.4			
67	United States	4.6				137	Venezuela	3.2			
68	Guatemala	4.6				138	Argentina	2.8			
69	China	4.6				139	Ecuador	2.6			
70	Thailand	4.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.10 Trade tariffs

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0	71	South Africa	5.9
2	Singapore ³	0.0	72	Malaysia ²	6.0
3	Georgia	0.7	73	Swaziland	6.1
4	Austria	0.9	74	Lesotho	6.1
4	Belgium	0.9	75	Botswana	6.1
4	Bulgaria	0.9	76	Taiwan, China ³	6.1
4	Cyprus	0.9	77	Namibia	6.1
4	Czech Republic	0.9	78	Uruguay	6.1
4	Denmark	0.9	79	Lebanon ²	6.2
4	Estonia	0.9	80	Dominican Republic ³	6.2
4	Finland	0.9	81	Korea, Rep. ²	6.6
4	France	0.9	82	Azerbaijan	6.9
4	Germany	0.9	83	Paraguay	7.2
4	Greece	0.9	84	Mozambique	7.5
4	Hungary	0.9	85	Kenya	7.7
4	Ireland	0.9	86	Ecuador	7.7
4	Italy	0.9	87	Benin	7.8
4	Latvia	0.9	88	Mauritania ²	8.0
4	Lithuania	0.9	89	Tanzania	8.1
4	Luxembourg	0.9	90	Vietnam ³	8.2
4	Malta	0.9	91	Bolivia	8.3
4	Netherlands	0.9	92	Mexico	8.3
4	Poland	0.9	93	Angola	8.6
4	Portugal	0.9	94	Madagascar ³	9.0
4	Romania	0.9	95	Jamaica ¹	9.1
4	Slovak Republic	0.9	96	Mali	9.8
4	Slovenia	0.9	97	Burkina Faso	9.8
4	Spain	0.9	98	Jordan ²	9.8
4	Sweden	0.9	99	Senegal	9.8
4	United Kingdom	0.9	100	Ghana	10.0
31	Mauritius	1.2	101	Colombia	10.0
32	United States	1.5	102	Côte d'Ivoire	10.6
33	New Zealand ³	1.7	103	Cape Verde	10.6
34	Switzerland	2.1	104	Trinidad and Tobago ³	10.8
35	Armenia ³	2.3	105	Kyrgyz Republic	11.0
36	Japan ³	2.4	106	Zambia	11.0
37	Peru	2.7	107	Argentina	11.2
38	Canada	2.8	108	Nigeria	11.2
39	Norway	2.8	109	Syria	11.5
40	Ukraine	2.9	110	Guyana ³	11.5
41	Croatia	2.9	111	Russian Federation	11.6
42	Costa Rica	3.0	112	Burundi ³	11.6
43	Iceland	3.0	113	Sri Lanka	11.8
44	Albania ³	3.3	114	Brazil	11.9
45	Guatemala	3.3	115	Uganda	12.2
46	El Salvador	3.4	116	Cambodia ²	12.4
47	Nicaragua	3.7	117	Venezuela	12.4
48	Indonesia	3.8	118	Ethiopia	12.7
49	Israel ³	4.1	119	Malawi	12.9
50	Kazakhstan ³	4.1	120	Bangladesh ²	12.9
51	Honduras ³	4.2	121	Algeria	13.3
52	Philippines ²	4.3	122	China	13.3
53	Kuwait	4.3	123	Egypt	13.8
54	Saudi Arabia	4.3	124	India	14.4
55	Australia	4.3	125	Cameroon	14.7
56	Montenegro	4.4	126	Chad	14.7
57	United Arab Emirates	4.4	127	Tunisia ³	14.7
58	Bahrain	4.4	128	Morocco	15.4
59	Oman	4.4	129	Gambia, The	15.8
60	Turkey	4.4	130	Rwanda ³	16.3
61	Qatar	4.4	131	Nepal	16.4
62	Chile ³	4.7	132	Barbados ²	17.0
63	Mongolia ³	5.0	133	Pakistan	17.1
64	Tajikistan ¹	5.0	134	Zimbabwe ²	19.9
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1	135	Iran, Islamic Rep. ³	23.1
66	Panama ³	5.3	n/a	Libya	n/a
67	Brunei Darussalam ²	5.3	n/a	Moldova	n/a
68	Serbia	5.3	n/a	Puerto Rico	n/a
69	Macedonia, FYR	5.4	n/a	Timor-Leste	n/a
70	Thailand ¹	5.7			

SOURCE: International Trade Centre

¹ 2006 ² 2007 ³ 2008

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership

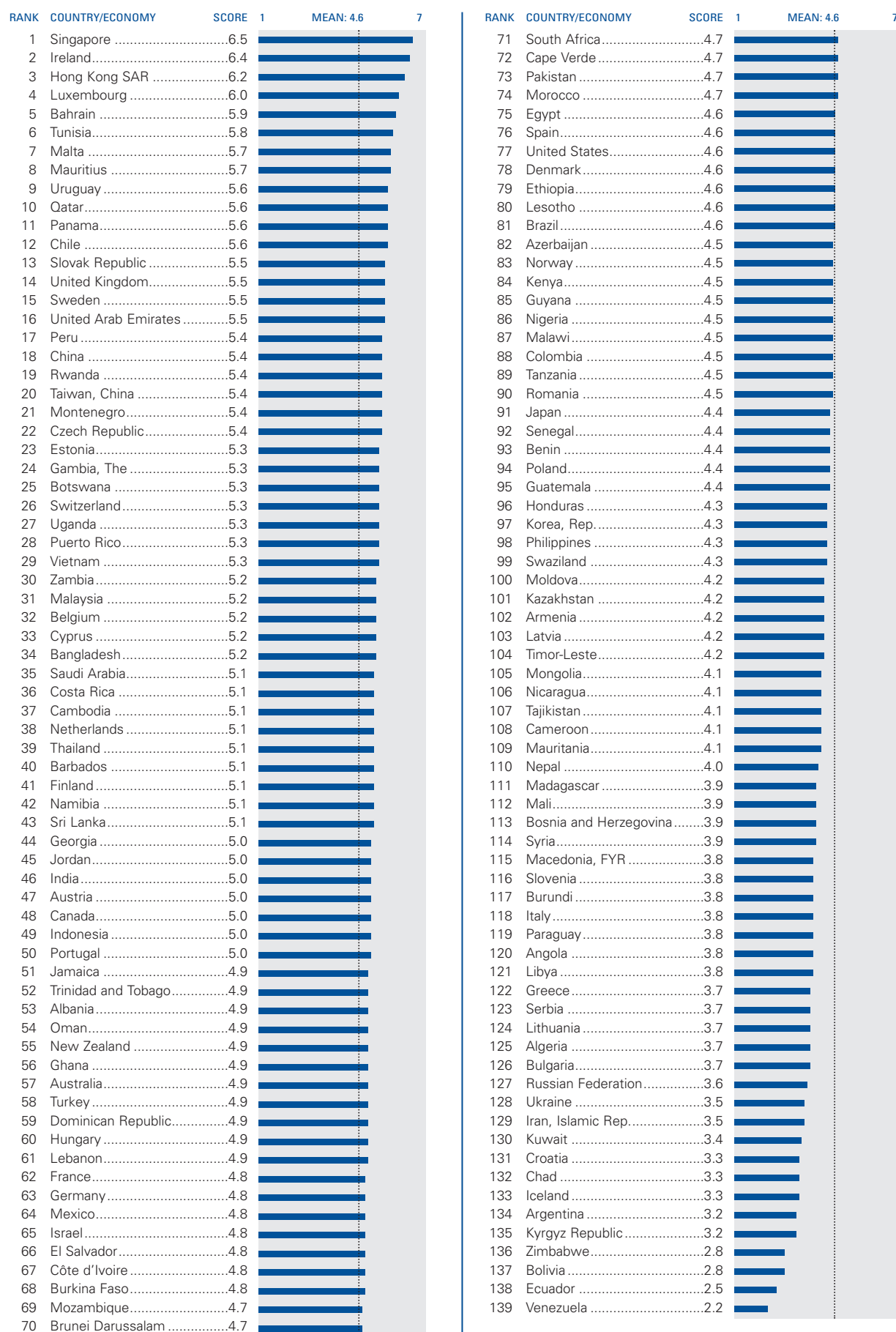
How prevalent is foreign ownership of companies in your country? [1 = very rare; 7 = highly prevalent] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
1	Slovak Republic	6.3				71	Mozambique	4.7			
2	Singapore	6.3				72	Mauritius	4.7			
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.2				73	Rwanda	4.6			
4	Sweden	6.2				74	Morocco	4.6			
5	Luxembourg	6.2				75	Portugal	4.6			
6	Uruguay	6.1				76	Brazil	4.6			
7	United Kingdom	6.1				77	Timor-Leste	4.6			
8	New Zealand	6.0				78	Cyprus	4.6			
9	Chile	6.0				79	Greece	4.6			
10	Hungary	5.9				80	Sri Lanka	4.6			
11	Canada	5.8				81	India	4.6			
12	Ireland	5.8				82	Swaziland	4.6			
13	Belgium	5.8				83	Angola	4.6			
14	Bahrain	5.7				84	Saudi Arabia	4.6			
15	Panama	5.7				85	Brunei Darussalam	4.5			
16	France	5.7				86	Turkey	4.5			
17	Switzerland	5.7				87	Oman	4.5			
18	Zambia	5.7				88	Nigeria	4.5			
19	Australia	5.6				89	Georgia	4.5			
20	Costa Rica	5.6				90	Benin	4.5			
21	Peru	5.6				91	Cambodia	4.5			
22	Mexico	5.6				92	Colombia	4.5			
23	Finland	5.6				93	Azerbaijan	4.5			
24	Norway	5.5				94	Nicaragua	4.5			
25	Qatar	5.5				95	Tanzania	4.5			
26	Côte d'Ivoire	5.5				96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5			
27	Netherlands	5.5				97	Japan	4.5			
28	Spain	5.4				98	Lebanon	4.5			
29	Botswana	5.4				99	Lithuania	4.5			
30	Puerto Rico	5.4				100	Egypt	4.5			
31	Gambia, The	5.4				101	Burkina Faso	4.4			
32	Namibia	5.3				102	Bulgaria	4.4			
33	Argentina	5.3				103	China	4.4			
34	Austria	5.3				104	Philippines	4.4			
35	Uganda	5.3				105	Paraguay	4.3			
36	Germany	5.3				106	Korea, Rep.	4.3			
37	Taiwan, China	5.3				107	Serbia	4.2			
38	El Salvador	5.3				108	Zimbabwe	4.2			
39	Dominican Republic	5.2				109	Pakistan	4.1			
40	Guatemala	5.2				110	Croatia	4.1			
41	Cameroon	5.2				111	Armenia	4.1			
42	Czech Republic	5.2				112	Italy	4.1			
43	South Africa	5.2				113	Kazakhstan	4.1			
44	Denmark	5.2				114	Vietnam	4.1			
45	Tunisia	5.1				115	Madagascar	4.0			
46	Jamaica	5.1				116	Slovenia	4.0			
47	United States	5.1				117	Venezuela	3.9			
48	Estonia	5.1				118	Bangladesh	3.9			
49	United Arab Emirates	5.1				119	Ecuador	3.9			
50	Honduras	5.1				120	Moldova	3.9			
51	Montenegro	5.0				121	Ukraine	3.8			
52	Barbados	5.0				122	Guyana	3.8			
53	Israel	4.9				123	Algeria	3.8			
54	Indonesia	4.9				124	Macedonia, FYR	3.7			
55	Ghana	4.9				125	Ethiopia	3.6			
56	Malaysia	4.9				126	Russian Federation	3.6			
57	Senegal	4.9				127	Kyrgyz Republic	3.6			
58	Jordan	4.9				128	Tajikistan	3.4			
59	Mongolia	4.8				129	Mali	3.4			
60	Thailand	4.8				130	Libya	3.3			
61	Lesotho	4.8				131	Bolivia	3.3			
62	Poland	4.8				132	Iceland	3.2			
63	Latvia	4.8				133	Mauritania	3.1			
64	Malawi	4.8				134	Chad	3.1			
65	Malta	4.8				135	Nepal	3.0			
66	Albania	4.8				136	Kuwait	3.0			
67	Cape Verde	4.8				137	Syria	2.9			
68	Romania	4.7				138	Burundi	2.9			
69	Kenya	4.7				139	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.4			
70	Trinidad and Tobago	4.7									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI

To what extent do rules governing foreign direct investment (FDI) encourage or discourage it? [1 = strongly discourage FDI; 7 = strongly encourage FDI] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

How would you rate the level of efficiency of customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise) in your country? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	6.5				71	Zambia	4.2			
2	Singapore	6.3				72	Benin	4.2			
3	Sweden	5.8				73	Latvia	4.1			
4	New Zealand	5.8				74	Thailand	4.1			
5	United Arab Emirates	5.8				75	Croatia	4.1			
6	Finland	5.7				76	Colombia	4.1			
7	Chile	5.7				77	Uganda	4.1			
8	Luxembourg	5.7				78	Greece	4.1			
9	Denmark	5.6				79	Mali	4.1			
10	Gambia, The	5.4				80	Kuwait	4.1			
11	Bahrain	5.3				81	India	4.0			
12	Estonia	5.3				82	Albania	4.0			
13	Austria	5.3				83	Uruguay	4.0			
14	Iceland	5.2				84	Costa Rica	4.0			
15	Netherlands	5.2				85	Romania	3.9			
16	Slovenia	5.2				86	Malawi	3.9			
17	Norway	5.2				87	Mexico	3.9			
18	Ireland	5.2				88	Madagascar	3.9			
19	Oman	5.2				89	Indonesia	3.9			
20	Switzerland	5.1				90	Cameroon	3.8			
21	Germany	5.1				91	Paraguay	3.8			
22	Taiwan, China	5.1				92	Lesotho	3.8			
23	Cyprus	5.0				93	Jamaica	3.8			
24	Australia	5.0				94	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8			
25	Malta	5.0				95	Ghana	3.8			
26	France	4.9				96	Turkey	3.8			
27	Canada	4.9				97	Mozambique	3.7			
28	Saudi Arabia	4.9				98	Pakistan	3.6			
29	Qatar	4.9				99	Zimbabwe	3.6			
30	Portugal	4.9				100	Ethiopia	3.6			
31	United Kingdom	4.8				101	Serbia	3.6			
32	Malaysia	4.8				102	Nicaragua	3.6			
33	Rwanda	4.8				103	Timor-Leste	3.6			
34	Lithuania	4.8				104	Tajikistan	3.6			
35	Senegal	4.7				105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6			
36	Puerto Rico	4.7				106	Vietnam	3.6			
37	Botswana	4.7				107	Kazakhstan	3.5			
38	Tunisia	4.7				108	Azerbaijan	3.5			
39	Georgia	4.7				109	Libya	3.5			
40	Dominican Republic	4.7				110	Lebanon	3.5			
41	Japan	4.6				111	Ecuador	3.5			
42	Mauritius	4.6				112	Bulgaria	3.5			
43	Czech Republic	4.6				113	Swaziland	3.5			
44	Spain	4.6				114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
45	Belgium	4.6				115	Cambodia	3.5			
46	China	4.5				116	Tanzania	3.4			
47	Korea, Rep.	4.5				117	Nepal	3.4			
48	United States	4.5				118	Moldova	3.4			
49	Peru	4.5				119	Bangladesh	3.4			
50	Egypt	4.5				120	Kenya	3.3			
51	Brunei Darussalam	4.5				121	Guyana	3.3			
52	Mauritania	4.5				122	Brazil	3.3			
53	Jordan	4.5				123	Mongolia	3.3			
54	Slovak Republic	4.4				124	Algeria	3.2			
55	South Africa	4.4				125	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
56	Burkina Faso	4.4				126	Nigeria	3.1			
57	Panama	4.4				127	Cape Verde	3.1			
58	Montenegro	4.3				128	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
59	Hungary	4.3				129	Philippines	3.0			
60	Morocco	4.3				130	Burundi	3.0			
61	Israel	4.3				131	Ukraine	3.0			
62	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				132	Russian Federation	2.9			
63	Barbados	4.3				133	Angola	2.8			
64	Poland	4.3				134	Syria	2.8			
65	Namibia	4.2				135	Argentina	2.7			
66	Sri Lanka	4.2				136	Bolivia	2.7			
67	Guatemala	4.2				137	Chad	2.7			
68	El Salvador	4.2				138	Armenia	2.6			
69	Italy	4.2				139	Venezuela	2.2			
70	Honduras	4.2									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.14 Degree of customer orientation

How well do companies in your country treat customers? [1 = generally treat their customers badly; 7 = are highly responsive to customers and customer retention] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7
1	Japan	6.4			
2	Austria	6.0			
3	Switzerland	6.0			
4	Sweden	5.8			
5	Iceland	5.7			
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.7			
7	Denmark	5.7			
8	Taiwan, China	5.6			
9	New Zealand	5.6			
10	Belgium	5.6			
11	Germany	5.6			
12	Qatar	5.6			
13	Canada	5.5			
14	Luxembourg	5.5			
15	Colombia	5.5			
16	United Arab Emirates	5.5			
17	Norway	5.4			
18	Singapore	5.4			
19	Ireland	5.4			
20	Australia	5.4			
21	Korea, Rep.	5.4			
22	United States	5.3			
23	Malaysia	5.3			
24	Thailand	5.3			
25	Finland	5.3			
26	Cyprus	5.3			
27	Bahrain	5.3			
28	Netherlands	5.2			
29	Oman	5.2			
30	Sri Lanka	5.2			
31	Saudi Arabia	5.2			
32	El Salvador	5.1			
33	Turkey	5.1			
34	Lithuania	5.1			
35	France	5.1			
36	Tunisia	5.1			
37	Guatemala	5.1			
38	Mauritius	5.1			
39	Costa Rica	5.1			
40	Estonia	5.0			
41	Israel	5.0			
42	Philippines	5.0			
43	Lebanon	5.0			
44	United Kingdom	5.0			
45	Gambia, The	5.0			
46	Slovenia	4.9			
47	Peru	4.9			
48	Kenya	4.9			
49	Puerto Rico	4.9			
50	Brazil	4.9			
51	Chile	4.9			
52	Senegal	4.9			
53	Poland	4.8			
54	Kuwait	4.8			
55	Italy	4.8			
56	Portugal	4.8			
57	Morocco	4.8			
58	Brunei Darussalam	4.8			
59	Czech Republic	4.8			
60	Indonesia	4.8			
61	Malawi	4.8			
62	Albania	4.7			
63	Egypt	4.7			
64	India	4.7			
65	Jordan	4.6			
66	Spain	4.6			
67	Uruguay	4.6			
68	Mexico	4.6			
69	Cambodia	4.5			
70	China	4.5			
71	Malta	4.5			
72	Greece	4.5			
73	Latvia	4.5			
74	Macedonia, FYR	4.5			
75	South Africa	4.5			
76	Vietnam	4.4			
77	Guyana	4.4			
78	Zambia	4.4			
79	Panama	4.4			
80	Côte d'Ivoire	4.4			
81	Slovak Republic	4.4			
82	Bangladesh	4.4			
83	Madagascar	4.4			
84	Montenegro	4.3			
85	Lesotho	4.3			
86	Nigeria	4.3			
87	Dominican Republic	4.3			
88	Cameroon	4.3			
89	Bulgaria	4.3			
90	Uganda	4.3			
91	Nepal	4.3			
92	Hungary	4.3			
93	Honduras	4.3			
94	Tanzania	4.3			
95	Swaziland	4.3			
96	Paraguay	4.2			
97	Pakistan	4.2			
98	Romania	4.2			
99	Croatia	4.2			
100	Ethiopia	4.2			
101	Barbados	4.2			
102	Azerbaijan	4.2			
103	Ukraine	4.2			
104	Syria	4.2			
105	Kazakhstan	4.1			
106	Benin	4.1			
107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1			
108	Algeria	4.0			
109	Mali	4.0			
110	Mozambique	4.0			
111	Ghana	4.0			
112	Botswana	4.0			
113	Burkina Faso	3.9			
114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
115	Namibia	3.9			
116	Rwanda	3.9			
117	Jamaica	3.9			
118	Argentina	3.8			
119	Serbia	3.8			
120	Moldova	3.8			
121	Mauritania	3.8			
122	Timor-Leste	3.8			
123	Mongolia	3.8			
124	Zimbabwe	3.7			
125	Nicaragua	3.7			
126	Tajikistan	3.7			
127	Georgia	3.7			
128	Trinidad and Tobago	3.7			
129	Ecuador	3.7			
130	Bolivia	3.6			
131	Libya	3.6			
132	Russian Federation	3.5			
133	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
134	Armenia	3.5			
135	Burundi	3.4			
136	Cape Verde	3.4			
137	Chad	3.4			
138	Venezuela	3.2			
139	Angola	2.9			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

6.15 Buyer sophistication

In your country, how do buyers make purchasing decisions? [1 = based solely on the lowest price; 7 = based on a sophisticated analysis of performance attributes] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.5	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.5	7
1	Japan	5.2				71	Colombia	3.4			
2	Switzerland	5.2				72	Kuwait	3.4			
3	Sweden	5.0				73	El Salvador	3.4			
4	Luxembourg	4.9				74	Israel	3.4			
5	Taiwan, China	4.7				75	Armenia	3.4			
6	Canada	4.7				76	Uruguay	3.3			
7	China	4.6				77	Honduras	3.3			
8	United Kingdom	4.6				78	Estonia	3.3			
9	Netherlands	4.6				79	Mexico	3.3			
10	Singapore	4.6				80	Nigeria	3.3			
11	Korea, Rep.	4.6				81	Kyrgyz Republic	3.2			
12	Norway	4.5				82	Venezuela	3.2			
13	United States	4.5				83	Ukraine	3.2			
14	Hong Kong SAR	4.4				84	Bulgaria	3.2			
15	Belgium	4.4				85	Jordan	3.2			
16	Australia	4.4				86	Latvia	3.2			
17	Finland	4.4				87	Georgia	3.2			
18	Germany	4.4				88	Kenya	3.2			
19	Cyprus	4.3				89	Gambia, The	3.1			
20	Saudi Arabia	4.3				90	Benin	3.1			
21	Denmark	4.3				91	Ghana	3.1			
22	United Arab Emirates	4.3				92	Ecuador	3.1			
23	Ireland	4.2				93	Slovak Republic	3.1			
24	Malaysia	4.1				94	Moldova	3.1			
25	Austria	4.1				95	Morocco	3.1			
26	France	4.1				96	Nicaragua	3.1			
27	Chile	4.1				97	Brunei Darussalam	3.1			
28	Lebanon	4.1				98	Albania	3.1			
29	South Africa	4.1				99	Dominican Republic	3.0			
30	Puerto Rico	4.0				100	Cape Verde	3.0			
31	New Zealand	4.0				101	Hungary	3.0			
32	Sri Lanka	4.0				102	Ethiopia	3.0			
33	Bahrain	4.0				103	Zimbabwe	3.0			
34	Italy	4.0				104	Tajikistan	3.0			
35	Indonesia	3.9				105	Lithuania	3.0			
36	Czech Republic	3.9				106	Bangladesh	3.0			
37	Barbados	3.9				107	Zambia	2.9			
38	Iceland	3.9				108	Algeria	2.9			
39	Qatar	3.9				109	Paraguay	2.9			
40	Tunisia	3.8				110	Macedonia, FYR	2.9			
41	Azerbaijan	3.8				111	Mozambique	2.9			
42	Oman	3.8				112	Tanzania	2.9			
43	India	3.8				113	Croatia	2.9			
44	Costa Rica	3.8				114	Turkey	2.9			
45	Vietnam	3.8				115	Swaziland	2.8			
46	Thailand	3.8				116	Mongolia	2.8			
47	Spain	3.8				117	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8			
48	Panama	3.8				118	Timor-Leste	2.7			
49	Kazakhstan	3.7				119	Angola	2.7			
50	Russian Federation	3.7				120	Guyana	2.7			
51	Poland	3.6				121	Libya	2.7			
52	Brazil	3.6				122	Lesotho	2.7			
53	Cambodia	3.6				123	Nepal	2.7			
54	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6				124	Malawi	2.6			
55	Romania	3.6				125	Rwanda	2.6			
56	Portugal	3.6				126	Egypt	2.6			
57	Montenegro	3.6				127	Syria	2.5			
58	Greece	3.6				128	Bolivia	2.5			
59	Malta	3.6				129	Uganda	2.4			
60	Philippines	3.5				130	Mauritania	2.4			
61	Namibia	3.5				131	Serbia	2.4			
62	Pakistan	3.5				132	Senegal	2.3			
63	Slovenia	3.5				133	Cameroon	2.3			
64	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5				134	Madagascar	2.3			
65	Peru	3.5				135	Mali	2.2			
66	Argentina	3.5				136	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1			
67	Guatemala	3.5				137	Chad	2.0			
68	Mauritius	3.5				138	Burundi	1.9			
69	Jamaica	3.4				139	Burkina Faso	1.8			
70	Botswana	3.4									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section VII

Labor market efficiency

7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations

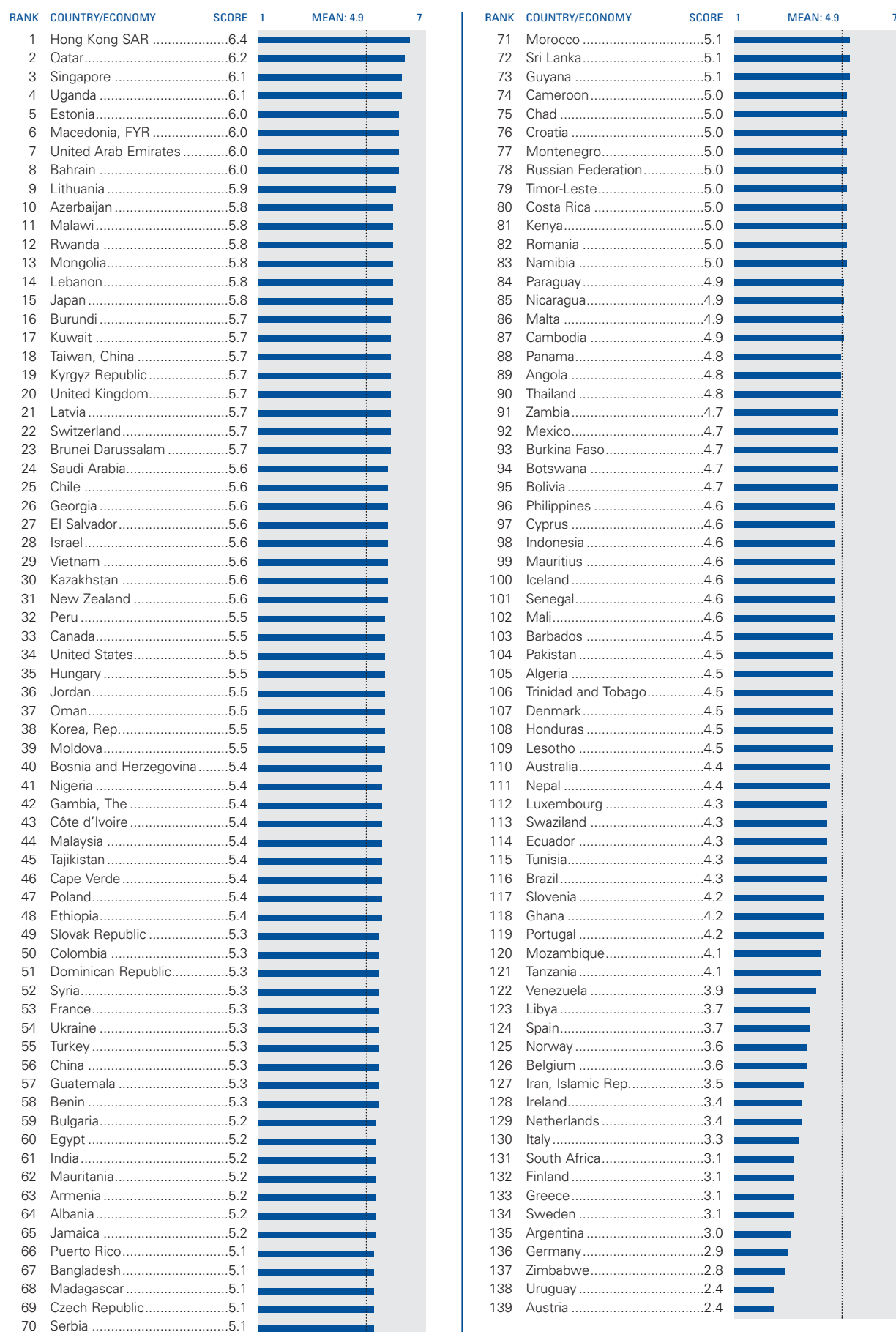
How would you characterize labor-employer relations in your country? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] | 2009–10
weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7
1	Singapore	6.2				71	Zambia	4.3			
2	Switzerland	6.2				72	Honduras	4.3			
3	Norway	5.9				73	Hungary	4.3			
4	Iceland	5.9				74	Mexico	4.3			
5	Sweden	5.9				75	Guyana	4.2			
6	Hong Kong SAR	5.7				76	Madagascar	4.2			
7	Japan	5.7				77	Georgia	4.2			
8	Denmark	5.7				78	Angola	4.2			
9	Netherlands	5.7				79	Zimbabwe	4.2			
10	Austria	5.6				80	Cambodia	4.2			
11	Luxembourg	5.6				81	Montenegro	4.2			
12	Costa Rica	5.6				82	Macedonia, FYR	4.2			
13	New Zealand	5.5				83	Kenya	4.2			
14	Brunei Darussalam	5.3				84	Jordan	4.1			
15	Finland	5.3				85	Kazakhstan	4.1			
16	Malaysia	5.3				86	Bangladesh	4.1			
17	United Arab Emirates	5.3				87	Kyrgyz Republic	4.1			
18	Germany	5.3				88	Poland	4.1			
19	Taiwan, China	5.2				89	Mongolia	4.1			
20	Qatar	5.2				90	Brazil	4.1			
21	Cyprus	5.2				91	Slovenia	4.1			
22	Rwanda	5.1				92	Cape Verde	4.1			
23	Oman	5.1				93	Algeria	4.1			
24	Israel	5.1				94	Syria	4.1			
25	Barbados	5.0				95	Tajikistan	4.1			
26	United Kingdom	5.0				96	Portugal	4.0			
27	Gambia, The	5.0				97	Senegal	4.0			
28	Canada	5.0				98	Cameroon	4.0			
29	El Salvador	5.0				99	Egypt	4.0			
30	Saudi Arabia	4.9				100	Tanzania	4.0			
31	Guatemala	4.9				101	Timor-Leste	4.0			
32	Tunisia	4.9				102	Lesotho	4.0			
33	United States	4.9				103	Spain	4.0			
34	Thailand	4.9				104	Pakistan	4.0			
35	Ireland	4.9				105	Ethiopia	4.0			
36	Mauritius	4.8				106	Moldova	4.0			
37	Estonia	4.8				107	Paraguay	4.0			
38	Vietnam	4.7				108	Namibia	3.9			
39	Chile	4.7				109	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9			
40	Malta	4.7				110	Ukraine	3.9			
41	Dominican Republic	4.7				111	Mali	3.9			
42	Albania	4.7				112	Nigeria	3.9			
43	Australia	4.7				113	Bulgaria	3.9			
44	Benin	4.6				114	Mozambique	3.8			
45	Kuwait	4.6				115	Jamaica	3.8			
46	Colombia	4.6				116	Russian Federation	3.8			
47	Indonesia	4.6				117	Libya	3.8			
48	Botswana	4.6				118	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8			
49	India	4.6				119	Turkey	3.8			
50	Czech Republic	4.5				120	Morocco	3.7			
51	Slovak Republic	4.5				121	Italy	3.7			
52	Peru	4.5				122	Ecuador	3.7			
53	Armenia	4.5				123	Bolivia	3.7			
54	Puerto Rico	4.5				124	Burkina Faso	3.7			
55	Azerbaijan	4.5				125	Burundi	3.6			
56	Philippines	4.5				126	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			
57	Bahrain	4.5				127	Greece	3.6			
58	China	4.5				128	Romania	3.6			
59	Panama	4.5				129	France	3.5			
60	Uganda	4.4				130	Mauritania	3.5			
61	Ghana	4.4				131	Uruguay	3.5			
62	Lebanon	4.4				132	South Africa	3.5			
63	Malawi	4.4				133	Chad	3.5			
64	Sri Lanka	4.4				134	Argentina	3.4			
65	Belgium	4.4				135	Serbia	3.4			
66	Nicaragua	4.4				136	Croatia	3.3			
67	Lithuania	4.4				137	Nepal	3.1			
68	Swaziland	4.4				138	Korea, Rep.	3.0			
69	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3				139	Venezuela	3.0			
70	Latvia	4.3									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.02 Flexibility of wage determination

How are wages generally set in your country? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = up to each individual company] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.03 Rigidity of employment

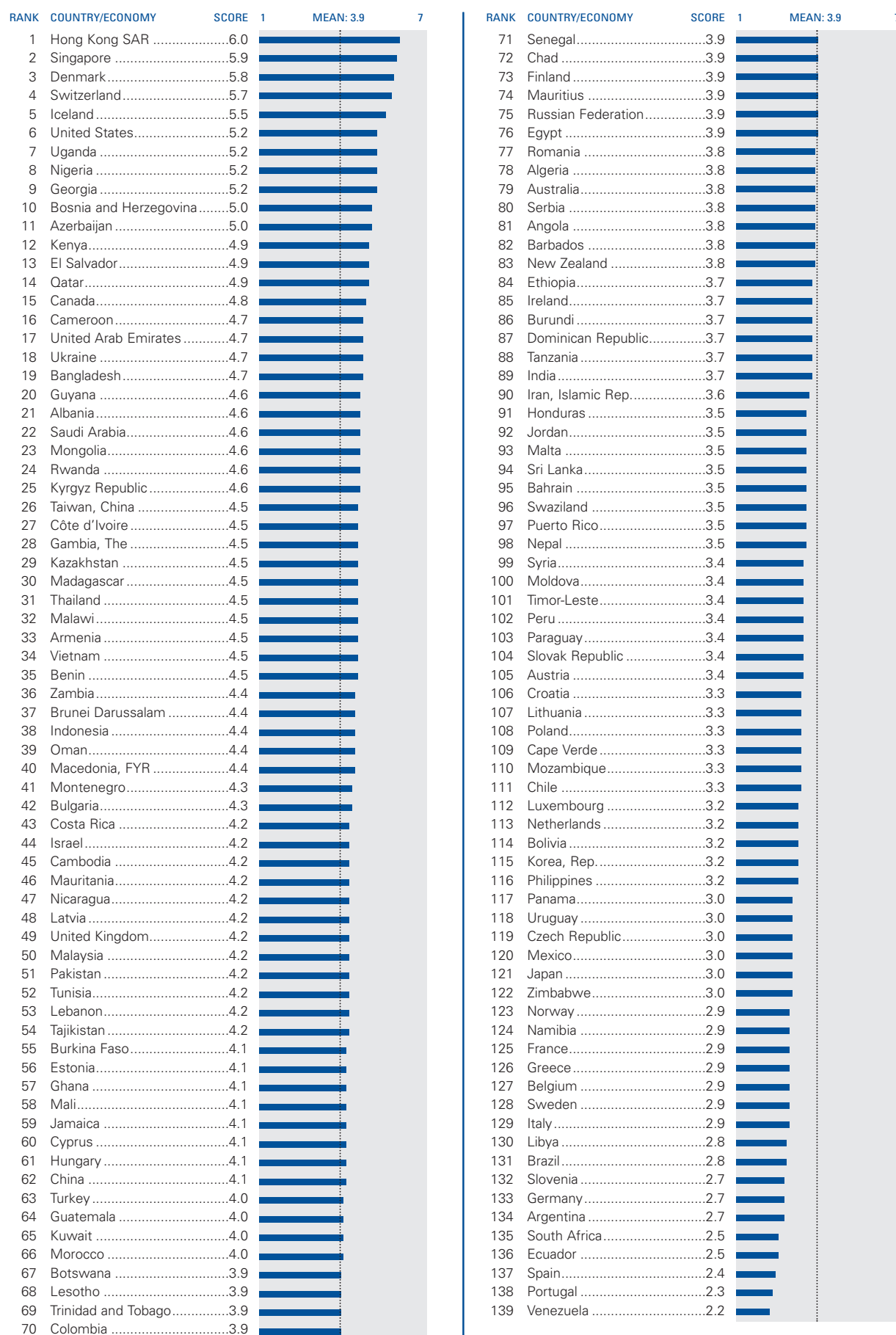
Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Australia	0	71	Bangladesh	28
1	Brunei Darussalam	0	71	Burundi	28
1	Hong Kong SAR	0	71	Ethiopia	28
1	Kuwait	0	71	Guatemala	28
1	Singapore	0	75	Iran, Islamic Rep.	29
1	Uganda	0	75	Philippines	29
1	United States	0	77	India	30
8	Canada	4	78	China	31
8	Jamaica	4	78	Mali	31
10	Denmark	7	78	Ukraine	31
10	Georgia	7	81	Timor-Leste	32
10	New Zealand	7	82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33
10	Nigeria	7	82	Chad	33
10	Rwanda	7	82	Côte d'Ivoire	33
10	Switzerland	7	82	Zimbabwe	33
10	Trinidad and Tobago	7	86	Serbia	35
10	United Arab Emirates	7	86	South Africa	35
18	Azerbaijan	10	86	Turkey	35
18	Bahrain	10	89	Cambodia	36
18	Colombia	10	90	Ecuador	38
18	Ireland	10	90	Italy	38
18	Malaysia	10	90	Korea, Rep.	38
18	Swaziland	10	90	Lithuania	38
18	United Kingdom	10	90	Russian Federation	38
25	Czech Republic	11	90	Sweden	38
25	Thailand	11	96	Cameroon	39
27	Botswana	13	96	Costa Rica	39
27	Montenegro	13	96	Mauritania	39
27	Namibia	13	96	Peru	39
27	Oman	13	100	Benin	40
27	Qatar	13	100	Indonesia	40
27	Saudi Arabia	13	100	Mozambique	40
33	Lesotho	14	100	Tunisia	40
33	Macedonia, FYR	14	104	Algeria	41
33	Puerto Rico	14	104	Finland	41
36	Japan	16	104	Mexico	41
37	Belgium	17	104	Moldova	41
37	Israel	17	108	Germany	42
37	Kazakhstan	17	108	Netherlands	42
37	Kenya	17	110	Latvia	43
37	Mongolia	17	110	Pakistan	43
42	Chile	18	110	Portugal	43
42	Kyrgyz Republic	18	113	Norway	44
42	Mauritius	18	114	Brazil	46
42	Uruguay	18	114	Cape Verde	46
46	Bulgaria	19	114	Nepal	46
46	Guyana	19	114	Romania	46
48	Sri Lanka	20	114	Taiwan, China	46
48	Syria	20	119	Spain	49
50	Argentina	21	119	Tajikistan	49
50	Armenia	21	121	Croatia	50
50	Burkina Faso	21	121	Greece	50
50	Dominican Republic	21	123	Estonia	51
50	Iceland	21	124	France	52
50	Malawi	21	125	Slovenia	54
50	Vietnam	21	125	Tanzania	54
50	Zambia	21	127	Luxembourg	56
58	Hungary	22	127	Madagascar	56
58	Slovak Republic	22	127	Paraguay	56
60	Austria	24	130	Honduras	57
60	Cyprus	24	131	Senegal	59
60	El Salvador	24	132	Morocco	60
60	Jordan	24	133	Angola	66
64	Albania	25	133	Panama	66
64	Lebanon	25	135	Venezuela	69
64	Poland	25	136	Bolivia	77
67	Egypt	27	n/a	Barbados	n/a
67	Gambia, The	27	n/a	Libya	n/a
67	Ghana	27	n/a	Malta	n/a
67	Nicaragua	27			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

7.04 Hiring and firing practices

How would you characterize the hiring and firing of workers in your country? [1 = impeded by regulations; 7 = flexibly determined by employers] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.05 Redundancy costs

Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Denmark	0	70	Chad	36
1	New Zealand	0	72	Moldova	37
1	Puerto Rico	0	72	Slovenia	37
1	United States	0	74	Senegal	38
5	Austria	2	75	Cambodia	39
6	Australia	4	75	Croatia	39
6	Bahrain	4	77	Ethiopia	40
6	Brunei Darussalam	4	78	Lesotho	44
6	Georgia	4	78	Panama	44
6	Japan	4	80	Brazil	46
6	Jordan	4	81	Kenya	47
6	Mauritius	4	81	Mexico	47
6	Oman	4	83	Côte d'Ivoire	49
6	Singapore	4	84	Nigeria	50
15	Romania	8	85	Chile	52
16	Bulgaria	9	85	Luxembourg	52
16	Kazakhstan	9	87	Swaziland	53
16	Mongolia	9	88	Thailand	54
19	Hong Kong SAR	10	89	Albania	56
20	Italy	11	89	Guyana	56
21	Armenia	13	89	India	56
21	Iceland	13	89	Spain	56
21	Norway	13	93	Angola	58
21	Poland	13	94	Colombia	59
21	Switzerland	13	95	Jamaica	62
21	Uganda	13	96	Cyprus	64
21	Ukraine	13	97	Trinidad and Tobago	67
28	Belgium	16	98	Germany	69
29	Algeria	17	98	Qatar	69
29	Kyrgyz Republic	17	100	Malaysia	75
29	Latvia	17	101	Kuwait	78
29	Lebanon	17	102	Saudi Arabia	80
29	Netherlands	17	102	Syria	80
29	Peru	17	104	Malawi	84
29	Russian Federation	17	104	United Arab Emirates	84
29	Timor-Leste	17	106	Morocco	85
29	Tunisia	17	107	El Salvador	86
38	Ireland	18	108	Iran, Islamic Rep.	87
38	Tanzania	18	108	Vietnam	87
40	Azerbaijan	22	110	Dominican Republic	88
40	Czech Republic	22	111	Botswana	90
40	Nicaragua	22	111	Nepal	90
40	United Kingdom	22	111	Pakistan	90
44	Greece	24	114	China	91
44	Namibia	24	114	Israel	91
44	South Africa	24	114	Korea, Rep.	91
47	Serbia	25	114	Philippines	91
48	Burundi	26	114	Taiwan, China	91
48	Finland	26	119	Cape Verde	93
48	Gambia, The	26	120	Argentina	95
48	Macedonia, FYR	26	120	Honduras	95
48	Rwanda	26	120	Turkey	95
48	Slovak Republic	26	123	Portugal	97
48	Sweden	26	124	Paraguay	99
55	Canada	28	125	Guatemala	101
55	Montenegro	28	126	Bangladesh	104
57	Costa Rica	29	127	Indonesia	108
58	Lithuania	30	128	Egypt	132
58	Madagascar	30	129	Mozambique	134
58	Tajikistan	30	130	Ecuador	135
61	Bosnia and Herzegovina	31	131	Ghana	178
61	Mali	31	131	Zambia	178
61	Mauritania	31	133	Sri Lanka	217
61	Uruguay	31	134	Zimbabwe	446
65	France	32	135	Bolivia	not possible
66	Cameroon	33	135	Venezuela	not possible
67	Burkina Faso	34	n/a	Barbados	n/a
68	Estonia	35	n/a	Libya	n/a
68	Hungary	35	n/a	Malta	n/a
70	Benin	36			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

7.06 Pay and productivity

To what extent is pay in your country related to productivity? [1 = not related to worker productivity; 7 = strongly related to worker productivity] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.9	7
1	Singapore	5.6			
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.5			
3	Taiwan, China	5.4			
4	Vietnam	5.1			
5	Switzerland	5.1			
6	Malaysia	5.1			
7	Qatar	5.0			
8	Estonia	5.0			
9	United States	4.9			
10	Slovak Republic	4.9			
11	United Arab Emirates	4.8			
12	Japan	4.8			
13	Brunei Darussalam	4.8			
14	Saudi Arabia	4.8			
15	China	4.7			
16	Albania	4.7			
17	Tajikistan	4.7			
18	Lithuania	4.7			
19	Kazakhstan	4.7			
20	Indonesia	4.6			
21	Israel	4.6			
22	Czech Republic	4.6			
23	Bahrain	4.6			
24	Korea, Rep.	4.5			
25	United Kingdom	4.5			
26	Ukraine	4.5			
27	Denmark	4.5			
28	Iceland	4.5			
29	Thailand	4.5			
30	Canada	4.4			
31	Oman	4.4			
32	Kyrgyz Republic	4.4			
33	Romania	4.4			
34	New Zealand	4.4			
35	Cambodia	4.4			
36	Gambia, The	4.3			
37	Chile	4.3			
38	Mongolia	4.3			
39	Azerbaijan	4.3			
40	Sri Lanka	4.3			
41	Moldova	4.3			
42	Latvia	4.3			
43	Germany	4.3			
44	Luxembourg	4.3			
45	Rwanda	4.2			
46	Puerto Rico	4.2			
47	Russian Federation	4.2			
48	Hungary	4.2			
49	Costa Rica	4.2			
50	Morocco	4.2			
51	Macedonia, FYR	4.2			
52	Tunisia	4.2			
53	Australia	4.2			
54	Poland	4.2			
55	France	4.2			
56	Ireland	4.1			
57	Kuwait	4.1			
58	Bulgaria	4.1			
59	Georgia	4.1			
60	Mauritius	4.0			
61	India	4.0			
62	Montenegro	4.0			
63	Armenia	4.0			
64	Malta	4.0			
65	Norway	4.0			
66	Cyprus	4.0			
67	Kenya	4.0			
68	Angola	3.9			
69	Finland	3.9			
70	Guyana	3.9			
71	Turkey	3.9			
72	Slovenia	3.9			
73	Botswana	3.9			
74	Netherlands	3.9			
75	Austria	3.9			
76	Egypt	3.9			
77	Jordan	3.9			
78	Nigeria	3.9			
79	Lebanon	3.8			
80	Guatemala	3.8			
81	El Salvador	3.8			
82	Philippines	3.8			
83	Sweden	3.8			
84	Madagascar	3.8			
85	Brazil	3.7			
86	Peru	3.7			
87	Malawi	3.7			
88	Belgium	3.7			
89	Timor-Leste	3.7			
90	Ethiopia	3.7			
91	Serbia	3.6			
92	Barbados	3.6			
93	Pakistan	3.6			
94	Bangladesh	3.5			
95	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5			
96	Croatia	3.5			
97	Nicaragua	3.5			
98	Mexico	3.5			
99	Dominican Republic	3.5			
100	Syria	3.5			
101	Senegal	3.5			
102	Zambia	3.4			
103	Panama	3.4			
104	Colombia	3.4			
105	Algeria	3.4			
106	Portugal	3.3			
107	Namibia	3.3			
108	Cameroon	3.3			
109	Spain	3.3			
110	Honduras	3.2			
111	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2			
112	South Africa	3.2			
113	Chad	3.2			
114	Benin	3.1			
115	Trinidad and Tobago	3.1			
116	Jamaica	3.1			
117	Cape Verde	3.1			
118	Greece	3.1			
119	Ghana	3.1			
120	Zimbabwe	3.1			
121	Paraguay	3.1			
122	Bolivia	3.1			
123	Lesotho	3.1			
124	Italy	3.1			
125	Nepal	3.0			
126	Mozambique	3.0			
127	Tanzania	3.0			
128	Burundi	3.0			
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0			
130	Uganda	3.0			
131	Mali	2.9			
132	Swaziland	2.9			
133	Argentina	2.8			
134	Uruguay	2.8			
135	Ecuador	2.7			
136	Venezuela	2.7			
137	Mauritania	2.6			
138	Burkina Faso	2.6			
139	Libya	2.1			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.07 Reliance on professional management

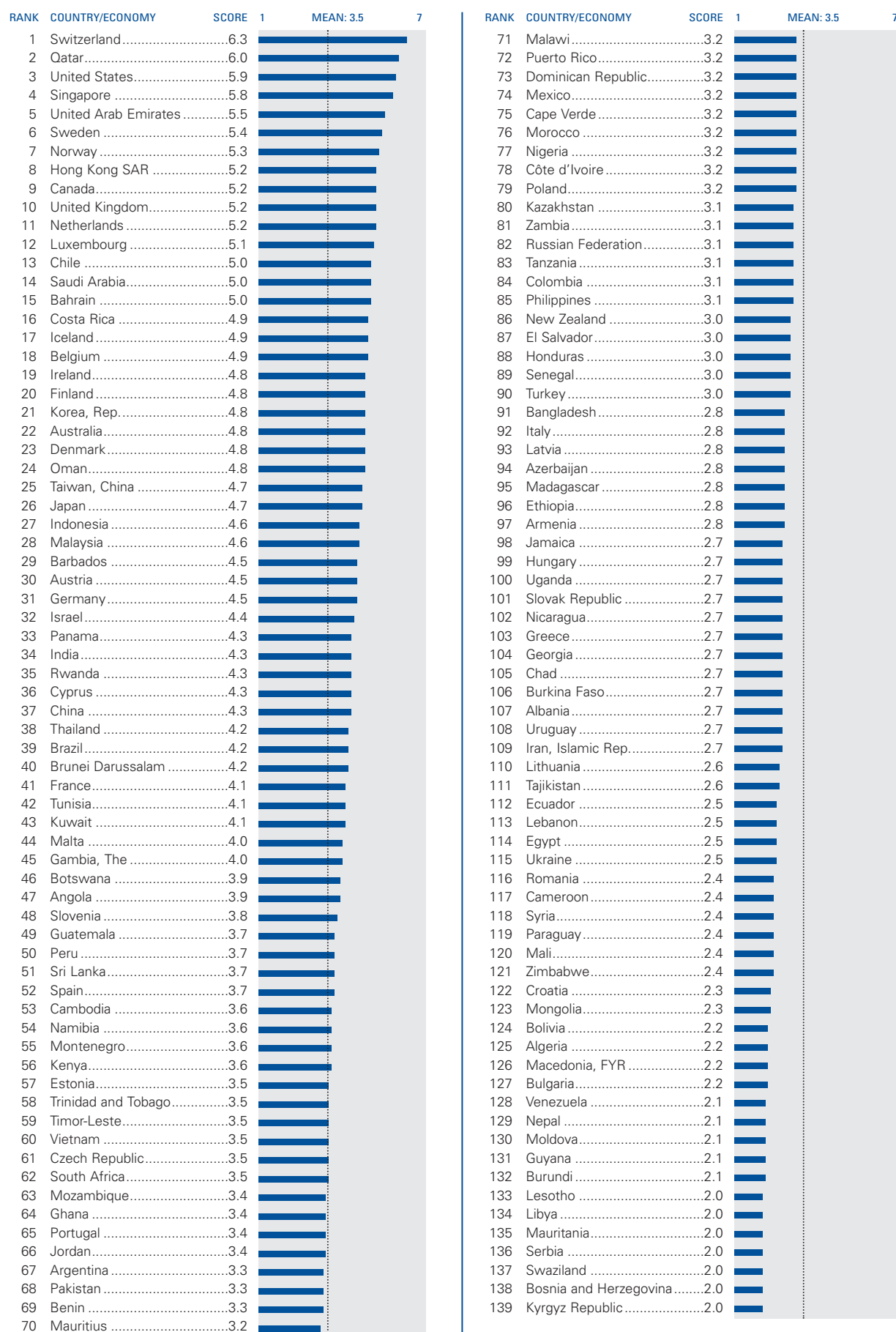
In your country, who holds senior management positions? [1 = usually relatives or friends without regard to merit; 7 = mostly professional managers chosen for merit and qualifications] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.4	7
1	Sweden	6.5				71	Portugal	4.2			
2	Norway	6.3				72	Vietnam	4.2			
3	New Zealand	6.2				73	Bahrain	4.2			
4	Finland	6.1				74	Colombia	4.2			
5	Canada	6.1				75	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2			
6	Netherlands	6.0				76	Latvia	4.2			
7	United Kingdom	6.0				77	Cyprus	4.2			
8	Australia	6.0				78	Montenegro	4.2			
9	Singapore	5.9				79	Kenya	4.2			
10	Switzerland	5.9				80	Panama	4.1			
11	Denmark	5.8				81	Turkey	4.1			
12	Qatar	5.8				82	Albania	4.1			
13	Ireland	5.8				83	Madagascar	4.1			
14	Germany	5.7				84	Tanzania	4.1			
15	United States	5.6				85	Cameroon	4.1			
16	Japan	5.6				86	Egypt	4.1			
17	Belgium	5.5				87	Pakistan	4.0			
18	Luxembourg	5.5				88	Georgia	4.0			
19	South Africa	5.5				89	Benin	4.0			
20	Iceland	5.4				90	Uruguay	4.0			
21	Puerto Rico	5.4				91	Bangladesh	3.9			
22	Austria	5.3				92	Lesotho	3.9			
23	Zimbabwe	5.3				93	Senegal	3.9			
24	Israel	5.3				94	El Salvador	3.9			
25	Malaysia	5.3				95	Uganda	3.9			
26	Taiwan, China	5.2				96	Venezuela	3.9			
27	Gambia, The	5.2				97	Cambodia	3.9			
28	Chile	5.1				98	Greece	3.9			
29	Estonia	5.1				99	Moldova	3.9			
30	France	5.1				100	Jordan	3.9			
31	Sri Lanka	5.0				101	Russian Federation	3.9			
32	Rwanda	5.0				102	Mexico	3.8			
33	Czech Republic	5.0				103	Azerbaijan	3.8			
34	United Arab Emirates	5.0				104	Kuwait	3.8			
35	Hong Kong SAR	5.0				105	Morocco	3.7			
36	Slovak Republic	4.9				106	Croatia	3.7			
37	Saudi Arabia	4.9				107	Honduras	3.7			
38	Korea, Rep.	4.9				108	Lebanon	3.7			
39	Namibia	4.9				109	Cape Verde	3.6			
40	Tunisia	4.9				110	Ethiopia	3.6			
41	Barbados	4.8				111	Mozambique	3.6			
42	Brunei Darussalam	4.8				112	Dominican Republic	3.6			
43	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8				113	Timor-Leste	3.6			
44	Oman	4.7				114	Burkina Faso	3.6			
45	Malawi	4.7				115	Macedonia, FYR	3.6			
46	Botswana	4.7				116	Bulgaria	3.6			
47	Philippines	4.7				117	Armenia	3.6			
48	Zambia	4.7				118	Kazakhstan	3.5			
49	India	4.7				119	Italy	3.5			
50	China	4.7				120	Nepal	3.5			
51	Ghana	4.7				121	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
52	Brazil	4.7				122	Ukraine	3.5			
53	Poland	4.6				123	Nicaragua	3.5			
54	Lithuania	4.6				124	Kyrgyz Republic	3.4			
55	Costa Rica	4.6				125	Mongolia	3.4			
56	Spain	4.6				126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4			
57	Indonesia	4.5				127	Ecuador	3.4			
58	Jamaica	4.5				128	Serbia	3.3			
59	Malta	4.5				129	Algeria	3.3			
60	Thailand	4.5				130	Tajikistan	3.3			
61	Peru	4.5				131	Mali	3.3			
62	Argentina	4.5				132	Angola	3.2			
63	Romania	4.4				133	Syria	3.2			
64	Mauritius	4.4				134	Paraguay	3.1			
65	Guyana	4.4				135	Bolivia	3.0			
66	Guatemala	4.3				136	Burundi	3.0			
67	Hungary	4.3				137	Mauritania	2.9			
68	Slovenia	4.3				138	Chad	2.6			
69	Swaziland	4.3				139	Libya	2.5			
70	Nigeria	4.3									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.08 Brain drain

Does your country retain and attract talented people? [1 = no, the best and brightest normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = yes, there are many opportunities for talented people within the country] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

7.09 Female participation in labor force

Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2008

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Mozambique	1.16	71	Hong Kong SAR	0.79
2	Rwanda	1.02	72	Brunei Darussalam	0.79
3	Ghana	1.00	73	Botswana	0.78
4	Moldova	0.99	74	Ireland	0.78
5	Burundi	0.99	75	Mauritania	0.78
6	Tanzania	0.98	76	Peru	0.78
7	Mongolia	0.98	77	Zimbabwe	0.77
8	Malawi	0.96	78	Jamaica	0.77
9	Finland	0.96	79	Uruguay	0.77
10	Madagascar	0.95	80	Brazil	0.76
11	Sweden	0.95	81	Georgia	0.75
12	Chad	0.95	82	Zambia	0.75
13	Iceland	0.94	83	Spain	0.75
14	Lithuania	0.94	84	Trinidad and Tobago	0.74
15	Norway	0.93	85	Kyrgyz Republic	0.73
16	Swaziland	0.93	86	Singapore	0.73
17	Estonia	0.93	87	Albania	0.73
18	Uganda	0.92	88	Japan	0.73
19	Denmark	0.92	89	Italy	0.72
20	Vietnam	0.92	90	Timor-Leste	0.72
21	Lesotho	0.92	91	Greece	0.72
22	Kazakhstan	0.91	92	Senegal	0.72
23	China	0.91	93	Korea, Rep.	0.71
24	Canada	0.91	94	Argentina	0.70
25	Russian Federation	0.90	95	Cameroon	0.70
26	Ethiopia	0.90	96	Taiwan, China	0.70
27	Barbados	0.89	97	Puerto Rico	0.70
28	Latvia	0.89	98	Benin	0.70
29	Israel	0.89	99	Bangladesh	0.69
30	Burkina Faso	0.88	100	Ecuador	0.68
31	Slovenia	0.88	101	Macedonia, FYR	0.66
32	Ukraine	0.88	102	Cape Verde	0.66
33	Cambodia	0.88	103	Venezuela	0.66
34	France	0.87	104	Philippines	0.63
35	Bulgaria	0.87	105	Panama	0.62
36	Portugal	0.87	106	El Salvador	0.61
37	Azerbaijan	0.87	107	Guyana	0.61
38	Paraguay	0.87	108	Sri Lanka	0.59
39	Kenya	0.86	109	Indonesia	0.58
40	Switzerland	0.86	110	Chile	0.58
41	Armenia	0.86	111	Malaysia	0.58
42	Netherlands	0.86	112	Mali	0.58
43	Angola	0.86	113	Mauritius	0.57
44	Germany	0.85	114	Costa Rica	0.57
45	Gambia, The	0.85	115	Nigeria	0.56
46	Austria	0.85	116	Guatemala	0.55
47	United Kingdom	0.85	117	Mexico	0.54
48	New Zealand	0.85	118	Kuwait	0.54
49	United States	0.85	119	Malta	0.52
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.85	120	Algeria	0.49
51	Australia	0.85	121	Qatar	0.48
52	Tajikistan	0.84	122	Côte d'Ivoire	0.47
53	Namibia	0.84	123	Honduras	0.46
54	Colombia	0.84	124	Nicaragua	0.45
55	Belgium	0.83	125	United Arab Emirates	0.44
56	Poland	0.83	126	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.43
57	Thailand	0.82	127	Bahrain	0.43
58	Cyprus	0.82	128	India	0.42
59	Montenegro	0.82	129	Tunisia	0.38
59	Serbia	0.82	130	Egypt	0.35
61	Czech Republic	0.82	131	Turkey	0.35
62	Bolivia	0.81	132	Oman	0.35
63	Hungary	0.81	133	Libya	0.35
64	South Africa	0.81	134	Lebanon	0.34
65	Dominican Republic	0.81	135	Morocco	0.32
66	Romania	0.81	136	Syria	0.28
67	Slovak Republic	0.81	137	Pakistan	0.26
68	Luxembourg	0.81	138	Saudi Arabia	0.25
69	Croatia	0.80	139	Jordan	0.22
70	Nepal	0.80			

SOURCE: International Labour Organization, *KIILM Net* (retrieved June 28, 2010)

Section VIII

Financial market development

8.01 Availability of financial services

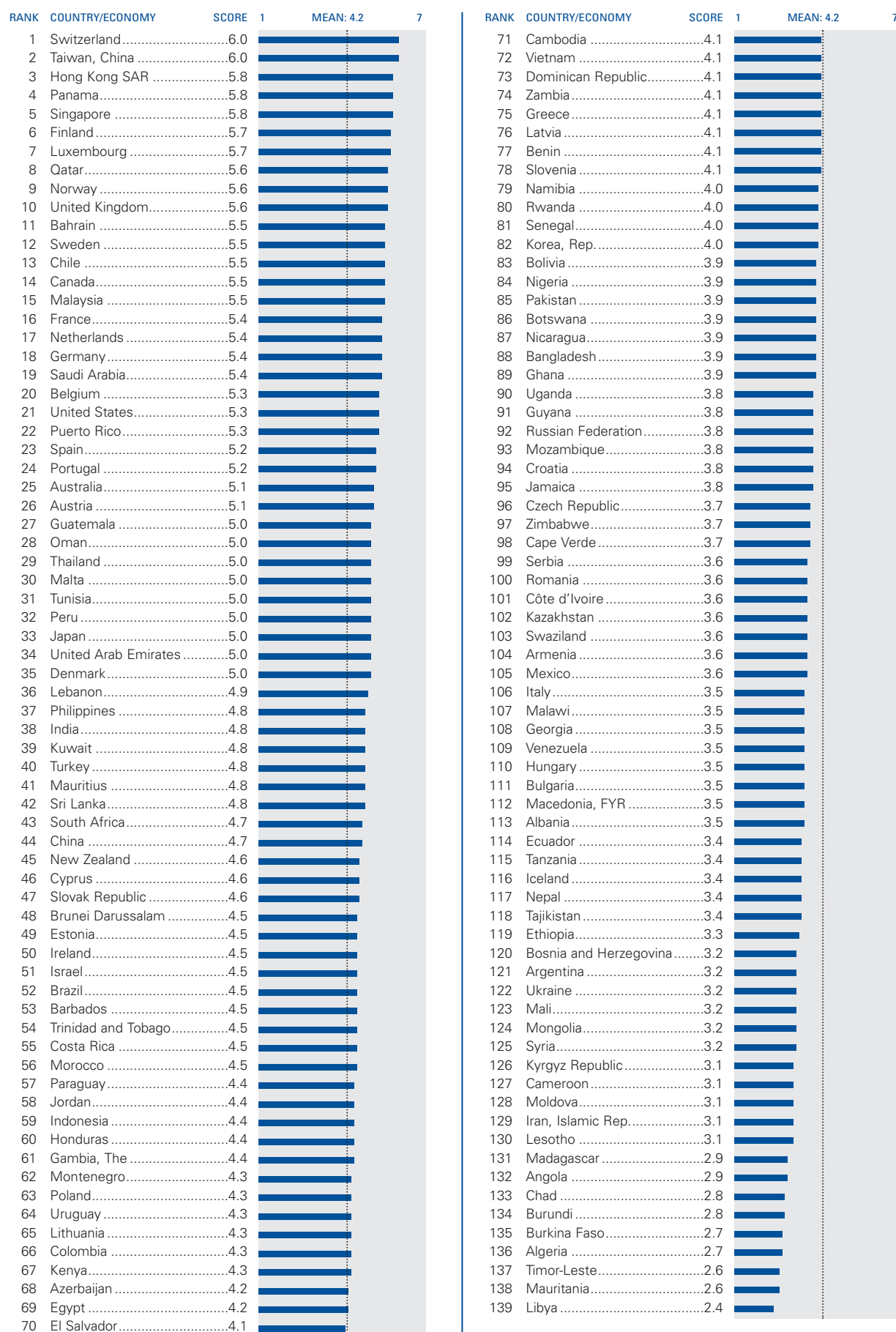
To what extent does competition among providers of financial services in your country ensure the provision of financial services at affordable prices? [1 = not at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7
1	Switzerland	6.6				71	China	4.6			
2	Canada	6.4				72	Gambia, The	4.6			
3	Luxembourg	6.4				73	Botswana	4.5			
4	Hong Kong SAR	6.3				74	Lithuania	4.5			
5	United Kingdom	6.3				75	Paraguay	4.5			
6	Sweden	6.3				76	Montenegro	4.4			
7	South Africa	6.2				77	Slovenia	4.3			
8	Germany	6.1				78	Ghana	4.3			
9	Norway	6.1				79	Mexico	4.3			
10	Belgium	6.1				80	Uganda	4.3			
11	Panama	6.1				81	Uruguay	4.3			
12	Finland	6.0				82	Italy	4.3			
13	Netherlands	6.0				83	Croatia	4.3			
14	Australia	6.0				84	Benin	4.3			
15	United States	6.0				85	Senegal	4.3			
16	France	5.9				86	Latvia	4.3			
17	Austria	5.9				87	Vietnam	4.2			
18	Bahrain	5.8				88	Cambodia	4.2			
19	Chile	5.8				89	Nicaragua	4.2			
20	Singapore	5.7				90	Nigeria	4.2			
21	Puerto Rico	5.7				91	Guyana	4.2			
22	Portugal	5.6				92	Mozambique	4.2			
23	Taiwan, China	5.6				93	Kazakhstan	4.1			
24	Malaysia	5.6				94	Swaziland	4.1			
25	Spain	5.6				95	Bulgaria	4.1			
26	Qatar	5.6				96	Bolivia	4.1			
27	Brazil	5.6				97	Bangladesh	4.1			
28	Denmark	5.6				98	Korea, Rep.	4.0			
29	Israel	5.5				99	Malawi	4.0			
30	Saudi Arabia	5.5				100	Rwanda	4.0			
31	Peru	5.5				101	Pakistan	4.0			
32	United Arab Emirates	5.4				102	Azerbaijan	4.0			
33	Malta	5.4				103	Iceland	4.0			
34	Guatemala	5.3				104	Romania	3.9			
35	New Zealand	5.3				105	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9			
36	Namibia	5.2				106	Georgia	3.9			
37	Cyprus	5.2				107	Venezuela	3.9			
38	Slovak Republic	5.2				108	Ukraine	3.8			
39	Lebanon	5.2				109	Russian Federation	3.8			
40	Thailand	5.2				110	Ecuador	3.8			
41	Japan	5.2				111	Serbia	3.8			
42	Tunisia	5.2				112	Mali	3.7			
43	Estonia	5.1				113	Cape Verde	3.7			
44	Mauritius	5.1				114	Moldova	3.7			
45	India	5.1				115	Zimbabwe	3.6			
46	Kuwait	5.1				116	Nepal	3.6			
47	Czech Republic	5.1				117	Madagascar	3.6			
48	Sri Lanka	5.1				118	Tajikistan	3.6			
49	Philippines	5.1				119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6			
50	Ireland	5.0				120	Tanzania	3.6			
51	Hungary	5.0				121	Armenia	3.5			
52	Turkey	5.0				122	Macedonia, FYR	3.5			
53	Kenya	5.0				123	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
54	Colombia	4.9				124	Ethiopia	3.4			
55	El Salvador	4.9				125	Argentina	3.4			
56	Trinidad and Tobago	4.9				126	Mongolia	3.4			
57	Oman	4.9				127	Cameroon	3.3			
58	Barbados	4.9				128	Albania	3.3			
59	Indonesia	4.8				129	Angola	3.3			
60	Egypt	4.8				130	Syria	3.3			
61	Morocco	4.8				131	Algeria	3.2			
62	Poland	4.8				132	Burkina Faso	3.1			
63	Jamaica	4.8				133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.0			
64	Greece	4.7				134	Lesotho	3.0			
65	Costa Rica	4.7				135	Burundi	2.9			
66	Honduras	4.7				136	Libya	2.7			
67	Jordan	4.7				137	Mauritania	2.6			
68	Dominican Republic	4.7				138	Chad	2.5			
69	Zambia	4.7				139	Timor-Leste	2.4			
70	Brunei Darussalam	4.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.02 Affordability of financial services

To what extent does competition among providers of financial services in your country ensure the provision of financial services at affordable prices? [1 = not at all; 7 = extremely well] | 2010



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.03 Financing through local equity market

How easy is it to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market in your country? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.4	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.4	7
1	Qatar	5.2				71	Portugal	3.5			
2	Hong Kong SAR	5.2				72	Colombia	3.5			
3	Saudi Arabia	4.8				73	Italy	3.5			
4	Taiwan, China	4.8				74	Barbados	3.4			
5	Singapore	4.8				75	Tanzania	3.4			
6	France	4.8				76	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
7	South Africa	4.7				77	Uganda	3.4			
8	Canada	4.7				78	Paraguay	3.4			
9	Malta	4.7				79	Azerbaijan	3.3			
10	India	4.7				80	Senegal	3.3			
11	Malaysia	4.7				81	Spain	3.3			
12	Bangladesh	4.6				82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3			
13	Indonesia	4.6				83	Lithuania	3.3			
14	Nepal	4.6				84	Slovenia	3.2			
15	Australia	4.6				85	Macedonia, FYR	3.2			
16	Norway	4.6				86	Swaziland	3.2			
17	Sri Lanka	4.5				87	Burkina Faso	3.1			
18	Oman	4.4				88	Cameroon	3.1			
19	Chile	4.4				89	Romania	3.1			
20	Sweden	4.4				90	Bulgaria	3.1			
21	Kenya	4.4				91	Gambia, The	3.1			
22	Switzerland	4.4				92	Rwanda	3.1			
23	New Zealand	4.4				93	Mozambique	3.0			
24	Japan	4.4				94	Mexico	3.0			
25	Tunisia	4.4				95	Bolivia	2.9			
26	Luxembourg	4.3				96	Croatia	2.9			
27	United Arab Emirates	4.3				97	Ecuador	2.8			
28	Thailand	4.3				98	Guyana	2.8			
29	Egypt	4.2				99	Mongolia	2.8			
30	Panama	4.2				100	Ethiopia	2.8			
31	Morocco	4.2				101	Serbia	2.8			
32	United Kingdom	4.1				102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8			
33	Jordan	4.1				103	Syria	2.8			
34	Côte d'Ivoire	4.1				104	El Salvador	2.8			
35	Vietnam	4.1				105	Ireland	2.8			
36	United States	4.1				106	Kazakhstan	2.8			
37	Israel	4.0				107	Russian Federation	2.7			
38	Ghana	4.0				108	Nicaragua	2.7			
39	Czech Republic	4.0				109	Tajikistan	2.7			
40	Nigeria	4.0				110	Slovak Republic	2.6			
41	Malawi	3.9				111	Hungary	2.6			
42	Kuwait	3.9				112	Brunei Darussalam	2.6			
43	Pakistan	3.9				113	Mali	2.5			
44	Zimbabwe	3.9				114	Costa Rica	2.5			
45	Brazil	3.9				115	Lebanon	2.5			
46	Turkey	3.9				116	Latvia	2.5			
47	Jamaica	3.9				117	Dominican Republic	2.5			
48	Finland	3.9				118	Argentina	2.4			
49	Germany	3.9				119	Chad	2.4			
50	Montenegro	3.9				120	Ukraine	2.3			
51	Bahrain	3.9				121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3			
52	China	3.8				122	Libya	2.3			
53	Mauritius	3.8				123	Cambodia	2.3			
54	Zambia	3.8				124	Moldova	2.2			
55	Cape Verde	3.8				125	Georgia	2.2			
56	Philippines	3.8				126	Guatemala	2.2			
57	Namibia	3.8				127	Algeria	2.2			
58	Austria	3.8				128	Venezuela	2.1			
59	Korea, Rep.	3.8				129	Uruguay	2.1			
60	Denmark	3.7				130	Lesotho	2.1			
61	Netherlands	3.7				131	Armenia	2.0			
62	Benin	3.7				132	Honduras	2.0			
63	Peru	3.7				133	Mauritania	2.0			
64	Poland	3.7				134	Iceland	1.9			
65	Cyprus	3.6				135	Timor-Leste	1.9			
66	Greece	3.6				136	Madagascar	1.8			
67	Belgium	3.6				137	Albania	1.8			
68	Estonia	3.6				138	Burundi	1.5			
69	Botswana	3.6				139	Angola	1.5			
70	Puerto Rico	3.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.04 Ease of access to loans

How easy is it to obtain a bank loan in your country with only a good business plan and no collateral? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.05 Venture capital availability

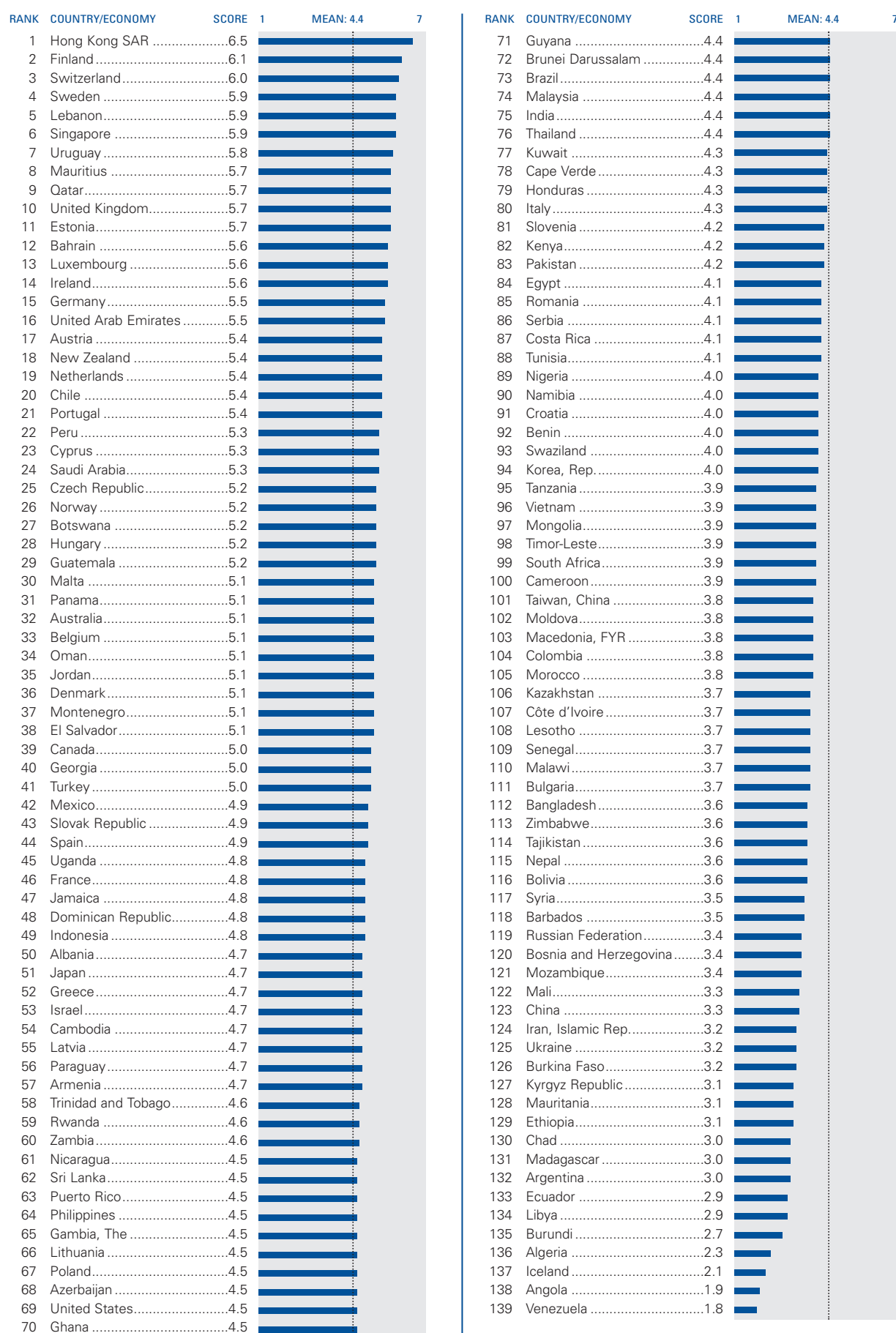
In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? [1 = very difficult; 7 = very easy] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 2.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 2.7	7
1	Hong Kong SAR	4.4				71	Bulgaria	2.5			
2	Norway	4.3				72	Macedonia, FYR	2.5			
3	Singapore	4.2				73	Gambia, The	2.5			
4	Finland	4.2				74	Uruguay	2.5			
5	Luxembourg	4.2				75	Philippines	2.5			
6	Qatar	4.1				76	Cambodia	2.5			
7	Sweden	4.0				77	Rwanda	2.5			
8	Malaysia	3.9				78	Guatemala	2.4			
9	Indonesia	3.9				79	Bolivia	2.4			
10	Israel	3.9				80	Romania	2.4			
11	Taiwan, China	3.9				81	Algeria	2.4			
12	Australia	3.8				82	Kazakhstan	2.4			
13	United States	3.8				83	Costa Rica	2.4			
14	Saudi Arabia	3.8				84	Iceland	2.4			
15	Oman	3.8				85	Nicaragua	2.4			
16	United Arab Emirates	3.7				86	Barbados	2.3			
17	Netherlands	3.7				87	Greece	2.3			
18	Bahrain	3.7				88	Paraguay	2.3			
19	Canada	3.7				89	Ireland	2.3			
20	Switzerland	3.5				90	Swaziland	2.3			
21	Tunisia	3.5				91	El Salvador	2.3			
22	Kuwait	3.4				92	Chad	2.3			
23	Cyprus	3.4				93	Honduras	2.3			
24	Montenegro	3.4				94	Senegal	2.3			
25	Belgium	3.3				95	Russian Federation	2.3			
26	New Zealand	3.3				96	Mexico	2.3			
27	China	3.3				97	Bangladesh	2.2			
28	Panama	3.3				98	Korea, Rep.	2.2			
29	Denmark	3.3				99	Turkey	2.2			
30	Estonia	3.3				100	Guyana	2.2			
31	India	3.2				101	Latvia	2.2			
32	France	3.2				102	Serbia	2.2			
33	Sri Lanka	3.2				103	Lithuania	2.2			
34	Chile	3.2				104	Italy	2.2			
35	Kenya	3.1				105	Hungary	2.2			
36	Malta	3.1				106	Nepal	2.2			
37	Puerto Rico	3.1				107	Albania	2.1			
38	United Kingdom	3.0				108	Croatia	2.1			
39	South Africa	3.0				109	Georgia	2.1			
40	Morocco	3.0				110	Mozambique	2.1			
41	Egypt	3.0				111	Ghana	2.1			
42	Peru	2.9				112	Dominican Republic	2.1			
43	Austria	2.9				113	Syria	2.1			
44	Thailand	2.9				114	Ethiopia	2.1			
45	Slovenia	2.9				115	Cape Verde	2.1			
46	Brunei Darussalam	2.9				116	Lesotho	2.1			
47	Botswana	2.9				117	Ecuador	2.0			
48	Azerbaijan	2.9				118	Zambia	2.0			
49	Japan	2.8				119	Venezuela	2.0			
50	Mauritius	2.8				120	Nigeria	2.0			
51	Pakistan	2.8				121	Ukraine	1.9			
52	Germany	2.8				122	Uganda	1.9			
53	Portugal	2.7				123	Mauritania	1.9			
54	Jordan	2.7				124	Argentina	1.9			
55	Libya	2.7				125	Jamaica	1.9			
56	Poland	2.7				126	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9			
57	Vietnam	2.7				127	Moldova	1.9			
58	Spain	2.6				128	Cameroon	1.8			
59	Timor-Leste	2.6				129	Angola	1.8			
60	Brazil	2.6				130	Kyrgyz Republic	1.8			
61	Slovak Republic	2.6				131	Armenia	1.8			
62	Benin Republic	2.6				132	Malawi	1.8			
63	Czech Republic	2.6				133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.8			
64	Tanzania	2.6				134	Zimbabwe	1.7			
65	Namibia	2.6				135	Mali	1.7			
66	Colombia	2.5				136	Mongolia	1.7			
67	Lebanon	2.5				137	Côte d'Ivoire	1.6			
68	Trinidad and Tobago	2.5				138	Burkina Faso	1.5			
69	Tajikistan	2.5				139	Burundi	1.5			
70	Madagascar	2.5									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.06 Restriction on capital flows

How restrictive are regulations in your country related to international capital flows? [1 = highly restrictive; 7 = not restrictive at all] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.07 Soundness of banks

How would you assess the soundness of banks in your country? [1 = insolvent and may require a government bailout; 7 = generally healthy with sound balance sheets] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.1	7
1	Canada	6.7				71	Mozambique	5.2			
2	New Zealand	6.6				72	Estonia	5.2			
3	Australia	6.5				73	Poland	5.2			
4	Lebanon	6.5				74	Kenya	5.1			
5	Chile	6.5				75	Gambia, The	5.1			
6	South Africa	6.5				76	Benin	5.1			
7	Panama	6.4				77	Japan	5.1			
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.4				78	Macedonia, FYR	5.1			
9	Singapore	6.3				79	Portugal	5.1			
10	Malta	6.3				80	Bolivia	5.0			
11	Finland	6.3				81	Armenia	5.0			
12	Barbados	6.3				82	Bangladesh	5.0			
13	Israel	6.3				83	Ecuador	4.9			
14	Brazil	6.2				84	Cameroon	4.9			
15	Namibia	6.2				85	Denmark	4.8			
16	Mauritius	6.1				86	Burkina Faso	4.8			
17	Norway	6.1				87	Lithuania	4.8			
18	Peru	6.0				88	Pakistan	4.8			
19	Bahrain	5.9				89	Madagascar	4.8			
20	Saudi Arabia	5.9				90	Hungary	4.8			
21	Trinidad and Tobago	5.9				91	Ethiopia	4.7			
22	Costa Rica	5.9				92	Indonesia	4.7			
23	Slovak Republic	5.9				93	Nicaragua	4.7			
24	Czech Republic	5.9				94	Montenegro	4.7			
25	India	5.8				95	Rwanda	4.7			
26	Sweden	5.8				96	Vietnam	4.7			
27	Luxembourg	5.8				97	Romania	4.7			
28	Oman	5.7				98	Côte d'Ivoire	4.7			
29	Malawi	5.7				99	Korea, Rep.	4.7			
30	Thailand	5.7				100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6			
31	Cyprus	5.7				101	Cambodia	4.6			
32	El Salvador	5.7				102	Angola	4.6			
33	Malaysia	5.7				103	Puerto Rico	4.6			
34	Colombia	5.7				104	Netherlands	4.6			
35	Guatemala	5.6				105	Bulgaria	4.5			
36	Turkey	5.6				106	Moldova	4.5			
37	Honduras	5.6				107	Albania	4.5			
38	Philippines	5.6				108	Lesotho	4.5			
39	Botswana	5.6				109	Georgia	4.5			
40	France	5.6				110	Slovenia	4.4			
41	Switzerland	5.6				111	United States	4.4			
42	Mexico	5.5				112	Germany	4.4			
43	Spain	5.5				113	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.4			
44	Swaziland	5.5				114	Azerbaijan	4.4			
45	Brunei Darussalam	5.5				115	Serbia	4.4			
46	Qatar	5.5				116	Libya	4.4			
47	Jamaica	5.5				117	Nepal	4.4			
48	Austria	5.5				118	Timor-Leste	4.3			
49	Uruguay	5.4				119	Tanzania	4.3			
50	United Arab Emirates	5.4				120	Belgium	4.2			
51	Jordan	5.4				121	Algeria	4.2			
52	Dominican Republic	5.4				122	Nigeria	4.1			
53	Senegal	5.4				123	Argentina	4.1			
54	Cape Verde	5.4				124	Mauritania	4.1			
55	Guyana	5.4				125	Tajikistan	4.0			
56	Zambia	5.3				126	Venezuela	4.0			
57	Italy	5.3				127	Latvia	3.9			
58	Taiwan, China	5.3				128	Mali	3.9			
59	Tunisia	5.3				129	Russian Federation	3.8			
60	China	5.3				130	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
61	Egypt	5.3				131	Kazakhstan	3.7			
62	Paraguay	5.3				132	Chad	3.6			
63	Syria	5.3				133	United Kingdom	3.6			
64	Kuwait	5.3				134	Burundi	3.5			
65	Ghana	5.3				135	Zimbabwe	3.4			
66	Croatia	5.3				136	Mongolia	2.9			
67	Sri Lanka	5.3				137	Iceland	2.5			
68	Uganda	5.2				138	Ukraine	2.5			
69	Morocco	5.2				139	Ireland	2.0			
70	Greece	5.2									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges

How would you assess the regulation and supervision of securities exchanges in your country? [1 = ineffective; 7 = effective] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.2	7
1	South Africa	6.0				71	Ecuador	4.2			
2	Sweden	5.9				72	Italy	4.1			
3	Singapore	5.8				73	Philippines	4.1			
4	Norway	5.7				74	Croatia	4.1			
5	Brazil	5.7				75	Korea, Rep.	4.1			
6	Qatar	5.6				76	Pakistan	4.0			
7	Finland	5.6				77	Kuwait	4.0			
8	Luxembourg	5.6				78	Panama	4.0			
9	Switzerland	5.6				79	Dominican Republic	4.0			
10	Australia	5.5				80	Gambia, The	4.0			
11	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				81	Nicaragua	4.0			
12	Malta	5.4				82	Nigeria	4.0			
13	Bahrain	5.4				83	Swaziland	3.9			
14	Denmark	5.3				84	Uganda	3.9			
15	India	5.3				85	Zimbabwe	3.9			
16	Oman	5.3				86	Vietnam	3.9			
17	France	5.2				87	Bolivia	3.9			
18	Puerto Rico	5.2				88	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9			
19	Malaysia	5.2				89	Slovak Republic	3.9			
20	Taiwan, China	5.2				90	Ireland	3.8			
21	Netherlands	5.2				91	Mexico	3.8			
22	Canada	5.2				92	Paraguay	3.8			
23	Jamaica	5.1				93	Tanzania	3.8			
24	Barbados	5.1				94	Iceland	3.8			
25	New Zealand	5.1				95	Venezuela	3.7			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.1				96	Brunei Darussalam	3.7			
27	United Arab Emirates	5.1				97	Romania	3.7			
28	Mauritius	5.1				98	Kenya	3.7			
29	Jordan	5.0				99	Latvia	3.7			
30	Namibia	5.0				100	Costa Rica	3.7			
31	Poland	5.0				101	Mozambique	3.7			
32	Israel	5.0				102	Syria	3.7			
33	Portugal	5.0				103	Azerbaijan	3.7			
34	Cyprus	4.9				104	Chile	3.7			
35	Germany	4.9				105	El Salvador	3.6			
36	Thailand	4.8				106	Argentina	3.6			
37	Sri Lanka	4.8				107	Senegal	3.6			
38	Tunisia	4.8				108	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6			
39	Honduras	4.8				109	Bulgaria	3.6			
40	Japan	4.8				110	Guyana	3.6			
41	Belgium	4.8				111	Nepal	3.5			
42	United Kingdom	4.8				112	Spain	3.5			
43	Morocco	4.7				113	Colombia	3.5			
44	Estonia	4.7				114	Peru	3.4			
45	Austria	4.7				115	Serbia	3.4			
46	Turkey	4.6				116	Moldova	3.4			
47	Czech Republic	4.6				117	Burkina Faso	3.4			
48	Montenegro	4.6				118	Russian Federation	3.3			
49	Indonesia	4.6				119	Kazakhstan	3.3			
50	Lebanon	4.5				120	Cameroon	3.2			
51	Cape Verde	4.5				121	Armenia	3.2			
52	Hungary	4.5				122	Cambodia	3.1			
53	Trinidad and Tobago	4.5				123	Ethiopia	3.1			
54	Uruguay	4.5				124	Georgia	3.1			
55	Ghana	4.5				125	Lesotho	2.9			
56	Zambia	4.4				126	Tajikistan	2.8			
57	Lithuania	4.4				127	Ukraine	2.7			
58	Bangladesh	4.4				128	Timor-Leste	2.7			
59	Guatemala	4.4				129	Mongolia	2.7			
60	Botswana	4.4				130	Mali	2.6			
61	China	4.4				131	Albania	2.6			
62	Benin	4.3				132	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
63	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3				133	Angola	2.5			
64	United States	4.3				134	Chad	2.5			
65	Macedonia, FYR	4.3				135	Libya	2.4			
66	Slovenia	4.3				136	Madagascar	2.2			
67	Egypt	4.3				137	Algeria	2.1			
68	Rwanda	4.2				138	Mauritania	2.1			
69	Greece	4.2				139	Burundi	1.9			
70	Malawi	4.2									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

8.09 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	10	60	Panama	6
1	Kenya	10	60	Slovenia	6
1	Kyrgyz Republic	10	60	Spain	6
1	Malaysia	10	60	Swaziland	6
1	Singapore	10	75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
6	Albania	9	75	Colombia	5
6	Australia	9	75	Costa Rica	5
6	Cyprus	9	75	El Salvador	5
6	Denmark	9	75	Gambia, The	5
6	Israel	9	75	Kazakhstan	5
6	Latvia	9	75	Lithuania	5
6	Montenegro	9	75	Mauritius	5
6	New Zealand	9	75	Nepal	5
6	Poland	9	75	Sweden	5
6	Slovak Republic	9	75	Uruguay	5
6	South Africa	9	86	Angola	4
6	Ukraine	9	86	Argentina	4
6	United Kingdom	9	86	Bahrain	4
6	Zambia	9	86	Chile	4
20	Azerbaijan	8	86	Ethiopia	4
20	Bulgaria	8	86	Guyana	4
20	Cambodia	8	86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4
20	Guatemala	8	86	Jordan	4
20	India	8	86	Kuwait	4
20	Ireland	8	86	Mexico	4
20	Jamaica	8	86	Oman	4
20	Malawi	8	86	Saudi Arabia	4
20	Moldova	8	86	Sri Lanka	4
20	Namibia	8	86	Taiwan, China	4
20	Nigeria	8	86	Thailand	4
20	Romania	8	86	Turkey	4
20	Rwanda	8	86	United Arab Emirates	4
20	Serbia	8	103	Algeria	3
20	Switzerland	8	103	Benin	3
20	Tanzania	8	103	Brazil	3
20	Trinidad and Tobago	8	103	Burkina Faso	3
20	United States	8	103	Cameroon	3
20	Vietnam	8	103	Chad	3
39	Austria	7	103	Côte d'Ivoire	3
39	Bangladesh	7	103	Dominican Republic	3
39	Belgium	7	103	Ecuador	3
39	Botswana	7	103	Egypt	3
39	Brunei Darussalam	7	103	Greece	3
39	Finland	7	103	Indonesia	3
39	France	7	103	Italy	3
39	Germany	7	103	Lebanon	3
39	Ghana	7	103	Mali	3
39	Hungary	7	103	Mauritania	3
39	Iceland	7	103	Morocco	3
39	Japan	7	103	Nicaragua	3
39	Korea, Rep.	7	103	Paraguay	3
39	Lesotho	7	103	Philippines	3
39	Luxembourg	7	103	Portugal	3
39	Macedonia, FYR	7	103	Qatar	3
39	Norway	7	103	Russian Federation	3
39	Peru	7	103	Senegal	3
39	Puerto Rico	7	103	Tajikistan	3
39	Uganda	7	103	Tunisia	3
39	Zimbabwe	7	129	Burundi	2
60	Armenia	6	129	Cape Verde	2
60	Canada	6	129	Madagascar	2
60	China	6	129	Mozambique	2
60	Croatia	6	129	Venezuela	2
60	Czech Republic	6	134	Bolivia	1
60	Estonia	6	134	Syria	1
60	Georgia	6	134	Timor-Leste	1
60	Honduras	6	n/a	Barbados	n/a
60	Mongolia	6	n/a	Libya	n/a
60	Netherlands	6	n/a	Malta	n/a
60	Pakistan	6			

SOURCE: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

Section IX

Technological readiness

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

To what extent are the latest technologies available in your country? [1 = not available; 7 = widely available] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.1	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 5.1	7
1	Sweden	6.8				71	Rwanda	5.0			
2	Iceland	6.8				72	Cape Verde	5.0			
3	Norway	6.7				73	Italy	5.0			
4	Finland	6.6				74	Mexico	4.9			
5	Switzerland	6.6				75	Lebanon	4.9			
6	Israel	6.4				76	Gambia, The	4.9			
7	United States	6.4				77	Indonesia	4.8			
8	Austria	6.4				78	Botswana	4.8			
9	Netherlands	6.4				79	Côte d'Ivoire	4.8			
10	Hong Kong SAR	6.4				80	Macedonia, FYR	4.8			
11	United Arab Emirates	6.4				81	Azerbaijan	4.8			
12	Belgium	6.4				82	Kenya	4.7			
13	Denmark	6.4				83	Argentina	4.7			
14	Canada	6.4				84	Honduras	4.7			
15	United Kingdom	6.4				85	Montenegro	4.7			
16	France	6.4				86	Poland	4.7			
17	Germany	6.3				87	Colombia	4.7			
18	Japan	6.3				88	Pakistan	4.6			
19	Portugal	6.3				89	Zambia	4.6			
20	Singapore	6.3				90	Albania	4.6			
21	Luxembourg	6.2				91	Egypt	4.6			
22	Australia	6.1				92	Ukraine	4.5			
23	Korea, Rep.	6.1				93	Uganda	4.4			
24	Puerto Rico	6.1				94	China	4.4			
25	Qatar	6.1				95	Ghana	4.4			
26	Chile	6.0				96	Libya	4.4			
27	New Zealand	6.0				97	Kazakhstan	4.4			
28	Barbados	6.0				98	Georgia	4.3			
29	Bahrain	6.0				99	Romania	4.3			
30	Malta	6.0				100	Bulgaria	4.3			
31	Estonia	5.8				101	Venezuela	4.3			
32	Spain	5.8				102	Vietnam	4.3			
33	Taiwan, China	5.8				103	Cambodia	4.3			
34	Ireland	5.8				104	Mozambique	4.3			
35	Malaysia	5.7				105	Madagascar	4.3			
36	Cyprus	5.7				106	Ecuador	4.3			
37	Lithuania	5.6				107	Guyana	4.3			
38	Slovenia	5.6				108	Malawi	4.3			
39	Saudi Arabia	5.6				109	Algeria	4.2			
40	Slovak Republic	5.6				110	Benin	4.2			
41	India	5.6				111	Bangladesh	4.2			
42	Tunisia	5.6				112	Moldova	4.2			
43	Panama	5.6				113	Burkina Faso	4.2			
44	Namibia	5.5				114	Cameroon	4.2			
45	Guatemala	5.5				115	Nigeria	4.2			
46	Czech Republic	5.5				116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2			
47	Hungary	5.5				117	Serbia	4.2			
48	Turkey	5.5				118	Mauritania	4.2			
49	Jordan	5.5				119	Mongolia	4.2			
50	Brazil	5.5				120	Tajikistan	4.2			
51	South Africa	5.5				121	Paraguay	4.2			
52	Jamaica	5.5				122	Russian Federation	4.2			
53	Senegal	5.5				123	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1			
54	Mauritius	5.4				124	Mali	4.1			
55	Croatia	5.4				125	Lesotho	4.1			
56	Dominican Republic	5.3				126	Syria	4.0			
57	Oman	5.3				127	Armenia	3.9			
58	Brunei Darussalam	5.2				128	Nepal	3.9			
59	Greece	5.2				129	Ethiopia	3.9			
60	Trinidad and Tobago	5.2				130	Nicaragua	3.9			
61	Sri Lanka	5.2				131	Bolivia	3.8			
62	Philippines	5.1				132	Tanzania	3.8			
63	Kuwait	5.1				133	Zimbabwe	3.6			
64	Thailand	5.1				134	Swaziland	3.6			
65	Latvia	5.1				135	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
66	Peru	5.1				136	Timor-Leste	3.5			
67	El Salvador	5.1				137	Burundi	3.5			
68	Morocco	5.0				138	Angola	3.4			
69	Uruguay	5.0				139	Chad	3.3			
70	Costa Rica	5.0									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

To what extent do businesses in your country absorb new technology? [1 = not at all; 7 = aggressively absorb] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.9	7
1	Iceland	6.5			
2	Sweden	6.4			
3	Japan	6.3			
4	Switzerland	6.3			
5	United Arab Emirates	6.2			
6	Norway	6.2			
7	Israel	6.1			
8	Qatar	6.1			
9	Korea, Rep.	6.1			
10	Taiwan, China	6.1			
11	United States	6.0			
12	Finland	6.0			
13	Denmark	6.0			
14	Germany	6.0			
15	Singapore	6.0			
16	Austria	6.0			
17	New Zealand	5.9			
18	Hong Kong SAR	5.9			
19	Australia	5.9			
20	Luxembourg	5.7			
21	United Kingdom	5.7			
22	Canada	5.6			
23	France	5.6			
24	Puerto Rico	5.6			
25	Netherlands	5.6			
26	Saudi Arabia	5.6			
27	Portugal	5.6			
28	Belgium	5.5			
29	Jordan	5.5			
30	Malaysia	5.5			
31	Malta	5.5			
32	Ireland	5.5			
33	Tunisia	5.4			
34	Barbados	5.4			
35	South Africa	5.4			
36	Czech Republic	5.4			
37	Chile	5.3			
38	Kuwait	5.3			
39	India	5.3			
40	Senegal	5.3			
41	Panama	5.3			
42	Estonia	5.3			
43	Cyprus	5.3			
44	Guatemala	5.2			
45	Namibia	5.2			
46	Brazil	5.2			
47	Sri Lanka	5.2			
48	Bahrain	5.2			
49	Spain	5.2			
50	Costa Rica	5.1			
51	Turkey	5.1			
52	Oman	5.1			
53	Rwanda	5.1			
54	Mauritius	5.1			
55	Slovak Republic	5.0			
56	Lithuania	5.0			
57	Dominican Republic	5.0			
58	Egypt	5.0			
59	Philippines	5.0			
60	Vietnam	5.0			
61	China	4.9			
62	Azerbaijan	4.9			
63	Cape Verde	4.9			
64	Côte d'Ivoire	4.9			
65	Indonesia	4.9			
66	Thailand	4.9			
67	Kenya	4.9			
68	Lebanon	4.8			
69	Gambia, The	4.8			
70	Hungary	4.8			
71	Brunei Darussalam	4.8			
72	Slovenia	4.8			
73	Peru	4.8			
74	Morocco	4.8			
75	Jamaica	4.7			
76	Syria	4.7			
77	Nigeria	4.7			
78	Honduras	4.6			
79	Uruguay	4.6			
80	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6			
81	Botswana	4.6			
82	El Salvador	4.6			
83	Poland	4.6			
84	Mongolia	4.6			
85	Colombia	4.5			
86	Zambia	4.5			
87	Mexico	4.5			
88	Pakistan	4.5			
89	Latvia	4.5			
90	Montenegro	4.5			
91	Greece	4.4			
92	Albania	4.4			
93	Cambodia	4.4			
94	Argentina	4.4			
95	Cameroon	4.4			
96	Ukraine	4.4			
97	Mozambique	4.4			
98	Croatia	4.4			
99	Libya	4.4			
100	Mali	4.3			
101	Burkina Faso	4.3			
102	Italy	4.3			
103	Malawi	4.3			
104	Uganda	4.3			
105	Kazakhstan	4.3			
106	Ecuador	4.3			
107	Madagascar	4.2			
108	Romania	4.2			
109	Bangladesh	4.2			
110	Venezuela	4.2			
111	Guyana	4.2			
112	Ghana	4.1			
113	Macedonia, FYR	4.1			
114	Lesotho	4.1			
115	Benin	4.1			
116	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.1			
117	Paraguay	4.0			
118	Nicaragua	4.0			
119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0			
120	Russian Federation	4.0			
121	Armenia	4.0			
122	Tajikistan	4.0			
123	Tanzania	4.0			
124	Ethiopia	4.0			
125	Georgia	4.0			
126	Zimbabwe	4.0			
127	Bulgaria	4.0			
128	Algeria	3.9			
129	Nepal	3.9			
130	Angola	3.7			
131	Mauritania	3.7			
132	Swaziland	3.7			
133	Moldova	3.7			
134	Serbia	3.7			
135	Bolivia	3.7			
136	Burundi	3.6			
137	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5			
138	Chad	3.5			
139	Timor-Leste	3.2			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.03 FDI and technology transfer

To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = FDI is a key source of new technology] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.6	7
1	Ireland	6.3				71	Zambia	4.7			
2	Qatar	6.0				72	Angola	4.7			
3	Singapore	6.0				73	El Salvador	4.7			
4	Costa Rica	5.7				74	Albania	4.6			
5	Slovak Republic	5.7				75	Cyprus	4.6			
6	United Arab Emirates	5.7				76	Norway	4.6			
7	Panama	5.6				77	Kenya	4.6			
8	Luxembourg	5.5				78	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6			
9	Saudi Arabia	5.5				79	Armenia	4.6			
10	Hong Kong SAR	5.4				80	China	4.6			
11	Bahrain	5.4				81	Botswana	4.6			
12	Uruguay	5.4				82	Iceland	4.5			
13	Tunisia	5.3				83	Ghana	4.5			
14	Portugal	5.3				84	Senegal	4.5			
15	Czech Republic	5.3				85	Germany	4.5			
16	Malaysia	5.3				86	Korea, Rep.	4.5			
17	United Kingdom	5.3				87	Brunei Darussalam	4.4			
18	Mozambique	5.2				88	Philippines	4.4			
19	Belgium	5.2				89	Nigeria	4.4			
20	Chile	5.2				90	Jamaica	4.4			
21	Malta	5.2				91	Malawi	4.3			
22	Australia	5.2				92	Georgia	4.3			
23	Brazil	5.2				93	Finland	4.3			
24	Sweden	5.2				94	Latvia	4.3			
25	Hungary	5.2				95	Tanzania	4.3			
26	Israel	5.2				96	Mongolia	4.3			
27	Taiwan, China	5.1				97	Madagascar	4.2			
28	India	5.1				98	Bulgaria	4.2			
29	Canada	5.1				99	Cameroon	4.2			
30	Barbados	5.1				100	Pakistan	4.2			
31	Vietnam	5.1				101	Slovenia	4.2			
32	Mexico	5.0				102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2			
33	Netherlands	5.0				103	Benin	4.1			
34	Thailand	5.0				104	Burkina Faso	4.1			
35	Poland	5.0				105	Macedonia, FYR	4.1			
36	Jordan	5.0				106	Bangladesh	4.1			
37	South Africa	5.0				107	Ethiopia	4.1			
38	Cambodia	5.0				108	Kazakhstan	4.1			
39	Uganda	5.0				109	Greece	4.1			
40	Estonia	5.0				110	Moldova	4.0			
41	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0				111	Croatia	4.0			
42	Peru	5.0				112	Italy	4.0			
43	Denmark	5.0				113	Serbia	4.0			
44	Montenegro	5.0				114	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.0			
45	Morocco	5.0				115	Argentina	3.9			
46	Switzerland	5.0				116	Guyana	3.9			
47	Namibia	5.0				117	Lebanon	3.9			
48	Rwanda	5.0				118	Nicaragua	3.9			
49	Sri Lanka	4.9				119	Mali	3.9			
50	Dominican Republic	4.9				120	Russian Federation	3.9			
51	France	4.9				121	Syria	3.8			
52	Oman	4.9				122	Lesotho	3.8			
53	Egypt	4.9				123	Tajikistan	3.8			
54	Indonesia	4.9				124	Ukraine	3.8			
55	United States	4.9				125	Venezuela	3.7			
56	Mauritius	4.9				126	Burundi	3.7			
57	Spain	4.9				127	Libya	3.7			
58	Colombia	4.9				128	Nepal	3.7			
59	New Zealand	4.9				129	Algeria	3.6			
60	Puerto Rico	4.9				130	Paraguay	3.6			
61	Guatemala	4.9				131	Ecuador	3.6			
62	Lithuania	4.8				132	Chad	3.5			
63	Austria	4.8				133	Timor-Leste	3.5			
64	Turkey	4.8				134	Kuwait	3.4			
65	Azerbaijan	4.8				135	Bolivia	3.4			
66	Gambia, The	4.7				136	Zimbabwe	3.3			
67	Honduras	4.7				137	Mauritania	3.3			
68	Japan	4.7				138	Swaziland	3.3			
69	Cape Verde	4.7				139	Kyrgyz Republic	3.1			
70	Romania	4.7									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

9.04 Internet users

Number of estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Iceland	93.5	71	Morocco	32.2
2	Norway	92.1	72	Venezuela	30.9
3	Sweden	90.8	73	Georgia	30.5
4	Netherlands	89.6	74	Argentina	30.4
5	Luxembourg	87.3	75	Cape Verde	29.7
6	Denmark	86.8	76	Guyana	28.9
7	New Zealand	84.4	77	China	28.5
8	Finland	84.1	78	Nigeria	28.4
9	United Kingdom	83.6	79	Qatar	28.3
10	United Arab Emirates	82.2	80	Panama	27.8
11	Bahrain	82.0	81	Peru	27.7
12	Korea, Rep.	81.6	82	Jordan	27.6
13	Brunei Darussalam	79.8	83	Vietnam	27.3
14	Germany	79.3	84	Dominican Republic	26.8
15	Canada	78.1	85	Mexico	25.9
16	Singapore	77.2	86	Thailand	25.8
17	United States	76.2	87	Puerto Rico	25.1
18	Belgium	76.2	88	Lebanon	23.7
19	Slovak Republic	75.2	89	Mauritius	22.5
20	Australia	74.0	90	Egypt	20.0
21	Japan	74.0	91	Syria	18.0
22	Barbados ¹	73.7	92	Guatemala	16.3
23	Austria	73.5	93	Paraguay	15.8
24	Switzerland	72.4	94	Ecuador	15.1
25	Estonia	72.4	95	El Salvador	14.4
26	France	71.6	96	Algeria	13.5
27	Taiwan, China	69.8	97	Honduras	13.4
28	Ireland	67.4	98	Mongolia	13.1
29	Latvia	66.8	99	Zimbabwe	11.4
30	Czech Republic	64.4	100	Pakistan	11.3
31	Slovenia	64.3	101	Bolivia	11.2
32	Spain	62.6	102	Tajikistan	10.1
33	Hungary	61.8	103	Kenya	10.0
34	Hong Kong SAR	61.2	104	Uganda	9.8
35	Lithuania	59.8	105	South Africa	8.8
36	Poland	59.0	106	Sri Lanka	8.8
37	Malta	58.9	107	Indonesia	8.7
38	Jamaica	58.2	108	Gambia, The	7.6
39	Malaysia	57.6	109	Swaziland	7.6
40	Croatia	56.5	110	Senegal	7.4
41	Uruguay	55.2	111	Armenia	6.8
42	Macedonia, FYR	51.8	112	Philippines	6.5
43	Israel	51.6	113	Zambia	6.3
44	Cyprus	49.8	114	Botswana	6.2
45	Italy	48.8	115	Namibia	5.9
46	Portugal	48.3	116	Libya	5.5
47	Colombia	45.5	117	Ghana	5.4
48	Bulgaria	45.0	118	India	5.1
49	Montenegro	44.9	119	Malawi	4.7
50	Greece	44.5	120	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
51	Oman	43.5	121	Rwanda	4.5
52	Russian Federation	42.4	122	Cameroon	3.8
53	Azerbaijan	41.8	123	Lesotho	3.7
54	Serbia	41.7	124	Nicaragua	3.5
55	Albania	41.2	125	Angola	3.3
56	Kyrgyz Republic	40.0	126	Mozambique	2.7
57	Brazil	38.7	127	Mauritania	2.3
58	Saudi Arabia	38.1	128	Benin	2.2
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	37.7	129	Nepal	2.1
60	Iran, Islamic Rep.	37.6	130	Mali	1.9
61	Kuwait	36.9	131	Chad	1.7
62	Romania	36.6	132	Madagascar	1.6
63	Trinidad and Tobago	36.2	133	Tanzania	1.5
64	Moldova	35.9	134	Burkina Faso	1.1
65	Turkey	35.3	135	Burundi	0.8
66	Costa Rica	34.5	136	Ethiopia	0.5
67	Tunisia	34.1	137	Cambodia	0.5
68	Chile	34.0	138	Bangladesh	0.4
69	Kazakhstan	33.9	139	Timor-Leste	0.2
70	Ukraine	33.5			

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 19, 2010); national sources

¹ 2008

9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions

Number of fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Sweden	41.1	71	Ukraine	4.2
2	Denmark	37.9	72	Jamaica	4.1
3	Norway	37.3	73	Dominican Republic	3.9
4	Netherlands	35.6	74	Tunisia	3.6
5	Switzerland	34.6	75	Georgia	3.5
6	Korea, Rep.	33.8	76	Jordan	3.2
7	Iceland	33.2	77	Vietnam	3.0
8	Luxembourg	32.9	78	Bolivia	2.9
9	France	31.1	79	Albania	2.9
10	Germany	30.4	80	Peru	2.8
11	United Kingdom	29.8	81	El Salvador	2.4
12	Canada	29.7	82	Algeria	2.3
13	Belgium	29.4	83	Paraguay	2.2
14	Finland	29.4	84	Philippines	1.9
15	Hong Kong SAR	29.3	85	Ecuador	1.8
16	United States	27.1	86	Kuwait	1.5
17	Israel	25.8	87	Morocco	1.5
18	Australia	25.4	88	Thailand	1.5
19	Estonia	25.3	89	Oman	1.4
20	Japan	24.9	90	Cape Verde	1.4
21	Malta	24.4	91	Egypt	1.3
22	Singapore	23.7	92	Azerbaijan	1.1
23	Slovenia	23.1	93	South Africa	1.0
24	New Zealand	23.0	94	Mongolia	0.9
25	Austria	22.5	95	Sri Lanka	0.8
26	Barbados	22.4	96	Nicaragua	0.8
27	Taiwan, China	21.6	97	Guatemala	0.8
28	Ireland	21.6	98	Botswana	0.8
29	Spain	21.5	99	Indonesia	0.7
30	Bahrain	20.8	100	India	0.6
31	Cyprus	20.2	101	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5
32	Italy	19.7	102	Senegal	0.5
33	Czech Republic	19.5	103	Pakistan	0.3
34	Lithuania	19.3	104	Mauritania	0.3
35	Hungary	18.8	105	Guyana	0.3
36	Portugal	17.4	106	Nepal	0.3
37	Greece	17.2	107	Cambodia	0.2
38	Croatia	15.5	108	Armenia	0.2
39	United Arab Emirates	15.0	109	Syria	0.2
40	Slovak Republic	14.4	110	Libya	0.2
41	Montenegro	14.1	111	Zimbabwe	0.1
42	Poland	13.6	112	Swaziland	0.1
43	Romania	13.2	113	Ghana	0.1
44	Bulgaria	13.0	114	Angola	0.1
45	Latvia	11.5	115	Kyrgyz Republic	0.1
46	Puerto Rico ¹	10.8	116	Rwanda	0.1
47	Macedonia, FYR	10.6	117	Mali	0.1
48	Chile	9.8	118	Zambia	0.1
49	Qatar	9.2	119	Mozambique	0.1
50	Russian Federation	9.2	120	Tajikistan ¹	0.1
51	Mexico	9.1	121	Nigeria	0.1
52	Argentina	8.8	122	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
53	Kazakhstan	8.7	123	Burkina Faso	0.0
54	Turkey	8.5	124	Bangladesh	0.0
55	Trinidad and Tobago	7.8	125	Malawi	0.0
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.8	126	Madagascar	0.0
57	China	7.7	127	Kenya	0.0
58	Brazil	7.5	128	Benin	0.0
59	Uruguay ¹	7.3	129	Namibia	0.0
60	Mauritius	7.2	130	Lesotho	0.0
61	Venezuela	6.5	131	Uganda	0.0
62	Malaysia	6.1	132	Gambia, The	0.0
63	Costa Rica	6.0	133	Tanzania ¹	0.0
64	Serbia	6.0	134	Timor-Leste	0.0
65	Panama	5.8	135	Cameroon	0.0
66	Saudi Arabia	5.6	136	Ethiopia	0.0
67	Lebanon	5.3	137	Burundi	0.0
68	Moldova	5.2	138	Chad ¹	0.0
69	Brunei Darussalam	5.0	138	Honduras ¹	0.0
70	Colombia	4.6			

SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition)

¹ 2008

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (Mb/s) per 10,000 population | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Luxembourg	72,825.3
2	Hong Kong SAR	5,595.2
3	Netherlands	777.9
4	Iceland	619.8
5	Sweden	497.7
6	United Kingdom	397.2
7	Bulgaria	378.1
8	Denmark	346.1
9	Switzerland	295.6
10	France	294.6
11	Norway	268.4
12	Germany	256.3
13	Belgium	251.7
14	Singapore	233.1
15	Austria	203.1
16	Romania	184.5
17	Finland	172.4
18	Canada	162.1
19	Panama	159.6
20	Croatia	159.3
21	Ireland	152.7
22	Lithuania	145.3
23	Taiwan, China	143.4
24	Barbados	139.9
25	United Arab Emirates	132.3
26	Italy	130.4
27	Estonia	126.7
28	Spain	112.1
29	United States	110.2
30	Serbia	94.1
31	Trinidad and Tobago	79.2
32	Malta	76.3
33	Slovak Republic	75.8
34	Czech Republic	71.2
35	Slovenia	67.5
36	Moldova	66.6
37	Korea, Rep.	61.2
38	Hungary	60.0
39	Japan	57.9
40	Australia	55.1
41	Malaysia	51.0
42	Portugal	47.8
43	New Zealand	45.8
44	Greece	45.7
45	Costa Rica	43.3
46	Turkey	43.2
47	Chile	40.8
48	Latvia	35.5
49	Colombia	29.4
50	Mongolia	29.2
51	Poland	27.5
52	Tunisia	27.4
53	Peru	26.5
54	Bahrain	25.2
55	Argentina	23.2
56	Brazil	21.1
57	Israel	20.7
58	Qatar	20.4
59	Albania	19.0
60	Puerto Rico	17.6
61	Saudi Arabia	17.1
62	Jordan	17.1
63	Cyprus	16.0
64	Morocco	16.0
65	Brunei Darussalam	15.8
66	Azerbaijan	13.9
67	Dominican Republic	13.9
68	Oman	13.7
69	Kazakhstan	13.6
70	Montenegro	12.1

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.9
72	Egypt	11.7
73	Armenia ¹	11.4
74	Uruguay	9.0
75	Thailand	8.2
76	Kuwait	8.1
77	Georgia	7.5
78	Jamaica	7.4
79	Paraguay	6.6
80	China	6.4
81	Venezuela	6.2
82	Vietnam	5.7
83	Russian Federation	5.7
84	Ecuador	4.8
85	Kenya	4.8
86	Senegal	3.7
87	Mauritius	3.6
88	Cape Verde	3.1
89	Mexico	3.1
90	Syria	2.5
91	El Salvador	2.4
92	Honduras	2.4
93	Bolivia	2.3
94	Lebanon	2.2
95	Botswana	2.2
96	Ukraine	2.1
97	Sri Lanka	1.9
98	Guatemala	1.9
99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.5
100	Nicaragua	1.4
101	Philippines	1.1
102	Indonesia	1.1
103	Kyrgyz Republic	1.1
104	Ghana	1.0
105	Mauritania	0.8
106	South Africa	0.7
107	Mozambique	0.6
108	Mali	0.5
109	Libya	0.5
110	Guyana	0.5
111	Pakistan	0.4
112	Côte d'Ivoire	0.4
113	Gambia, The	0.4
114	Tajikistan	0.4
115	Uganda	0.4
116	Swaziland	0.4
117	Rwanda	0.4
118	Benin	0.3
119	India	0.3
120	Namibia	0.3
121	Cameroon	0.2
122	Cambodia	0.2
123	Zimbabwe	0.2
124	Macedonia, FYR	0.2
125	Angola	0.2
126	Burkina Faso	0.1
127	Madagascar	0.1
128	Timor-Leste	0.1
129	Zambia	0.1
130	Nepal	0.0
131	Lesotho	0.0
132	Nigeria	0.0
133	Malawi	0.0
134	Bangladesh	0.0
135	Ethiopia	0.0
136	Tanzania	0.0
137	Burundi	0.0
138	Chad	0.0
n/a	Algeria	n/a

SOURCES: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition); national sources

¹ 2010

Section X
Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	7.0	71	Croatia	3.4
2	China	6.6	72	Angola	3.4
3	Japan	6.1	73	Guatemala	3.4
4	India	6.1	74	Kenya	3.4
5	Germany	5.8	75	Libya	3.4
6	United Kingdom	5.7	76	Lebanon	3.3
7	France	5.7	77	Oman	3.3
8	Brazil	5.6	78	Tanzania	3.2
9	Russian Federation	5.6	79	Lithuania	3.2
10	Italy	5.5	80	Slovenia	3.2
11	Mexico	5.4	81	El Salvador	3.1
12	Spain	5.4	82	Costa Rica	3.1
13	Korea, Rep.	5.3	83	Ghana	3.1
14	Canada	5.3	84	Azerbaijan	3.1
15	Indonesia	5.1	85	Jordan	3.1
16	Turkey	5.1	86	Uruguay	3.0
17	Australia	5.1	87	Uganda	3.0
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.0	88	Cameroon	3.0
19	Poland	4.9	89	Bolivia	3.0
20	Taiwan, China	4.9	90	Nepal	3.0
21	Netherlands	4.8	91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9
22	Argentina	4.8	92	Honduras	2.9
23	Saudi Arabia	4.7	93	Panama	2.9
24	South Africa	4.7	94	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
25	Thailand	4.7	95	Latvia	2.8
26	Pakistan	4.6	96	Cambodia	2.8
27	Egypt	4.6	97	Jamaica	2.8
28	Colombia	4.6	98	Paraguay	2.8
29	Nigeria	4.5	99	Albania	2.7
30	Belgium	4.5	100	Senegal	2.7
31	Greece	4.5	101	Botswana	2.7
32	Venezuela	4.5	102	Georgia	2.7
33	Philippines	4.4	103	Luxembourg	2.7
34	Austria	4.4	104	Cyprus	2.6
35	Sweden	4.3	105	Madagascar	2.6
36	Malaysia	4.3	106	Bahrain	2.6
37	Ukraine	4.3	107	Estonia	2.6
38	Switzerland	4.3	108	Macedonia, FYR	2.6
39	Vietnam	4.3	109	Mozambique	2.5
40	Hong Kong SAR	4.3	110	Nicaragua	2.5
41	Romania	4.3	111	Armenia	2.5
42	Bangladesh	4.2	112	Burkina Faso	2.5
43	Portugal	4.2	113	Tajikistan	2.5
44	Peru	4.2	114	Zambia	2.4
45	Czech Republic	4.2	115	Trinidad and Tobago	2.4
46	Chile	4.1	116	Mauritius	2.4
47	Norway	4.1	117	Mali	2.4
48	Israel	4.1	118	Namibia	2.3
49	Singapore	4.0	119	Malawi	2.3
50	Denmark	4.0	120	Kyrgyz Republic	2.3
51	Algeria	4.0	121	Benin	2.3
52	United Arab Emirates	4.0	122	Moldova	2.2
53	Finland	4.0	123	Chad	2.2
54	Hungary	4.0	124	Rwanda	2.2
55	Kazakhstan	3.9	125	Iceland	2.1
56	Morocco	3.9	126	Brunei Darussalam	2.1
57	Ireland	3.8	127	Mongolia	2.1
58	Slovak Republic	3.7	128	Malta	2.0
59	New Zealand	3.7	129	Montenegro	1.9
60	Ecuador	3.7	130	Mauritania	1.8
61	Kuwait	3.6	131	Guyana	1.7
62	Sri Lanka	3.6	132	Barbados	1.7
63	Syria	3.6	133	Swaziland	1.6
64	Bulgaria	3.6	134	Zimbabwe	1.5
65	Serbia	3.5	135	Timor-Leste	1.5
66	Qatar	3.5	136	Lesotho	1.4
67	Dominican Republic	3.5	137	Burundi	1.4
68	Ethiopia	3.5	138	Gambia, The	1.1
69	Tunisia	3.5	139	Cape Verde	1.0
70	Puerto Rico	3.5			

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	China	7.0	71	Lithuania	4.3
2	United States	6.7	72	Ecuador	4.2
3	Germany	6.5	73	Syria	4.2
4	India	6.2	74	Panama	4.2
5	Korea, Rep.	6.2	75	Croatia	4.2
6	United Kingdom	6.1	76	Costa Rica	4.0
7	Russian Federation	6.1	77	Bahrain	4.0
8	Hong Kong SAR	6.1	78	Sri Lanka	4.0
9	Japan	6.0	79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.9
10	France	6.0	80	Dominican Republic	3.9
11	Singapore	6.0	81	Bolivia	3.9
12	Taiwan, China	5.9	82	Jordan	3.9
13	Netherlands	5.9	83	Kenya	3.9
14	Italy	5.9	84	Estonia	3.8
15	Mexico	5.9	85	Serbia	3.8
16	Malaysia	5.8	86	Côte d'Ivoire	3.8
17	Thailand	5.8	87	Guatemala	3.8
18	Canada	5.8	88	Ghana	3.8
19	Spain	5.7	89	Tanzania	3.8
20	Saudi Arabia	5.7	90	Brunei Darussalam	3.7
21	Belgium	5.6	91	Honduras	3.7
22	Poland	5.6	92	Latvia	3.7
23	Indonesia	5.5	93	Paraguay	3.7
24	Brazil	5.5	94	Uruguay	3.6
25	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.5	95	Cambodia	3.6
26	Turkey	5.4	96	Lebanon	3.6
27	Egypt	5.3	97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
28	Czech Republic	5.3	98	Macedonia, FYR	3.5
29	Vietnam	5.3	99	El Salvador	3.5
30	Australia	5.3	100	Cyprus	3.4
31	Sweden	5.3	101	Cameroon	3.4
32	Austria	5.3	102	Botswana	3.4
33	Ireland	5.3	103	Uganda	3.4
34	Switzerland	5.3	104	Jamaica	3.4
35	Hungary	5.2	105	Mauritius	3.3
36	South Africa	5.2	106	Malta	3.3
37	Ukraine	5.2	107	Ethiopia	3.3
38	United Arab Emirates	5.1	108	Chad	3.3
39	Argentina	5.1	109	Kyrgyz Republic	3.3
40	Nigeria	5.1	110	Zambia	3.3
41	Algeria	5.0	111	Namibia	3.2
42	Norway	5.0	112	Iceland	3.2
43	Philippines	5.0	113	Mongolia	3.2
44	Denmark	4.9	114	Nicaragua	3.2
45	Chile	4.9	115	Georgia	3.2
46	Kazakhstan	4.9	116	Albania	3.1
47	Slovak Republic	4.8	117	Senegal	3.1
48	Puerto Rico	4.8	118	Mali	2.9
49	Romania	4.8	119	Mozambique	2.9
50	Israel	4.8	120	Swaziland	2.9
51	Angola	4.7	121	Madagascar	2.9
52	Colombia	4.7	122	Moldova	2.9
53	Portugal	4.7	123	Nepal	2.9
54	Finland	4.7	124	Guyana	2.8
55	Venezuela	4.7	125	Mauritania	2.8
56	Kuwait	4.7	126	Zimbabwe	2.7
57	Greece	4.7	127	Montenegro	2.7
58	Luxembourg	4.7	128	Barbados	2.6
59	Peru	4.7	129	Armenia	2.5
60	Azerbaijan	4.6	130	Benin	2.4
61	Pakistan	4.6	131	Burkina Faso	2.4
62	Bangladesh	4.5	132	Malawi	2.2
63	Libya	4.5	133	Lesotho	2.1
64	Qatar	4.5	134	Rwanda	1.9
65	Bulgaria	4.5	135	Tajikistan	1.8
66	Oman	4.4	136	Gambia, The	1.8
67	Tunisia	4.4	137	Cape Verde	1.3
68	Morocco	4.4	138	Burundi	1.1
69	Slovenia	4.3	139	Timor-Leste	1.0
70	New Zealand	4.3			

SOURCE: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this Report.

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	United States	14,256.3	71	Ethiopia	79.0
2	China	8,765.2	72	Croatia	78.5
3	Japan	4,159.4	73	Serbia	78.5
4	India	3,526.1	74	Oman	74.4
5	Germany	2,806.3	75	Puerto Rico	67.9
6	United Kingdom	2,139.4	76	Guatemala	67.8
7	Russian Federation	2,109.6	77	Kenya	62.1
8	France	2,108.2	78	Tanzania	57.4
9	Brazil	2,013.2	79	Slovenia	55.7
10	Italy	1,740.1	80	Lithuania	55.2
11	Mexico	1,465.7	81	Lebanon	54.9
12	Korea, Rep.	1,364.1	82	Costa Rica	48.9
13	Spain	1,360.6	83	Bolivia	45.6
14	Canada	1,281.1	84	Uruguay	44.0
15	Indonesia	962.5	85	El Salvador	42.9
16	Turkey	880.1	86	Cameroon	42.8
17	Australia	851.2	87	Panama	40.8
18	Iran, Islamic Rep.	827.9	88	Uganda	39.7
19	Taiwan, China	736.0	89	Luxembourg	38.8
20	Poland	688.8	90	Ghana	35.8
21	Netherlands	658.2	91	Côte d'Ivoire	35.8
22	Saudi Arabia	592.6	92	Jordan	33.7
23	Argentina	584.4	93	Nepal	33.6
24	Thailand	539.9	94	Honduras	32.5
25	South Africa	505.2	95	Latvia	32.2
26	Egypt	469.7	96	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.5
27	Pakistan	435.8	97	Paraguay	28.5
28	Colombia	402.0	98	Bahrain	28.1
29	Belgium	382.7	99	Cambodia	28.1
30	Malaysia	382.3	100	Trinidad and Tobago	25.9
31	Venezuela	349.1	101	Botswana	25.4
32	Nigeria	341.6	102	Estonia	24.0
33	Greece	333.5	103	Jamaica	23.8
34	Sweden	331.5	104	Albania	22.8
35	Philippines	324.7	105	Cyprus	22.7
36	Austria	322.5	106	Senegal	22.3
37	Switzerland	314.9	107	Georgia	20.9
38	Hong Kong SAR	302.0	108	Mozambique	19.8
39	Ukraine	289.7	109	Brunei Darussalam	19.7
40	Vietnam	256.6	110	Madagascar	19.4
41	Romania	255.2	111	Macedonia, FYR	18.9
42	Norway	254.5	112	Burkina Faso	18.7
43	Czech Republic	253.0	113	Zambia	18.5
44	Peru	251.4	114	Nicaragua	16.6
45	Chile	243.6	115	Armenia	16.2
46	Bangladesh	241.3	116	Chad	16.1
47	Algeria	240.3	117	Mauritius	16.1
48	Singapore	240.0	118	Mali	16.0
49	Portugal	232.7	119	Namibia	13.8
50	Israel	206.4	120	Tajikistan	13.7
51	Denmark	197.1	121	Benin	13.6
52	Hungary	185.9	122	Malawi	12.3
53	Kazakhstan	182.0	123	Iceland	12.1
54	Finland	179.6	124	Kyrgyz Republic	12.1
55	United Arab Emirates	179.3	125	Rwanda	11.3
56	Ireland	175.1	126	Moldova	10.1
57	Morocco	146.0	127	Malta	9.8
58	Kuwait	135.4	128	Mongolia	9.4
59	New Zealand	115.4	129	Montenegro	6.5
60	Slovak Republic	115.1	130	Mauritania	6.3
61	Ecuador	111.2	131	Swaziland	5.9
62	Angola	105.9	132	Guyana	5.1
63	Qatar	102.1	133	Barbados	5.0
64	Syria	99.5	134	Zimbabwe	4.2
65	Sri Lanka	96.5	135	Burundi	3.2
66	Libya	90.7	136	Lesotho	3.0
67	Bulgaria	90.1	137	Timor-Leste	2.7
68	Tunisia	86.1	138	Gambia, The	2.4
69	Azerbaijan	85.8	139	Cape Verde	1.8
70	Dominican Republic	80.3			

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Hong Kong SAR	186.7
2	Singapore	177.1
3	Puerto Rico	141.1
4	Luxembourg	126.7
5	Zimbabwe	91.6
6	Jordan	87.4
7	Timor-Leste	86.4
8	Guyana	81.5
9	Kyrgyz Republic	80.6
10	Lesotho	80.3
11	Vietnam	78.7
12	Mongolia	76.9
13	Ghana	75.5
14	Malaysia	75.4
15	Montenegro ²	74.7
16	Ireland	73.5
17	Moldova	73.4
18	Barbados	72.2
19	Macedonia, FYR	71.6
20	Hungary	70.9
21	Belgium	70.6
22	Slovak Republic	70.4
23	United Arab Emirates	70.2
24	Malta	69.7
25	Bosnia and Herzegovina ²	69.5
26	Jamaica	65.6
27	Estonia	65.2
28	Mauritania ¹	64.9
29	Czech Republic	63.8
30	Netherlands	62.1
31	Honduras	62.0
32	Nicaragua	61.1
33	Panama	60.8
34	Namibia	59.9
35	Lithuania	59.2
36	Swaziland	58.0
37	Bahrain	57.9
38	Thailand	57.9
39	Bulgaria	57.7
40	Mauritius	57.5
41	Slovenia	57.4
42	Cambodia	57.3
43	Georgia	55.1
44	Taiwan, China	53.6
45	Paraguay	53.4
46	Albania	51.6
47	Tunisia	49.2
48	Lebanon	49.1
49	Ukraine	48.0
50	Tajikistan	46.8
51	Nigeria	46.4
52	Senegal	46.2
53	Korea, Rep.	46.0
54	Austria	45.7
55	Cyprus	45.2
56	Kenya	44.5
57	Iceland	44.2
58	Denmark	43.8
59	Oman	43.2
60	Latvia	43.1
61	Costa Rica	42.8
62	Saudi Arabia	42.6
63	Cape Verde	42.3
64	Madagascar	42.1
65	Gambia, The	41.3
66	Angola	40.9
66	Trinidad and Tobago	40.9
68	Switzerland	40.3
69	Sweden	40.1
70	Croatia	39.4

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
71	Morocco	39.3
72	Poland	39.0
73	Serbia	38.3
74	Armenia	38.2
75	Botswana	38.0
76	Côte d'Ivoire	37.3
77	Romania	37.2
78	Kazakhstan	36.9
78	Zambia	36.9
80	El Salvador	36.9
81	Germany	36.0
82	Portugal	35.8
83	Dominican Republic	34.1
84	Egypt	33.8
85	Finland	33.4
86	Bolivia	33.0
87	Guatemala	32.6
88	Israel	32.4
89	Malawi	32.2
90	Syria	31.8
91	Qatar	31.4
92	Philippines	30.5
93	Bangladesh	30.5
94	Canada	30.4
95	Chile	30.4
96	Tanzania	30.3
97	Ecuador	30.2
97	Nepal	30.2
99	United Kingdom	30.2
100	Libya	30.0
101	Uganda	29.8
102	Mexico	29.3
103	Greece	28.5
104	Sri Lanka	28.5
105	Uruguay	28.2
106	Mali	28.0
107	South Africa	28.0
108	Norway	27.3
109	Mozambique	27.2
110	New Zealand	27.1
111	Burundi	26.5
112	Spain	25.7
113	Brunei Darussalam	25.7
114	India	25.3
115	France	25.0
116	Kuwait	24.4
117	Turkey	24.3
118	Italy	24.3
119	Chad	23.9
120	Benin	23.2
121	Algeria	22.9
122	China	22.7
123	Azerbaijan	21.7
124	Indonesia	21.3
125	Cameroon	21.1
126	Russian Federation	20.5
127	Venezuela	20.5
128	Peru	20.4
129	Australia	20.4
130	Pakistan	20.4
131	Colombia	20.0
132	Rwanda	19.5
133	Ethiopia	19.1
134	Iran, Islamic Rep.	17.5
135	Burkina Faso	16.8
136	Argentina	16.0
137	United States	13.7
138	Japan	12.2
139	Brazil	11.3

SOURCES: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (retrieved July 1, 2010); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 13, 2010); national sources

¹ 2007 ² 2008

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Singapore	196.9	71	Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹	36.8
2	Hong Kong SAR	193.8	72	Finland	36.2
3	Luxembourg	160.3	73	Zambia	36.2
4	Puerto Rico	118.5	74	Croatia	36.1
5	Malaysia	96.9	75	Nicaragua	35.1
6	Ireland	90.8	76	Israel	34.7
7	Hungary	77.9	77	Jamaica	33.4
8	Bahrain	74.4	78	Nigeria	33.3
9	Belgium	73.5	79	Botswana	32.6
10	United Arab Emirates	72.6	80	Philippines	31.3
11	Malta	72.6	81	Romania	31.2
12	Trinidad and Tobago	72.1	82	Syria	29.5
13	Estonia	70.6	83	Canada	28.7
14	Brunei Darussalam	70.3	84	Ecuador	28.3
15	Slovak Republic	70.1	85	Portugal	28.3
16	Zimbabwe	69.9	86	Russian Federation	28.2
17	Panama	69.6	87	New Zealand	28.2
18	Czech Republic	69.5	88	China	27.9
19	Netherlands	69.3	88	Uruguay	27.9
20	Thailand	68.4	90	United Kingdom	27.9
21	Vietnam	68.3	91	Mexico	27.8
22	Swaziland	66.6	92	Morocco	27.7
23	Azerbaijan	66.1	93	Kenya	27.5
24	Angola	65.6	94	Georgia	27.3
25	Mongolia	63.1	95	South Africa	27.1
26	Taiwan, China	62.6	96	Gambia, The	25.9
27	Guyana	60.7	96	Iran, Islamic Rep.	25.9
28	Slovenia	58.9	98	Tanzania	25.6
29	Lithuania	58.0	99	Mali	24.8
30	Oman	57.7	100	Albania	24.6
31	Kyrgyz Republic	56.2	101	Senegal	24.3
32	Saudi Arabia	52.7	102	Indonesia	24.1
33	Iceland	52.3	103	Peru	24.0
34	Macedonia, FYR	52.1	104	Italy	23.9
35	Jordan	50.9	105	Spain	23.7
36	Barbados	50.6	106	Turkey	23.2
37	Libya	50.3	107	Dominican Republic	23.2
38	Switzerland	50.3	108	France	23.0
39	Bulgaria	50.0	109	Guatemala	22.4
40	Korea, Rep.	49.9	110	Lebanon	22.3
41	Austria	49.6	111	El Salvador	21.8
42	Sweden	48.8	112	Argentina	21.4
43	Mauritania	48.8	113	Sri Lanka	21.3
44	Tunisia	48.6	114	Bangladesh	20.9
45	Denmark	47.2	115	Serbia	20.9
46	Mauritius	47.1	116	Uganda	20.7
47	Kuwait	47.0	117	India	20.6
47	Paraguay	47.0	118	Cameroon	20.4
49	Namibia	46.6	119	Mozambique	20.1
50	Ukraine	46.3	120	Madagascar	20.0
51	Kazakhstan	45.9	121	Australia	19.8
52	Algeria	45.6	122	Greece	18.8
53	Côte d'Ivoire	44.7	123	Venezuela	18.3
54	Qatar	44.1	124	Cape Verde	17.4
55	Cambodia	43.7	125	Colombia	16.4
56	Chad	43.2	126	Benin	13.3
57	Costa Rica	42.9	127	Armenia	13.1
58	Honduras	42.3	128	Pakistan	12.8
59	Latvia	42.2	129	Japan	12.5
60	Norway	42.0	130	Brazil	11.3
61	Ghana	41.3	131	United States	11.0
62	Germany	40.7	132	Nepal	10.5
63	Montenegro ¹	40.3	133	Malawi	9.9
64	Cyprus	39.4	134	Burkina Faso	9.6
65	Poland	39.0	135	Ethiopia	8.8
66	Bolivia	38.8	136	Rwanda	7.5
67	Chile	38.1	137	Timor-Leste	6.9
68	Egypt	37.8	138	Burundi	6.6
69	Lesotho	36.8	139	Tajikistan	5.2
69	Moldova	36.8			

SOURCES: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (retrieved July 1, 2010); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 14, 2010); national sources

¹ 2008

Section XI

Business sophistication

11.01 Local supplier quantity

How numerous are local suppliers in your country? [1 = largely nonexistent; 7 = very numerous] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.7	7
1	Japan	6.4				71	Mexico	4.7			
2	Qatar	6.2				72	Bulgaria	4.7			
3	Germany	6.0				73	Hungary	4.7			
4	Taiwan, China	5.8				74	Oman	4.7			
5	Saudi Arabia	5.7				75	Mauritius	4.7			
6	Switzerland	5.7				76	Senegal	4.7			
7	India	5.7				77	New Zealand	4.7			
8	Austria	5.7				78	Madagascar	4.6			
9	Brazil	5.7				79	Guyana	4.6			
10	Belgium	5.6				80	Finland	4.6			
11	United States	5.6				81	Côte d'Ivoire	4.6			
12	Netherlands	5.6				82	Zambia	4.6			
13	Italy	5.6				83	Ghana	4.6			
14	Tunisia	5.5				84	Malawi	4.6			
15	Spain	5.5				85	Argentina	4.6			
16	Malta	5.5				86	Serbia	4.5			
17	France	5.5				87	Pakistan	4.5			
18	Poland	5.4				88	Cameroon	4.5			
19	China	5.4				89	Iceland	4.5			
20	Canada	5.4				90	Bangladesh	4.5			
21	United Arab Emirates	5.4				91	Ukraine	4.5			
22	Czech Republic	5.4				92	Honduras	4.4			
23	United Kingdom	5.4				93	Romania	4.4			
24	Lebanon	5.4				94	Estonia	4.4			
25	Korea, Rep.	5.3				95	Azerbaijan	4.4			
26	Thailand	5.3				96	Burkina Faso	4.4			
27	Turkey	5.3				97	Barbados	4.4			
28	Sweden	5.3				98	Brunei Darussalam	4.3			
29	Malaysia	5.3				99	Croatia	4.3			
30	Nigeria	5.2				100	Chad	4.3			
31	Israel	5.2				101	Montenegro	4.3			
32	Kuwait	5.2				102	Burundi	4.3			
33	Guatemala	5.2				103	Russian Federation	4.3			
34	Hong Kong SAR	5.2				104	Mali	4.3			
35	South Africa	5.1				105	Libya	4.3			
36	Egypt	5.1				106	Benin	4.2			
37	Australia	5.1				107	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2			
38	Denmark	5.1				108	Luxembourg	4.2			
39	Slovak Republic	5.1				109	Tanzania	4.2			
40	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0				110	Armenia	4.2			
41	Portugal	5.0				111	Jamaica	4.2			
42	Mauritania	5.0				112	Albania	4.2			
43	Indonesia	5.0				113	Kazakhstan	4.2			
44	Costa Rica	5.0				114	Paraguay	4.1			
45	Lithuania	5.0				115	Bahrain	4.1			
46	Panama	5.0				116	Bolivia	4.1			
47	Slovenia	5.0				117	Ecuador	4.1			
48	Puerto Rico	5.0				118	Ethiopia	4.1			
49	Uganda	5.0				119	Botswana	4.1			
50	Colombia	5.0				120	Mozambique	4.1			
51	Norway	5.0				121	Nepal	4.1			
52	Morocco	5.0				122	Moldova	4.0			
53	Cyprus	5.0				123	Zimbabwe	4.0			
54	Peru	4.9				124	Uruguay	4.0			
55	Sri Lanka	4.9				125	Swaziland	4.0			
56	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.9				126	Tajikistan	4.0			
57	Kenya	4.9				127	Namibia	4.0			
58	Chile	4.9				128	Cape Verde	3.9			
59	Algeria	4.9				129	Cambodia	3.9			
60	Jordan	4.9				130	Latvia	3.9			
61	Vietnam	4.9				131	Mongolia	3.8			
62	Ireland	4.9				132	Nicaragua	3.8			
63	Singapore	4.8				133	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
64	Dominican Republic	4.8				134	Timor-Leste	3.7			
65	Gambia, The	4.8				135	Lesotho	3.6			
66	Macedonia, FYR	4.8				136	Rwanda	3.6			
67	Syria	4.8				137	Georgia	3.6			
68	Philippines	4.8				138	Venezuela	3.3			
69	Greece	4.8				139	Angola	2.5			
70	El Salvador	4.8									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.02 Local supplier quality

How would you assess the quality of local suppliers in your country? [1 = very poor; 7 = very good] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.5	7
1	Austria	6.3			
2	Switzerland	6.2			
3	Germany	6.2			
4	Japan	6.2			
5	Sweden	6.0			
6	Belgium	5.9			
7	Canada	5.8			
8	Netherlands	5.8			
9	Qatar	5.7			
10	France	5.7			
11	Taiwan, China	5.7			
12	Norway	5.6			
13	Denmark	5.6			
14	United States	5.6			
15	New Zealand	5.5			
16	Australia	5.5			
17	Czech Republic	5.4			
18	Puerto Rico	5.4			
19	Finland	5.4			
20	Hong Kong SAR	5.4			
21	Israel	5.4			
22	South Africa	5.3			
23	Ireland	5.3			
24	Saudi Arabia	5.3			
25	Iceland	5.3			
26	Spain	5.2			
27	Chile	5.2			
28	Costa Rica	5.2			
29	Brazil	5.2			
30	United Kingdom	5.2			
31	Luxembourg	5.2			
32	Slovenia	5.2			
33	Korea, Rep.	5.2			
34	Cyprus	5.1			
35	Italy	5.1			
36	Estonia	5.1			
37	Malaysia	5.1			
38	United Arab Emirates	5.1			
39	Singapore	5.1			
40	Guatemala	5.0			
41	Poland	5.0			
42	Colombia	5.0			
43	Thailand	5.0			
44	Lithuania	5.0			
45	Tunisia	4.9			
46	Panama	4.9			
47	Slovak Republic	4.9			
48	Sri Lanka	4.9			
49	El Salvador	4.9			
50	Oman	4.8			
51	Portugal	4.8			
52	Lebanon	4.7			
53	Latvia	4.7			
54	China	4.7			
55	Mexico	4.7			
56	Barbados	4.7			
57	Malta	4.7			
58	Gambia, The	4.7			
59	Turkey	4.6			
60	India	4.6			
61	Indonesia	4.6			
62	Hungary	4.6			
63	Trinidad and Tobago	4.6			
64	Peru	4.6			
65	Kuwait	4.5			
66	Mauritius	4.5			
67	Senegal	4.5			
68	Greece	4.5			
69	Kenya	4.4			
70	Philippines	4.4			
71	Bahrain	4.4			
72	Namibia	4.4			
73	Uruguay	4.4			
74	Argentina	4.4			
75	Brunei Darussalam	4.4			
76	Croatia	4.4			
77	Guyana	4.4			
78	Morocco	4.3			
79	Côte d'Ivoire	4.3			
80	Montenegro	4.3			
81	Benin	4.3			
82	Bulgaria	4.3			
83	Macedonia, FYR	4.3			
84	Jamaica	4.3			
85	Dominican Republic	4.2			
86	Jordan	4.2			
87	Bangladesh	4.2			
88	Honduras	4.2			
89	Egypt	4.2			
90	Uganda	4.1			
91	Vietnam	4.1			
92	Swaziland	4.1			
93	Malawi	4.1			
94	Paraguay	4.1			
95	Pakistan	4.1			
96	Romania	4.0			
97	Kazakhstan	4.0			
98	Zambia	4.0			
99	Cameroon	4.0			
100	Ukraine	4.0			
101	Nigeria	4.0			
102	Azerbaijan	4.0			
103	Nicaragua	3.9			
104	Ecuador	3.9			
105	Algeria	3.9			
106	Ghana	3.9			
107	Serbia	3.9			
108	Botswana	3.9			
109	Albania	3.9			
110	Burkina Faso	3.9			
111	Madagascar	3.9			
112	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9			
113	Moldova	3.9			
114	Russian Federation	3.8			
115	Tanzania	3.8			
116	Armenia	3.8			
117	Rwanda	3.8			
118	Bolivia	3.7			
119	Zimbabwe	3.7			
120	Mali	3.7			
121	Cambodia	3.7			
122	Kyrgyz Republic	3.7			
123	Ethiopia	3.7			
124	Syria	3.7			
125	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6			
126	Tajikistan	3.6			
127	Mozambique	3.6			
128	Burundi	3.6			
129	Venezuela	3.6			
130	Cape Verde	3.5			
131	Georgia	3.4			
132	Nepal	3.4			
133	Lesotho	3.4			
134	Mongolia	3.4			
135	Chad	3.3			
136	Libya	3.3			
137	Mauritania	3.2			
138	Timor-Leste	3.0			
139	Angola	2.7			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.03 State of cluster development

In your country's economy, how prevalent are well-developed and deep clusters? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
1	Italy	5.5				71	Jordan	3.4			
2	Japan	5.4				72	Lesotho	3.4			
3	Taiwan, China	5.4				73	Brunei Darussalam	3.4			
4	Switzerland	5.2				74	Gambia, The	3.4			
5	Singapore	5.2				75	Tunisia	3.4			
6	United States	5.1				76	Peru	3.4			
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.1				77	Honduras	3.3			
8	Sweden	5.1				78	Lebanon	3.3			
9	Finland	5.1				79	Jamaica	3.3			
10	United Kingdom	5.0				80	El Salvador	3.3			
11	Canada	5.0				81	Namibia	3.3			
12	Germany	5.0				82	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2			
13	Vietnam	4.9				83	Uruguay	3.2			
14	Bahrain	4.8				84	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2			
15	Malaysia	4.8				85	Kazakhstan	3.2			
16	Luxembourg	4.8				86	Nepal	3.2			
17	China	4.7				87	Russian Federation	3.2			
18	Norway	4.7				88	Azerbaijan	3.2			
19	Netherlands	4.7				89	Nicaragua	3.1			
20	Denmark	4.6				90	Ghana	3.1			
21	Qatar	4.6				91	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1			
22	Austria	4.6				92	Estonia	3.1			
23	Brazil	4.5				93	Swaziland	3.1			
24	Indonesia	4.5				94	Timor-Leste	3.0			
25	Korea, Rep.	4.4				95	Guyana	3.0			
26	Belgium	4.3				96	Barbados	3.0			
27	Saudi Arabia	4.3				97	Mali	3.0			
28	United Arab Emirates	4.3				98	Georgia	3.0			
29	India	4.2				99	Greece	2.9			
30	France	4.2				100	Mozambique	2.9			
31	Oman	4.1				101	Hungary	2.9			
32	Ireland	4.1				102	Syria	2.9			
33	Sri Lanka	4.1				103	Latvia	2.9			
34	Thailand	4.1				104	Croatia	2.9			
35	Australia	4.1				105	Lithuania	2.9			
36	Spain	4.1				106	Ukraine	2.9			
37	Mauritius	4.1				107	Macedonia, FYR	2.9			
38	Chile	4.1				108	Poland	2.9			
39	South Africa	4.0				109	Botswana	2.9			
40	Colombia	4.0				110	Ecuador	2.9			
41	Czech Republic	4.0				111	Bolivia	2.8			
42	Guatemala	4.0				112	Bulgaria	2.8			
43	Kenya	4.0				113	Romania	2.8			
44	Cyprus	4.0				114	Ethiopia	2.8			
45	Puerto Rico	4.0				115	Montenegro	2.8			
46	Pakistan	4.0				116	Paraguay	2.8			
47	Panama	3.9				117	Senegal	2.8			
48	Nigeria	3.8				118	Uganda	2.8			
49	Slovenia	3.8				119	Chad	2.7			
50	Mexico	3.8				120	Zimbabwe	2.7			
51	Cambodia	3.8				121	Kyrgyz Republic	2.6			
52	Costa Rica	3.8				122	Serbia	2.6			
53	Bangladesh	3.7				123	Albania	2.6			
54	Portugal	3.7				124	Armenia	2.6			
55	Philippines	3.7				125	Madagascar	2.6			
56	New Zealand	3.7				126	Algeria	2.5			
57	Malawi	3.7				127	Mongolia	2.5			
58	Malta	3.7				128	Tajikistan	2.5			
59	Kuwait	3.7				129	Mauritania	2.4			
60	Iceland	3.7				130	Benin	2.4			
61	Turkey	3.6				131	Cameroon	2.4			
62	Argentina	3.6				132	Venezuela	2.4			
63	Dominican Republic	3.6				133	Côte d'Ivoire	2.4			
64	Slovak Republic	3.6				134	Cape Verde	2.3			
65	Rwanda	3.6				135	Moldova	2.3			
66	Egypt	3.5				136	Libya	2.3			
67	Israel	3.5				137	Angola	2.2			
68	Tanzania	3.5				138	Burundi	2.2			
69	Morocco	3.4				139	Burkina Faso	1.9			
70	Zambia	3.4									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.04 Nature of competitive advantage

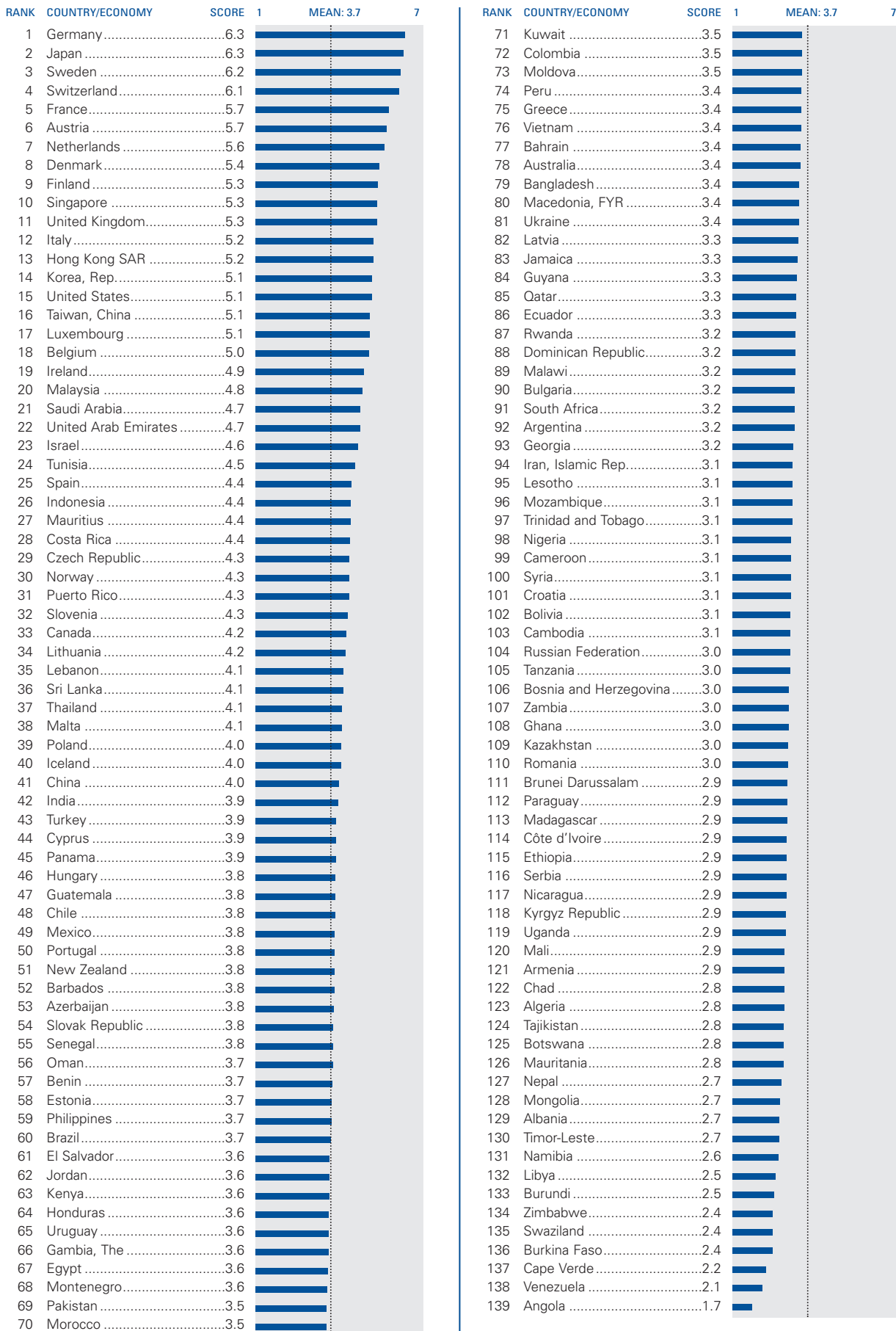
What is the nature of competitive advantage of your country's companies in international markets based upon? [1 = low-cost or natural resources; 7 = unique products and processes] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.6	7
1	Japan	6.4			
2	Switzerland	6.3			
3	Germany	6.3			
4	Finland	6.0			
5	Sweden	6.0			
6	Denmark	5.9			
7	Israel	5.8			
8	Netherlands	5.8			
9	United Kingdom	5.7			
10	Belgium	5.7			
11	Italy	5.7			
12	Luxembourg	5.7			
13	Austria	5.7			
14	Singapore	5.6			
15	France	5.5			
16	Hong Kong SAR	5.5			
17	Ireland	5.3			
18	Korea, Rep.	5.3			
19	United States	5.2			
20	Taiwan, China	5.1			
21	Barbados	5.1			
22	Puerto Rico	5.0			
23	Cyprus	4.6			
24	United Arab Emirates	4.6			
25	Norway	4.6			
26	Lebanon	4.4			
27	Costa Rica	4.4			
28	Saudi Arabia	4.2			
29	Slovenia	4.2			
30	Malta	4.2			
31	Jamaica	4.2			
32	Spain	4.1			
33	Indonesia	4.1			
34	Malaysia	4.1			
35	Egypt	4.0			
36	Azerbaijan	3.9			
37	Mauritius	3.9			
38	Iceland	3.9			
39	Armenia	3.9			
40	Panama	3.9			
41	Sri Lanka	3.8			
42	Czech Republic	3.8			
43	Lithuania	3.8			
44	Tunisia	3.8			
45	Portugal	3.8			
46	Oman	3.8			
47	Montenegro	3.7			
48	China	3.7			
49	Latvia	3.6			
50	Greece	3.6			
51	Jordan	3.6			
52	Kuwait	3.6			
53	Estonia	3.6			
54	El Salvador	3.6			
55	Gambia, The	3.6			
56	Canada	3.5			
57	Poland	3.5			
58	Qatar	3.5			
59	Australia	3.4			
60	Croatia	3.4			
61	India	3.4			
62	Cape Verde	3.4			
63	Botswana	3.4			
64	Hungary	3.4			
65	Kenya	3.3			
66	Nigeria	3.3			
67	Philippines	3.3			
68	Turkey	3.3			
69	Rwanda	3.3			
70	Thailand	3.3			
71	Senegal	3.3			
72	Brunei Darussalam	3.3			
73	Morocco	3.3			
74	New Zealand	3.2			
75	Lesotho	3.2			
76	Mongolia	3.2			
77	Cambodia	3.2			
78	Guyana	3.2			
79	Namibia	3.2			
80	Bahrain	3.1			
81	Bulgaria	3.1			
82	Georgia	3.1			
83	Colombia	3.1			
84	Pakistan	3.1			
85	Mexico	3.1			
86	Zambia	3.1			
87	South Africa	3.0			
88	Uruguay	3.0			
89	Brazil	3.0			
90	Guatemala	3.0			
91	Benin	3.0			
92	Chile	3.0			
93	Tanzania	3.0			
94	Honduras	3.0			
95	Albania	3.0			
96	Romania	2.9			
97	Slovak Republic	2.9			
98	Russian Federation	2.9			
99	Ukraine	2.9			
100	Tajikistan	2.9			
101	Timor-Leste	2.9			
102	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
103	Chad	2.8			
104	Malawi	2.8			
105	Ghana	2.8			
106	Moldova	2.8			
107	Mozambique	2.8			
108	Uganda	2.8			
109	Peru	2.8			
110	Vietnam	2.8			
111	Kyrgyz Republic	2.7			
112	Kazakhstan	2.7			
113	Dominican Republic	2.7			
114	Syria	2.7			
115	Angola	2.7			
116	Swaziland	2.7			
117	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6			
118	Bolivia	2.6			
119	Nepal	2.6			
120	Mauritania	2.6			
121	Madagascar	2.6			
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6			
123	Côte d'Ivoire	2.6			
124	Nicaragua	2.6			
125	Burkina Faso	2.6			
126	Ecuador	2.6			
127	Burundi	2.6			
128	Mali	2.5			
129	Algeria	2.5			
130	Macedonia, FYR	2.5			
131	Cameroon	2.5			
132	Ethiopia	2.5			
133	Serbia	2.4			
134	Argentina	2.4			
135	Paraguay	2.4			
136	Zimbabwe	2.3			
137	Bangladesh	2.3			
138	Venezuela	2.2			
139	Libya	2.1			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.05 Value chain breadth

In your country, do exporting companies have a narrow or broad presence in the value chain? [1 = narrow, primarily involved in individual steps of the value chain (e.g., resource extraction or production); 7 = broad, present across the entire value chain (i.e., do not only produce but also perform product design, marketing sales, logistics, and after-sales services)] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.06 Control of international distribution

To what extent are international distribution and marketing from your country owned and controlled by domestic companies? [1 = not at all, they take place through foreign companies; 7 = extensively, they are primarily owned and controlled by domestic companies] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.0	7
1	Japan	5.6			
2	Germany	5.5			
3	Sweden	5.4			
4	Austria	5.3			
5	Iceland	5.3			
6	Switzerland	5.2			
7	Saudi Arabia	5.2			
8	United States	5.1			
9	Lebanon	5.0			
10	Cyprus	4.9			
11	Netherlands	4.9			
12	United Arab Emirates	4.8			
13	France	4.8			
14	Taiwan, China	4.8			
15	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8			
16	Denmark	4.8			
17	Malaysia	4.8			
18	Turkey	4.7			
19	United Kingdom	4.7			
20	Norway	4.7			
21	Mauritius	4.7			
22	Oman	4.6			
23	South Africa	4.6			
24	Korea, Rep.	4.6			
25	Finland	4.6			
26	Kuwait	4.6			
27	Brazil	4.6			
28	Hong Kong SAR	4.6			
29	Tunisia	4.5			
30	Slovenia	4.5			
31	Australia	4.5			
32	Lithuania	4.5			
33	Indonesia	4.4			
34	Sri Lanka	4.4			
35	Syria	4.4			
36	Canada	4.4			
37	New Zealand	4.4			
38	Bahrain	4.4			
39	Belgium	4.4			
40	Chile	4.4			
41	Thailand	4.3			
42	China	4.3			
43	Italy	4.3			
44	Montenegro	4.3			
45	Philippines	4.3			
46	Malta	4.3			
47	Azerbaijan	4.3			
48	Costa Rica	4.3			
49	Dominican Republic	4.2			
50	Qatar	4.2			
51	Jordan	4.2			
52	Albania	4.2			
53	Kenya	4.2			
54	Rwanda	4.2			
55	Luxembourg	4.2			
56	Guatemala	4.2			
57	Spain	4.2			
58	Singapore	4.1			
59	Poland	4.1			
60	Israel	4.1			
61	Greece	4.1			
62	Colombia	4.1			
63	Gambia, The	4.1			
64	India	4.1			
65	Portugal	4.1			
66	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1			
67	Peru	4.0			
68	Brunei Darussalam	4.0			
69	Panama	4.0			
70	Ireland	4.0			
71	Nigeria	4.0			
72	Vietnam	4.0			
73	Benin	4.0			
74	Barbados	4.0			
75	Uruguay	3.9			
76	Mexico	3.9			
77	Ethiopia	3.9			
78	Argentina	3.9			
79	Estonia	3.9			
80	Macedonia, FYR	3.9			
81	Senegal	3.9			
82	Honduras	3.8			
83	Guyana	3.8			
84	Paraguay	3.8			
85	El Salvador	3.8			
86	Moldova	3.8			
87	Malawi	3.8			
88	Georgia	3.8			
89	Pakistan	3.8			
90	Puerto Rico	3.8			
91	Russian Federation	3.7			
92	Croatia	3.7			
93	Tanzania	3.7			
94	Egypt	3.7			
95	Kazakhstan	3.7			
96	Hungary	3.7			
97	Ecuador	3.7			
98	Zimbabwe	3.7			
99	Ghana	3.7			
100	Bulgaria	3.7			
101	Latvia	3.6			
102	Jamaica	3.6			
103	Morocco	3.6			
104	Nicaragua	3.6			
105	Romania	3.6			
106	Mozambique	3.6			
107	Botswana	3.6			
108	Ukraine	3.6			
109	Algeria	3.6			
110	Armenia	3.6			
111	Bangladesh	3.5			
112	Mauritania	3.5			
113	Nepal	3.5			
114	Zambia	3.5			
115	Bolivia	3.5			
116	Libya	3.5			
117	Czech Republic	3.5			
118	Slovak Republic	3.5			
119	Namibia	3.4			
120	Serbia	3.4			
121	Venezuela	3.4			
122	Mali	3.4			
123	Swaziland	3.3			
124	Cambodia	3.3			
125	Tajikistan	3.3			
126	Uganda	3.2			
127	Cameroon	3.2			
128	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2			
129	Lesotho	3.1			
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1			
131	Madagascar	3.1			
132	Timor-Leste	3.0			
133	Kyrgyz Republic	3.0			
134	Cape Verde	3.0			
135	Mongolia	2.9			
136	Burundi	2.9			
137	Angola	2.9			
138	Chad	2.8			
139	Burkina Faso	2.5			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.07 Production process sophistication

In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? [1 = not at all—labor-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology prevail; 7 = highly—the world's best and most efficient process technology prevails] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.9	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.9	7
1	Japan	6.6				71	Morocco	3.6			
2	Germany	6.5				72	Latvia	3.5			
3	Switzerland	6.4				73	Uruguay	3.5			
4	Sweden	6.2				74	Peru	3.5			
5	Finland	6.1				75	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.5			
6	Netherlands	6.0				76	Pakistan	3.4			
7	Austria	5.9				77	Romania	3.4			
8	Qatar	5.9				78	Ukraine	3.4			
9	Belgium	5.8				79	Brunei Darussalam	3.4			
10	Norway	5.7				80	Kazakhstan	3.4			
11	United States	5.7				81	Lebanon	3.4			
12	Denmark	5.7				82	Namibia	3.4			
13	France	5.7				83	Algeria	3.4			
14	Singapore	5.6				84	Montenegro	3.4			
15	Canada	5.5				85	Syria	3.3			
16	Taiwan, China	5.5				86	Philippines	3.3			
17	United Kingdom	5.5				87	Dominican Republic	3.3			
18	Luxembourg	5.4				88	Croatia	3.3			
19	Iceland	5.4				89	Bulgaria	3.2			
20	Puerto Rico	5.3				90	Macedonia, FYR	3.2			
21	Ireland	5.3				91	El Salvador	3.2			
22	Israel	5.2				92	Jamaica	3.2			
23	Korea, Rep.	5.2				93	Russian Federation	3.2			
24	Australia	5.2				94	Venezuela	3.2			
25	Saudi Arabia	5.1				95	Senegal	3.2			
26	New Zealand	4.9				96	Honduras	3.2			
27	Italy	4.9				97	Guyana	3.1			
28	United Arab Emirates	4.8				98	Nigeria	3.1			
29	Brazil	4.7				99	Botswana	3.1			
30	Malaysia	4.6				100	Armenia	3.1			
31	Chile	4.6				101	Ecuador	3.1			
32	Costa Rica	4.6				102	Angola	3.1			
33	Hong Kong SAR	4.6				103	Tajikistan	3.1			
34	Czech Republic	4.6				104	Ghana	3.1			
35	Slovak Republic	4.5				105	Bolivia	3.1			
36	Portugal	4.4				106	Zambia	3.0			
37	Malta	4.4				107	Cameroon	3.0			
38	Turkey	4.4				108	Gambia, The	3.0			
39	South Africa	4.4				109	Mongolia	3.0			
40	Spain	4.4				110	Benin	3.0			
41	Estonia	4.3				111	Tanzania	3.0			
42	Slovenia	4.3				112	Mozambique	3.0			
43	India	4.3				113	Cape Verde	2.9			
44	Cyprus	4.3				114	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9			
45	Oman	4.2				115	Bangladesh	2.9			
46	Egypt	4.1				116	Georgia	2.9			
47	Bahrain	4.1				117	Libya	2.9			
48	Poland	4.1				118	Cambodia	2.9			
49	Tunisia	4.1				119	Côte d'Ivoire	2.8			
50	Mauritius	4.0				120	Nicaragua	2.8			
51	Lithuania	4.0				121	Rwanda	2.8			
52	Indonesia	4.0				122	Paraguay	2.8			
53	Azerbaijan	4.0				123	Malawi	2.8			
54	Sri Lanka	4.0				124	Swaziland	2.7			
55	China	3.9				125	Serbia	2.7			
56	Hungary	3.9				126	Moldova	2.7			
57	Panama	3.9				127	Lesotho	2.6			
58	Argentina	3.8				128	Chad	2.6			
59	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8				129	Ethiopia	2.5			
60	Thailand	3.8				130	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5			
61	Mexico	3.8				131	Madagascar	2.5			
62	Guatemala	3.7				132	Zimbabwe	2.5			
63	Barbados	3.7				133	Mali	2.4			
64	Albania	3.7				134	Uganda	2.4			
65	Jordan	3.7				135	Nepal	2.3			
66	Kenya	3.7				136	Timor-Leste	2.3			
67	Kuwait	3.7				137	Burkina Faso	2.3			
68	Colombia	3.6				138	Mauritania	2.3			
69	Vietnam	3.6				139	Burundi	2.2			
70	Greece	3.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.08 Extent of marketing

In your country, to what extent do companies use sophisticated marketing tools and techniques? [1 = very little; 7 = extensively] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7
1	United States.....	6.0			
2	Sweden.....	6.0			
3	Switzerland.....	5.9			
4	United Kingdom.....	5.9			
5	Netherlands.....	5.8			
6	Qatar.....	5.8			
7	Germany.....	5.8			
8	France.....	5.7			
9	Japan.....	5.7			
10	Canada.....	5.7			
11	Denmark.....	5.6			
12	Austria.....	5.6			
13	Hong Kong SAR.....	5.5			
14	Belgium.....	5.4			
15	Norway.....	5.4			
16	Australia.....	5.3			
17	Luxembourg.....	5.3			
18	Taiwan, China.....	5.3			
19	United Arab Emirates.....	5.3			
20	Singapore.....	5.3			
21	Puerto Rico.....	5.2			
22	Brazil.....	5.2			
23	New Zealand.....	5.2			
24	Ireland.....	5.1			
25	Iceland.....	5.1			
26	Saudi Arabia.....	5.0			
27	Chile.....	5.0			
28	South Africa.....	4.9			
29	Finland.....	4.9			
30	Panama.....	4.9			
31	Malaysia.....	4.9			
32	Korea, Rep.....	4.9			
33	Turkey.....	4.8			
34	Israel.....	4.7			
35	Cyprus.....	4.7			
36	Costa Rica.....	4.6			
37	Lebanon.....	4.6			
38	Spain.....	4.6			
39	Portugal.....	4.6			
40	Bahrain.....	4.6			
41	Czech Republic.....	4.6			
42	Albania.....	4.6			
43	Slovak Republic.....	4.6			
44	Poland.....	4.5			
45	Lithuania.....	4.5			
46	Thailand.....	4.5			
47	Italy.....	4.5			
48	Slovenia.....	4.5			
49	China.....	4.5			
50	Philippines.....	4.5			
51	Vietnam.....	4.4			
52	Hungary.....	4.4			
53	Sri Lanka.....	4.4			
54	Guatemala.....	4.4			
55	Tunisia.....	4.4			
56	Indonesia.....	4.4			
57	India.....	4.4			
58	Greece.....	4.3			
59	Malta.....	4.3			
60	Argentina.....	4.3			
61	Estonia.....	4.3			
62	Kuwait.....	4.3			
63	Montenegro.....	4.2			
64	Oman.....	4.2			
65	Mauritius.....	4.2			
66	Dominican Republic.....	4.1			
67	Barbados.....	4.1			
68	El Salvador.....	4.1			
69	Latvia.....	4.1			
70	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4.1			
71	Peru.....	4.1			
72	Mexico.....	4.0			
73	Kenya.....	4.0			
74	Uruguay.....	4.0			
75	Jordan.....	3.9			
76	Morocco.....	3.9			
77	Senegal.....	3.9			
78	Romania.....	3.9			
79	Egypt.....	3.9			
80	Venezuela.....	3.8			
81	Azerbaijan.....	3.8			
82	Jamaica.....	3.8			
83	Croatia.....	3.8			
84	Mongolia.....	3.8			
85	Kazakhstan.....	3.8			
86	Colombia.....	3.8			
87	Namibia.....	3.8			
88	Russian Federation.....	3.8			
89	Côte d'Ivoire.....	3.7			
90	Pakistan.....	3.7			
91	Ukraine.....	3.7			
92	Mozambique.....	3.6			
93	Brunei Darussalam.....	3.6			
94	Honduras.....	3.6			
95	Gambia, The.....	3.5			
96	Ghana.....	3.5			
97	Ecuador.....	3.5			
98	Macedonia, FYR.....	3.5			
99	Bolivia.....	3.5			
100	Bulgaria.....	3.5			
101	Cameroon.....	3.4			
102	Georgia.....	3.4			
103	Nigeria.....	3.4			
104	Tanzania.....	3.4			
105	Algeria.....	3.4			
106	Moldova.....	3.3			
107	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	3.3			
108	Bangladesh.....	3.3			
109	Cambodia.....	3.3			
110	Paraguay.....	3.2			
111	Zambia.....	3.2			
112	Guyana.....	3.2			
113	Cape Verde.....	3.2			
114	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3.2			
115	Zimbabwe.....	3.2			
116	Kyrgyz Republic.....	3.1			
117	Botswana.....	3.1			
118	Benin.....	3.1			
119	Armenia.....	3.1			
120	Nicaragua.....	3.1			
121	Angola.....	3.1			
122	Serbia.....	3.0			
123	Syria.....	3.0			
124	Malawi.....	3.0			
125	Lesotho.....	3.0			
126	Swaziland.....	3.0			
127	Rwanda.....	3.0			
128	Tajikistan.....	3.0			
129	Libya.....	2.9			
130	Madagascar.....	2.8			
131	Uganda.....	2.7			
132	Ethiopia.....	2.7			
133	Mali.....	2.7			
134	Nepal.....	2.6			
135	Burkina Faso.....	2.5			
136	Chad.....	2.4			
137	Timor-Leste.....	2.3			
138	Burundi.....	2.3			
139	Mauritania.....	1.8			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

11.09 Willingness to delegate authority

In your country, how do you assess the willingness to delegate authority to subordinates? [1 = low—top management controls all important decisions; 7 = high—authority is mostly delegated to business unit heads and other lower-level managers] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	Sweden	6.5				71	Tanzania	3.6			
2	Norway	5.9				72	Jordan	3.6			
3	Denmark	5.8				73	Latvia	3.5			
4	Netherlands	5.7				74	Lesotho	3.5			
5	Switzerland	5.2				75	Uruguay	3.5			
6	Finland	5.2				76	Albania	3.5			
7	Canada	5.1				77	Thailand	3.5			
8	United States	5.1				78	Portugal	3.5			
9	Germany	5.0				79	Barbados	3.5			
10	New Zealand	5.0				80	Guyana	3.4			
11	Iceland	4.9				81	Romania	3.4			
12	Australia	4.9				82	Benin	3.4			
13	Japan	4.8				83	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4			
14	Belgium	4.8				84	Botswana	3.4			
15	Luxembourg	4.8				85	Pakistan	3.3			
16	United Kingdom	4.8				86	Mexico	3.3			
17	Malaysia	4.6				87	Azerbaijan	3.3			
18	Austria	4.6				88	Korea, Rep.	3.3			
19	Saudi Arabia	4.6				89	Jamaica	3.3			
20	United Arab Emirates	4.6				90	Dominican Republic	3.3			
21	Singapore	4.5				91	Ghana	3.2			
22	Puerto Rico	4.4				92	Syria	3.2			
23	Ireland	4.3				93	Macedonia, FYR	3.2			
24	Czech Republic	4.3				94	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2			
25	Estonia	4.3				95	Kazakhstan	3.2			
26	Kuwait	4.2				96	Morocco	3.2			
27	Costa Rica	4.2				97	Italy	3.2			
28	Israel	4.2				98	Ethiopia	3.2			
29	Bahrain	4.2				99	Nicaragua	3.1			
30	Sri Lanka	4.2				100	Bulgaria	3.1			
31	South Africa	4.1				101	Swaziland	3.1			
32	Indonesia	4.1				102	Greece	3.1			
33	Hong Kong SAR	4.1				103	Russian Federation	3.1			
34	Slovenia	4.1				104	Cambodia	3.1			
35	Gambia, The	4.1				105	Bolivia	3.1			
36	Montenegro	4.1				106	Croatia	3.1			
37	Panama	4.0				107	Venezuela	3.1			
38	Philippines	4.0				108	Hungary	3.0			
39	Oman	4.0				109	Ukraine	3.0			
40	Poland	4.0				110	Tajikistan	3.0			
41	Qatar	4.0				111	Algeria	3.0			
42	Nigeria	4.0				112	Moldova	3.0			
43	Brazil	3.9				113	Cameroon	3.0			
44	Cyprus	3.9				114	Ecuador	3.0			
45	Slovak Republic	3.9				115	Georgia	3.0			
46	Taiwan, China	3.9				116	Kyrgyz Republic	2.9			
47	France	3.9				117	Senegal	2.9			
48	India	3.9				118	Madagascar	2.9			
49	Guatemala	3.9				119	Uganda	2.9			
50	Malta	3.9				120	Mozambique	2.9			
51	Brunei Darussalam	3.9				121	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9			
52	Lithuania	3.9				122	Turkey	2.8			
53	Colombia	3.9				123	Paraguay	2.8			
54	El Salvador	3.8				124	Chad	2.8			
55	Malawi	3.7				125	Mali	2.8			
56	Namibia	3.7				126	Bangladesh	2.8			
57	Egypt	3.7				127	Serbia	2.7			
58	Mauritius	3.7				128	Armenia	2.7			
59	Honduras	3.7				129	Angola	2.7			
60	Tunisia	3.7				130	Timor-Leste	2.7			
61	Spain	3.7				131	Nepal	2.7			
62	Argentina	3.7				132	Cape Verde	2.7			
63	Kenya	3.6				133	Lebanon	2.7			
64	Vietnam	3.6				134	Côte d'Ivoire	2.5			
65	Peru	3.6				135	Mauritania	2.5			
66	Zambia	3.6				136	Burundi	2.4			
67	Chile	3.6				137	Mongolia	2.4			
68	China	3.6				138	Burkina Faso	2.4			
69	Zimbabwe	3.6				139	Libya	2.3			
70	Rwanda	3.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Section XII

Innovation

12.01 Capacity for innovation

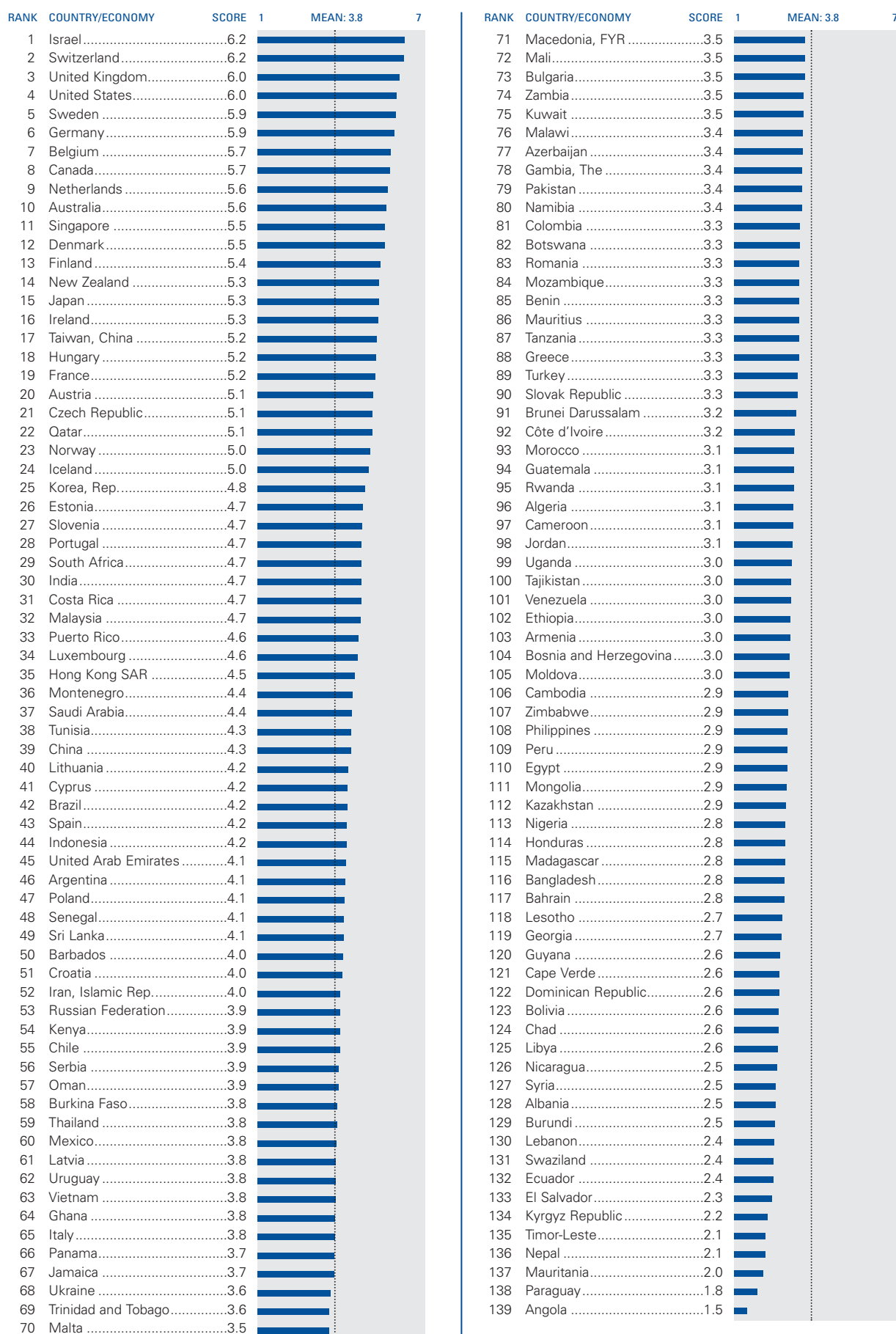
In your country, how do companies obtain technology? [1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.2	7
1	Germany	5.9				71	Guatemala	2.9			
2	Japan	5.8				72	Romania	2.9			
3	Sweden	5.7				73	Nigeria	2.9			
4	Switzerland	5.7				74	Mongolia	2.8			
5	Finland	5.6				75	Kazakhstan	2.8			
6	United States	5.3				76	Mauritius	2.8			
7	Israel	5.3				77	Senegal	2.8			
8	France	5.1				78	Tanzania	2.8			
9	Denmark	4.9				79	Bulgaria	2.8			
10	Netherlands	4.9				80	Philippines	2.8			
11	Austria	4.7				81	Panama	2.7			
12	Belgium	4.7				82	Serbia	2.7			
13	Norway	4.7				83	Brunei Darussalam	2.7			
14	Taiwan, China	4.7				84	Malawi	2.7			
15	United Kingdom	4.7				85	Bolivia	2.7			
16	Luxembourg	4.6				86	Mexico	2.7			
17	Singapore	4.3				87	Macedonia, FYR	2.7			
18	Korea, Rep.	4.3				88	Tajikistan	2.7			
19	Canada	4.2				89	Guyana	2.7			
20	Iceland	4.2				90	Honduras	2.7			
21	China	4.2				91	Moldova	2.7			
22	Slovenia	4.2				92	Nicaragua	2.7			
23	Australia	4.1				93	Barbados	2.7			
24	Czech Republic	4.1				94	Morocco	2.7			
25	Malaysia	4.1				95	Peru	2.6			
26	Saudi Arabia	4.0				96	Jordan	2.6			
27	Italy	4.0				97	Kuwait	2.6			
28	New Zealand	3.9				98	Madagascar	2.6			
29	Brazil	3.8				99	Lebanon	2.6			
30	Indonesia	3.7				100	Albania	2.6			
31	Ireland	3.7				101	Cambodia	2.6			
32	Vietnam	3.6				102	Cameroon	2.6			
33	India	3.6				103	Botswana	2.5			
34	Estonia	3.6				104	Zambia	2.5			
35	United Arab Emirates	3.6				105	Greece	2.5			
36	Tunisia	3.5				106	Ethiopia	2.5			
37	Ukraine	3.5				107	Jamaica	2.5			
38	Russian Federation	3.5				108	Mozambique	2.5			
39	Portugal	3.5				109	Egypt	2.5			
40	Azerbaijan	3.5				110	Ghana	2.5			
41	Sri Lanka	3.5				111	Mali	2.5			
42	Spain	3.4				112	Georgia	2.4			
43	Cyprus	3.4				113	Namibia	2.4			
44	Costa Rica	3.4				114	Ecuador	2.4			
45	Qatar	3.4				115	Bangladesh	2.4			
46	Hungary	3.4				116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4			
47	South Africa	3.4				117	El Salvador	2.4			
48	Lithuania	3.3				118	Chad	2.4			
49	Hong Kong SAR	3.3				119	Rwanda	2.3			
50	Poland	3.3				120	Paraguay	2.3			
51	Montenegro	3.3				121	Dominican Republic	2.3			
52	Kenya	3.2				122	Zimbabwe	2.3			
53	Puerto Rico	3.2				123	Mauritania	2.3			
54	Malta	3.1				124	Timor-Leste	2.3			
55	Turkey	3.1				125	Algeria	2.3			
56	Thailand	3.1				126	Nepal	2.3			
57	Latvia	3.1				127	Venezuela	2.3			
58	Pakistan	3.1				128	Burkina Faso	2.2			
59	Chile	3.1				129	Uganda	2.2			
60	Benin	3.1				130	Swaziland	2.2			
61	Oman	3.0				131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2			
62	Argentina	3.0				132	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2			
63	Gambia, The	3.0				133	Lesotho	2.2			
64	Uruguay	3.0				134	Syria	2.1			
65	Armenia	3.0				135	Cape Verde	2.0			
66	Croatia	3.0				136	Libya	2.0			
67	Bahrain	2.9				137	Burundi	2.0			
68	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.9				138	Trinidad and Tobago	2.0			
69	Slovak Republic	2.9				139	Angola	1.7			
70	Colombia	2.9									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions

How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country? [1 = very poor; 7 = the best in their field internationally] | 2009–10 weighted average



SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.03 Company spending on R&D

To what extent do companies in your country spend on R&D? [1 = do not spend on R&D; 7 = spend heavily on R&D] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.2	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.2	7
1	Sweden	6.0				71	Tanzania	3.0			
2	Switzerland	5.9				72	Argentina	3.0			
3	Japan	5.9				73	Guyana	3.0			
4	Germany	5.7				74	Egypt	3.0			
5	Finland	5.4				75	Hungary	3.0			
6	United States	5.4				76	Malawi	3.0			
7	Denmark	5.2				77	Rwanda	3.0			
8	Singapore	5.0				78	Mali	2.9			
9	Taiwan, China	5.0				79	Colombia	2.9			
10	Luxembourg	4.8				80	Brunei Darussalam	2.9			
11	Israel	4.7				81	Mozambique	2.8			
12	Korea, Rep.	4.7				82	Cambodia	2.8			
13	France	4.7				83	Jamaica	2.8			
14	United Kingdom	4.6				84	Kazakhstan	2.8			
15	Netherlands	4.6				85	Philippines	2.8			
16	Malaysia	4.5				86	Gambia, The	2.8			
17	Norway	4.4				87	Zambia	2.8			
18	Austria	4.3				88	Azerbaijan	2.8			
19	Belgium	4.3				89	Angola	2.7			
20	Canada	4.2				90	Mexico	2.7			
21	Ireland	4.2				91	Albania	2.7			
22	China	4.1				92	Namibia	2.7			
23	Australia	4.1				93	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7			
24	Saudi Arabia	4.1				94	Latvia	2.7			
25	Czech Republic	4.0				95	Uganda	2.7			
26	Indonesia	4.0				96	Bulgaria	2.7			
27	Iceland	3.9				97	Morocco	2.7			
28	United Arab Emirates	3.9				98	Honduras	2.7			
29	Brazil	3.8				99	Barbados	2.7			
30	Sri Lanka	3.8				100	Bolivia	2.7			
31	Costa Rica	3.8				101	Bahrain	2.7			
32	Slovenia	3.7				102	Kuwait	2.7			
33	Vietnam	3.6				103	Romania	2.7			
34	Kenya	3.6				104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.6			
35	Tunisia	3.6				105	Mauritania	2.6			
36	Hong Kong SAR	3.6				106	Algeria	2.6			
37	India	3.6				107	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.6			
38	New Zealand	3.6				108	Serbia	2.6			
39	Italy	3.5				109	Burkina Faso	2.6			
40	South Africa	3.5				110	Mongolia	2.6			
41	Qatar	3.5				111	Macedonia, FYR	2.6			
42	Benin	3.4				112	Nicaragua	2.6			
43	Cyprus	3.4				113	Peru	2.6			
44	Montenegro	3.4				114	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6			
45	Portugal	3.4				115	Madagascar	2.6			
46	Estonia	3.3				116	Jordan	2.5			
47	Spain	3.2				117	Zimbabwe	2.5			
48	Thailand	3.2				118	Tajikistan	2.5			
49	Senegal	3.2				119	Lebanon	2.5			
50	Russian Federation	3.2				120	Ecuador	2.5			
51	Oman	3.2				121	Venezuela	2.5			
52	Chile	3.2				122	El Salvador	2.5			
53	Nigeria	3.2				123	Ethiopia	2.5			
54	Puerto Rico	3.2				124	Dominican Republic	2.4			
55	Malta	3.1				125	Paraguay	2.4			
56	Uruguay	3.1				126	Greece	2.4			
57	Lithuania	3.1				127	Armenia	2.4			
58	Panama	3.1				128	Timor-Leste	2.4			
59	Lesotho	3.1				129	Bangladesh	2.4			
60	Croatia	3.1				130	Nepal	2.4			
61	Poland	3.0				131	Swaziland	2.4			
62	Turkey	3.0				132	Georgia	2.3			
63	Cameroon	3.0				133	Ghana	2.3			
64	Mauritius	3.0				134	Burundi	2.3			
65	Guatemala	3.0				135	Moldova	2.2			
66	Chad	3.0				136	Cape Verde	2.1			
67	Pakistan	3.0				137	Syria	2.0			
68	Slovak Republic	3.0				138	Kyrgyz Republic	2.0			
69	Ukraine	3.0				139	Libya	2.0			
70	Botswana	3.0									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D

To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	United States.....	5.8			
2	Switzerland.....	5.7			
3	Finland.....	5.6			
4	United Kingdom.....	5.6			
5	Sweden.....	5.5			
6	Singapore.....	5.4			
7	Canada.....	5.4			
8	Denmark.....	5.3			
9	Germany.....	5.2			
10	Belgium.....	5.2			
11	Netherlands.....	5.2			
12	Taiwan, China.....	5.2			
13	Australia.....	5.1			
14	Israel.....	5.1			
15	Luxembourg.....	5.1			
16	Iceland.....	5.0			
17	Ireland.....	5.0			
18	Austria.....	4.9			
19	Japan.....	4.9			
20	Norway.....	4.9			
21	New Zealand.....	4.8			
22	Malaysia.....	4.7			
23	Korea, Rep.....	4.7			
24	South Africa.....	4.6			
25	China.....	4.6			
26	Hong Kong SAR.....	4.6			
27	Qatar.....	4.5			
28	Costa Rica.....	4.5			
29	Czech Republic.....	4.5			
30	Portugal.....	4.5			
31	Puerto Rico.....	4.4			
32	Hungary.....	4.3			
33	Saudi Arabia.....	4.3			
34	Brazil.....	4.3			
35	Lithuania.....	4.2			
36	Estonia.....	4.2			
37	Slovenia.....	4.2			
38	Indonesia.....	4.2			
39	Chile.....	4.2			
40	Barbados.....	4.1			
41	Tunisia.....	4.1			
42	Thailand.....	4.1			
43	United Arab Emirates.....	4.1			
44	France.....	4.0			
45	Cyprus.....	4.0			
46	Spain.....	4.0			
47	Colombia.....	4.0			
48	Mozambique.....	4.0			
49	Sri Lanka.....	3.9			
50	Oman.....	3.9			
51	Senegal.....	3.9			
52	Montenegro.....	3.8			
53	Argentina.....	3.8			
54	Guatemala.....	3.8			
55	Kenya.....	3.8			
56	Malta.....	3.8			
57	Uruguay.....	3.8			
58	India.....	3.7			
59	Mexico.....	3.7			
60	Brunei Darussalam.....	3.7			
61	Russian Federation.....	3.7			
62	Vietnam.....	3.7			
63	Gambia, The.....	3.6			
64	Poland.....	3.6			
65	Rwanda.....	3.6			
66	Jamaica.....	3.6			
67	Zambia.....	3.5			
68	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3.5			
69	Botswana.....	3.5			
70	Italy.....	3.5			
71	Serbia.....	3.5			
72	Ukraine.....	3.5			
73	Latvia.....	3.5			
74	Macedonia, FYR.....	3.5			
75	Croatia.....	3.4			
76	Venezuela.....	3.4			
77	Tanzania.....	3.4			
78	Uganda.....	3.4			
79	Malawi.....	3.4			
80	Namibia.....	3.4			
81	Pakistan.....	3.4			
82	Turkey.....	3.4			
83	Burkina Faso.....	3.3			
84	Panama.....	3.3			
85	Philippines.....	3.3			
86	Mongolia.....	3.3			
87	Slovak Republic.....	3.3			
88	Bahrain.....	3.3			
89	Cape Verde.....	3.3			
90	Mali.....	3.2			
91	Honduras.....	3.2			
92	Azerbaijan.....	3.2			
93	Dominican Republic.....	3.2			
94	Mauritius.....	3.2			
95	Peru.....	3.2			
96	Kuwait.....	3.2			
97	Iran, Islamic Rep.....	3.2			
98	Ghana.....	3.1			
99	Jordan.....	3.1			
100	Madagascar.....	3.1			
101	Ethiopia.....	3.1			
102	Nigeria.....	3.1			
103	Romania.....	3.1			
104	Morocco.....	3.1			
105	Zimbabwe.....	3.1			
106	Benin.....	3.1			
107	Lesotho.....	3.1			
108	Tajikistan.....	3.1			
109	Lebanon.....	3.1			
110	Bulgaria.....	3.0			
111	Kazakhstan.....	3.0			
112	Greece.....	3.0			
113	Cameroon.....	3.0			
114	El Salvador.....	3.0			
115	Cambodia.....	3.0			
116	Chad.....	3.0			
117	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3.0			
118	Nicaragua.....	2.9			
119	Algeria.....	2.9			
120	Egypt.....	2.8			
121	Guyana.....	2.8			
122	Ecuador.....	2.8			
123	Swaziland.....	2.8			
124	Armenia.....	2.8			
125	Moldova.....	2.8			
126	Bolivia.....	2.8			
127	Burundi.....	2.8			
128	Bangladesh.....	2.7			
129	Paraguay.....	2.7			
130	Côte d'Ivoire.....	2.6			
131	Libya.....	2.6			
132	Timor-Leste.....	2.5			
133	Nepal.....	2.5			
134	Georgia.....	2.5			
135	Mauritania.....	2.4			
136	Angola.....	2.4			
137	Syria.....	2.3			
138	Albania.....	2.2			
139	Kyrgyz Republic.....	2.2			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.05 Government procurement of advanced technology products

Do government procurement decisions foster technological innovation in your country? [1 = no, not at all; 7 = yes, extremely effectively] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 3.7	7
1	Qatar	5.5				71	Morocco	3.6			
2	Singapore	5.4				72	Zambia	3.6			
3	United Arab Emirates	5.0				73	New Zealand	3.6			
4	Luxembourg	4.9				74	Tanzania	3.6			
5	United States	4.7				75	Ireland	3.6			
6	Finland	4.7				76	India	3.5			
7	Taiwan, China	4.7				77	Dominican Republic	3.5			
8	Malaysia	4.7				78	Puerto Rico	3.5			
9	Denmark	4.6				79	Madagascar	3.5			
10	Saudi Arabia	4.6				80	Timor-Leste	3.5			
11	Oman	4.5				81	Kenya	3.5			
12	China	4.5				82	Russian Federation	3.5			
13	Sweden	4.5				83	Kazakhstan	3.4			
14	Tunisia	4.5				84	Pakistan	3.4			
15	Rwanda	4.4				85	Namibia	3.4			
16	Switzerland	4.4				86	Egypt	3.4			
17	Portugal	4.4				87	Bulgaria	3.4			
18	Vietnam	4.4				88	Spain	3.4			
19	Malta	4.4				89	Honduras	3.4			
20	Israel	4.4				90	Kuwait	3.4			
21	Benin	4.4				91	Uganda	3.4			
22	Bahrain	4.3				92	Jamaica	3.3			
23	Gambia, The	4.3				93	Peru	3.3			
24	Netherlands	4.3				94	Mongolia	3.3			
25	Iceland	4.3				95	Guyana	3.3			
26	Canada	4.3				96	Mexico	3.3			
27	Hong Kong SAR	4.3				97	Trinidad and Tobago	3.3			
28	Montenegro	4.2				98	Serbia	3.2			
29	Cyprus	4.2				99	Lesotho	3.2			
30	Indonesia	4.2				100	Côte d'Ivoire	3.2			
31	Czech Republic	4.2				101	Ghana	3.2			
32	Germany	4.2				102	Georgia	3.2			
33	Brunei Darussalam	4.2				103	South Africa	3.2			
34	Norway	4.2				104	Lithuania	3.2			
35	Angola	4.2				105	Romania	3.2			
36	Azerbaijan	4.1				106	Hungary	3.2			
37	Australia	4.1				107	Nigeria	3.2			
38	Austria	4.1				108	Greece	3.2			
39	Korea, Rep.	4.1				109	Cameroon	3.1			
40	Sri Lanka	4.1				110	Macedonia, FYR	3.1			
41	Japan	4.1				111	Latvia	3.1			
42	Mozambique	4.1				112	Ukraine	3.1			
43	Estonia	4.1				113	El Salvador	3.0			
44	Chile	4.1				114	Chad	3.0			
45	Senegal	4.0				115	Bangladesh	3.0			
46	Cape Verde	4.0				116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0			
47	Belgium	4.0				117	Italy	3.0			
48	France	4.0				118	Ecuador	3.0			
49	Barbados	3.9				119	Syria	2.9			
50	Brazil	3.9				120	Guatemala	2.9			
51	Colombia	3.9				121	Croatia	2.9			
52	Botswana	3.9				122	Bolivia	2.9			
53	United Kingdom	3.8				123	Algeria	2.9			
54	Ethiopia	3.8				124	Zimbabwe	2.8			
55	Costa Rica	3.8				125	Nicaragua	2.8			
56	Panama	3.8				126	Libya	2.8			
57	Jordan	3.8				127	Slovak Republic	2.7			
58	Mali	3.8				128	Burundi	2.7			
59	Thailand	3.7				129	Philippines	2.7			
60	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7				130	Argentina	2.7			
61	Poland	3.7				131	Swaziland	2.7			
62	Turkey	3.7				132	Paraguay	2.6			
63	Albania	3.7				133	Nepal	2.6			
64	Slovenia	3.7				134	Armenia	2.6			
65	Cambodia	3.7				135	Moldova	2.6			
66	Tajikistan	3.7				136	Mauritania	2.6			
67	Mauritius	3.7				137	Venezuela	2.4			
68	Malawi	3.7				138	Kyrgyz Republic	2.4			
69	Uruguay	3.7				139	Lebanon	2.4			
70	Burkina Faso	3.6									

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers

To what extent are scientists and engineers available in your country? [1 = not at all; 7 = widely available] | 2009–10 weighted average

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	1	MEAN: 4.1	7
1	Finland	6.0			
2	Japan	5.8			
3	Sweden	5.8			
4	United States	5.7			
5	Iceland	5.7			
6	Canada	5.6			
7	Tunisia	5.6			
8	Taiwan, China	5.5			
9	Qatar	5.3			
10	Singapore	5.3			
11	Switzerland	5.3			
12	France	5.3			
13	Belgium	5.2			
14	Puerto Rico	5.2			
15	India	5.2			
16	Ireland	5.1			
17	Israel	5.1			
18	Norway	5.1			
19	Denmark	5.1			
20	United Arab Emirates	5.0			
21	Greece	5.0			
22	Netherlands	5.0			
23	Korea, Rep.	4.9			
24	Chile	4.9			
25	Egypt	4.9			
26	Jordan	4.9			
27	Germany	4.8			
28	Costa Rica	4.8			
29	United Kingdom	4.8			
30	Austria	4.7			
31	Indonesia	4.7			
32	Cyprus	4.7			
33	Malaysia	4.7			
34	Saudi Arabia	4.6			
35	China	4.6			
36	Lebanon	4.6			
37	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.6			
38	Portugal	4.6			
39	Cameroon	4.5			
40	Thailand	4.5			
41	Bahrain	4.5			
42	Côte d'Ivoire	4.5			
43	Algeria	4.5			
44	Turkey	4.5			
45	Australia	4.5			
46	Morocco	4.5			
47	Spain	4.4			
48	Hungary	4.4			
49	Sri Lanka	4.4			
50	Czech Republic	4.4			
51	Lithuania	4.4			
52	Madagascar	4.4			
53	Ukraine	4.3			
54	Italy	4.3			
55	Romania	4.3			
56	Russian Federation	4.3			
57	Kuwait	4.3			
58	Estonia	4.2			
59	Benin	4.2			
60	Poland	4.2			
61	Senegal	4.2			
62	Syria	4.2			
63	Montenegro	4.2			
64	Hong Kong SAR	4.1			
65	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1			
66	Vietnam	4.1			
67	New Zealand	4.1			
68	Brazil	4.0			
69	Barbados	4.0			
70	Kenya	4.0			
71	Slovak Republic	4.0			
72	Mongolia	4.0			
73	Slovenia	4.0			
74	Malta	4.0			
75	Bangladesh	4.0			
76	Argentina	4.0			
77	Bulgaria	4.0			
78	Azerbaijan	4.0			
79	Nigeria	3.9			
80	Pakistan	3.9			
81	Luxembourg	3.9			
82	Guatemala	3.9			
83	Malawi	3.9			
84	Uruguay	3.9			
85	Croatia	3.8			
86	Colombia	3.8			
87	Oman	3.8			
88	Zambia	3.8			
89	Mexico	3.8			
90	Ghana	3.7			
91	Kazakhstan	3.7			
92	Serbia	3.7			
93	Armenia	3.7			
94	Burkina Faso	3.7			
95	Macedonia, FYR	3.6			
96	Philippines	3.6			
97	Chad	3.6			
98	Latvia	3.6			
99	Panama	3.6			
100	Mali	3.6			
101	Peru	3.6			
102	Uganda	3.6			
103	Mauritania	3.5			
104	Libya	3.5			
105	Botswana	3.5			
106	Burundi	3.5			
107	Cape Verde	3.5			
108	Rwanda	3.4			
109	Venezuela	3.4			
110	Brunei Darussalam	3.4			
111	Tajikistan	3.4			
112	Mauritius	3.4			
113	Tanzania	3.4			
114	Honduras	3.4			
115	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3			
116	South Africa	3.3			
117	Dominican Republic	3.2			
118	Moldova	3.2			
119	Mozambique	3.2			
120	Bolivia	3.2			
121	Cambodia	3.2			
122	Georgia	3.2			
123	Jamaica	3.1			
124	Albania	3.1			
125	El Salvador	3.1			
126	Nicaragua	3.1			
127	Lesotho	3.1			
128	Gambia, The	3.0			
129	Ethiopia	3.0			
130	Nepal	3.0			
131	Zimbabwe	2.9			
132	Ecuador	2.9			
133	Guyana	2.9			
134	Angola	2.9			
135	Namibia	2.9			
136	Kyrgyz Republic	2.8			
137	Paraguay	2.6			
138	Timor-Leste	2.4			
139	Swaziland	2.4			

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

12.07 Utility patents per million population

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted in 2009, per million population | 2009

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	SCORE
1	Taiwan, China	287.1	71	Philippines	0.3
2	Japan	279.1	72	Georgia	0.2
3	United States	261.7	73	Ecuador	0.2
4	Israel	195.0	74	Sri Lanka	0.2
5	Korea, Rep.	181.4	75	Kenya	0.2
6	Finland	163.0	76	Jordan	0.2
7	Switzerland	158.9	77	Colombia	0.2
8	Sweden	110.2	78	Bolivia	0.1
9	Germany	109.5	78	Serbia	0.1
10	Canada	108.8	80	Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1
11	Singapore	92.8	81	Kazakhstan	0.1
12	Iceland	80.0	82	Burkina Faso	0.1
13	Netherlands	77.6	83	Cameroon	0.1
14	Luxembourg	72.0	84	Egypt	0.0
15	Denmark	70.9	85	Peru	0.0
16	Austria	59.9	86	Morocco	0.0
17	Australia	57.3	87	Vietnam	0.0
18	Belgium	56.0	88	Pakistan	0.0
19	Norway	55.2	89	Indonesia	0.0
20	United Kingdom	51.5	90	Albania	0.0
21	France	50.4	90	Algeria	0.0
22	Hong Kong SAR	43.6	90	Angola	0.0
23	Ireland	39.3	90	Armenia	0.0
24	New Zealand	29.5	90	Azerbaijan	0.0
25	Italy	22.5	90	Bahrain	0.0
26	Malta	15.0	90	Bangladesh	0.0
27	Slovenia	11.0	90	Barbados	0.0
28	Spain	7.1	90	Benin	0.0
29	Malaysia	5.7	90	Botswana	0.0
30	Kuwait	5.0	90	Burundi	0.0
31	Bulgaria	4.8	90	Cambodia	0.0
32	Hungary	4.6	90	Cape Verde	0.0
33	Cyprus	4.4	90	Chad	0.0
34	Czech Republic	4.2	90	Côte d'Ivoire	0.0
35	Croatia	3.6	90	El Salvador	0.0
36	Puerto Rico	3.5	90	Ethiopia	0.0
37	Greece	3.0	90	Gambia, The	0.0
38	Costa Rica	2.6	90	Ghana	0.0
39	Brunei Darussalam	2.5	90	Guatemala	0.0
40	Estonia	2.3	90	Guyana	0.0
41	Latvia	2.3	90	Honduras	0.0
42	United Arab Emirates	2.0	90	Kyrgyz Republic	0.0
43	South Africa	1.9	90	Lesotho	0.0
44	Slovak Republic	1.9	90	Libya	0.0
45	Portugal	1.6	90	Macedonia, FYR	0.0
46	Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	90	Madagascar	0.0
47	Uruguay	1.5	90	Malawi	0.0
48	Qatar	1.4	90	Mali	0.0
49	Russian Federation	1.4	90	Mauritania	0.0
50	Chile	1.2	90	Mauritius	0.0
51	China	1.2	90	Moldova	0.0
52	Argentina	1.1	90	Mongolia	0.0
53	Jamaica	1.1	90	Montenegro	0.0
54	Poland	0.9	90	Mozambique	0.0
55	Lithuania	0.9	90	Namibia	0.0
56	Saudi Arabia	0.9	90	Nepal	0.0
57	Lebanon	0.7	90	Nicaragua	0.0
58	Panama	0.6	90	Nigeria	0.0
59	India	0.6	90	Paraguay	0.0
60	Mexico	0.5	90	Rwanda	0.0
61	Brazil	0.5	90	Senegal	0.0
62	Romania	0.4	90	Swaziland	0.0
63	Oman	0.4	90	Syria	0.0
64	Ukraine	0.4	90	Tajikistan	0.0
65	Thailand	0.3	90	Tanzania	0.0
66	Zimbabwe	0.3	90	Timor-Leste	0.0
67	Dominican Republic	0.3	90	Tunisia	0.0
68	Venezuela	0.3	90	Uganda	0.0
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	90	Zambia	0.0
70	Turkey	0.3			

SOURCE: The United States Patent and Trademark Office

Technical Notes and Sources

This section complements the data tables by providing additional information for those indicators that are not derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. The number next to the variable corresponds to the number of the data table that shows the ranks and scores for all countries/economies on this particular indicator. Indicators in Sections I through XII enter the composition of the Global Competitiveness Index 2010–2011.

The data used in this *Report* represent the best available estimates at the time the *Report* was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been updated or revised after publication.

Basic indicators

0.01 GDP

[Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars | 2009](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

0.02 Population

[Total population in millions | 2009](#)

Sources: UNFPA, *State of World Population 2009*; national sources

0.03 GDP per capita

[Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars | 2009](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

0.04 GDP as a share of world GDP

[Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP | 2009](#)

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

Section I: Institutions

1.21 Strength of investor protection

[Strength of Investor Protection Index on a 0–10 \(best\) scale | 2009](#)

This variable is a combination of the Extent of disclosure index (transparency of transactions), the Extent of director liability index (liability for self-dealing), and the Ease of shareholder suit index (shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct).

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

Section II: Infrastructure

2.06 Available airline seat kilometers

[Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country \(in millions\) | January 2010 and July 2010 average](#)

This variable measures the total passenger-carrying capacity of all scheduled flights, including domestic flights, originating from a country. It is computed by taking the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometers, by summing the result across all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2010, and by taking the average capacity of the two weeks.

Sources: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser; national sources

2.08 Fixed telephone lines

[Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population | 2009](#)

A *fixed telephone line* is an active line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and that has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. Active lines are those that have registered an activity in the past three months.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010* (June 2010 edition); national sources

2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions

[Number of mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population | 2009](#)

This measure refers to the subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology, including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months. This includes both analogue and digital cellular systems and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2010* (June 2010 edition); national sources

Section III: Macroeconomic environment

3.01 Government budget balance

[Government budget balance as a percentage of GDP | 2009](#)

Sources: African Development Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Inter-American Development Bank; International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); national sources

3.02 National savings rate

National savings rate as a percentage of GDP | 2009

Aggregate national savings is defined as public- and private-sector savings as a percentage of nominal GDP. National savings equals gross domestic investment plus the current-account balance.

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (June/July 2010); International Monetary Fund; The World Bank Group, *World dataBank* (July 2010); national sources

3.03 Inflation

Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average) | 2009

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

3.04 Interest rate spread

Average interest rate spread between typical lending and deposit rates | 2009

This measures the difference between the typical short-term lending and deposit rates.

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (July 2010); national sources

3.05 Government debt

General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP | 2009

The government debt may include papers, issued by the monetary authorities/central banks, that are used for purposes other than financing budget deficits.

Sources: African Development Bank; African Development Bank and OECD Development Centre, *Africa Economic Outlook* (retrieved July 6, 2010); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (July 2010); national sources

3.06 Country credit rating

Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0–100 (lowest probability) scale | September 2009

Institutional Investor's Country Credit ratings developed by Institutional Investor are based on information provided by senior economist and sovereign-debt analysts at leading global banks and money management and security firms. Twice a year, the respondents grade each country on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 representing the least chance of default.

Source: © Institutional Investor, 2010. No further copying or transmission of this material is allowed without the express permission of Institutional Investor (publisher@institutionalinvestor.com).

Section IV: Health and primary education

4.02 Malaria incidence

Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population | 2006

Country data are provided only for economies in which malaria is considered to be endemic. In the table, "(NE)" denotes an economy where malaria is not endemic. Incidence rates in Cape Verde and Jamaica are calculated based on reported cases, as countrywide estimates are not available. Incidence rates in these two countries are likely to be underestimated.

Sources: World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2008*; national sources

4.04 Tuberculosis incidence

Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population | 2008

Source: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 27, 2010)

4.06 HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15–49 years | 2007

Sources: UNAIDS/World Health Organization, *2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008*; national sources

4.07 Infant mortality

Infant (children aged 0–12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births | 2008

Sources: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved June 23, 2010); national sources

4.08 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2008

Sources: The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 27, 2010); national sources

4.10 Primary education enrollment rate

Net primary education enrollment rate | 2008

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education (ISCED level 1) provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); The World Bank, *EdStats query* (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

Section V: Higher education and training

5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate

Gross secondary education enrollment rate | 2008

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skills-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate

Gross tertiary education enrollment rate | 2008

The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total tertiary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level. Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6), whether or not leading to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (retrieved July 16, 2010); national sources

Section VI: Goods market efficiency

6.05 Total tax rate

This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits) | 2009

The total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by the business in the second year of operation, expressed as a share of commercial profits. The total amount of taxes is the sum of five different types of taxes and contributions payable after accounting for deductions and exemptions: profit or corporate income tax, social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer, property taxes, turnover taxes, and other small taxes. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.06 Number of procedures required to start a business

Number of procedures required to start a business | 2009

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.07 Time required to start a business

Number of days required to start a business | 2009

For details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodologysurveys/>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

6.10 Trade tariffs

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2009

This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The trade pattern of the importing country's reference group (2007 data) is used as a weighting.

Source: International Trade Centre

Section VII: Labor market efficiency

7.03 Rigidity of employment

Rigidity of Employment Index on a 0–100 (worst) scale | 2009

This index is the average of three subindexes: Difficulty of hiring, Rigidity of hours, and Difficulty of firing. The three subindexes have several components and all take values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

7.05 Redundancy costs

Redundancy costs in weeks of salary | 2009

This variable estimates the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages. In Bolivia and Venezuela it is not possible to terminate a worker for economic reasons.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

7.09 Female participation in labor force

Female-to-male participation ratio in the labor force | 2008

This measure is the percentage of women aged 15–64 participating in the labor force divided by the percentage of men aged 15–64 participating in the labor force.

Source: International Labour Organization, *KIILM Net* (retrieved June 28, 2010)

Section VIII: Financial market development

8.09 Legal rights index

Degree of legal protection of borrowers and lenders' rights on a 0–10 (best) scale | 2009

This index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect borrowers' and lenders' rights and thus facilitate lending.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business 2010*

Section IX: Technological readiness

9.04 Internet users

Number of estimated Internet users per 100 population | 2009

Internet users refers to people using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 19, 2010); national sources

9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions

Number of fixed broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2009

Fixed (wired) broadband Internet subscriptions refers to all subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection) at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kb/s. This can include, for example, cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, and other fixed broadband subscriptions. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile cellular networks.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition)

9.06 Internet bandwidth

International Internet bandwidth (Mb/s) per 10,000 population | 2007

Internet bandwidth is measured as the sum of capacity of all Internet exchanges offering international bandwidth.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators* (June 2010 edition); national sources

Section X: Market size

10.01 Domestic market size index

Sum of gross domestic product plus value of imports of goods and services, minus value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2009

The size of the domestic market is calculated as the natural log of the sum of the gross domestic product valued at PPP plus the total value (PPP estimates) of imports of goods and services, minus the total value (PPP estimates) of exports of goods and services. Data are then normalized on a 1–7 scale. PPP estimates of imports and exports are obtained by taking the product of exports as a percentage of GDP and GDP valued at PPP.

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2009

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

Source: Authors' calculation. For more details please refer to Appendix A in Chapter 1.1 of this *Report*.

10.03 GDP (PPP)

Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars | 2009

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database* (April 2010); national sources

10.04 Imports as a percentage of GDP

Imports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2009

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (retrieved July 1, 2010); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 13, 2010); national sources

10.05 Exports as a percentage of GDP

Exports of goods and services as a percentage of gross domestic product | 2009

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, *CountryData Database* (retrieved July 1, 2010); The World Bank, *Data Catalog* (retrieved July 14, 2010); national sources

Section XII: Innovation

12.07 Utility patents per million population

Number of utility patents (i.e., patents for invention) granted in 2009, per million population | 2009

Utility patents are recorded such that the origin of the patent is determined by the first-named inventor at the time of the grant.

Source: The United States Patent and Trademark Office

About the Authors

Joaquín Almunia

Joaquín Almunia has been a prominent member of the European Commission since 2004. He is currently Vice-President, with specific responsibility for the Competition portfolio, and was previously responsible for Economic and Monetary Affairs. Almunia was Chief Economist of the Unión General de Trabajadores, the Spanish trade union affiliated with the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), until he became a Member of the Cortes Generales in 1979. He remained a Member of Parliament until 2004, representing Madrid. He served as Minister of Employment and Social Security from 1982 to 1986 and Minister of Public Administration from 1986 to 1991, as well as PSOE Spokesperson from 1994 to 1997 and Party Leader between 1997 and 2000. Almunia graduated in Law and Economics from the University of Deusto and completed follow-up studies at the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris and at the Senior Managers in Government program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He was an Associate Lecturer on Employment and Social Security Law at the University of Alcalá de Henares and Director of the research program on equality and redistribution of income at the Fundación Argentaria from 1991 to 1994. In 2002, he founded and was Director of the progressive think tank Laboratorio de Alternativas.

Paola Annoni

Paola Annoni joined the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) – Unit of Econometrics and Applied Statistics in 2008 as a Post-Doctoral Researcher. Her areas of research are sensitivity and uncertainty analysis, construction and assessment of composite indicators, multi-criteria ranking, and prioritization. Before joining the JRC, Dr Annoni was a researcher at the Department of Economics, Business and Statistics (University of Milan) with her main research interests in the area of applied statistics and mathematics: linear and non-linear multivariate statistics for social-economical and environmental data, measurement of latent phenomena, discrete mathematics, and partial order. In the decade 1991–2000, Dr Annoni worked as an environmental physicist at the Environmental Department of an Italian research center, with her primary area of research in mathematical and numerical modeling of surface and groundwater flows. Her most recent publications are mostly devoted to the development of sound statistical methods for practical applications, especially in the field of measurement and prioritization. Dr Annoni has a PhD in Statistics (University of Milan-Bicocca) and an MS from the School of Physics (University of Milan).

Jennifer Blanke

Jennifer Blanke is Director, Lead Economist, and Head of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance at the World Economic Forum. Since joining the team in 2002, she has written and lectured extensively on issues related to national competitiveness and has edited a number of competitiveness reports, with a particular regional focus on Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. From 1998 to 2002, she was Senior Programme Manager responsible for developing the business, management, and technology section of the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos. Before joining the Forum, Dr Blanke worked for a number of years as a management consultant for Eurogroup, Mazars Group in Paris, France, where she specialized in banking and financial market organization. Dr Blanke obtained a Master of International Affairs from Columbia University and an MA and a PhD in International Economics from the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva).

Ciara Browne

Ciara Browne is Associate Director of the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance at the World Economic Forum, where her responsibilities include coordinating the Executive Opinion Survey process and managing the network of over 150 Partner Institutes worldwide, as well as providing input into *The Global Competitiveness Report* and several of the Forum's other benchmarking studies. She also works closely with the Forum's media team in articulating the findings of the various competitiveness reports to the media and the public. Before joining the Forum, she served for several years with the International Organization for Migration, where she worked for a mass claims processing program. She has a BA (Hons) degree from the University of Manchester.

Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz

Margareta Drzeniek Hanouz is Director and Senior Economist with the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance at the World Economic Forum, where she researches and writes on issues of national competitiveness, in particular related to the Arab world, Eastern Europe, and international trade. She is lead author or editor of a number of regional and topical reports and papers, including *The Global Enabling Trade Report*. Previously, she oversaw the economic modeling for some of the Forum's scenario projects and was charged with developing the economics section of the program for the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos. Before joining the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance, Dr Drzeniek Hanouz worked for several years with the International Trade Centre in Geneva, where she was in charge of relations with Central and Eastern European countries. Dr Drzeniek Hanouz received a Diploma in Economics from the University of Münster and holds a PhD in International Economics from the University of Bochum, both in Germany.

Thierry Geiger

Thierry Geiger is Economist and Associate Director within the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance and an alumnus of the Global Leadership Fellow Programme at the World Economic Forum. His responsibilities include the development and computation of a wide range of composite indicators as well as analysis for a number of regional and topical projects. His main areas of expertise are benchmarking, applied economics, and international trade, while his geographical focus is Asia. He is a co-author of *The Global Competitiveness Report*, *The Global Information Technology Report*, and *The Global Enabling Trade Report*. Most recently he co-edited the study *Enabling Trade in the Greater ASEAN Region* and *The India Competitiveness Review*. A Swiss national, Mr Geiger holds a BA in Economics from the University of Geneva with a specialization in monetary and financial economics, and an MA in Economics from the University of British Columbia. Prior to joining the Forum, he worked for the World Trade Organization and Caterpillar Inc. He is Co-Founder of Procab Studio, a Geneva-based IT company.

Irene Mia

Irene Mia is Director and Senior Economist within the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance at the World Economic Forum. She is also responsible for competitiveness research on Latin America and Iberia. She has written and spoken extensively on issues related to national competitiveness, serving as lead author and editor on a number of regional and topical competitiveness papers and reports; notably, she is the co-editor of *The Global Information Technology Report* series. Before joining the Forum, she worked at the headquarters of Sudameris Bank in Paris for a number of years, holding various positions in the international affairs and international trade divisions. Her main research interests are in the fields of development, international trade, economic integration (with special reference to the Latin American region), innovation, and competitiveness. Dr Mia holds an MA in Latin American Studies from the Institute of Latin American Studies, London University, and a PhD in International Economic and Trade Law from L. Bocconi University (Italy).

Michela Nardo

Michela Nardo is currently Researcher at the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) – Unit of Econometrics and Applied Statistics. Her research interests span from econometrics (Kalman filtering and the quantification of qualitative survey data) to education and the construction of composite indicators. Since 2004, she has led the Statistical Indicators for Policy Analysis (SIPA, <http://easu.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eas/sipa/index.htm>). Dr Nardo co-authored the JRC/OECD handbook on constructing composite indicators (<http://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>) and has published in many international journals on statistical methodologies for composite indicators building. Before joining the JRC, Dr Nardo was Assistant Professor of Econometrics at the University Pompeu Fabra and Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Dr Nardo has a PhD in Economics from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.

Xavier Sala-i-Martin

Xavier Sala-i-Martin is a Professor in the Department of Economics at Columbia University. He was previously Associate Professor at the Department of Economics at Yale University and a Visiting Professor at Universitat Pompeu Fabra. His research interests include economic growth, macroeconomics, public finance and social security, health and population economics, monetary economics, poverty, inequality, estimation of the world distribution of income, and measuring competitiveness. He is a consultant on growth and competitiveness for a number of countries, international institutions, and corporations. Professor Sala-i-Martin is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He earned his MA and his PhD in Economics from Harvard University. He collaborates closely with the World Economic Forum in his capacity as Chief Advisor to the Centre for Global Competitiveness and Performance.

The World Economic Forum would like to thank the Africa Commission and FedEx for their invaluable support of this *Report*.



The Africa Commission was launched by the Prime Minister of Denmark in 2008 to help Africa benefit more from globalization. The Commission consisted of Heads of State and governments, politicians, experts, and representatives from international and regional organizations as well as the business community, civil society and the academic world. The majority of the Commissioners were from Africa, which reflected the Commission's overriding commitment to ensure African ownership of its recommendations and initiatives.

The Africa Commission presented its findings in the report *Realising the Potential of Africa's Youth*, which was published in May 2009. Drawing on existing analyses and best practices, the Africa Commission presented specific policy recommendations and launched five international initiatives aimed at creating jobs for young men and women in Africa through private sector-led growth and improved competitiveness of African economies. Special emphasis was given to creating decent jobs, fostering entrepreneurship, and providing greater opportunities through education, skills development and access to finance. The Africa Commission is supported by a Secretariat established within the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For further information about the Africa Commission and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visit www.africacommission.um.dk.



FedEx continues to support the World Economic Forum's annual *Global Competitiveness Report*, providing reliable global distribution services.

FedEx is committed to advancing free trade and driving global commerce and economic development. We support the World Economic Forum's dedication to improving the state of the world by engaging leaders in regulatory, industry, and economic cooperation.

Access can be defined as the ability to connect that drives positive change. FedEx is a strong supporter that access makes it easier for people and businesses to connect empowers them with the ability and confidence to improve their current conditions and future prospects. Access—whether it's a computer or the ability to ship a package overnight anywhere in the world—creates new opportunities and changes what's possible. Information gleaned from an SRI International study commissioned by FedEx, titled "The Dynamic Force of Access: An Update of the Access Index" complements the insights found in the Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report*.

FedEx Corp. (NYSE: FDX) provides customers and businesses worldwide with a broad portfolio of transportation, e-commerce, and business services. With annual revenues of \$35 billion, the company offers integrated business applications through operating companies competing collectively and managed collaboratively, under the respected FedEx brand. Consistently ranked among the world's most admired and trusted employers, FedEx inspires its more than 280,000 team members to remain "absolutely, positively" focused on safety, the highest ethical and professional standards, and the needs of their customers and communities.

For more information, visit www.news.fedex.com.

More than three decades after its first publication in 1979, *The Global Competitiveness Report* series continues to provide the world's most respected assessment of national competitiveness. This year's *Report* is being released at a time of great uncertainty about the global economy and a shift in the balance of economic activity away from advanced economies and toward emerging markets. Policymakers are increasingly struggling to manage new challenges while preparing their economies to perform well in a rapidly changing global environment.

The present context makes it more important than ever for countries to put into place the fundamentals underpinning growth and development. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011* facilitates this process by providing detailed analysis of the productive potential of nations worldwide. The *Report* offers policymakers, business executives, and academics, as well as the public at large, valuable insights into the policies, institutions, and factors that enable robust economic development and long-term prosperity.

Produced in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011* offers users a unique dataset on a broad array of competitiveness indicators for a record number of 139 economies. The data used in the *Report* come from leading international sources as well as from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey, which provides a distinctive source capturing the perceptions of several thousand business leaders on topics related to national competitiveness.

The *Report* presents the rankings of the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), developed by Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin and introduced in 2005. The GCI is based on 12 pillars of competitiveness, providing a comprehensive picture of the competitiveness landscape in countries around the world at different stages of economic development. The *Report* also contains detailed profiles highlighting competitive strengths and weaknesses for each of the 139 economies featured, as well as an extensive section of data tables displaying relative rankings for more than 100 variables.



COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD

Cover design: Neil Weinberg
Cover art: Getty Images;
Getty Images; iStock
Photography; Getty Images

ISBN-13: 978-92-95044-87-6